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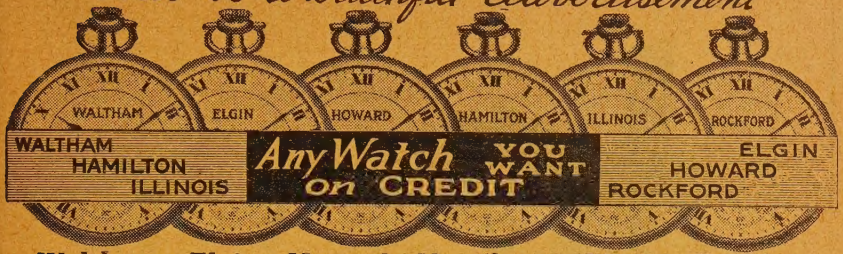


Waltham—Elgin—Howard—Hamilton—Illinois—Rockford

ANY MAKE—ANY SIZE—ANY JEWEL WATCH

ON CREDIT—PAY MONTHLY

No man is bigger than his watch. Pull a dollar watch from your pocket and it screams **"You are a Dollar Man."** Now, my friend, you don't belong in the dollar or cheap watch class. With my easy monthly payment plan you can own a watch that is a credit to you and does not belittle you. Pay a little each month, that's all.

SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ORDER.

Send no money with your order. I want you to see the watch before you pay one cent. See it first is my way of selling watches because my line of watches are the best made and I am proud of the fact that I can send out watches on approval and make sales by this method.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

After receiving and accepting any one of my watches, I want you to wear and test it for 30 days. If you are not delighted, pleased and satisfied at the end of 30 days, send it back at my expense.

MY PAYMENTS ARE SMALLER.

Our capital and buying power are such that I can offer you terms that local jewelers could not meet with their limited capital.

WRITE FOR BIG CATALOG.

Use the Free Coupon and write for my big catalog to-day. It's full of all the best watches, finest diamonds and exquisite jewelry.

SQUARE DEAL MILLER, Pres.
Miller-Hoefer Co.
4000 Miller Bldg. Detroit, Mich.

JOIN THE MILLER THRIFT CLUB
SAVE A DIAMOND
Pay a little each month and never miss the money

If you buy an imitation diamond the only person you Fool is Yourself.

We invite Women as well as Men to open up a Charge Account and pay Monthly. Our terms are the same for all goods.

A Personal Word From Square Deal Miller

Because every account on my books represents a real friendship established on the basis of a "Square Deal," I have become known to my customers from coast to coast as Square Deal Miller. I have taught the public the real meaning of "Dignified credit," and I have won the confidence of over a million customers by selling only the highest grades of diamonds, watches and jewelry on a Square Deal basis from start to finish.

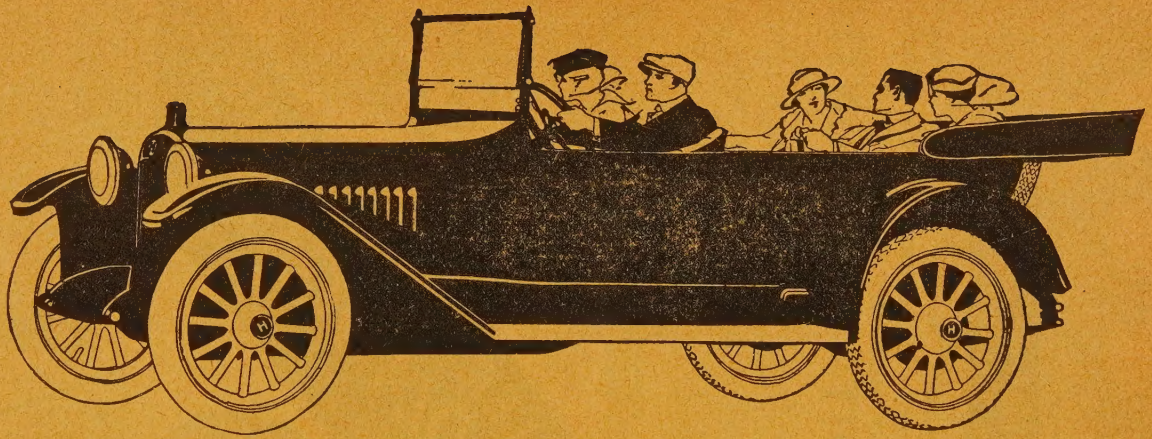
FREE CATALOG COUPON

SQUARE DEAL MILLER, Pres.,
4000 Miller Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Dear Mr. Miller,
Please send me your large free catalog of Watches, Diamonds, etc., and explain your easy no money with order terms, also tell me all about your 30 day trial plan.

Name.....

Address.....



The High Gear Performer on America's Hardest Hills

99 Per Cent. Efficient, Say Owners

$24\frac{2}{10}$ Per Cent. of Hupmobile Owners Won Away from a Higher Price

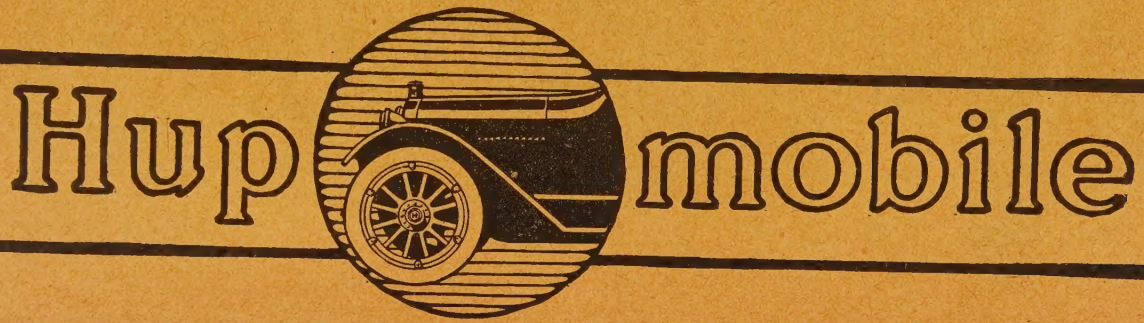
50 $\frac{8}{10}$ Per Cent. Will Have No Other Car

Service Which Gives the Word an Entirely New Meaning

The Mark of Superior Motor Car Service

5-Pass. Touring Car, $1185; Roadster, $1185; 7-Pass. Touring Car, $1340. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation, Detroit, Michigan



Just the Proper Thing

If you are in doubt as to the style or size of body that will precisely fill your needs, or if you are uncertain as to the most desirable finishings or color effects for your car, let us help you reach a happy decision.

Sometimes members of one's family have different ideas and are unable to decide just what is best. Or the buyer may be too busy to plan a definite ideal for himself. In any such case we are glad to prepare special suggestions for you to consider.

Our body designers and color artists are cheerfully at your service. You are never limited to any set "standard": your need may be for a distinctly new body arrangement, or a color effect never before seen on the streets, and we are always alert to supply just the proper thing.

Two motor and chassis sizes: 33 at $2485 and 48 at $3500. Complete information on request. We submit individual body and color designs on approval.

Write to-day for catalog

The Winton Company

124 Berea Road, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

"Come and Ride With Me"

When friends accept your invitation, omit apologies for the car you drive. Apology cures no faults and wins no esteem. Happiness comes from owning a car that needs no defense, no "whitewashing".

Own an *appropriate* car. In winter that means a *closed* car. For the successful man or woman it means a closed car of *best merit.* To those accustomed to unhampered living it means a closed car of *exclusive distinction,* not a copy of any other car in town, but one of unmistakable charm and individuality—a car designed to your own personal taste in body style, finishing fabrics, color harmony and appointments. Such a car requires no apology. Instead you are every day rewarded with the approval of your friends, with the approval of every passerby who has eyes to see.

By specializing for many years on distinctive cars for private ownership, we have achieved in the Winton plant an art beyond imitation, an art that adds zest to the use of your Winton Six. That art is at your service. Closed car prices range as low as $2800.

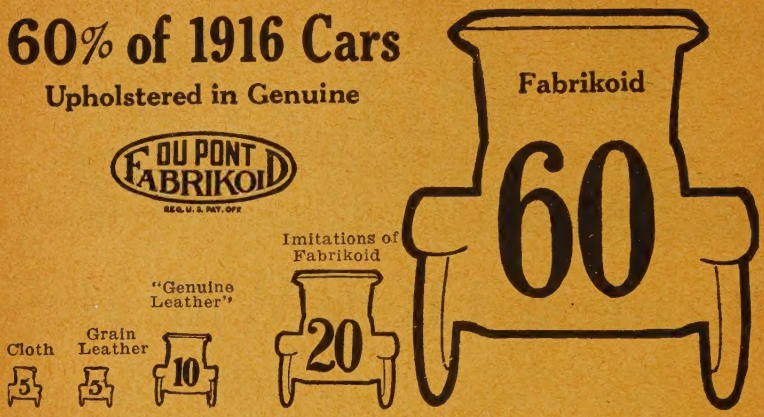
Winton Branch Houses: Boston, 674 Commonwealth Ave.; New York, Broadway at 70th St.; Newark, N. J., 380 Central Ave.; Philadelphia, 246-248 North Broad St.; Baltimore, 1432 N. Charles St.; Pittsburg, Baum Blvd. at Beatty St.; Cleveland, Huron Road at Euclid Ave.; Cincinnati, 2812-2814 May St., Walnut Hills; Detroit, 1270 Woodward Ave.; Chicago, 2501 S. Michigan Ave.; Milwaukee, 503-507 Broadway; St. Paul, 208 W. Fifth St.; Minneapolis, 1625-1627 Hennepin Ave.; Kansas City, 1809-1811 McGee St.; Los Angeles, 1225-1231 S. Flower St.; San Francisco, 1250 Van Ness Ave.; Portland, Ore., 23d & Washington Sts.; Seattle, 1107 E. Pine St.

60% of 1916 Cars

Upholstered in Genuine

DU PONT FABRIKOID

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



The Standardized Upholstery Material

Standardization has revolutionized the motor car industry. It has increased manufacturing efficiency and lowered selling costs. It has given the manufacturer methods and materials of definite proved quality and insured the motor car buyer maximum of value.

To this revolutionary process of standardization Du Pont Fabrikoid Motor Quality adds the final word in upholstery. It has eliminated the buying hazard, the high cost and the manufacturing wastes of leather because it has given the manufacturer an upholstery material of known quality, efficiency and cost.

To the motor car buyer it combines all the richness, all the luxurious and aristocratic appearance and texture of the finest leather with double the service, strength and satisfaction of so-called "genuine" leather.

You can now buy almost any standardized car upholstered in Du Pont Fabrikoid Motor Quality.

Craftsman Quality Fabrikoid

for furniture upholstery and home decoration is supreme—rivaling in beauty the luxurious plain grain and artistic Moorish color effects of the finest leather.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND BOOKLETS

Du Pont Fabrikoid Company

Wilmington, Delaware

CANADIAN FACTORY AND OFFICE: TORONTO

Is Your Car Top Heavy?

WHY buy a light-weight car burdened with a heavy top? A low weight center means safer, easier riding. Unnecessary top weight means waste—increased vibration and side sway.

You pay for every additional pound with gasoline, oil, tires and general wear.

The most efficient top material can only be a waterproof layer supported by cloth, strong enough to stand the strain when up, yet flexible enough to fold without cracking.

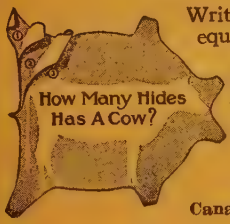
Extra layers of cloth and combiners only add weight, diminish flexibility and increase the possibilities of cracking in folding. Mohair tops absorb pounds of water during a storm and accumulate dust when dry.

DU PONT FABRIKOID

RAYNTITE

SINGLE TEXTURE TOP MATERIAL

is made of a single thickness of light, strong cloth coated with a flexible, waterproof compound that sheds water like a duck's back. It can be easily washed, always looks well, and because it is chemically inert will not oxidize, disintegrate, nor stiffen in cold weather. Guaranteed one year against leaking, but built to last the life of your car. Any top maker can replace your old, dusty or leaky top with Rayntite.



Write for samples and booklets and latest list of cars equipped with this modern top material.

Du Pont Fabrikoid Company

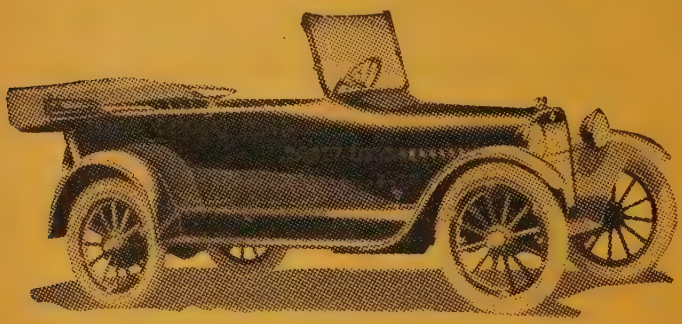
Wilmington Delaware

Works at Newburgh, N. Y.

Canadian Office and Factory, Toronto

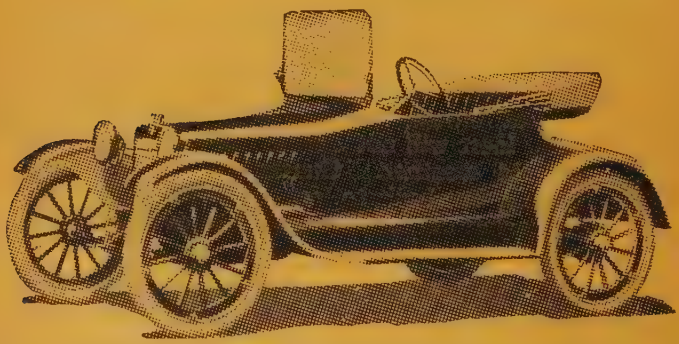
SAXON CARS

NEW SERIES SAXON "SIX," $815



New body, roomier, wider doors, softer and deeper cushions; 112-inch wheel base; six-cylinder high-speed motor; two-unit electric starting and lighting system, by Wagner; Timken axles and full Timken bearings throughout the chassis; new design of carburetor; helical bevel gears; tilted windshield which eliminates all glare; new style fender and a score more of further refinements.

NEW SERIES SAXON ROADSTER, $495



New style body, bigger, roomier and more completely comfortable; 96-inch wheel base; L-head high-speed motor of unusual power; three-speed sliding gear transmission (only standard roadster under $500 with three-speed transmission); Timken axles; Hyatt quiet bearings; two-unit electric starter and lighting system, by Wagner; 30" x3" Good Year tires with demountable rims; and fifteen additional improvements.

(543)

SAXON MOTOR CAR CORP., DETROIT

Weis Office Equipment
Gives Satisfaction at Low Cost

A Weis Filing Desk

will save much valuable time by having correspondence, lists, records, catalogs, etc., systematically filed where same can be consulted without leaving your chair. Nine kinds of drawers enables one to select an arrangement that will care for the filing of all standard size business

papers and record cards. Solid Oak construction in Golden, Natural and Weathered finishes. Also Birch Mahogany, Roller bearing, dust protected drawers. Tops 28x52 inches. Furnished with or without center drawer and back panel. We'll be glad to assist you in arranging a desk to meet *your* filing needs.

20,000 Letters

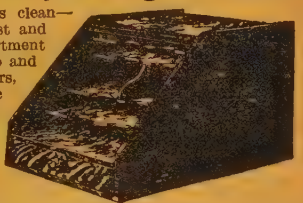
can be filed on edge for quick reference in one of these popular Weis "421" Letter Files

Practically wear-proof — made entirely of best grade, Kiln Dried Oak, put together as strong as glue, screws and interlocked joints can possibly make them. The drawers are full height—an aid in excluding dust — and operate easily on indestructible, fibre rollers. Also made in two and three drawer heights and in Legal Cap and Invoice widths. Special arrangement of drawers will accommodate most all standard size papers and cards. Golden, Natural and Weathered finishes, also Birch Mahogany. If you are considering the purchase of a file see our dealer in your town or write for catalog and complete information.

Weis Sectional Bookcases

are handsome and practical, well constructed and nicely finished—a useful ornament to home or office. Start with one section—add others as your needs demand. Plain and Quartered Oak, Birch and Solid Mahogany in most any appropriate finish. Get our Bookcase Catalog showing many styles and arrangements of sections in Receding and Sliding Door types, Standard and Mission Designs. A comparison of quality and price will convince you of the value of Weis cases.

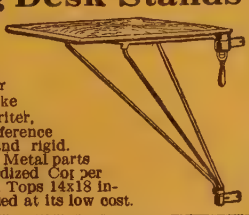
Stationery Storage Cabinets



keep contents clean—free from dust and flies. Compartment for letter, cap and note size papers, invoices, large and small envelopes and a drawer for carbon paper, eraser and other desk accessories. Made with lid which drops over front or straight, open front, beautifully Flaked Quartered Oak in Golden and Natural finishes, also Birch Mahogany, Rubber feet prevent marring desk. Once used you'll appreciate its convenience and utility.

Swinging Desk Stands

take up little room, can be attached to either side of any style desk. Handy for stenographer to take dictation or for typewriter, adding machine, reference books, etc. Strong and rigid. Locks in any position. Metal parts in Black Enamel, Oxidized Copper or Nickel Plated. Oak Tops 14x18 inches. You'll be surprised at its low cost.



NOTE: We pay Transportation Charges to points in Eastern and Central States. Prices slightly higher in So. and West.

You Need Our Catalogs

to assist you in selecting Office Equipment and Supplies. We will gladly send you one Free as well as our helpful booklet "Filing Suggestions" a clear and concise treatise on the different methods of filing.

The Weis Manufacturing Co., 150 Union St., Monroe, Mich.

New York Office, 368 Broadway—The Knechtel Furniture Co., Ltd., Hanover, Ont.—Canadian Manufacturers

BURPEE'S SEEDS GROW

Burpee's Annual for 1917

The Leading American Seed Catalog

This "Silent Salesman" is a bright, new book of 204 pages, with hundreds of illustrations and carefully written descriptions of vegetables and flowers. It is a safe guide to success in the garden—of real value to every one who plants seeds either for pleasure or profit. Write for it today, and please mention World Almanac.

W. Atlee Burpee & Co.

Burpee Buildings, Philadelphia

3-in-One Makes the World run easier.

All over the World **3-in-One** is lubricating perfectly sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, cream separators, guns, reels, locks, clocks and almost everything else 'round the home, office or farm that needs oiling.

3-in-One is the original and best anti-friction oil. It flows straight to the deepest part of a bearing, works out dust and dirt and spreads evenly over all contact surfaces.

In addition **3-in-One** never gums. It contains no grease or acid. It can't heat up under 5,000 revolutions per minute and it "wears" long.

Try 3-in-One FREE

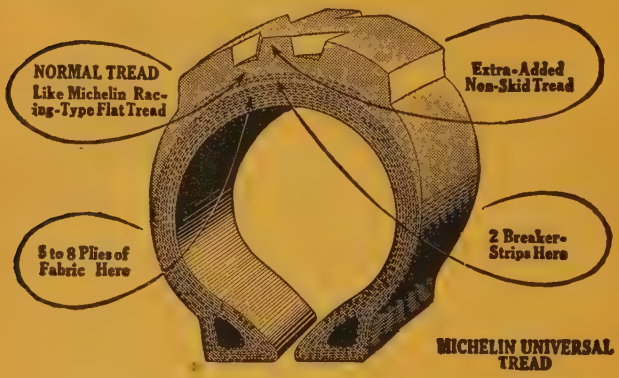
Let us send you a generous sample of **3-in-One** and Dictionary giving 79 different ways in which **3-in-One** will save you time, money and work. Both are free.

3-in-One is sold by all stores. In bottles, 10c 25c, 50c. In Handy Oil Cans, 25c.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO.
71 Broadway, New York

MICHELIN

12 to 15% Extra Weight



When you buy your next tire make this simple test: Have your dealer weigh a Michelin Universal in comparison with any other non-skid.

You will find the Michelin is from 12 to 15% heavier than the average.

This Extra Weight Means Extra Rubber and Fabric, Which Means Extra Mileage

TIRES

Also Extra Quality

The rubber and fabric in Michelin Tires is not only greater in *quantity,* but it is better in *quality.* This is due to two facts:

1st—All Michelin materials are the best that money can buy at any price.

2d—Michelin's experience is longer and greater than that of any other tire maker. Michelin invented the pneumatic automobile tire in 1895 and ever since has concentrated on the production of pneumatic tires only. This superior experience is bound to tell in compounding rubber and treating fabric—and more durable tires are the result.

Remember That Michelins Cost Less Than Most Tires

MICHELIN TIRE CO., MILLTOWN, N. J.

No Money In Advance

This Marvelous CAMERA ON FREE TRIAL!

Only 10,000 of these marvelous, instantaneous picture-taking and making cameras to be sent out absolutely on approval without a penny in advance just to prove that it is the most wonderful invention—the camera sensation of the age. So **you** must send for it **quick!** Just think of it—the new Mandel-ette

Takes and Makes Finished Pictures INSTANTLY!

You press the button, drop card in developer and in **one minute** take out a **perfect, finished** post card photo 2½x3½ inches in size. Camera, itself, is about 4½x5x7 inches. Loads in daylight 16 to 50 post cards at one time.

No Films—No Plates —No Dark Room

Not a bit of the muss and bother of the ordinary kodak or camera. It is instantaneous photography! Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Pictures develop and print automatically. Can't overdevelop. Results positively amazing.

We Trust You

No difference who you are or where you live we will send you the complete Mandel-ette outfit absolutely on approval and give you 10 days to test it. If not satisfactory return it. If you wish to keep it, simply pay $1.00 when you get the camera and $1.00 per month until our special price of only $5.00 is paid. When you see what elegant pictures it takes—so quick, so easy, with no trouble at all—you'll be surprised.

Easy Payments—No Reference

No red tape of any kind. Monthly payments so small you'll not notice them. Simply fill out and mail coupon to-day. Send no money. No references required. Lots of fun and big profits.

No Experience Required

Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moment it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.

Chicago Ferrotype Co.
Desk 350, Ferrotype Bldg.
Chicago, Illinois

Send me at once one complete model Mandel-ette Camera outfit, including supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to pay $1.00 when I get the camera, examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied keep it and pay you $1.00 a month until your special rate of $5.00 is paid. Otherwise I will return it at the end of 10 days.

Name.....

Street and No.....

Town.....State.....

Chicago Ferrotype Co.
Desk 350
Ferrotype Building,
Chicago, Illinois

More Than Pleased

Your camera reached me O. K. and I was surprised at the work it does. I have taken several photos and some as good as I have ever seen taken with any camera. Everybody that sees the work of the "Mandel-ette" says it is fine and I am more than pleased with it.

Vernie Boyle, Northome, Minn.

Beats All Things Yet

The "Mandel-ette" received and opened up and in 20 minutes I had a splendid picture of my wife, fully developed and ready to look at. My, this beats all things yet.

T. J. Houts, Pastor,
Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Welch, W. Va.

Takes Pictures on Dark Day

I am perfectly delighted with the "Mandel-ette." I have had very good success—never before to have handled a camera at all. I can say it will do all you claim. I have taken a picture which shows a Mt. more than 4,000 feet away and on a very dark day.

Jas. H. Hubbard, Penhook, Va.

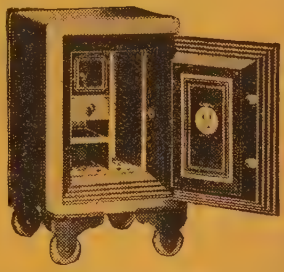
Anyone Can Use Them

Received the "Mandel-ette" and supplies Saturday evening. Sunday morning we began to take pictures and had very good luck. It is sure simple enough. Anyone can use them. We couldn't get along without ours.

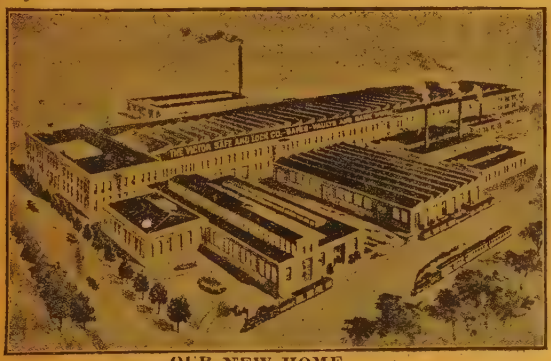
Mrs. R. U. Iddings, Mapleton, Ia.

Why Not Make $200.00 a Month—

That's $50.00 a Week, Almost $10.00 a Day



selling Victor safes and fireproof boxes to merchants, doctors, lawyers, dentists and well-to-do farmers, all of whom realize the need of a safe, but do not know how easy it is to own one. Salesmen declare our proposition one of the best clean-cut money-making opportunities ever received. Without previous experience YOU can duplicate the success of others. Our handsomely illustrated 200-page catalogue will enable you to present the subject to customers in as interesting a manner as though you were piloting them through our factory. Men appointed as salesmen receive advice and instructions for selling safes, giving convincing talking points which it is impossible for a prospective customer to deny. Why don't YOU be the first to apply from your vicinity before some one else gets the territory? We can favor only one salesman out of each locality.



OUR NEW HOME.

Wide-awake men are prompt to take advantage of our special inducement, and notwithstanding that the completion of our new factory will enable us to double our output, indications point to an ever-increasing demand which will continue to tax our facilities. We are spending many thousands of dollars enlarging our sales organization, but to learn all particulars it will cost you only the price of a postal-card. Just ask for "New Offer 85."

Highest Award Grand Prize and Gold Medal, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904

The Victor Safe & Lock Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio

ALADDIN

READI-CUT

HOUSES

Save from $200 to $800

Cut Out the Middleman's Profit

Why should you pay one thousand dollars for a home that you can buy for $700? Why should you let the builder add his $300 profit to your bill? This is plain talk—and meant to be. Middlemen are necessary only when manufacturers won't deal with consumers. You are the consumer—the home builder. We manufacture and produce the goods. WE WILL NOT SELL TO MIDDLEMEN. If we did, you would have to pay thirty cents more on every dollar's worth of our goods. Labor and profit are the biggest parts of the price you pay for any article. That's all the middleman adds to the goods—labor and profit. And you foot the bill.

Saves Waste in Lumber and Labor

The average waste of lumber in building a house is 18%, $18.00 out of every $100 of your money goes into the waste pile. You pay $100 and get $82 value. The Aladdin Readi-Cut System saves you this loss. It puts the $18 INTO THE HOUSE. It gives you a BETTER HOUSE for less money. We own and operate the largest mill in the world devoted to the manufacture of Readi-Cut Houses. We ship more complete houses than any manufacturer in the United States. We give the strongest guarantee of satisfaction ever made to the home builder.

Customer Saved $900

One of our customers wrote us as follows:

"In my Aladdin House, THE MAPLES, I have one of the best little bungalows in the whole city of Chicago, and all who have called express the same opinion. I figure that I have saved at least $900 in building by the Aladdin Readi-Cut System.

Get the beautiful Aladdin Catalog. Aladdin Houses save you four profits. You buy direct—no middlemen. Aladdin Houses eliminate waste of lumber—all lumber cut to fit. Aladdin price includes all lumber cut-to-fit, framing lumber cut-to-fit; hardware, glass, knobs, nails, paints, varnish, complete instructions and working plans. Send stamps for catalog No. 2291 to-day. See advertisement on back cover of this book.

THE ALADDIN CO.

2292 Aladdin Ave.
BAY CITY, MICH.

The Aladdin System Saves You From $200 to $400 on This Seven Room Home. Send for Catalog 2291

(See Back Cover)

A Warning To Inventors!

No matter how much money you **ought** to get for your invention, it is not likely to bring you a penny unless you know what you are about when you apply for a patent.

Reliable book, containing information NOT OBTAINABLE IN ANY OTHER PUBLICATION, and of **very special value** to Inventors and Manufacturers, **free.** Write

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Eat and Grow Thin

THE MAHDAH MENUS

By Vance Thompson

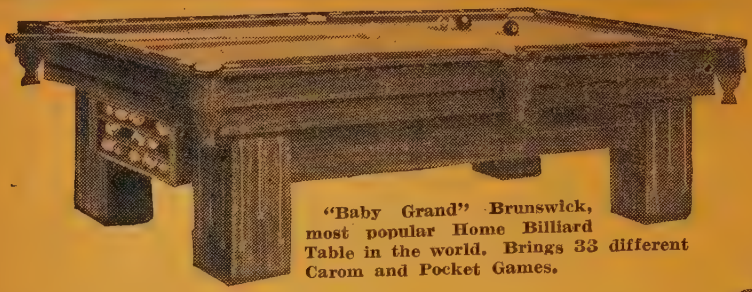
Eat Delicious Meals and grow thin is the welcome message carried by Vance Thompson's book **"Eat and Grow Thin."** How to partake of the most tempting and palatable dishes, the most delicious menus and grow thin without the use of drugs is the golden secret for which the fat-rich man has paid hundreds of dollars.

For Only One Dollar you can procure this priceless prescription —Vance Thompson's book **"Eat and Grow Thin."** This book provides the most tempting and satisfying menus that nourish the system and build up the tissues. It gives a new lease on life and makes life worth the living, because the menus and recipes are scientifically correct. They do not produce fat, but they satisfy, nourish and strengthen the body.

You Need This Book whether you are fat or thin, for the information it contains is of untold value to all mankind.

For Sale at all Bookstores, Net $1.00 (Postage Extra)

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY **681 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.**



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Play Billiards At Home

Let Young and Old All Share This Royal Sport

For manly boys and men whose hearts are young there is in all the world no finer indoor sport than Carom and Pocket Billiards.

And a table at home saves money for all the family, because they spend far less for outside amusements.

Let billiards stimulate your mind and body daily with exercise and the joys of skilful achievement.

This princely pastime keeps boys home and costs you nothing except for the billiard table.

Despite their low prices, Brunswick Tables are unexcelled in beauty and playing qualities. They're the choice of experts and the centre of attraction in 482 Y. M. C. A.'s and thousands of large and small homes. Play while you pay for a

Brunswick Home Table

$2.50 Monthly—Playing Outfit FREE

"Quick Demountable" Brunswick can be set up anywhere and taken down easily after play. These patented models make extra room unnecessary.

But for homes with a spare room, attic, basement or den, the "BABY GRAND" Brunswick is in highest favor.

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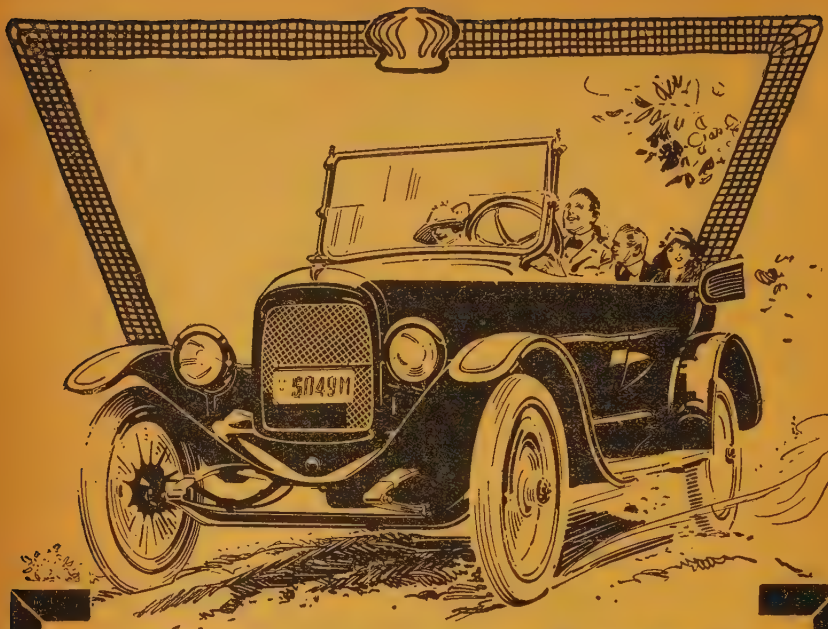

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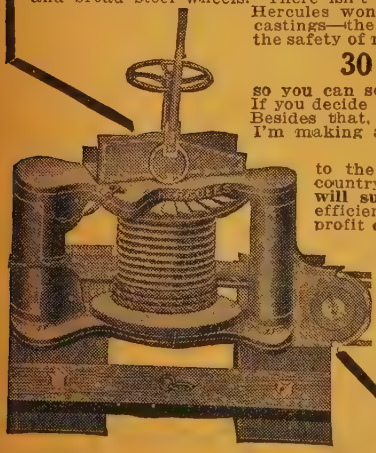

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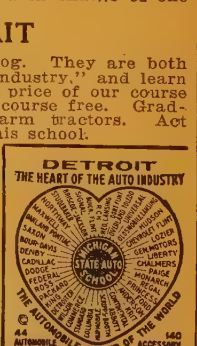

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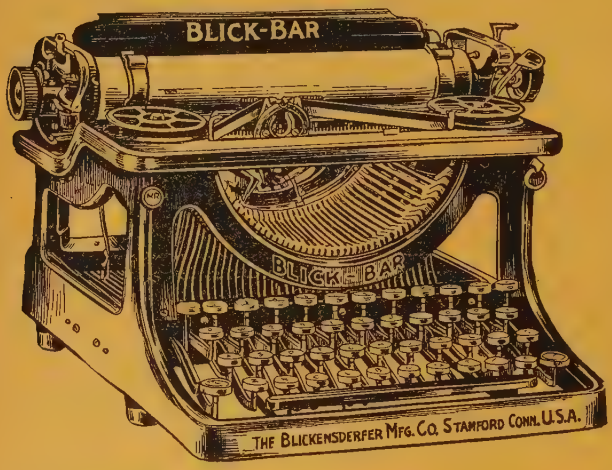

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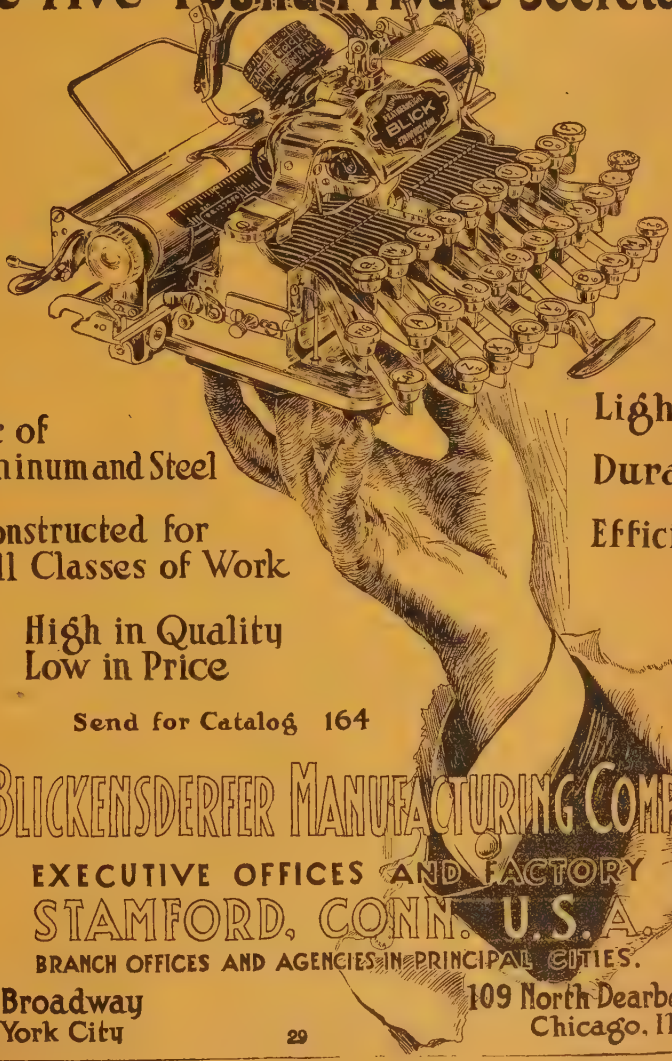

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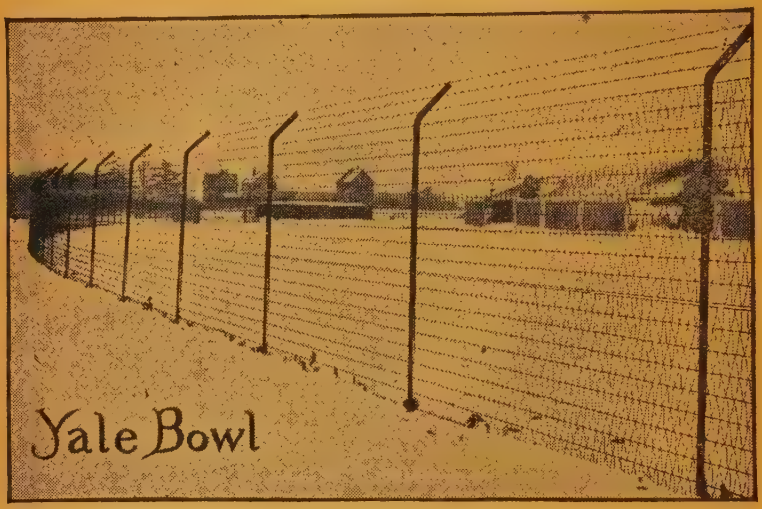

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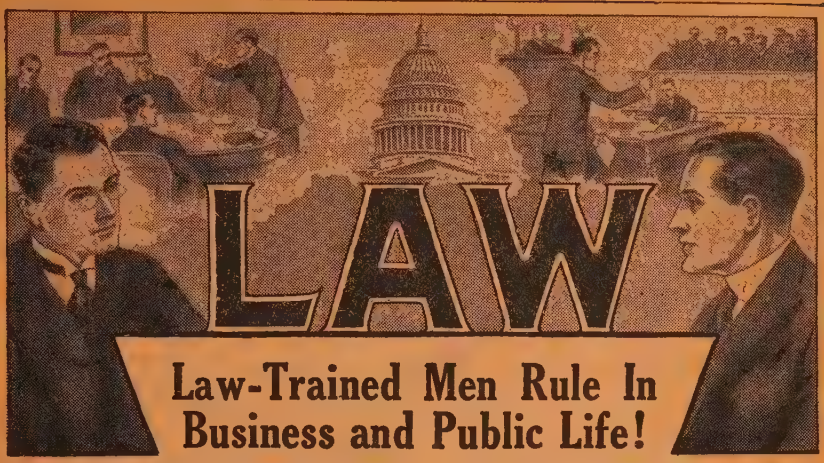

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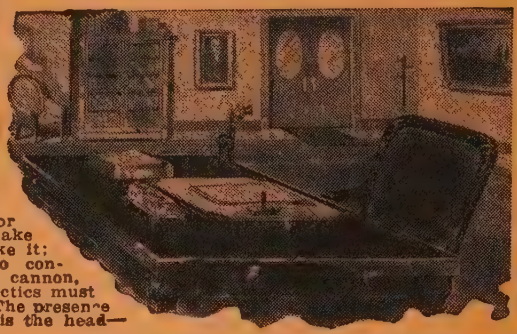

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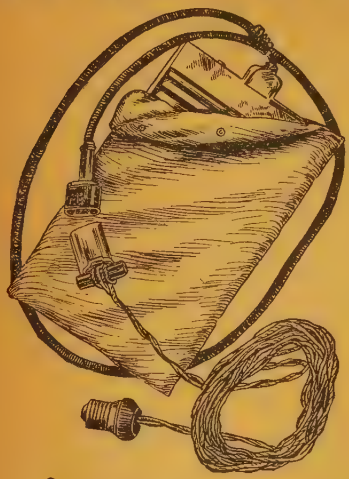

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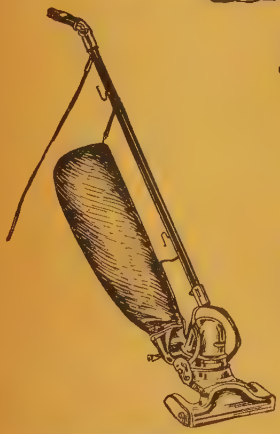

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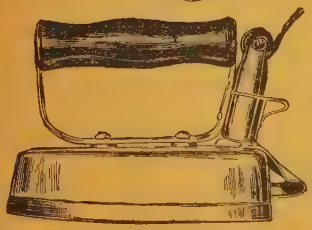

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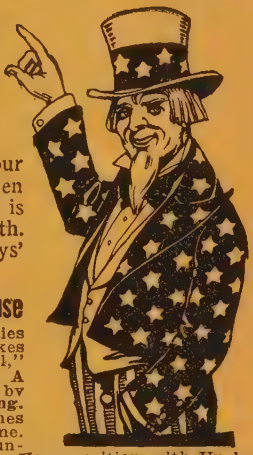

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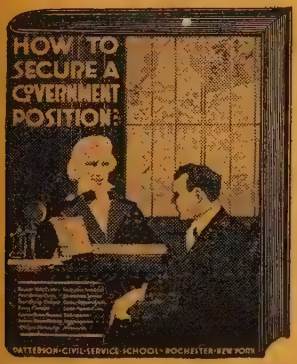

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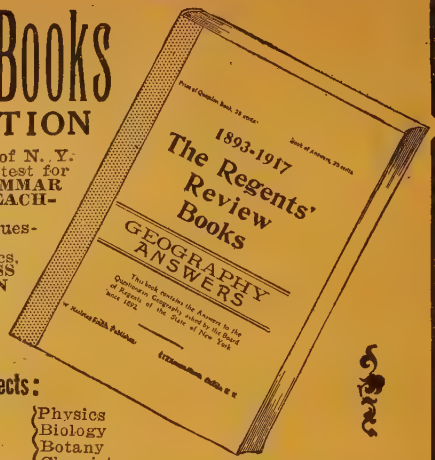

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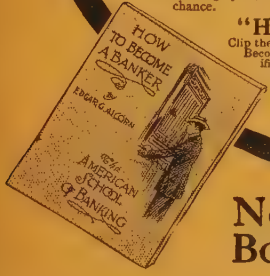

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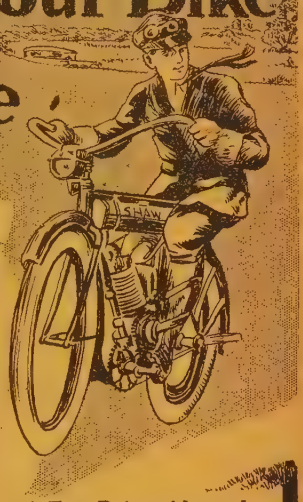

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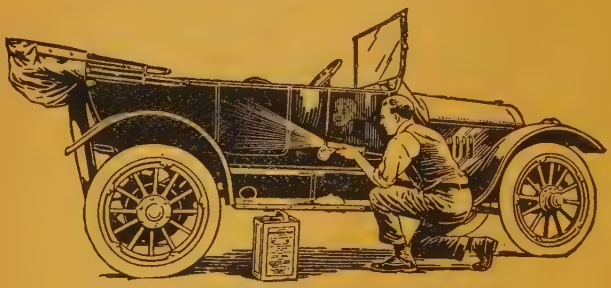

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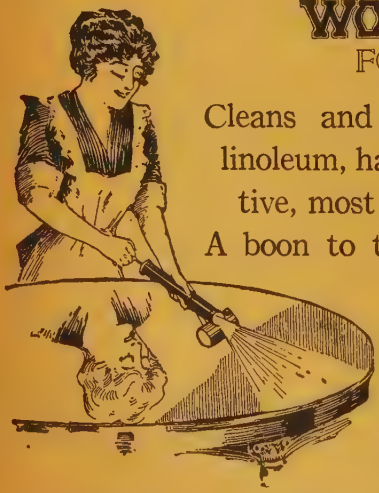

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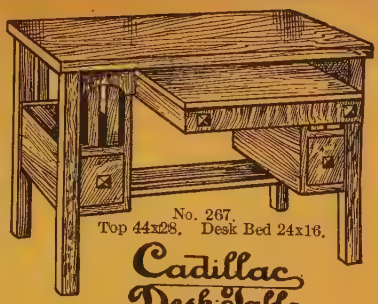

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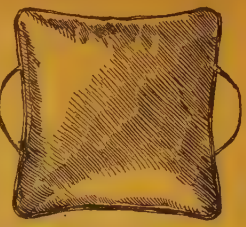

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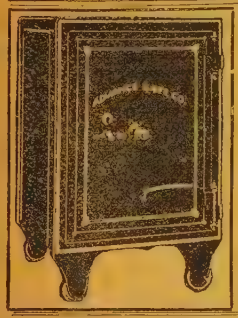

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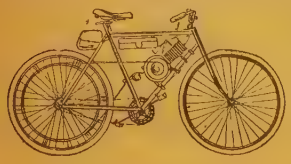

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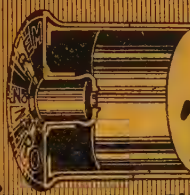

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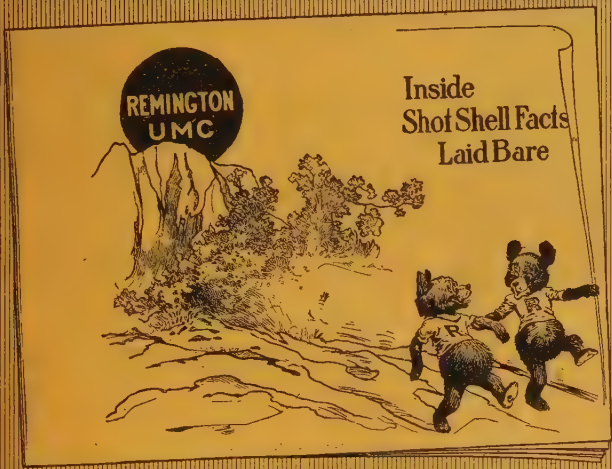

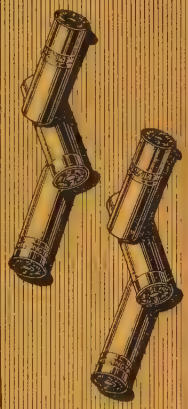

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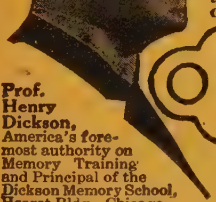

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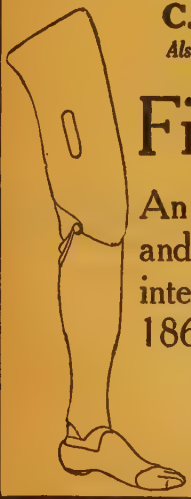

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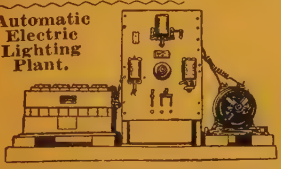

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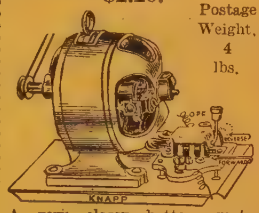

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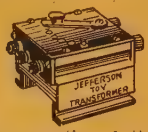

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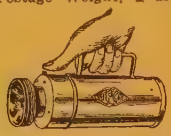

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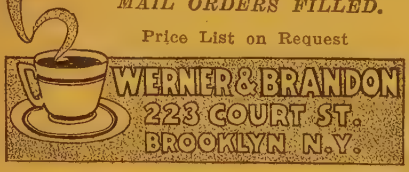

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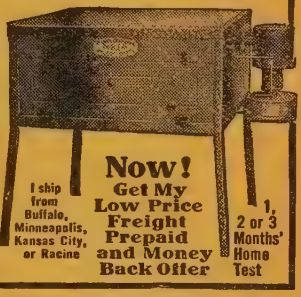

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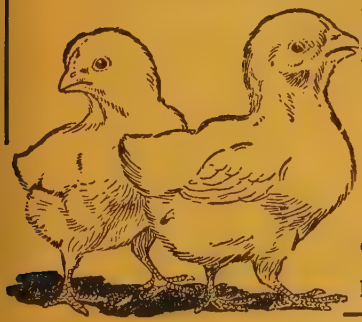

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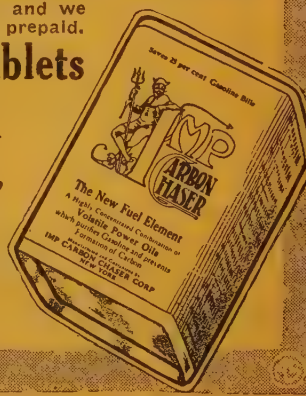

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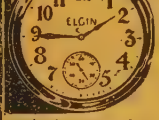

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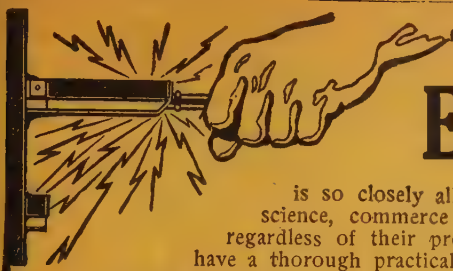

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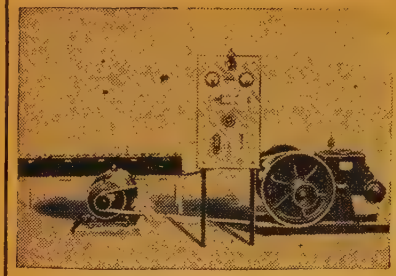

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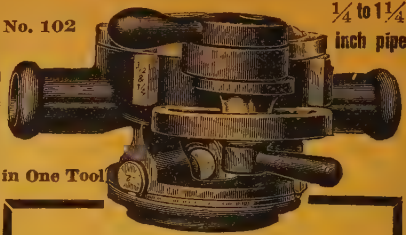

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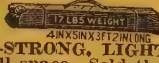

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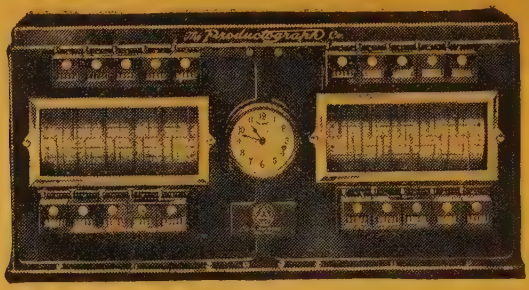

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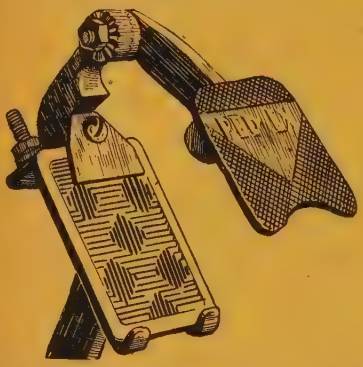

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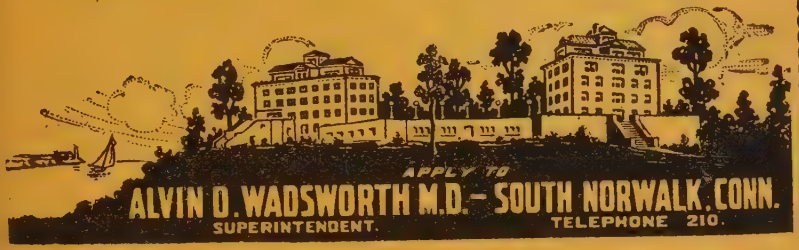

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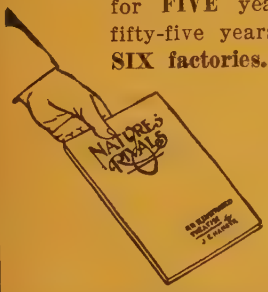

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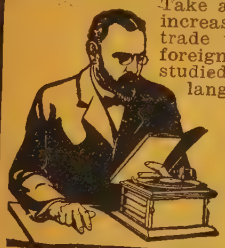

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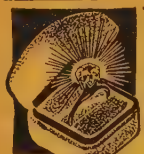

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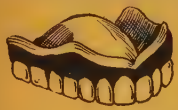

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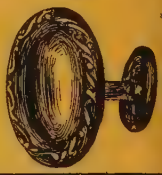

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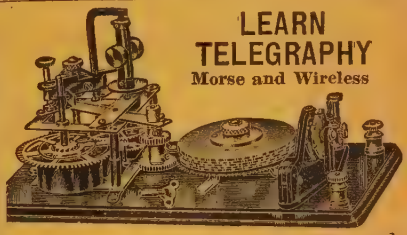

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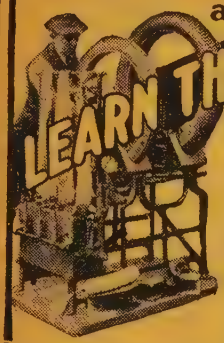

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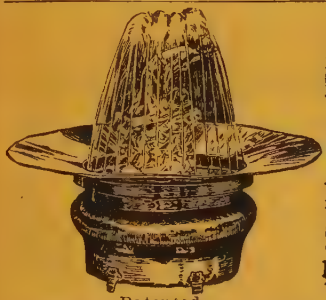

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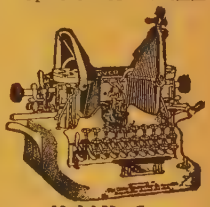

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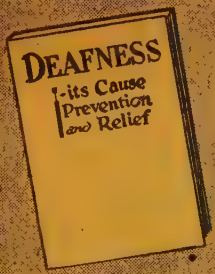

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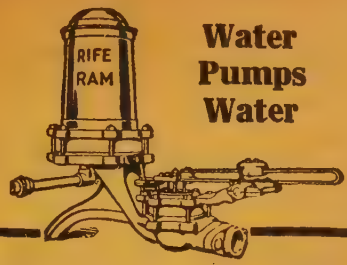

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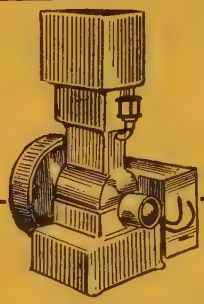

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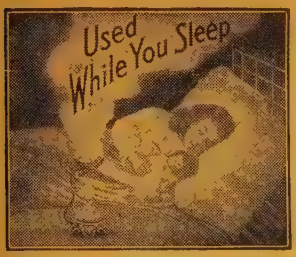

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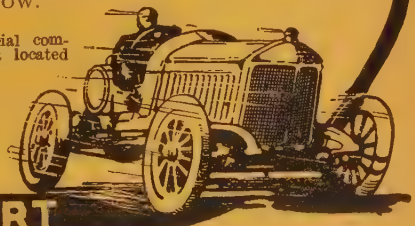

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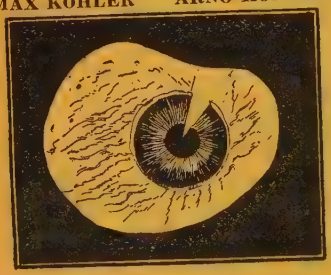

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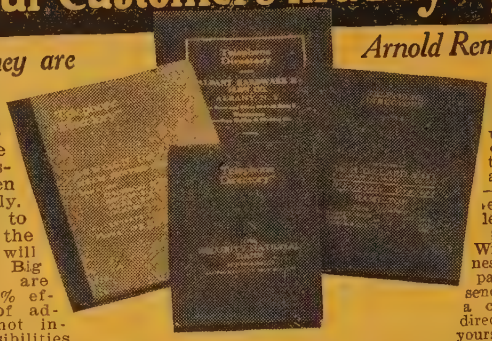

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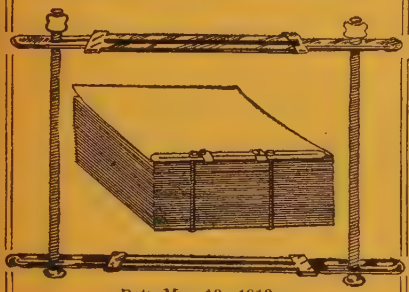

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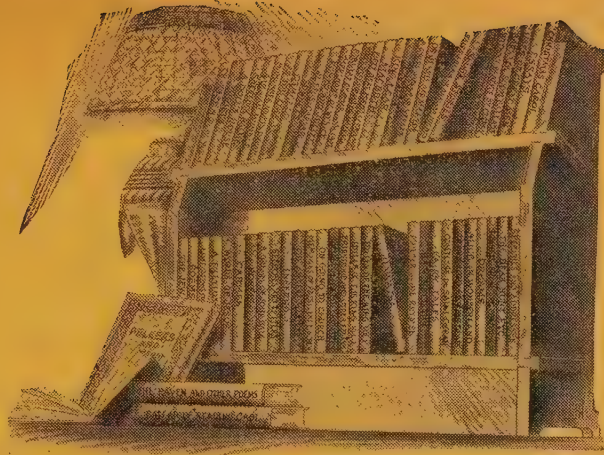

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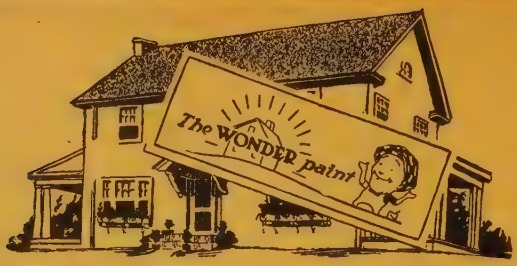

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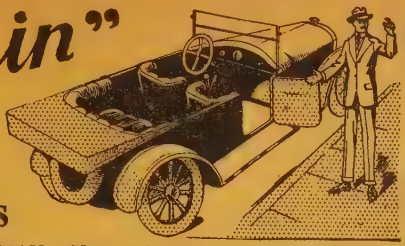

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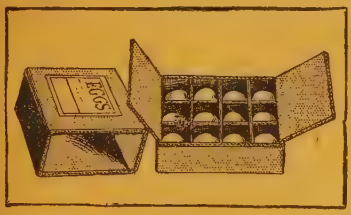

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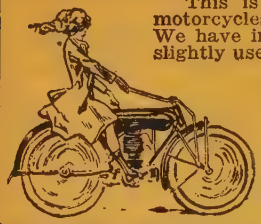

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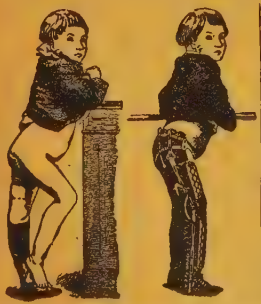

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NEW YORK, N. Y.—Most people foolishly seem to think they are going to get renewed health and strength from some stimulating medicine, secret nostrum or narcotic drug, said Dr. Sauer, a well-known Specialist who has studied widely both in this country and Europe, when, as a matter of fact, real and true strength can only come from the food you eat. But people often fail to get the strength out of their food because they haven't enough iron in their blood to enable it to change food into living matter. From their weakened, nervous condition they know something is wrong, but they can't tell what, so they generally commence doctoring for stomach, liver or kidney trouble or symptoms of some other ailment caused by the lack of iron in the blood. This thing may go on for years, while the patient suffers untold agony. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while, double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron, simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray, while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. Sauer is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents is widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy, in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The Manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent. or over in four weeks' time provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed in this city by all druggists.

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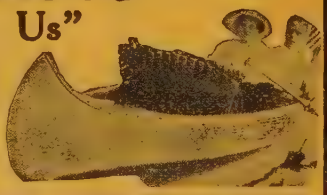

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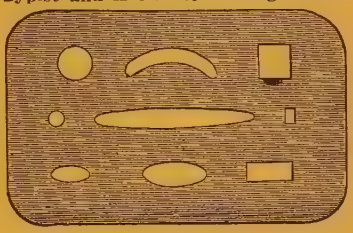

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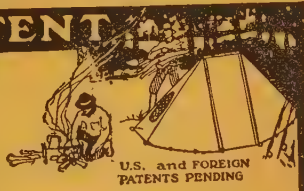

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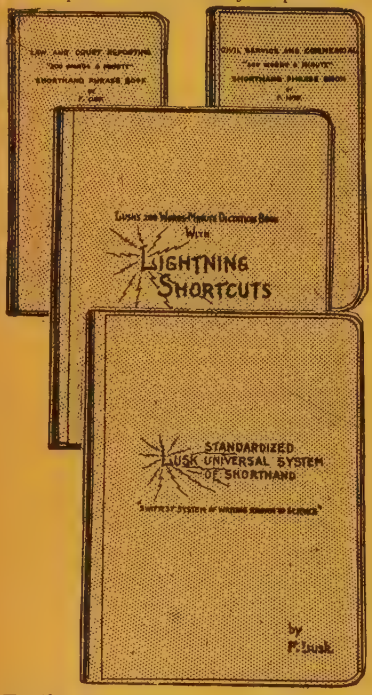

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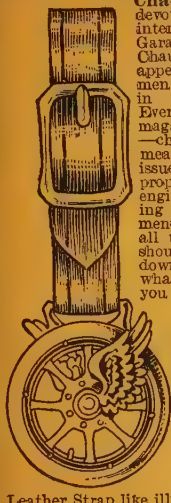

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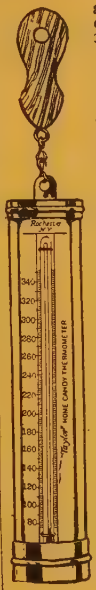

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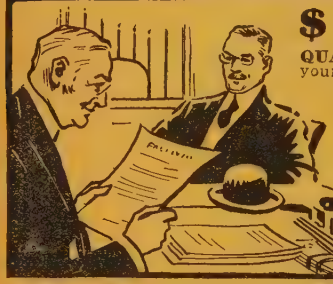

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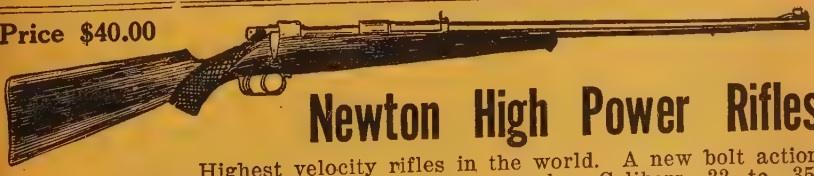

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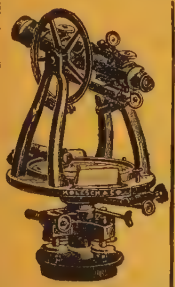


KOLESCH SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS

ARE OF

Highest Quality and Infallibly Accurate

The name Kolesch on Engineers' and Draughtsmen's instruments guarantees careful construction, accuracy, reliability and biggest value for your money.

Kolesch Quality Blue Print Paper

A BETTER PRODUCT FOR THE SAME MONEY THAT YOU ARE NOW PAYING

Engineers, Architects and Draughtsmen, send for our Catalogue and Price List of Surveying Instruments and Drawing Materials. IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

KOLESCH & COMPANY

138 FULTON STREET **NEW YORK CITY**

SPORTMAN'S HANDBOOK

NEW YORK SPORTING GOODS ©

336 PAGES **FREE** POSTAGE PREPAID

The 4th Edition of our Sportsman's Handbook is ready and we want to send a copy to every man or woman who loves the woods, the fields and the inland waters. It is the most complete

Sporting Goods Catalogue

we have ever issued. It not only illustrates and describes hundreds of articles for the Camper, Fisherman, Hunter and Explorer, but tells of experiences in the wilds of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. There are pictures of wild animals and game birds, and advice as to selection of duffle, pitching a tent, caring for firearms, preparing skins for the taxidermist, etc., etc. There are chapters on how, when and where to Camp, Fish and Hunt, and many "kinks" in wildcraft.

We will send this book free if you mention No. 71A.

If you are interested in Outdoor or Indoor games, Baseball, Tennis, Golf, Archery, Swimming, Basketball, Boxing, Skating, etc., let us send you Book No. **69A.**

NEW YORK SPORTING GOODS CO.
15 and 17 Warren Street, New York, U.S.A.

Latest Improved Carousselles

Carousselles Merry-Go-Rounds for Parks and Carnivals

Our Striking Machines and Park Swings Are Big Money Earners

More money has been made with Herschell-Spillman Merry-Go-Rounds and Carousselles than any other amusement device. Our new catalog will interest you. Send for it. Patented labor saving devices and the superior quality of construction, material and decoration have placed Herschell-Spillman Carousselles as the world's greatest amusement outfits. Get started on the road to prosperity. We sell on time payments.

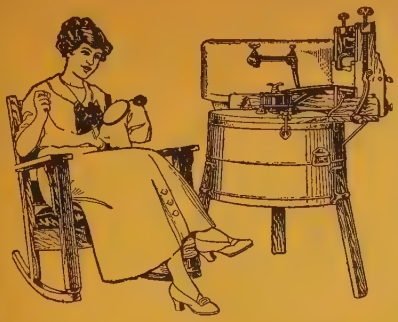
Herschell-Spillman Co.

1111 Sweeney Street, No. Tonawanda, N. Y., U. S. A.

WORLD'S LARGEST AMUSEMENT OUTFITTERS

Cable Address: "Spillman, Tonawanda." Codes Used—Lieber's Western Union.

M. WULFSOHN & Co.
DEALER & EXPORTER IN
RAW FURS
TRAPPERS
"Right out of the Feed Box"
Big-MONEY in Furs this Year
Dont sell your Furs until
you receive our Price List W.
Write-to-day-sure
For quick returns ship immediately
122-124 W. 26TH ST.
NEW YORK CITY
REFERENCES: DUN'S BRADSTREET AGENCIES
OR YOUR OWN BANK



Your Washing Done For 1c A Week

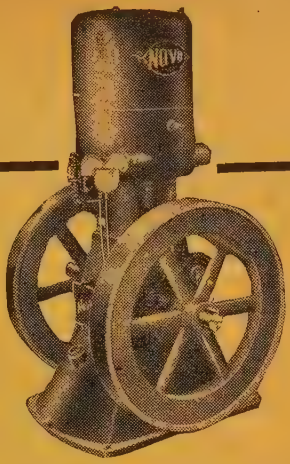
Make the Water From the Faucet in Your Own Home Do the Work

I have built a new "1900" water power washing machine. I consider this machine the most wonderful washer ever put on the market. Built of the highest quality selected material, it is as sturdy and durable as a machine can be made. Can be sold at a price within reach of all. I will guarantee that this machine will not tear clothes, break buttons or fray the edges of the most delicate fabric. It will wash everything from heavy blankets to the finest laces without damage to the goods.

This new "1900" Washing Machine can be instantly connected with any water faucet in your home, and is started and stopped by simply turning the water on and off. Even although you have a meter, it will do your washing for 1c. or less a week. It will save 50% time, money and labor every week. The outfit consists of washer and water motor, and I guarantee the perfect working of each.

I also make a full line of hand and electric power machines.

I will send my machine on 30 days' free trial. You do not need to pay a penny until you are satisfied this washer will do what I say it will. Write today for illustrated catalog. Address H. L. Barker, 1796 State St., Binghamton, N. Y., or, if you live in Canada, address Canadian "1900" Washer Company, 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.



RELIABLE POWER

NOVO ENGINES AND OUTFITS

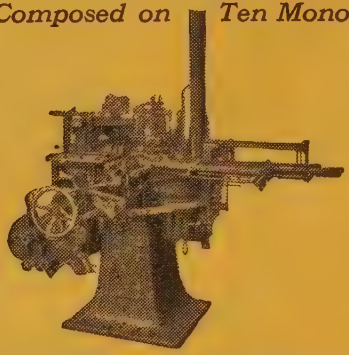
NOVO Engines are hopper cooled and are guaranteed for life against damage from freezing. Made in sizes from 1 to 15 H. P. They have won countrywide reputation for reliability. Furnished to operate on gasoline, kerosene, gas and distillate. Splash oil system. Fuel in base, simple, compact and rugged.

Novo Outfits include Pumping Outfits, Hoists, Saw Rigs and Air Compressor Outfits. All illustrated and described in the Novo book, "Reliable Power."

NOVO ENGINE CO.
Clarence E. Bement, Sec. & Gen. Mgr.
11 WILLOW STREET
Lansing - - - Mich.

The MONOTYPE

IS THE SECRET OF PERFECT AND ATTRACTIVE ADVERTISING TYPOGRAPHY IN THE *WORLD* COMPOSING ROOM—*85 per cent. of the Advertisements that appear in the WORLD are Composed on Ten Monotypes*



WHAT THE MONOTYPES DO IN THE *WORLD* COMPOSING ROOM

IN ADDITION TO COMPOSING the bulk of the advertisements that appear in the World, the Monotypes cast all the type, leads, rules, slugs, and metal bases for cuts used by the hand men.

ALL LEADS, RULES, AND SLUGS are automatically cut at the machine as cast, in any desired measure from 6 picas to 25 inches.

FURNISH MORE ATTRACTIVE TYPOGRAPHY so that ads have greater "pulling power"—which pleases advertisers and induces them to use more space.

MEET ANY TYPE REQUIREMENT of any advertiser no matter how great this may be: He gets what he wants when he wants it.

INCREASE OUTPUT OF HAND MEN because they lose no time hunting material or picking for sorts: A compositor can't set much type from an empty case.

MAKE IT POSSIBLE to use the compositors on "Constructive" work always. No type, leads, rules, or slugs are distributed.

GIVE A NEW DRESS EVERY DAY for less than the cost of breaking-up forms and getting the type, rules, leads, slugs, and cut bases back in the cases and racks.

SAVE TIME "CLOSING-UP" because the compositor never stops to put away or distribute lines that don't fit the copy.

LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE CO.

PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK: World Building CHICAGO: Rand-McNally Building
BOSTON: Wentworth Building TORONTO: Lumsden Building

Creators of NON-DISTRIBUTION Equipment

The Whole World Plays Cards with "Bicycles"

Go where you will, in America or abroad, the favorite of all card players everywhere is

BICYCLE
PLAYING CARDS

There are two very good reasons—quality and price. Bicycle Cards have the excellence of material, printing and finish that leaves nothing to be desired. Bicycle Cards sell at a price that places them within the means of everybody. Ivory or Air-Cushion finish. Club indexes.

Congress Playing Cards—The world's most beautiful cards. Backs in full color from famous paintings. Gold edges. Air-Cushion finish.

Send for this Book—The Official Rules of Card Games. New revised edition. Over 300 games. 250 pages. Substantially bound. 15 cents.

THE U. S. PLAYING CARD CO.

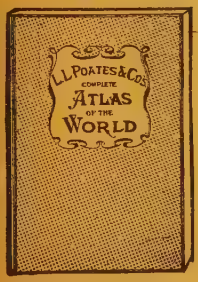
Department W. Cincinnati, U. S. A., or Toronto, Canada

The universal writing machine made to record as well as transcribe.

BYRNE STENO-TYPEWRITING is a system of typewriting that teaches how to take rapid dictation on the typewriter. It is the logical method of note-taking. The superiority of the typewriter over the pencil to record dictation is greater than its superiority over the pen in transcribing it. It takes no longer to learn typewriting and Steno-typewriting by our method than it does typewriting by any other method. Steno-typewriting outlines are printed in plain typewriter type, so full and complete that they are read backward more rapidly than shorthand is read forward. Steno-typewriting relieves mental fatigue in reporting, as does the adding machine in handling long columns of figures. Hundreds of our large schools are teaching Steno-typewriting. Steno-typewriting has a most successful two-year record back of it. Business men give it preference. It's a salary raiser. Write for descriptive circular.

BYRNE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 27 E. Monroe St. Chicago, Ill.

NEW ATLAS FOR EVERYBODY



A Collection of Maps Does Not Make an Atlas

L. L. POATES & COMPANY'S
Complete Atlas of the World

Stands for

Accuracy, Conciseness, Reliability

193 pages of Maps in five and six colors. $1.50 in Cloth; $2.00 in Leather; postpaid to your door.

Order of your dealer or **L. L. Poates Publishing Company**

24 North William Street, New York, N. Y.

THE GIANT STAPLE PULLING, WIRE STRETCHING, FENCE REPAIR TOOL

What It Will Do—Make staples; pull staples straight from bottom and center wires equally as well as from the top; drive staples straight; cut wire in four places. The wire cutter between the jaws will cut and jaws will hold the wire after cutting, without dropping the loose end. Straightens wire, splices wire, stretches wire (taking up thirty inches of slack wire). Opens boxes, and makes an *ideal tool* to carry on the farm machine or under the wagon seat. *Don't be without it!*

It Will Save wire, staples, buying a hammer, wrench, and a wire stretcher. It will also enable you to mend your fences, thus saving a new fence. Keeping your cattle and crops properly protected will save you trouble and law suits. It will save many trips back to the house to fix your farm implements, and will save you time and labor in a thousand ways.

Our Guarantee—If this tool does not perform its work according to the statements made above, to your satisfaction, we will guarantee to refund the purchase price of this tool.

WE WANT AGENTS FOR THIS WONDERFUL TOOL.

We want agents for this wonderful tool.

Manufactured by
Utica Drop Forge & Tool Co., for
Utica Hardware Sales Company
Utica, N. Y., U. S. A.

Agent's Sample $1.00 post paid. Make $5 to $15 per day. Write for Agents' Plan.

Kelly Bros

ROSES FLOWERING SHRUBS FRUIT TREES

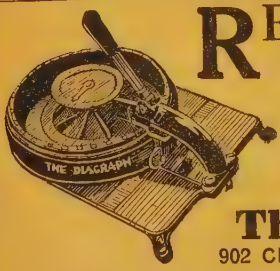
Direct from Our Nurseries to You at Wholesale Prices.

Big, Handsome 1917 Catalog Sent Free on Request.

Kelly stock makes good. That is the secret of our 37 years of success. All the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry and Quince. Small Fruits and Ornamentals direct from our nurseries to your garden or orchard at growers' prices. Each one of the five Kelly Brothers gives a department his undivided personal attention. We know the pedigree of every tree we sell, and absolutely guarantee our stock to be true to name, perfectly graded, free from disease and thoroughly acclimated. A postal sent now will bring free catalog by return mail.

KELLY BROTHERS WHOLESALE NURSERIES - 28 Vine Street, Dansville, N. Y

You'll Never Regret Planting Kelly Trees.



REDUCE EXPENSE IN YOUR SHIPPING ROOM

Your shipping clerk can address his shipments in one-quarter the time if he uses paper stencils cut on the Diagraph Stencil Cutting Machine.

Write To-day for Sample Stencils and complete information.

The Diagraph Company
902 Clinton Street, St. Louis, Mo.

BUY DIAMONDS DIRECT

From JASON WEILER & SON, Diamond Importers, Boston, Mass.,

and save 20 to 40 per cent. on retail or jewelers' prices

FOR over forty years the house of Jason Weiler & Son of Boston has been one of America's leading diamond importers selling to jewelers. However, a large business is done direct by mail with customers at importing prices! Here are several diamond offers—direct to you by mail—which clearly demonstrate our position to name prices on diamonds that should surely interest any present or prospective diamond purchaser.

¼ Carat, $19.00

This ¼ carat genuine diamond is of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded if you can duplicate it for less than $30. Our price direct to you by mail.... **$19**

⅜ Carat, $32.00

This ⅜ carat genuine diamond is of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in 14k. solid gold Tiffany style setting. Money refunded if your dealer can duplicate it for less than $50.00. Our price **$32**

½ Carat, $43.00

This genuine ½ karat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded if your dealer can duplicate it for less than $60. Our price direct to you... **$43**

¾ Carat, $65.00

This ¾ carat genuine diamond of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded if your jeweler can duplicate it for less than $85. Our price..... **$65**

1 Carat, $95.00

This genuine one carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded if your dealer can duplicate it for less than $125. Our price direct to you.... **$95**

2 Carats, $189.00

This genuine 2 carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded if your jeweler can duplicate it for less than $240. Our price direct to you.. **$189**

1½ Carats, $139.00

This 1½ carat genuine diamond of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. 14k. solid gold Tiffany style setting. Money refunded if your jeweler can duplicate it for less than $200. Our price **$139**

MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT ENTIRELY SATISFIED.

We refer you as to our reliability to any bank or newspaper in Boston.

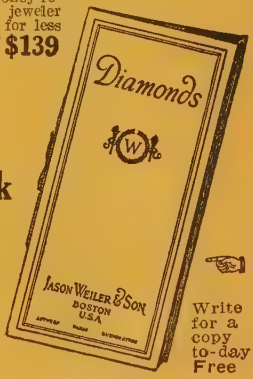
If desired, rings will be sent on approval to your BANK or any EXPRESS COMPANY with privilege of examination. Our diamond guarantee for full value for all time goes with every purchase.

Write To-day for This Valuable Book

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

"HOW TO BUY DIAMONDS"

This catalog tells how to judge, select and buy diamonds. Tells how they are mined, cut and marketed. It is considered an authority on the subject and shows weights, sizes and prices of diamonds, $10 to $20,000. Send your name and address for free copy.



Write for a copy to-day Free

JASON WEILER & SON

355 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

YOU TAKE NO RISK

THIS RAZOR IS GUARANTEED FOR LIFE

This Shumate "Barber" razor is so good that we dare guarantee it to you for *life*. Here's the reason—the blade is made from Tungsten Alloy Steel, which takes a keener edge than any ordinary steel *can*—and it holds it. You can use it for years without honing. The secret of this wonderful steel is *ours alone*, and we guard it jealously.

Here's our *unqualified guarantee:* Buy a Shumate "Barber" razor and use it—not once, but as long as you like. If you say after an exacting trial that you don't like it, we'll exchange it *without a word.*

Sent postpaid, **$2.00** In remitting, mention your dealer's name, and a chamois lined, rust-proof case will be included with your razor.

State whether you want light, medium or heavy blade. Heavy blade for very strong beards.

Established 1884
Capacity 6,000 razors daily

Shumate Razor Co., 701 Locust St., St. Louis, U.S.A.

Send 4 cents stamps for Sample Illustrated Recitation.

Your Future

depends on how you prepare yourself now. Personal Power lies in the Art of Expression. The world's greatest men, past and present, owe their success to it. Its study will make you more successful and popular and increase your earning power.

We Teach

ELOCUTION

by Mail

Whatever your occupation or position in life may be, you can improve your condition by taking our Course in Public Speaking, Dramatic Reading and Entertaining. Mothers and teachers can instruct their children to recite. Graduates receive handsome diplomas.

The Merrill School of Expression, Inc., (Dept. 65.)
1750 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

DEAF?

"I Now Hear Clearly"

You, Too, Can Hear

Inasmuch as 260,000 users of the "ACOUSTICON" have had the same results from it as Mr. Garrett Brown, whose photo appears above, we feel perfectly safe in urging every deaf person, without a penny of expense, solely and entirely at our risk, to accept a thorough trial of the

1917 Acousticon

No Deposit **FREE** No Expense

All you need to do is to write saying that you are deaf and will try the "ACOUSTICON." The trial will not cost you one cent, for we even pay delivery charges.

WARNING!

There is no good reason why every one should not make as liberal a trial offer as we do, so do not send money for any instrument for the deaf until you have tried it.

The "ACOUSTICON" has improvements and patented features which cannot be duplicated, so no matter what you have tried in the past, send for your free trial of the "ACOUSTICON" today and convince yourself—you alone to decide. Address

General Acoustic Co.
1354 Candler Bldg., New York

Toronto, Ont., Office, Royal Bank Bldg.

21 Jewels Adjusted to Temperature Positions Isochronism.

25 year guaranteed genuine gold strata case.

21 Jewel Burlington $2.50 A Month

The Master Timepiece

THE Superb Burlington Watch—*adjusted* positions, temperature, isochronism—now at the *direct* rock-bottom price—the same price that *even the wholesale* jeweler must pay—and in order to encourage everybody to secure this watch at once, pay this rock-bottom price, either for cash or $2.50 a month on this great special offer.

We send the watch on approval, **prepaid.** You risk absolutely nothing—you pay nothing, not one cent, unless you want this *exceptional* offer after seeing and thoroughly inspecting the watch.

THE NEWEST CASES

Besides the beautiful watch shown above, our new catalog illustrates *Inlay Enamel Monograms, Block and Ribbon Monograms, Diamond Set, Lodge, French Art and Dragon Designs.* Open face or hunting case, ladies' or gentlemen's 12 and 16 sizes.

SEND THE COUPON FOR WATCH BOOK

Let us tell you all about this great special direct offer. The new watch book explains. Write to-day—your name and address on the coupon or on a letter is enough.

Burlington Watch Co.
19th Street and Marshall Boul'v'd, Dept. 3401, Chicago, Illinois.

Burlington Watch Co.
19th St. and Marshall Boul. Dept. 3401, Chicago, Ill.
Please send me, without obligations and prepaid) your free book on watches, with full explanation of your cash or $2.50 a month offer on the Burlington Watch.

Name.....

Address.....

MALONEY Guaranteed TREES

Roses, Shrubs, Berries and Vines

Quality AND Service

Maloney stock is guaranteed true to name and free from disease by the largest nursery growers in New York State. For 33 years we have been in business here in Dansville and to-day we are able to ship you direct better trees than ever before because we are constantly studying to improve our methods. We recognize our responsibility to the grower and we have this year issued a novel **wholesale catalogue with colored illustrations** that tells the things you ought to know about our business and plants. Write for your free copy. Buy direct from our nurseries at wholesale prices at one-half what the agents charge.

MALONEY BROS. & WELLS CO., 25 BANK ST., DANSVILLE, N. Y.

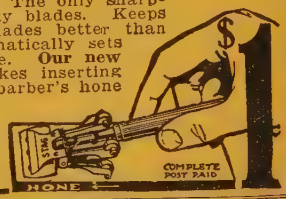
We're responsible; look up our rating. Dansville's Pioneer Wholesale Nurseries.

HIGHEST AWARD RECEIVED AT PANAMA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL 1915 EXPOSITION SAN FRANCISCO

SHARPENS SAFETY BLADES PERFECTLY

At last, the perfect sharpener—the **Stag Sharpener.** The only sharpener that both **hones** and strops all makes of safety blades. Keeps blades in perfect shaving condition. Makes old blades better than new. Surprisingly simple. **Roller** in holder automatically sets blade always at correct **honing** and stropping angle. **Our new Patented Feature.** Just press rollers together—makes inserting and removing blades easy. Heavily nickeled holder, barber's hone and strop in neat box, complete, postpaid, **$1.00.**

Try It Ten Days; Money Back If Not Satisfactory.
Dealers Write for Special Introductory Offer



STAG CO. 36A South State Street CHICAGO

REFLEX SPARK PLUGS

For all makes of motors.
Sold on money back guarantee.
At your dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Diamond, Price $1.25

DEALERS—Write us to-day—let us tell you about the profit to be made with the Reflex Agency.

SPECIAL, for Fords, Price 75c.

THE REFLEX IGNITION CO.
No. 1707 Payne Avenue CLEVELAND, OHIO

"Be Civilized!!"

Be civilized! Recognize the **Truth** and the truth shall make you **Free**—from the ills and "horrors" due to **Constipation Poison** in your system. **Quit purging the bowels.**

Nourish the **bowel-nerves** and thus **exercise** the bowel muscles—**they'll do the rest.** This won't strain, irritate, nor drain the system of its albuminous fluids. **Purging weakens** by taking these fluids from **other parts** of the body to liquefy the bowel's contents.

Physic mildly, by **nourishing** the **bowel-nerves** with Blackburn's Cascara-Royal-Pills. All druggists sell **10c and 25c** packages.

Blackburn's

CascaRoyal-Pills

TRADE MARK

THE CIVILIZED PHYSIC.

The Blackburn Products Co., Dayton, Ohio.

THERE'S MONEY IN DRILLED WELLS

Money for the Man Who Owns Them

Money for the Man Who Makes Them

CYCLONE DRILLS

are built in many different sizes and styles to handle a wide variety of drilling conditions. You can get them in either traction or non-traction type, fitted with either steam or gasoline power. They are designed by men who have spent a lifetime in the business and are built for drill men who want a real drilling outfit.

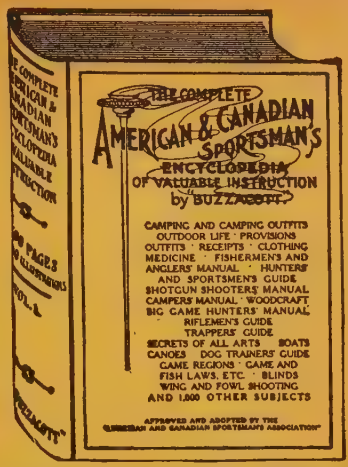
COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS FURNISHED

With each outfit we furnish our own book of drilling instructions which explains in minutest detail just how to make wells under all conditions. The book contains 350 pages and was written by a practical drill man—in a practical way—to teach practical methods.

Send for catalogue covering full line of well drilling machines and tools.

THE SANDERSON-CYCLONE DRILL CO.

810 World St. ORRVILLE, O.



FOUR FAMOUS BOOKS

NOW IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME

Splendidly Bound in Cloth. Contains 544 Pages and 1000 Illustrations. Price $1.00.

¶ **The Most Sensible and Practical Sportsman's Manual** ever published. Tells of everything that pertains to camping out and woodcraft. It treats exhaustively on every topic of interest to the sportsman. Tells how to pack for an outing; how to build camp and camp furniture; how to prepare meals; and how to preserve your health while out of doors.

¶ **A Complete Anglers' Department** contains a wealth of information about all kinds of fish and how to catch them. The various proper and improper methods of angling are described in detail. After reading this work no fisherman is likely to return empty handed because he had the wrong kind of tackle.

¶ **This Remarkably Instructive and Interesting Book** gives valuable information about guns and rifles; how to select them; how to reload ammunition; how to build blinds for hunting game; how to train the dog; best time to hunt various species of game; in fact, how to do everything that hunters are liable to be called upon to do.

¶ This book weighs 20 ounces and in its dark red cover, with color design in gold leaf, makes a desirable addition to any library.

SPECIAL OFFER!

We will send you this Book, and the National Sportsman Magazine, with richly illustrated pages, full to overflowing with interesting stories and valuable information about guns, fishing tackle, camp outfits—the best place to go for fish and game, and a thousand and one valuable "How to" hints for sportsmen. For a whole year..... **Value $1.00**

Value 1.50

Total Value $2.50

Both Together for $2.00

Send your order right now to

NATIONAL SPORTSMAN MAGAZINE,
206 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Drugs Doubtful and Often Harmful
Natural Methods Positive and Permanent

I do not claim that I do the impossible, that I can cure incurable diseases; but I do claim that you have 99% in your favor if you give me a chance to treat you. I have cured many desperate, stubborn cases pronounced incurable by other physicians. The reason why I have been so successful is, I study each sufferer's case personally, diagnosing the malady, and then give the benefit of my thoughful and conscientious advice and treatment. You are not a "case" to me, but a human being suffering and asking for relief. I am a physician; I can understand and sympathize as only a practitioner of large experience knows how to do. I have the interest of suffering humanity deeply at heart. It is far more important to me to have my patients' confidence than their money. With that thought always before me, I will take only as many cases as I can handle personally. I want everyone who comes to me to be "my patient," under my special direction and care. Moreover, I will not take a case unless I can guarantee a cure—or relief in aggravated cases. And when I say "cured," I mean the eradication of the disease, not merely the dulling of the symptoms by drugs.

I Will Not Accept a Case, Regardless of Fee, Unless I Can Conscientiously Promise a Cure or Relief.

If I agree to accept you as my patient, you may know that it is because, having studied your case carefully, I am confident that I can help you—if not with a permanent cure, at least with a permanent improvement. Of this my patients are always sure. I will treat them until they are satisfied.

A WORD ABOUT MY METHOD OF TREATING

I want to lay stress on the fact that I treat all patients personally. All letters are opened by me personally and what my patients say to me in their letters is absolutely sacred. I reply individually to each patient. *My course is not in any sense of the word a simple course in Physical Culture. It is infinitely more. It is a scientific application of Natural Curative Methods of Treatment to the individual needs and requirements of every patient placing himself or herself in my care for professional treatment and attention.*

INVESTIGATE

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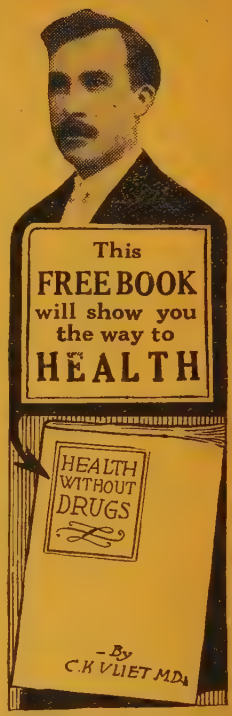

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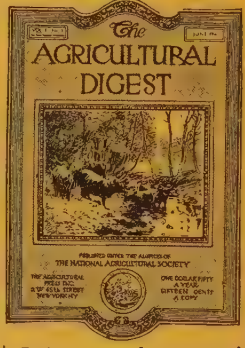

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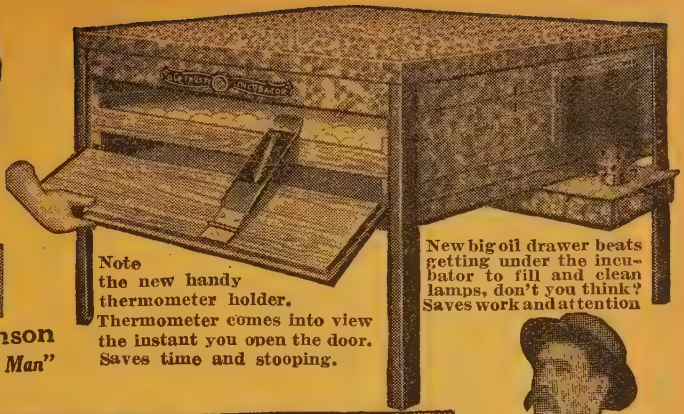

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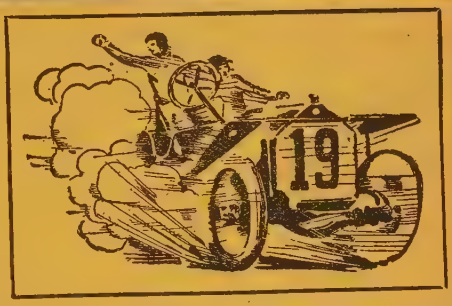

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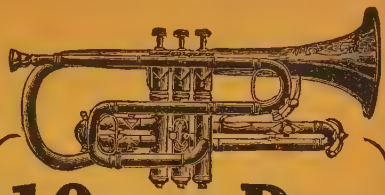

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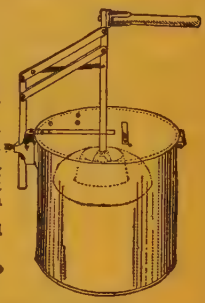
How long will you persist in injuring your health and depreciating your personal appearance? How much longer can you endure the pains of backaches and exhaustion from the drudgery of rub board washing? Don't you owe it to yourself and your family to remove the cause which impairs your health? If you are sincere in this desire, then write for free literature regarding the **Easy Vacuum Washers,** hand and power. This clothes washer differs radically from all others. It does not roll and tie the clothes up, nor grind or jerk them to shreds. It operates on the same principle as a vacuum cleaner, by sucking and forcing the water through the clothes by means of air compression and vacuum suction.

Picture to the left shows the "EASY" Model "B," adapted for the regular weekly washing. Picture to right shows the "Tiny Maid," a small washer especially designed for cleaning **BABY CLOTHES** and all small garments necessary to be washed between regular wash days.

Being all metal, it is adapted to use on kitchen range or gas plate for scalding, cleaning and **REMOVING STAINS IN BABIES' CLOTHES** and all fine washing requiring special care. It insures the most sanitary washing of babies' clothes with least possible handling.

Ideal for **DRY CLEANING** in a small quantity of gasoline.

Special proposition to Mothers who mention 1917 "World Almanac."



DODGE & ZUILL, 5093 EAST WATER STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FAT IS FATAL

Fat is Fatal to Health, Comfort, Happiness and often Fatal to Life.

Fat people need no longer despair, for there is a simple home remedy to be had that safely reduces excess fat from any part of the body. It is called the ADIPO Treatment and to prove that it does the work in a pleasant and perfectly harmless way, we will send a

50c. BOX FREE

to any person who is too fat and sends us their name and address. We want to prove that ADIPO takes off fat by restoring the normal functions of the system—without dieting, exercising or discomfort. Remember, we offer to prove this to you at our own expense. Other diseases, like Rheumatism, Asthma, Kidney or Heart troubles, that so often come with Obesity improve as you reduce.

WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT IT.

Miss Laura A. Fouch, McConnellsville, Ohio. says; Your ADIPO treatment took off 84 pounds 8 years ago and the reduction has been permanent.

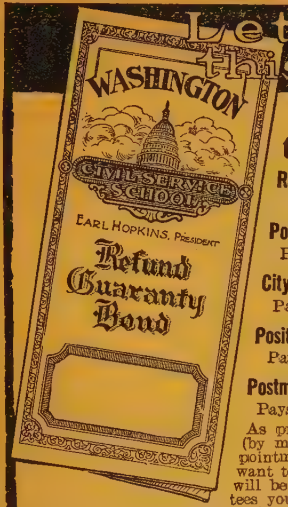
Miss Effie Click, 1306 **Johnson St., Keokuk, Iowa, says;** ADIPO made a new woman of me. It took off 70 pounds 2 years ago and I have not regained a single pound.

Mr. John McGowan, Memramcook, N. B., Canada. says: I believe I would be in my grave to-day but for ADIPO treatment. It reduced me 105 pounds and now feel fine

What ADIPO has done for these people and hundreds of other men and women all over the country it should also do for you. At any rate it costs you nothing to try it. This offer may not be repeated, so write at once for a FREE 50c. Box of ADIPO and interesting illustrated book; they are both free.

Address THE ADIPO COMPANY, 3187 Ashland Building, New York, N. Y.

Let Me Send You This Guaranty Bond



Men and Women Are Wanted to Fill These Government Positions

Railway Mail Service Pays up to $1800.

Post-Office Clerk Pays up to $1200.

City Letter Carrier Pays up to $1200.

Positions for Women Pay up to $1800.

Postmaster (4th Class) Pays up to $1000.

Rural Mail Carrier Pays up to $1200.

Government Clerk Pays up to $1800.

Bookkeeper Pays up to $2500.

Stenographer and Typewriter Pays up to $1800.

Messenger and Watchman Pays $600 up.

Scientific & Technical Pay up to $4000.

Custom House Pays up to $2500.

Internal Revenue Up to $7 day and expenses.

Immigrant Inspector Pays $1380 up.

Guard Pays $840 up.

As president of Washington Civil Service School, I will coach you (by mail, at your own home) for Civil Service examination and appointment. Before you pay a cent or obligate yourself in any way, I want to send you a copy of the **Civil Service Guaranty Bond** that will be issued to you by my School. Get it and read it! It guarantees you—POSITION or MONEY BACK. And in a Government position you will have shorter hours and better pay; regular promotions; permanent employment; sick leave and annual vacations with pay.

WRITE TO-DAY. Ask for my book PA and I will send it free with the Guaranty Bond. Be sure to mention position preferred and I will tell you all about it and how to get one. EARL HOPKINS, 801 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

INVESTIGATE Our Camera Offers!

They mean money, satisfaction and camera value to you. Thousands of camera users the country over endorse our square-deal methods.

Save 25% to 50%

A slightly used camera or lens gives you the same result as a new one. All our cameras and lenses are tested first and sold under our **famous ten days' free trial guarantee.** Your money refunded in full if not entirely satisfied.

Write at once for our exchange method and our wonderful bargain bulletin. Everything in cameras from Vest Pocket Kodak to latest model Graflex—from a Box Brownie to a Movie Outfit.

DAVID STERN CO.
The National Camera Exchange.
1047 L, Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
In Business Since 1885

They DO DIE—

and outdoors, too!

Rats **can't resist Rat Bis-Kit.** They mistrust a trap and all ordinary forms of poison, but just "tumble" to **Rat Bis-Kit.**

Crumble a

Rat Bis-Kit

about the house, barn or wherever rats run; then sit back and feel easy; your rat pest is going to end right there! No spreading or fussing. Easiest, quickest, cleanest way. Large size, 25c. Small size, 15c

For Roaches and Water Bugs, Use RAT BIS-KIT PASTE. Comes in a tube at 25c and does the work. Both preparations at your druggist's or sent by mail postpaid.

THE RAT BISCUIT COMPANY, 356 N. Limestone St., Springfield, O.

National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America

President—Joseph Debar, Cincinnati, Ohio.
First Vice-President—Joseph A. Strasser, New York.
Second Vice-President—E. M. Babbitt, Louisville, Ky.
Treasurer—Edwin V. Dougherty, Philadelphia, Pa.
General Counsel—Levi Cooke, Washington, D. C.
Executive Committee—Geo. F. Dieterle, Chairman, A. J. Sunstein, Morris F. Westheimer, W. E. Hull, Samuel Woolner, Jr., Geo. C. Dempsey, R. E. Wathen.
The National Headquarters of the Association are at No. 301 United Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Liquor Taxes Increase Despite Spread of Prohibition

The preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1916 shows an increase of nearly $25,000,000 over the year 1915 in the taxes derived from distilled and fermented liquors.

When the report of the Commissioner for the fiscal year 1915 showed a falling off in the receipts from taxes on alcoholic beverages, that fact was seized upon by the prohibitionists as proof that prohibition does prohibit. Although state-wide prohibition laws went into effect on January 1st, 1916, in the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, South Carolina and Washington, with a total population of 9,000,000, there has been a great increase in the taxes paid on distilled and fermented liquors. If the prohibition laws were the cause of the decline in the receipts from liquor taxes in 1915, was the addition of 9,000,000 population to prohibitory territory the cause of the increase in these taxes in 1916?

The prohibitionists reply that the increased consumption of liquors was due to the greater prosperity of the country during the past fiscal year. This is doubtless true, and it is equally true that the decrease in liquor taxes for the previous year was due to the business and industrial depression of 1914-1915, and not to the enactment of prohibition laws.

The increased consumption of liquors, despite the adoption by many states of prohibitory laws, shows that there is no popular demand for such legislation, and that these laws are not enforced. The net result of prohibition legislation is to substitute an illicit traffic in liquors for their regulated and restricted manufacture and sale, thus creating a contempt for law in general, by the enactment of legislation known to be incapable of enforcement, and never intended to be enforced.

Note: Requests for literature and information will receive prompt attention, if addressed to the PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT of this Association.

YOUR NEXT SUIT FREE

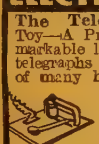
Send postal to-day for full information how to get your new suit, made to measure, without a penny's cost. $30 to $40 would not buy a better one. Simply wear it, tell your friends where you got it—take their orders—and make

$10 to $15 a Day

in your spare time. It is dead easy—you never saw a nobbier suit or a more stunning pattern, cut in very latest style. Your choice of 60 fabrics and 32 styles. Drop us a postal card for heavy pattern book, inside information about styles, self-measuring blanks, etc. DON'T WAIT. We prepay Delivery Charges. **Mail Postal NOW!**

American Woolen Mills Co.
Dept. 286. Chicago.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH $1.00



The Tele-Set—A Fascinating Toy—A Practical Telegraph. A remarkable little telegraph outfit that telegraphs two ways for a distance of many hundred feet and more if sufficient wire and batteries are used. The outfit includes instruments for two stations, with keys and sounders, Morse Code Chart, Miniature Telegraph Blanks, full instructions and enough wire to start experimenting. Works with any dry cell or door bell battery. Price complete as above, prepaid $1, neatly packed in an attractive box.

FREE Everyone Needs This Big Electrical Handy Book and Catalogue Contains 128 pages of fascinating electrical and WIRELESS telegraph goods, toys, parts, supplies, wire, flashlights, motors, dynamos, chemical sets, &c. Also many pages of valuable electrical information, tables, treatises and instructions on electricity and wireless telegraphy. **The livest catalogue for the experimenter.** Each one costs us 16c to publish.

FREE If you send us your name and address and 4c to cover postage.

The ELECTRO-SET Co.
Dept. W A.
Cleveland. Ohio.

From 14 cents an hour to Railroad Official

AT eighteen Frank R. Judd was a machinist's helper, earning 14 cents an hour. One day he marked the coupon of an American School advertisement. Before he had finished his course he was holding a good position in the engineering department of the Illinois Central Railroad. "Because I had the proper training," says Mr. Judd, "other advances were rapid." Today he is Engineer of Buildings for the entire 6000-mile system. **He has made his mark.**

Make Your Mark

Just put an "X" before the position in life that you want to fill—we'll tell you how easily you can fit yourself for it. Marking coupon will bring full particulars—free and without obligation. Investigate today.

American School of Correspondence, Chicago, U.S.A.

Dept. G 3401

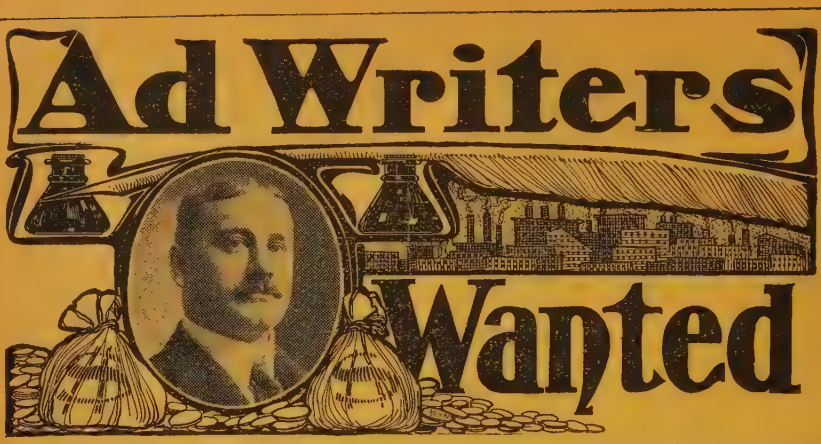
American School of Correspondence, Dept. G-3401, Chicago, U.S.A.
Gentlemen: Please send me booklet and tell me how I can fit myself for the position marked X.

....Electrical Engineer	....Lawyer
....Elec. Light & Power Supt.	....Business Law
....Hydroelectric Engineer	....Business Manager
....Telephone Engineer	....Auditor
....Architect	....Accountant
....Architectural Draftsman	....Cert'f'd Public Ace'nt
....Building Contractor	....Stenographer
....Building Superintendent	....Bookkeeper
....Structural Engineer	....Fire Ins. Inspector
....Structural Draftsman	....Fire Ins. Adjuster
....Mechanical Engineer	....Fire Ins. Expert
....Mechanical Draftsman	....Sanitary Engineer
....Civil Engineer	....Plumber
....Steam Engineer	....Reclamation Engineer
....Shop Foreman	....Automobile Engineer
....Shop Superintendent	....Automobile Repairer
....Sheet Metal Draftsman	....College Preparatory

We also prepare for civil service examinations in all engineering subjects.

Name.....

Address.....



Demand for my graduates three times greater than in any previous year. In new Art Prospectus for free mailing, America's leading authorities give valuable advice to brainy young men and women about entering the advertising field, where large salaries and partnerships await those who secure expert training.

NEVER in advertising history has there been so large a demand for expert ad writers. Not a demand for theoretical dabblers, the product of "lecture courses," but ad men and women who have trained imagination that interests millions of periodical readers and leads to sales.

The phenomenal increase of manufacturing industries and retail stores from coast to coast is more rapid than the increase of competent advertisers to manage their publicity departments. Brainy people, with at least a common-school education, and who are attracted to advertising as a permanent vocation, should send for my beautiful Prospectus laying bare the situation and telling how to qualify by home study in spare time.

Mr. James F. McHale, Darien, Conn., on Aug. 7, 1916, wrote: "In recognition of the invaluable, practical aid of the Powell System in properly preparing me for admittance into the great field of advertising, I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere appreciation and extending my heartiest congratulations for your genius in originating and conducting such a practical, efficient Course of Instruction. Although I have not quite finished with you, yet I have secured a position with the Phelan Ad-Sales Service—*on the merits of my lesson work.*"

The Powell System is practical ad-writing experience, and has for years had the exclusive endorsement of leading experts and publishers. Hundreds of students, like Mr. McHale, have found advertising positions before completing their study on the merits of their lesson work—the most convincing proof of worth that can be given. Send to-day for my free 64-page Prospectus.

Dr. W. A. Mackenzie, Secy. and Adv. Mgr., Lake County Land Owners' Assn., Fruitland Park, Fla.

DECLINED $10,000 A YEAR

Dr. Mackenzie's three-page endorsement will be found in the new Art Prospectus. These two extracts will make you want to read his complete story: "When I enlisted as your student, it was the red-letter day of my existence. I finally declined $10,000 a year to accept a $250,000 partnership." Also: "When a young man to-day tells me there are no opportunities for success, I pity him. Any man with some education who will learn to apply himself and master the Powell System, I believe will make an unqualified success in the advertising business."

George H. Powell, 60 Temple Court, N. Y.

Poverty to $10,000.00 A Year

Coal Miner at $1.00 a Day

Adv. Manager at $10,000 a Year

(A True Story)

Ten years ago a young man with little education was working in a coal mine at a dollar a day. Now he is an advertising manager at $10,000 a year. What did it? The same thorough, practical training that we offer in our new Home-Study Course of

Advertising and Salesmanship

This course will clip off ten years' hard experience. It was organized by ten leading advertising and sales managers in conjunction with Bryant & Stratton Business Colleges, established in Chicago sixty years ago. These men realized the need of a practical, thorough training for young men and women who aspired to become advertising and sales managers. They organized this course to supply this need and are personally conducting it in our class rooms. Each of these ten instructors is a practical advertising or sales manager with years of experience. There is not a "professional" teacher among them. Their aggregate salaries exceed $100,000 a year. You'll get by mail the same instruction under the same instructors as our resident students receive.

Are You Prepared to Take This Course?

The mastery of advertising is not a thing of mystery or difficult of attainment. Nevertheless, some men are by nature better fitted for one thing than another. The men who formed this course want you to be sure, before you enroll, that you have the natural ability to carry your study to a successful end. This saves waste motion on the part of the big men behind the course and saves those not qualified money and embarrassment.

FREE Personal Analysis

To help you determine whether or not you are qualified to succeed in advertising or salesmanship, we have arranged with a well known vocational director to personally analyze you free of charge before enrollment. This valuable service will give you an unbiased estimate of your qualifications.

New Method of Instruction

This course is nine-tenths practice and one-tenth theory. You engage in actual advertising work as soon as you enroll. No useless technical work to do. Every lesson carries the "human touch" that makes you anxious for the next one. You will be trained to write copy for advertisements, booklets, mailing cards, folders and magazine articles; analyze markets; plan complete advertising and sales campaigns; edit house organs; conduct a mail order business; carry on mail order advertising service for druggists, haberdashers, furniture dealers, grocers, etc.; and to write strong, convincing "human-interest" sales letters under the direction of one of the greatest writers of this type of letters in America. In short, entrance in this course will be like going to work as an assistant to a master sales or advertising manager in a big business corporation.

SEND COUPON

For complete personal analysis chart and free book, "From Poverty to $10,000 a Year." **Write now.**

1917 World Almanac

Gentlemen: Send free book, "From Poverty to $10,000 a Year," personal analysis examination blank, and full information of Special Opportunity Offer on your course in Advertising and Salesmanship.

Name.....

Address.....

Bryant & Stratton Business College

Department P, Bryant & Stratton Building, Chicago

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THAT PROTECT and PAY. Send for FREE Booklets. Advice Free. Terms reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Send sketch or model for search.

BONDED Patent Lawyer in the Rand-McNally Directory of Bankers and Attorneys published by Rand-McNally & Co., of Chicago, Ill. GUARANTEED and RECOMMENDED Patent Attorney in the Bankers' Register and special list of selected lawyers, published by The Credit Company, Chicago, Ill.; Sharp & Alleman's Directory of Lawyers and Bankers, published in Philadelphia, Pa.; Martindale's American Legal Directory, published in New York City, and the Curran Directory of Bankers and Lawyers, published in St. Louis, Mo.

ALL BUSINESS GIVEN PROMPT AND PROPER ATTENTION.

Samples of testimonials. Many more equally strong on file in my office and furnished on request.

WALTER E. GLASS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Johnstown, Pa., May 1, 1915.

Mr. Bozic desires me to thank you for your prompt and careful attention in the matter of his allowed application for patent which was filed by you on Feb. 20, 1915, and allowed April 28, 1915. I wish to say that I likewise appreciate it. It is pleasing to have some one, whom you recommend, make good. WALTER E. GLASS.

HALLIDAY ELEVATOR CO.,
Grain Dealers.
Cairo Ill., Dec. 21, 1914.

We feel that the manner in which you handled the case that we placed in your hands certainly justifies our cordially recommending you to any one who desires the services of a live wire in the patent line. You need have no hesitancy whatever in referring to us on any occasion you may desire. HALLIDAY ELEVATOR COMPANY.

Selma, Cal., Dec. 29, 1914.

Please accept my heartfelt thanks for your efficient and successful work in obtaining the patent on my invention within what I call record time, as my application was on file only 26 days. I certainly congratulate myself for obtaining you as my attorney in this matter.
ANTONE LEAL,
Box. 96, R.R. 2.

THE ECLIPSE FURNACE REGULATOR CO.,
F. A. Richards, Inventor.
Muscatine, Ia., June 29, 1914.

I was very much surprised in receiving your letter containing notice of allowance from the Commissioner of Patents. I did not expect to get a patent in less than five or six months. Allow me to thank you for your prompt attention.
FRANCIS A. RICHARDS.
620 Walnut Street.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Assist Nature by the use of **FORD** elastic hosiery. For athletes, clerks, salespeople and all persons with weak ankles, knees, varicose veins and other weaknesses requiring proper ELASTIC support. Made to exact measurement in both silk and thread.

Positive Relief from Flat Feet

Detachable, holds itself in position when placed in shoe and gives the necessary support to the arch and absolutely prevents "lowering." Light weight and sanitary, it gives to the wearer the natural spring, beauty and symmetry of the "healthy" foot. The Whitman Brace has given satisfaction for over 20 years.

IMPROVED BOW TRUSSES

that will hold and strengthen the ruptured parts. Comfortable and mechanically perfect. Fitted by experts.

We also make all types of braces, suspensories and athletic supporters.

For further information and prices call or address
W. F. FORD S. I. CO., Inc., 118 E. 59th Street,
Established 1832. New York City

$2.00 and We'll Ship You This Marvelous Typewriter

Think of it! Only $2.00 on this great offer. You have full ten days free trial. Our factory price is less than others ask for second-hand machines. Every sale bears our ten year iron clad guarantee. Settlement for the balance can be made on the *easiest monthly payments.* The first buyer in each locality gets a handsome leatherette carrying case free. Write today, Now.

GALESBURG WRITING MACHINE CO., Dept. 166 Galesburg, Ill.

20 LESSONS in Drugless Healing FREE!

Quick wealth and prestige for you. **Learn at home.** We train you by mail. Our method makes everything easy for you. Chiropractors in demand. Many making high as **$25 A DAY.** You, too, can make big money, have your own office hours and enjoy life.

These lessons teach you how to make spinal adjustment for the speedy relief of Catarrh, Epilepsy, Fevers, Paralysis, Pleurisy, Asthma, Lumbago, Jaundice, Headache, Neuralgia, Constipation, Indigestion, Neuritis, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. FREE LESSONS AND CHARTS: For short time we offer 20 complete Lessons and two sets charts (value charts $31.50), absolutely FREE! Act quick—offer limited. Write to-day! American University, Manierre Building, Dept. 765, Chicago.

You Need Not Suffer WITH ASTHMA

Buy Today of Your Druggist a Fifty Cent Box of Dr. Kinsman's Guaranteed Asthma Remedy

Instant Relief

1,000 References

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

Sent by mail, postpaid, to any sufferer.

Write to

DR. F. G. KINSMAN

8 Bank Building Augusta, Maine

Gained 32 Pounds
And Splendid Figure

Every woman can have an attractive figure, full round bust and shapely limbs. Dr. Whitney's secret has done it for thousands of others and will do it for you.

Mrs. B. W. Abbott, formerly of Boston, now of 472 Eighth Avenue, New York City, writes us: "I was very thin when I learned of your treatment four years ago. By following your course I gained 32 pounds and still keep the weight. I am the picture of health, with rosy cheeks, just as when I was a girl."

The beauty of this treatment is that you can have a free, liberal trial sent in a plain wrapper and test it yourself in the privacy of your own home. The trial treatment alone in many cases has added five pounds. You will realize that a new day has dawned for thin people, and that no one need go through life humiliated by a thin, unattractive figure or colorless complexion.

"I was one of the most disheartened women that ever lived before taking Dr. Whitney's Nerve and Flesh Builder, being 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighing only 108 pounds. Now I weigh nearly 160 pounds." writes Mrs. Newton of Kansas. Mrs. Nicely, of West Virginia, says: "I gained 45 pounds, bust enlarged 6 inches. It did more than you said it would."

We would gladly send you the trial and book of indorsements from intelligent people everywhere. The trial will prove that you may have as attractive a figure as any one, filling out the hollow places, gain plump, perfect arms, neck and limbs and by special treatment No. 8 increase the bust measurement from 4 to 8 inches.

If you will drop a line right away to C. L. Jones Co., 50 Friend Bldg, Elmira, N. Y., enclosing ten cents to help pay packing and postage, by return mail you will receive a full five days' treatment, giving the proof that real color and better health and figure can be yours.

Please say whether you want No. 1 for increasing flesh all over the body, for both men and women, or No. 8 to develop the bust alone, as only one can be sent.

Our Special Offer for Spring, 1917

Three-year old, hardy, ever-blooming roses.

Prima Donna, a grand deep pink, fine form, very fragrant and double, quite new. 75 cents each.

Sunburst, yellow; Richmond, crimson; Killarney, white; Killarney, pink; Ward, Yellow, and others, 35 cents each. $3.00 per dozen.

GUTTMAN & RAYNOR, Inc.
WHOLESALE FLORISTS
101 West 28th Street, New York City
Phones: Farragut 2036, 2037, 558

TREES
EVERGREENS
Roses, Shrubs

Beautify your grounds with **"Anco-Quality"** stock, dug fresh and packed fresh, especially to your order. Our nurseries at Flushing, L. I., and Springfield and Princeton, N. J., where soil and climate are both ideal for producing sturdy and high quality stock, embrace over **eight hundred acres.**

Trees, shrubs, evergreens, roses, hardy perennials, vines, &c., in endless variety and at growers' prices. Careful methods of packing and shipping make safe arrival a certainty. Write to-day for illustrated catalogue and prices.

Special: Six Trees for $5

Either Norway Maples, Lindens, Oriental Planes or Elms, 10 ft. high.

American Nursery Company
Singer Building, New York
Phone Cortlandt 2216.

POMONA TREES 10c EACH

Everything needed to beautify your home and garden at one price, **Ten Cents Each,** direct from nursery to planter.

FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES AND VINES

Sold under a positive guarantee to be strictly first class, true to name, and if not satisfactory money will be refunded. **Do Not Buy** until you write for our free illustrated catalogue.

POMONA NURSERIES, INC.
NOTHING OVER TEN CENTS
85 Granger Ave. DANSVILLE, N. Y.

SOMETHING NEW!

Something That Will
INCREASE YIELD
HASTEN MATURITY

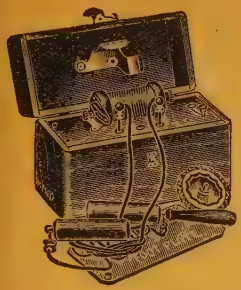
FOR VEGETABLES, FLOWERS, LAWNS

ALLCROP FARMOGERM
FERTILIZING BACTERIA

Simple to Use; No Odor; Not a Bulky Fertilizer

At Your Seedsman's or Send Us a Dollar for Your Whole Garden If Less Than an Acre

EARP THOMAS FARMOGERM CO., Dept. 78, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.



HOUSEHOLD MEDICAL BATTERY

A very popular, medium-priced medical apparatus. It is compact, easy to operate, efficient and durable. Its electrode equipment is sufficient to meet ordinary needs, and consists of one sponge electrode, one foot plate electrode, two metal hand electrodes, one electrode handle, one pair silk conducting cords and book of instructions for home treatment. Size 7⅜ x 5¼ x 3½ in.

The complete battery is supplied with a polished oak case.

No. 2215 Household Medical Battery.....$3.30

Send for a copy of our

POCKET CATALOG NO. E 28

of standard electrical supplies. Contains 248 pages and over 1,000 illustrations.

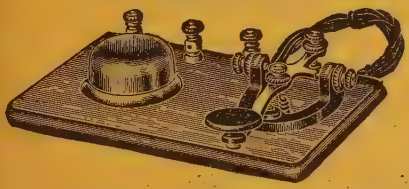
FREE

MESCOLITE

The simplest battery lantern made. It consists of a japanned metal container with cover, fibre disc with phosphor bronze battery contacts, polished metal reflector, miniature battery lamp, clear glass lens, lens cap or rim with three bayonet catches, a non-detachable bail or handle and a Red Seal Dry Battery.

No. 5343, Complete with Red Seal Dry Battery, which will give about 40 hours of intermittent service .$1.50

WIRELESS PRACTICE SET



The Practice Set comprises a regular telegraph key, without circuit breaker; a special high pitch buzzer; one cell Red Seal Dry Battery; and four feet of green silk covered flexible cord.

The main object of the set is to enable the beginner to master the wireless code, and the buzzer reproduces the sound of the signals of the most modern wireless stations perfectly.

Every beginner needs one of these sets, and as it is the equivalent of five different sets, the price is very low.

List No.		Price
342	Wireless Practice Set, with Battery and Cord	$2.07

Our New 180-Page Wireless Manual E 9

will be sent you on receipt of 10 cents. This copyrighted manual contains 45 pages devoted to diagrams, many of them published exclusively by us, as well as clear instructions for erecting, maintaining and operating wireless stations. The balance of the manual illustrates and describes the various instruments used therein, with the cost at which they can be bought.

MANHATTAN ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO., Inc.

17 Park Place, NEW YORK — 114 S. 5th Avenue, CHICAGO — 1104 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS

604 Mission Street, San Francisco.

B&B Double-Sure Products

Sold by All Druggists

Absorbent Cotton
Bandages and Gauze
Adhesive Plaster
Fumigators, etc.

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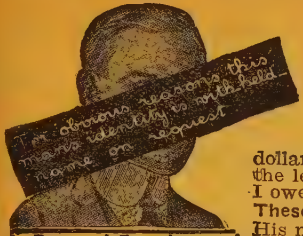

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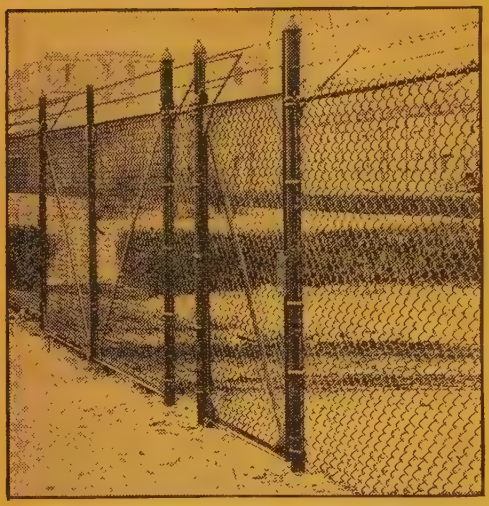

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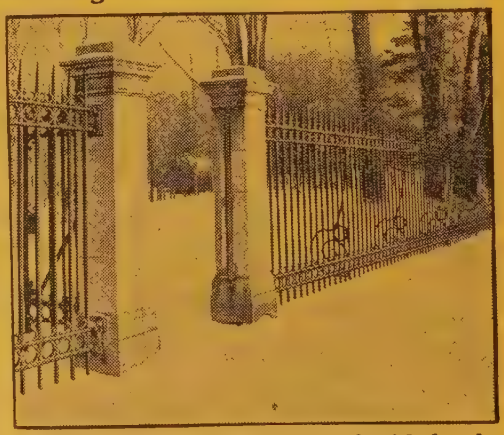

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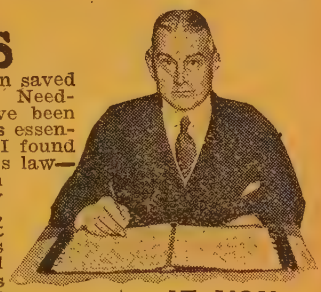

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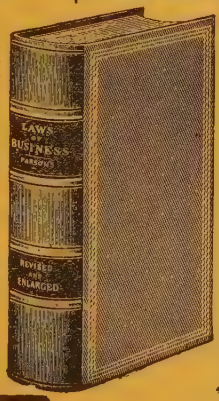

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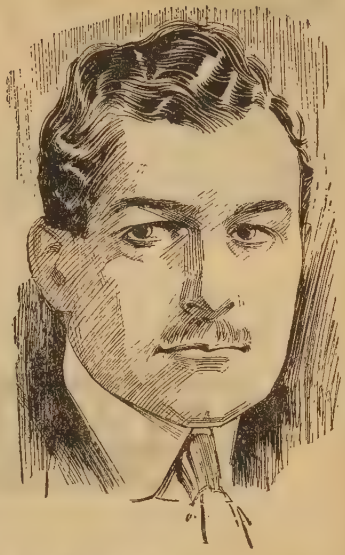

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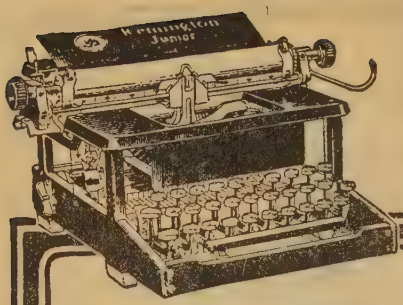

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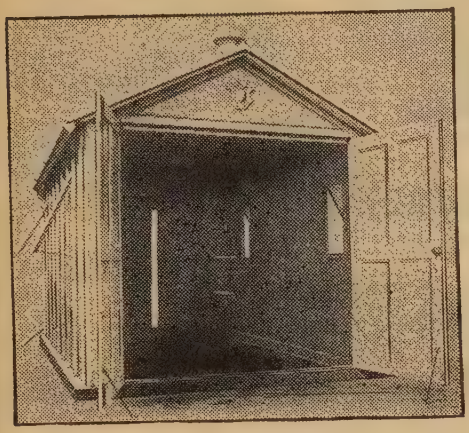


Portable Garages

William Buchanan
Dept. C
488 SUMNER AVENUE
Factory: Brooklyn, N. Y.

PHONE—BEDFORD 29.

GUARANTEED MAILING LISTS

ALL TRADES, PROFESSIONS

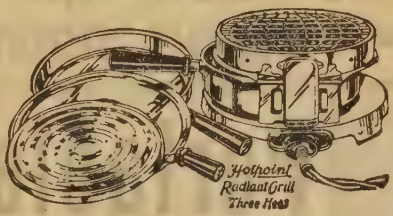
Manufacturers, Social, Farmers, Financial, Etc.

Our guarantee means that we refund postage on all mail matter returned by the postoffice for any cause, over and above a very small percentage for non-delivery.

Ask for estimates on addressing, folding, fac-simile letters.

United States Addressing & Printing Company
26 Murray Street, New York

ELECTRICAL DEVICES



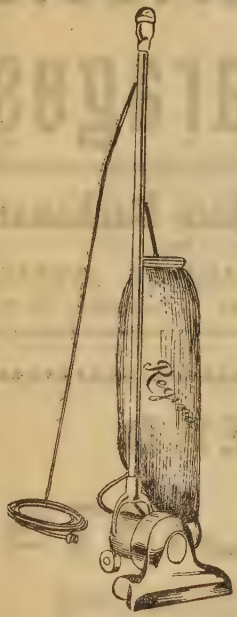
HOTPOINT RADIANT GRILL:—Operates from any lamp socket; boils, broils, fries and toasts either above or below the glowing coils. Performs any two operations at same time at current cost of one. Has three-heats; food may be started cooking on High heat and finished on Medium or Low; saves current. Furnished with two dishes and cover, which serves as reflector or griddle.

Dia. 7¼-inch .....PRICE $6.50

Guaranteed Electric Irons

The Iron with the hot point, cool handle and attached stand. Heating element guaranteed for ten years. Highly polished nickel finish. Furnished complete with eight feet cord and attachment plug.

3 lb. Iron, $4.00
5 and 6 lb. Iron, $4.00



THE LAST WORD IN VACUUM CLEANERS

A high grade Electric Cleaner and Sweeper combined, having a revolving brush inside the nozzle which picks up threads, lint, etc., and raises the nap of the carpet. Light in weight. Made of aluminum. Fitted with high grade horizontal motor. Has control switch in handle. Twelve-inch nozzle. Very economical to use. Consumes one cent's worth of current per hour. Fully guaranteed.

Price, $25.00

SEWING MACHINE MOTOR "SEW-E-Z"

Here's the wonderful little Sewing Machine Attachment which runs the machine for you. At last you can sew without foot-pedaling; absolutely without the slightest effort. This simple little wonder-worker changes your Sewing Machine (old or new) into an electric self-operating labor saver.

A slight pressure of your toe on the foot control starts the machine. Just press a bit harder to go faster.

Motor wound for operation on 110 to 120 volts on either A. C. or D. C. 25 to 60 cycles. A slight charge for other currents is made.

Sewing Machine Motor complete....$15.00

ALPHA ELECTRIC CO., Inc., 116-118 W. 29th St., N. Y.

MOST REMARKABLE

are all of the New Models of the

MULTIPLEX HAMMOND TYPEWRITER

FEATURES

Instantly Interchangeable Type

365 varieties; over 50 different languages. No bad alignment. No imperfect impressions of type as stroke is automatic. *"Just turn the knob."*

The Regular Multigraph

is the standard for executives, authors, clergymen, physicians, instructors and students.

Aluminum Multiplex

the lightest and most portable of high-grade typewriters, weighing about 11½ pounds.

Mathematical Multiplex

carrying about 150 different characters, for the writing of all algebraic equations and mathematical problems—and all other kinds of work.

Reversible Multiplex

when the writing is reversed from English, as in Hebrew, Arabic, Turkish, Persian, etc., immediately adapted to English also.

Multiplex Copy-Writer

has variable spacing of letters and many styles of type. "Your Copy is your Proof." As is the copy so will be the style of the printing.

Wide Carriage Multiplex's

writing lines from regular up to 20 inches long. All Hammonds, however, accommodate any width of paper.

Every Model

is fitted to accommodate our many styles of type and our great variety of languages. Two sets on a machine at once. "Just Turn the Knob" and presto there is one or the other. Other changes on the moment.

Beauty of Work

Is a pre-eminent feature in all of its models.

Service

to business institutions exceeds and excels any other one class of its usage.

Catalogues gladly sent for the asking
Dealerships and Agencies are highly profitable

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO.

581 East 69th Street **New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.**

16-G

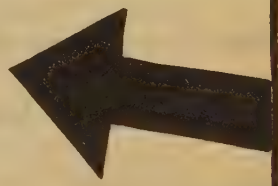
Greater circulation than the largest periodical or newspaper is the number of daily readers of letters written by the Oliver.

This wonderful result of maximum efficiency in typewriting is because the Oliver Typewriter has combined

Easy operation
Light touch
Phenomenal speed
Perfect alignment
Durability and mechanical simplicity
Neater work
Improved keyboard

600,000 satisfied users have put us to the proof and enjoyed the benefits that come from good work economically accomplished.

Your typewriting efficiency can be improved by Oliver methods. We were the first to introduce visible writing and so revolutionized the machine writing world. Other improvements of equal importance are now available.



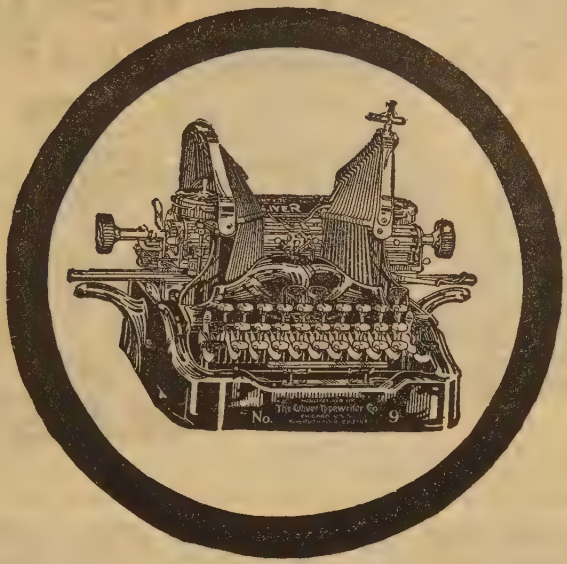
Decide for yourself as did the 600,000 to get the facts from

The OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY

OLIVER TYPEWRITER BUILDING, CHICAGO

Or telephone the nearest branch——one in all principal cities.

16—H



600,000 Circulation

THE DUPLEX

Flat Bed Perfecting Web Press

FOR NEWSPAPERS

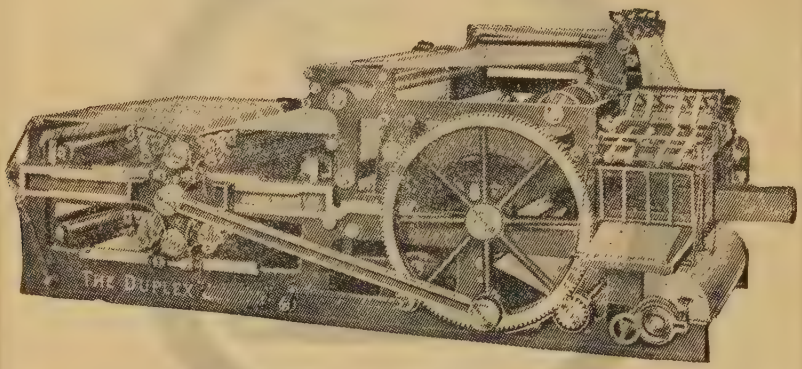


Illustration of Regular Style Model "B" Press. Other models are similar in general construction with differences required by their various capacities.

Model A	—4, 6 and 8 Pages, Perfected, Cut, Folded and Delivered,	at 3,000 Per Hour
Model B	—4, 6 and 8 Pages, " " " " "	at 6,000 Per Hour
Model C	—4, 6 and 8 Pages, " " " " "	at 7,500 Per Hour
Model D	4, 6, 8 or 10 Pages, " " " " "	at 6,000 Per Hour

These presses are especially designed for the various needs of the intermediate field of weekly and daily newspapers having circulations varying from 1,000 up to 6,000 or 7,000. Printing from the type form and on a continuous web, this line of presses is the most economical possible for such papers, and with the range of models offered, every publisher can find just the machine for his requirements. With this range of speed (not possible in any other style of flat bed press except the Duplex), a press amply adequate for future increase can be installed.

Very simple in operation, convenient, using minimum power. Extremely economical in operation. Detailed pressroom figures furnished on application.

Can also be used for cheap class of book and catalog work, etc.

Catalog and complete information sent on request.

Duplex Printing Press Co.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., U. S. A., or

WORLD BUILDING - NEW YORK CITY

Send for Trial Cake

Marguerite Snow

Uses Sempre Giovine Daily

Marguerite Snow—Starring in "Metro" Pictures—is considered one of the most beautiful girls on the screen. To guard her precious beauty, she uses every day

Sempre Giovine

Pronounced Sem-pray Jo-ve-nay

Meaning "Always Young"

A unique Pink Cake. Keeps the skin soft and smooth and the complexion clear. Convenient and economical to use. A trial will convince you. **Can be obtained at all Drug and Department Stores.**

Or send 4 cents for 7-day trial cake to-day.

Marietta Stanley Company
Dept. 3401
Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Pink Complexion Cake

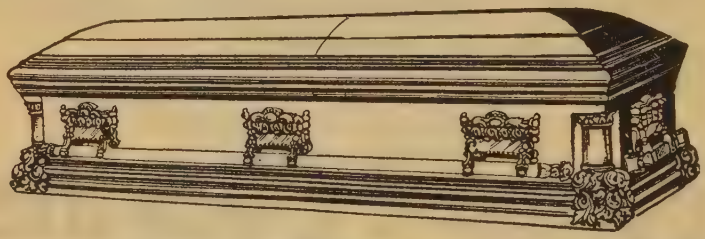
The Springfield Metallic Casket Co.

Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.

Burial Caskets of Quality Unsurpassed Construction

The Springfield Metallic Caskets are made of the best grades of Bronze, Copper, Cast Metal, Armco-Purity metals. More than seventy-five styles and combinations, which meet the demands of those wishing the very best as well as those of the average well-to-do.

They protect the bodies of your dead from the hideous violations of the earth. They keep the remains sacred forever. In points of design, construction and beauty we positively give the best value for the money, being far superior to a mere wooden casket.



Copyright—C. Deuble, Canton, O.
The McKinley Monument at Canton, Ohio. In this tomb lie the remains of the late President McKinley and his wife in Springfield Metallic Caskets of bronze.

The Springfield State Bronze

The "Washington"

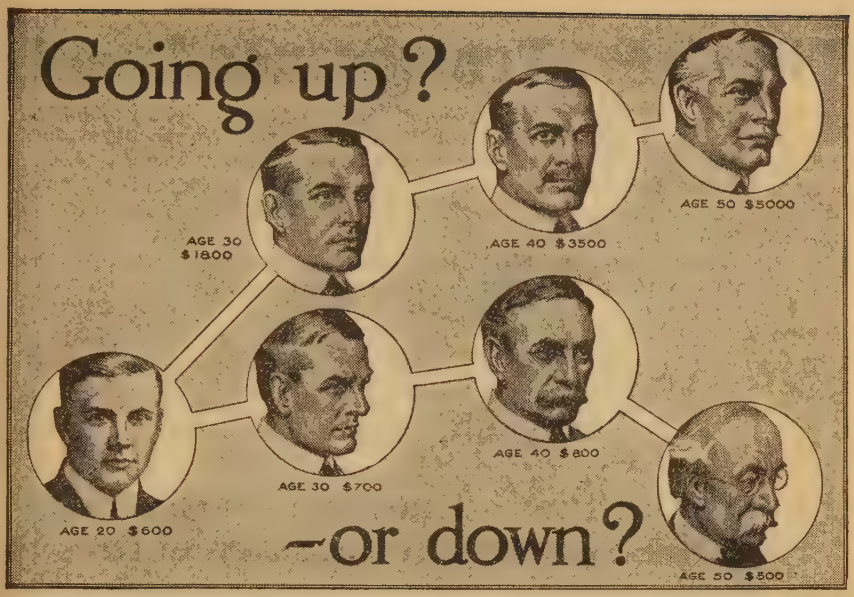
Dark Statuary Bronze finish, highly polished. The most perfect burial receptacle known. U. S. Letters Patent No. 610537.

Also manufacturers of Steel and Armco Purity Metal Burglar-proof Grave Vaults. Copper or Zinc metallic inner linings, Casket Carriages and Pedestals. A large and varied line of Casket Hardware in a variety of finishes. Cloth covered wood caskets, dry goods and sundries. Send for catalogs.

"The Final Tribute" tells of the efforts of all peoples, even savages, to preserve the bodies of their dead. Send for it.

For sale by the leading Funeral Directors everywhere.

16-M



HERE is your future charted for you, based on the actual average earnings of trained and untrained men.

Which way will ***you*** go? You'll either go *up*, through *training*, to a position that means good money and more comforts increasing as the years go by, or you'll go *down*, through *lack* of training, into the ranks of the poorly paid, and the useful, earning period of your life will close much earlier.

It rests entirely with you which way you go. You can make or break your own future. And *now* is the time to decide. Not next year, not next month, but *now*. You *can* go up if you want to.

You can *get* the training that will command a trained man's salary. The International Correspondence Schools have helped hundreds of thousands of men to qualify for advancement. Let them show *you* how *you* can prepare yourself, in your own home for the position you want in the work you like best.

At least *find out* what the I.C.S can do for you, by marking and mailing this coupon. It will be the first step upward.

Choose your future from this list, then get this coupon into the mail today.

TEAR OUT HERE

International Correspondence Schools
Box 4388, Scranton, Pa.

Please explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position *before* which I mark X.

- ☐ ADVERTISING MAN
- ☐ Salesman
- ☐ Commercial Law
- ☐ BUSINESS
- ☐ Certified Pub. Accountant
- ☐ Bookkeeper
- ☐ Stenographer
- ☐ ILLUSTRATOR
- ☐ Window Trimmer
- ☐ Show-Card Writer
- ☐ Civil Service
- ☐ TEACHER
- ☐ Common School Subjects
- ☐ MECHANICAL ENGINEER
- ☐ Mechanical Draftsman
- ☐ CHEMIST
- ☐ ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
- ☐ Electrician
- ☐ Electric Cars
- ☐ Telegraph Engineer
- ☐ Practical Telephony
- ☐ Railroader
- ☐ ARCHITECT
- ☐ Contractor & Builder
- ☐ CIVIL ENGINEER
- ☐ Surveying & Mapping
- ☐ STEAM ENGINEER
- ☐ MINING ENGINEER
- ☐ Metallurgist
- ☐ AGRICULTURE
- ☐ Poultry Raising
- ☐ AUTOMOBILES

Name _____

Street & No. _____

City _____ State _____

16-N

The Great Temperance Agent

Drunkenness was formerly a great evil in this country. In the Colonial days, in the Revolutionary period, and in the era which preceded the Civil War, overindulgence in drink was common in all grades of society. Many persons who are not yet willing to call themselves old, can remember a time when it was not uncommon for the leading figures in a community—lawyers, physicians, bankers, merchants, and even clergymen—to drink heavily. The evil was recognized, but there seemed to be no effective remedy. Some States took the drastic step of adopting prohibition, but finding it ineffective, one after another gave it up, until only two or three retained it.

Today no such conditions prevail. Insobriety is not tolerated in any calling of life or in any walk of society. Habitual open drunkenness has well-nigh disappeared. What has caused this revolution in social habits in half a century? There have been many circumstances which have contributed to it, but there has been one great factor—

Temperance Has Advanced Coincidentally With the Growth in Popularity of Beer

There can be no question of the fact that beer has contributed greatly to the cause of temperance. It contains so small a percentage of alcohol that it cannot properly be classed as an intoxicating beverage, which fact is recognized by many European Governments in their systems of licensing and taxation. It is wholesome, appetizing, nourishing, pure, and the best substitute for the heavy alcoholics. These are the reasons for beer's popularity and for its great success as a temperance agent.

Of recent years prohibition has again been persistently advocated in the United States. A number of States have been persuaded to adopt it, and efforts have been made to foist it upon the whole nation. The economic effects of prohibition are dire; it is a breeder of hypocrisy and law-breaking. It is in prohibition territory that "moonshine" distilleries multiply, that the "bootlegger" plies his trade, and that the "blind tiger" has its lair. No official machinery has been devised that can cope with the vendors of illicit liquor in those regions.

Prohibition Is An Obstacle in the Pathway of True Temperance

By its encouragement of the use of ardent spirits, prohibition increases the evils, which its sincere supporters look to it to cure. The harmless beverages, such as beer, are driven out, and in their place come the heavily alcoholic drinks which are readily concealed and easily transported. Nostrums purporting to be tonics and containing much alcohol are sold to innocent purchasers. The use of dangerous drugs almost always increases.

Do not be cajoled into lending aid to Prohibition!

16-O —*Advertisement.*

HATCH BY ELECTRICITY

THE MODERN METHOD

The "Lo-Glo" Incubators and Hovers are the Final Expression of the Art of Incubation. Absolute control of

Heat—Moisture—Ventilation

Insures bigger hatches of healthier, stronger chicks. Their all-metal construction makes them

Fireproof—Indestructible—Dependable

They eliminate all smoke, smell, worry, chilling and overheating, remain sweet and sanitary, making incubation a positive source of pleasure and profit.

Chicks are stronger and surer of life, because of the vitalizing influence of electrical current upon the egg germ.

Passed as "fire-proof" by The National Board of Fire Underwriters.

"LO-GLO" ELECTRIC HOVERS

Can be set indoors or out, merely a question of wire. Broods one or fifty thousand chicks better than "mother hen." All-metal construction, fireproof, sanitary and fill every possible requirement. Overcrowding impossible.

"LO-GLO" EGG TESTERS

Are wonderfully efficient, can also be used as a candling box, all-metal and fireproof. Make the egg shell practically transparent.

"LO-GLO" CHICK RUNS

All-metal, for use with our Hovers. Weather, cat and rat proof. Ideal for baby chicks.

Keep up with the times and equip with the all-metal, no-trouble, no-worry, sure-to-catch "Lo-Glo." A trial will convince and convert you. Write now for interesting free booklet.

"LO-GLO" ELECTRIC INCUBATOR CO., Inc.

76½ Greenwich Street, New York City, U. S. A.

Dad Knows What's Good for

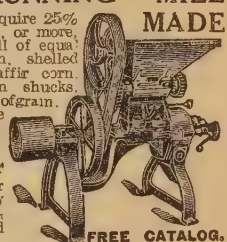
RHEUMATISM

"Muller's Famous Prescription 100,384"

For him every time. It's a great success. A wonderful medicine for Rheumatism and Gout—IN BED OR OUT. Seems to make the RIGHT change in the blood, bone and system. Dr. A. B. de Villeneuve wrote: "I have seen the marvellous results of your Famous Prescription 100,384 in many instances." Its merits have been demonstrated among all kinds of people, into the second and third generation. At druggists, 75c. Bottle. Write for Booklet.

WM. H. MULLER, Chemist, Brooklyn, N.Y.

EASIEST RUNNING MILL MADE



Kelly Duplex Mills require 25% less power, do as much, or more, work as any other mill of equal size. Grind ear corn, shelled corn, oats, wheat, kaffir corn, cotton seed, corn in shucks, sheaf oats or any kind of grain. For speed and complete grinding the

KELLY-DUPLEX Has No Superior

Easily operated. Never chokes. 7 sizes. Fully guaranteed. Any power. Especially adapted for gasoline engines.

FREE CATALOG.

Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co., Lock Box 671, Springfield, Ohio.

Delivered to You FREE

A sample 1917 model "RANGER" bicycle, on approval and 30 DAYS' TRIAL and free riding test.

WRITE AT ONCE for large illustrated catalog showing COMPLETE LINE of bicycles, tires and supplies, and the MOST MARVELLOUS OFFER ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our LOW PRICES and Remarkable Terms.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED—Boys, make money taking orders for Bicycles, TIRES and Sundries from our big catalog. DO BUSINESS Direct with the leading bicycle house in America. DO NOT BUY until you KNOW what we can do for you. WRITE TO US.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. W255, Chicago

Rupture's Worst Enemy

Get Rid of Elastic Bands, Springs and Leg-Straps. Such Harness Has Forced Thousands to Undergo Dangerous Operations

Trusses like those shown above—the belt and leg-strap, elastic and spring contraptions sold by drug stores, surgical supply houses and many self-styled "Hernia Specialists"—make life miserable for everybody who wears them.

And—even when drawn so tight you can scarcely stand to keep them on—they do no good whatever.

Instead, they often do immense harm—they squeeze the rupture, often causing strangulation—dig into the pelvic bone in front—press against the sensitive spinal column at the back.

The Plain Truth Is This

Rupture—as explained in our free book—can't be relieved or cured—can't even be kept from growing worse—unless constantly *held in place.* Just as a broken bone can't "knit" unless the parts are held securely *together.*

And—just as a bandage or splint is the only way a *broken bone* can be held—the *right kind of a truss* is the only thing in the world that can keep a *rupture* from *coming out.*

What a difference it will make when you get *that* kind of truss!

And you *can* get *exactly* that kind of truss—without risking a *cent* of your money.

It's the famous *Cluthe* Truss or *Cluthe Automatic Massager.*

Far *more* than a truss—far *more* than merely a device for holding the rupture in place.

So different from everything else for rupture that it has received 18 separate patents.

Thousands say it is as comfortable as their clothing.

No belt, elastic belt or springs around your waist, and no leg-straps. Self-regulating, self-adjusting. Can't shift or slip—the only truss in existence that is honestly *guaranteed* to hold your rupture every minute of the day.

60 Days' Trial to Prove It

We have so much faith in the Cluthe Truss—we have seen it work wonders for so many others—that we want to make one especially for your case and let you try it on the most liberal trial plan ever offered to ruptured people for their protection.

We'll give you 60 days' trial to prove that this truss will keep your rupture from coming out, when you are working and at all other times—that it will put an end to the trouble you've heretofore had with your rupture. If the trial we allow you doesn't prove it, then the truss won't cost you a cent.

How It Holds and Strengthens

In *addition* to *holding* the rupture the Cluthe Truss or Cluthe Automatic Massager is constantly giving a *strengthening massage* to the weak ruptured parts.

All automatically—the massage goes on all day long, all without any attention whatever from you.

This massage—which strengthens just as exercise strengthens a weak arm—is so remarkably *beneficial*—that nearly all feel better and stronger—get immediate relief after trying this truss.

Get World's Greatest Rupture Book

Don't go on letting your rupture get worse—don't spend a cent on account of your rupture until you get our book of advice—which two cents for a stamp—or a penny for a postal will bring you.

This remarkable book—cloth-bound, 96 pages, 21 separate articles, and 19 photographic pictures—took us over 40 years of day-after-day experience to find out all the facts we've put in it.

It explains the dangers of operations and why they don't always cure to *stay* cured. Tells why—for the protection of the public—drug stores should not be allowed to sell trusses.

Explains why belt, spring and elastic trusses can do no good. Exposes the humbug "methods," "locks," "appliances," "plasters," "systems," etc.

And tells all about the Cluthe Truss—just how it holds—how it is water-proof—how it ends constant expense—how you can get it on 60 days' trial—thus giving you plenty of time to make sure of its wonderful holding and strengthening powers—and gives names and addresses of over 5,000 people who have tried it and want you to know about it.

Write for it to-day—don't put it off—this book may be the means of adding many years to your life and of restoring you to full strength and usefulness.

Just use the coupon, or simply say in a letter or postal, "Send me the Book." In writing us please give our box number as below.

Box 12—CLUTHE SONS
125 East 23rd St., NEW YORK CITY

Send me your Free Book on The Cure of Rupture.

Name .....

Street .....

Town .....

Important happenings while this latest edition of the 1917 ALMANAC was being printed, but too late for insertion in their respective pages.

484. United States Navy—Admiral George Dewey died January 16.

502. War relief funds: The Commission for Relief in Belgium, since its organization to October 31, 1916, forwarded to Belgium and northern France foodstuffs and clothing valued at $173,658,913. The People's Relief Committee for Jewish War Sufferers had up to October 1, 1916, provided $678,260. The Irish Relief Fund Committee collected in the United States a little more than $200,000 up to October 1, 1916. The American Girls' Aid had collected $35,515 and had shipped supplies valued at $800,000. The American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans, organized late in 1916, announced that it would at once undertake to raise necessary funds.

520. American Women Who Have Married Foreign Titles—Miss Catherine Britton married Prince Alfred Zuhohen Lohe-Schillingfurst, attache of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, 1916. Princess Chimay, *nee* Clara Ward, died about December 18, 1916, in Padua, Italy.

570. Sixty-fourth Congress. Senate—Senator Willard Saulsbury, Dem., of Delaware, has been designated President *pro tempore.*

571. Sixty-fourth Congress. House of Representatives—Speaker, Champ Clark, Dem., of Missouri; Clerk, South Trimble, Dem., of Kentucky.

575. Sixty-fifth Congress, House of Representatives—On January 13 an advance list of members of the next House of Representatives, prepared by South Trimble, Clerk of the House, and made public, gives 215 Democrats, 215 Republicans, 2 Progressives, 1 Prohibitionist, 1 Socialist, and 1 Independent. The tabulation, which is unofficial, has been held up pending the otcome of close contests, and finally was issued after announcement that Representative Scully, Democrat, of New Jersey, had been re-elected.

586. Loyal Orange Institution (Orangemen)—Supreme Grand Lodge of the United States, recognized by and in affiliation with the Loyal Orange Institution throughout the world. George Stewart, Supreme Grand Master, Clinton, Mass. Rev. George T. Lemmon, Supreme Grand Secretary, Sand Lake, N. Y.

613. Military and Patriotic Societies. Pioneers of America—National headquarters, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. For boys of ages nine to twelve. Preparatory to the Boy Scouts of America.

722. American College Fraternities—Delta Zeta Fraternity for Women; founded October 24, 1902. Active chapters, 13; alumnae, 6. Grand Secretary, Rennie S. Smith (office Y. W. C. A.), Hamilton, Ohio.

726. Famous Old People of 1917—The following persons have died: Brig.-Gen. Peter Joseph Osterhaus (93), retired; Admiral Dewey (79); Col. William F. Cody (70).

727. Death Roll of 1916—Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of Erasmus Hall High School, died Dec. 19; Rev. Dr. James M. Taylor, President Emeritus of Vassar College, died Dec. 19

770, 773. New York State Government and Judiciary—On January 18 Governor Whitman appointed Samuel H. Ordway of Manhattan as a Supreme Court Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Benjamin N. Cardozo to the Court of Appeals bench as an Associate Judge. John C. Clark of Manhattan was appointed as Chairman of the State Civil Service Commission. Herbert S. Sisson has been appointed State Commissioner of Excise.

822. Republican State Committees—George A. Glynn of Syracuse succeeds Fred. C. Tanner as Chairman of New York State Republican Committee.

850. Bicycling—New York Six-Day Race in Madison Square Garden, December 18-23, 1916. Final standing: (1) Egg and Dupuy, 2,624 miles, 4 laps, 49 points; (2) Root and Madden, 2,624 miles, 3 laps, 69½ points; (3) Spears and McNamara, 2,624 miles, 3 laps, 88 points; (4) Kaiser and Cameron, 2,624 miles, 3 laps, 108 points; (5) Hill and Drobach, 2,624 miles, 3 laps, 116½ points; (6) De Baetes and Walthour, 2,624 miles, 3 laps, 120 points.

PRINCIPAL BATTLESHIPS OF NAVAL POWERS.

The table of battleships of foreign naval powers has been purposely omitted from this volume owing to the impossibility of obtaining accurate data due to war conditions. For table see 1916 ALMANAC.

THE ARMED STRENGTH OF THE WORLD—LAND FORCES.

Compiled from the latest available data, but figures applying to the armies and navies of nations at war are subject to material change because of losses in battle, usually estimated at 10 per cent. For the Army and Navy of the United States, see pages devoted thereto. [Consult Index.]

COUNTRIES.	Peace Strength.	Reserves.	Total War Strength	Available Unorg'd	COUNTRIES.	Peace Strength.	Reserves.	Total War Strength	Available Unorg'd
Germany	*a c* 870,000	4,530,000	5,400,000	8,162,400	Brazil	33,000	527,000	560,000	4,301,643
France	*b* 790,000	4,516,507	5,300,000	2,620,302	Persia	51,450	.....	150,000	1,714,000
Russia	1,384,000	4,016,000	5,400,000	29,419,920	Siam	15,000	.....	80,000	1,560,655
Austria-Hungary	436,035	3,163,965	3,600,000	6,376,466	Argentina	23,000	392,000	415,000	1,078,576
Italy	*d* 305,000	2,994,200	3,380,200	3,739,357	Chile	19,666	80,333	100,000	610,340
Great Britain	*e* 138,197	2,743,986	3,000,000	7,427,000	Peru	5,288	17,192	22,480	901,560
Japan	250,000	1,250,000	1,500,000	8,239,372	Venezuela	9,600	80,400	90,000	461,157
Spain	*f* 132,000	1,050,000	1,182,000	2,339,197	Bolivia	3,153	85,000	88,153	415,945
Belgium	58,033	291,967	350,000	1,164,277	Colombia	5,800	79,200	85,000	1,009,521
Netherlands	* *g* 23,000	297,000	320,000	851,635	Guatemala	7,000	78,535	85,535	338,298
Denmark	* *a* 13,725	71,639	85,334	469,681	Ecuador	7,810	87,190	95,000	205,000
Sweden	*75,255	524,745	600,000	527,716	Salvador	4,000	65,716	69,716	175,451
Norway	*18,000	92,000	110,000	368,356	Nicaragua	2,500	32,500	35,000	85,000
Portugal	*h* 30,000	230,000	260,000	871,476	Uruguay	10,500	170,000	180,500	75,372
Bulgaria	66,533	433,417	500,000	367,503	Hayti	5,000	15,928	20,928	479,072
Serbia	38,316	317,139	355,455	551,143	Montenegro	35,000	None	35,000	68,200
Roumania	113,257	466,743	580,000	921,602	Costa Rica	1,000	51,208	52,208	29,990
Switzerland	*142,390	397,610	540,000	224,244	Panama (police)	400	None	None	66,948
Turkey	210,000	890,000	1,100,000	3,174,780	Cuba	11,034	None	44,405	449,420
Greece	60,000	390,000	450,000	514,260	Paraguay	3,000	67,000	70,000	90,000
China	400,000	300,000	700,000	63,430,000	Liberia	600	199,400	200,000	219,400
Mexico	43,969	42,753	86,742	3,013,595	Honduras	2,000	53,284	55,284	56,116

The actual numbers of the casualties of the several belligerent countries being unknown, therefore, they have not been considered. The data given includes only forces available in, and by the particular countries, without reference to colonial possessions, except as noted below.

* Militia basis or system. *a* Average annual contingent included. *b* France, colonial army 134,000 additional; part of this force in France. *c* Germany, colonial army 10,599 additional. *d* Italy, colonial army 23,000 additional. *e* Great Britain, colonial army 117,517 additional. *f* Spain, colonial army 10,920 additional. *g* Netherlands, colonial army 40,000 additional. *h* Portugal, colonial army 8,105 additional.

NOTE—The number of effectives available would be from 50 to 75 per centum of the total number of availables. The totals under "Available Unorganized" are arrived at by taking a fixed percentage of the total population, which is supposed to represent the males of military age.

MEN'S DRESS CHART.

THE following is a specification of the proper attire for men on various occasions in the Fall and Winter, 1916-17, prepared and copyrighted by *The Haberdasher*, New York.

Day Wedding, Afternoon Call and Matinee Reception.

Coat and Overcoat—Black cutaway, Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—To match coat, or white.
Trousers—Striped gray worsted.
Hat—High silk, with felt band.
Shirts and Cuffs—Stiff or pleated white.
Collar—Wing or poke.
Cravat—Pearl once-over, Ascot, or four-in-hand, to match gloves.
Gloves—Pearl suede or glace, to match cravat.
Boots—Patent leather, buttoned kid tops.
Jewelry—Pearl or moonstone links, studs and cravat pin.

Business, Lounge and Morning Wear.

Coat and Overcoat—Jacket, Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—To match jacket, or fancy fabric.
Trousers—To match jacket, or of gray striped fabric with dark jacket.
Hat—Derby or soft.
Shirts and Cuffs—Pleated or negligé fancy.
Collar—Fold or wing.
Cravat—Four-in-hand or tie.
Gloves—Tan cape or chamois.
Boots—Laced calf or russet, high or low.
Jewelry—Pearl, gold, or jewelled links, gold chain.

Motoring, Golf, Driving, Country.

Coat and Overcoat—Norfolk or jacket, belted or Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—To match jacket, or fancy.
Trousers—To match jacket or flannel knickers for field sports.
Hat—Cap, or soft hat.
Shirts and Cuffs—Negligé with soft cuffs.
Collar—Fold or soft outing collar.
Cravat—Four-in-hand or tie stock for riding.
Gloves—Tan cape or chamois.
Boots—Laced calf or russet, high or low.
Jewelry—Pearl or gold links, gold chain.

Afternoon Teas, Church and Promenade.

Coat and Overcoat—Black cutaway or Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—To match coat, or of fancy fabric.
Trousers—Gray striped worsted.
Hat—High silk or soft.
Shirts and Cuffs—Pleated white or fancy.
Collar—Wing or fold.
Cravat—Once-over or four-in-hand.
Gloves—Gray suede or reindeer.
Boots—Patent leather or dull calf, laced or buttoned kid tops.
Jewelry—Gold or jewelled links, studs and cravat pin.

Evening Wedding, Ball, Reception, Formal Dinner and Theatre.

Coat and Overcoat—Swallowtail, cape, skirted or Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—White single or double-breasted of pique, linen or silk.
Trousers—Same material as coat.
Hat—High silk, with felt band.
Shirts and Cuffs—Stiff linen or pique white.
Collar—Poke, wing, or lapfront.
Cravat—White tie of plain or figured pique or linen.
Gloves—White glace or reindeer; white cape for theatre.
Boots—Patent leather buttoned tops, patent leather pumps.
Jewelry—Pearl or moonstone links and studs, or platinum bar-chain.

Country Dance, Informal Dinner, Club, Stag, and at Home Dinner.

Coat and Overcoat—Jacket, black or Oxford, Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—Black, silk or linen, single or double-breasted.
Trousers—Same material as jacket.
Hat—Derby or soft.
Shirts and Cuffs—Pleated white of linen or pique.
Collar—Fold or wing.
Cravat—Black silk tie.
Gloves—Tan cape, chamois, or gray suede.
Boots—Dull calf, laced tops or gunmetal pumps.
Jewelry—Gold or jewelled links and studs, gold bar-chain.

BIRTHSTONES.

List as adopted by the American National Retail Jewellers' Association in convention Aug. 8, 1913.

January—Garnet.
February—Amethyst.
March—Bloodstone and aquamarine.
April—Diamond.
May—Emerald.
June—Pearl and moonstone.
July—Ruby.
August—Sardonyx and peridot.
September—Sapphire.
October—Opal and tourmaline.
November—Topaz.
December—Turquoise and lapis-lazuli.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.
Second—Paper.
Third—Leather.
Fourth—Fruit and Flowers.
Fifth—Wooden.
Sixth—Sugar.
Seventh—Woollen.
Eighth—India Rubber.
Ninth—Willow.
Tenth—Tin.
Eleventh—Steel.
Twelfth—Silk and Fine Linen.
Thirteenth—Lace.
Fourteenth—Ivory.
Fifteenth—Crystal.
Twentieth—China.
Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Thirtieth—Pearl.
Fortieth—Ruby.
Fiftieth—Golden.
Seventy-fifth—Diamond.

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

NAME AND LOCATION.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France	1,385
Grand, Labrador	2,000
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50
Missouri, Montana	90
Montmorenci, Quebec	265
Multnomah, Oregon	850
Murchison, Africa	120
Niagara, New York-Ontario	164
Rjukan, Norway	780
Schaffhausen, Switzerland	100
Seven Falls, Colorado	266
Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway	530
Shoshone, Idaho	210
Snoqualmie, Washington	268
Staubbach, Switzerland	1,000
Stirling, New Zealand	500
Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904
Takkakaw, Brit'h Columbia	1,200
Twin, Idaho	180
Vettis, Norway	950
Victoria, Africa	400
Voringfos, Norway	600
Yellowstone (upper) Montana	110
Yellowstone (lower) Montana	310
Ygnassu, Brazil	210
Yosemite (upper) California	1,436
Yosemite (middle), California	626
Yosemite (lower), California	400

The World.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1847 ✠ October 29, 1911.

In a year filled with events of grave responsibility for journalism, both in our own country and in the history of foreign nations, THE WORLD, dedicated May 10, 1883, by its founder, Joseph Pulitzer, to the advancement of the interests of the American people, continued to uphold in memorable achievement during the year 1916 the tradition which for more than a quarter of a century has earned for it the leadership not only of American journalism but of world journalism for all time.

Always drastically and fearlessly independent in its news policies, as well as on its editorial page, THE WORLD in 1916 gave to the American public the best and most accurate accounts that were available of the progress of the European war, which on entering its third year of bloodshed became even more bitter and ruthless than in its first two years of existence. A Presidential election, one of the most fiercely and closely fought in the history of our national politics, during which foreign influence was brought to bear that a candidate favorable to a foreign nation might be the Chief Executive of the United States, brought into international prominence the power of THE WORLD'S championship of the cause of pure Americanism.

The propaganda of the German Government to violate the neutrality of the United States in the interests of the central empires, which was exposed by THE WORLD in 1915, was further revealed in 1916 when plots involving most seriously the freedom of this country were discovered and disclosed to the public.

Documentary evidence which came into possession of THE WORLD proved that the driving force behind the Gore resolution and the McLemore resolution, whose passage would have meant the surrender of American rights on the high seas and allowed the central allies to launch anew an unrestricted submarine warfare on the shipping of all nations, was The National German-American Alliance. The clearing-house of the alliance in its Congressional campaign was the office of Alphonse G. Koelble, and one of the principal lobbyists was shown to be T. L. Marsalis, a New York real estate operator.

The programme which had been adopted by the alliance comprised three measures for immediate enforcement—

1. Refusing passports to Americans travelling on the ships of belligerents.
2. An embargo on all contraband of war from ports of the United States.
3. Prohibiting Federal Reserve Banks from subscribing to foreign war loans.

Back of these plans a programme was being prepared for the control of the Republican National Convention and the defeat of President Wilson in the interests of the German cause. The revival of the Champ Clark boom for the Democratic Presidential nomination was traced to a suggestion made by the alliance.

Among the names mentioned in the reports of the German lobbyists as being opposed to President Wilson's foreign policy we e Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate; Senators Thomas P. Gore, James A. O'Gorman, G. M. Hitchcock, Marcus M. Smith, John W. Kern, James H. Lewis, James E. Martine, Hoke Smith, John D. Works, Wesley M. Jones, G. E. Chamberlain, Port J. McCumber, Albert B. Cummins, William E. Borah and Moses E. Clapp, and Representatives Claude Kitchin, James R. Mann, Joseph G. Cannon, James Hay, William S. Bennet, Dan V. Stephens, Charles Bennett Smith, Henry A. Cooper, Charles H. Dillon, Isaac R. Sherwood and Charles O. Lobeck.

One week after its exposure of the German lobby in Congress, THE WORLD made public documents showing that the German Government sent to the United States, and that the German Ambassador in Washington, Count Johann von Bernstorff, directed and paid for the activities of at least one secret agent whose business it was to influence through the press American public opinion in favor of Germany.

The details of the German plot as revealed by THE WORLD showed that on August 5, the day after the Kaiser's troops invaded Belgium, the German Government sent to the United States Dr. Karl Oskar Bertling to organize a pro-German cable news service and to further the cause of Germany in every way among the American people.

While in the United States Bertling's activities were closely supervised by Count von Bernstorff, and the two were in constant communication, as shown by the letters which THE WORLD was able to print. In many of the letters which passed between the Ambassador and Bertling mention of money in payment for services is made.

The German Government instructed Bertling to send his reports to Berlin by Americans who were travelling between Germany and the United States if he found that it was impossible to get his despatches past the British censors.

Through original letters, memoranda and other documentary evidence which came into its possession, THE WORLD was able to make a third expose of German activities in the United States and prevent the carrying out of detailed plans which had been made by German-Americans to influence national elections in this country in favor of candidates who were in sympathy with the central allies.

By publication of his own letters, THE WORLD was enabled to prove that former Gov. Oscar B. Colquitt of Texas, a candidate for the United States Senate from that State, had surrendered to the German dictation and had made a direct appeal to the German organization for its support in securing his election.

The plans of the German organizations to control elections as disclosed by THE WORLD provided—

1. For the establishment of a national campaign headquarters in New York which had been put into operation before THE WORLD'S exposures.

2. That these headquarters dictate what candidates for offices under the Government of the United States shall receive the German-American vote.

3. That the candidates for these offices eligible for the German-American support must put themselves on record publicly as opposed to the foreign policies of the Administration.

4. That Bernard Ridder, Alphonse G. Koelble and Henry Weismann were active directors at the New York headquarters.

FOREIGN NEWS SERVICE.

Since the beginning of the war THE WORLD'S foreign news staff has been able to furnish the public with more first hand information from high official sources than any other paper. Its record of notable news beats was continued during 1916. From the highest German official sources THE WORLD was able to give exclusive news which aroused intense interest in this country and which was retelegraphed and printed in its entirety in Europe and there made the subject of editorial comment in the papers of every nation engaged in the war.

In an exclusive interview given by the German Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, to Karl H. von Wiegand, special staff correspondent of THE WORLD, early in February, when the submarine issue between the United States and Germany was at its most acute stage, the German statesman through THE WORLD gave out Germany's position in the controversy which threatened to draw this country into the conflict.

The German Chancellor said in the interview:

"What your Government asks is an impossible humiliation. I have been and am willing to concede to America everything that Germany can concede with reason and fairness; within the principles of justice and honor.

"But I cannot concede a humiliation of Germany and the German people, or the wrenching of the submarine issue from our hands even to placate America and to insure the continuance of those cordial relations with your country which every true German values and sincerely desires except at the price of national humiliation."

More than six months before the German Government, through the offices of the United States, formally asked her enemies to consider terms of peace, the German Chancellor gave through THE WORLD'S Berlin correspondent the views of his Government on peace. At that time the Chancellor asserted that the only basis of peace could be "what the war map shows," and with the battles of the Somme and the French attack at Verdun still in the future, said:

"Only when the statesmen of the warring nations come down to a basis of real facts, when they take the war situation as every war map shows it to be; when with honest, sincere will they are prepared to terminate this terrible bloodshed and are prepared to discuss war and peace problems with one another in a practical manner—only then will we be nearing peace.

"I fear we will not come nearer to peace desired by all peoples as long as the responsible people of the Entente powers indulge in and confine themselves to observations about Prussian militarism and to pathetic declamations about their own superiority and perfection."

The statements of the German Chancellor, when relayed from America back to the press of the warring nations, not only were everywhere discussed by the people of the belligerent countries but goaded Sir Edward Grey to make a stirring reply in the House of Commons.

In addition to these two notable interviews which Mr. von Wiegand obtained exclusively for THE WORLD, he secured private statements from high officials in all departments of Germany's war machine and was the only foreign correspondent allowed to visit the Italian front at the time of the great drive which forced the Austrians to relinquish their hold on the Goritzia.

Mr. von Wiegand's interview with the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, von Jagow, when the Government at Washington was considering the submarine issue at the time Germany was reported to be seriously contemplating a ruthless resumption of her undersea warfare, was said by officials high in the confidence of the American Administration to have brought to President Wilson and his Cabinet the most direct information of Germany's attitude that they were able to obtain.

That the public might be given an unbiased and unprejudiced account of the real conditions existing within the borders of the German Empire during the third year of the war, THE WORLD sent two of its trained reporters to Germany, where they would have the opportunity of viewing at first hand the resources of the empire and the condition of its industries.

Gustav C. Roeder, who after his return from a trip to Germany in 1915 wrote a remarkable series of articles describing vividly the conditions under which the German people were living, made a second tour of the empire and wrote a second series of articles in 1916. Mr. Roeder touched on all phases of Germany's life under war conditions, and brought to the American public the latest information available as to the losses in trade suffered by Germany, the privations endured by the working classes due to the British starvation policy, and the plans being formulated by the great business interests of the empire for financial and industrial efficiency during the continuance of the war.

Later in the year Herbert B. Swope made a special trip to Germany and, after spending three months in the empire, returned with Ambassador Gerard, bringing the first authentic information as to the threatening status of the submarine issue.

In a brilliant series of daily articles Mr. Swope unfolded for the readers of THE WORLD an accurate and vivid account of the true conditions facing the German people as they entered upon the third year of the world war. Before leaving Germany, Mr. Swope was given the opportunity of visiting the battle fronts and of talking with some of the highest men in command of Germany's war organization. His series of articles covered fully all sides of the great war as it is seen from the German viewpoint, and answered many questions which were being continually asked by the people of this country. Among the subjects which Mr. Swope discussed in his series of articles were the probable length of the war, Germany's resentment against the United States in its belief that we were pro-ally in our neutrality, the liberalization of Germany at the conclusion of the war, the methods being employed to escape the British plan of starvation for the central powers, the general military situation confronting Germany and her allies, and the vigorous censorship of the military system.

The story of the Entente activities, their achievements in 1916 and their plans for the future was told in a forceful manner by the splendid corps of correspondents which THE WORLD maintains in Europe.

The picturesqueness of France's magnificent courage, the intensity of Britain's patriotism and the loyalty of their smaller allies brought from the writers for THE WORLD descriptions which will live long after the war is ended.

Lincoln Eyre was an eye-witness of the French attack at Verdun, when the poilus of "Papa" Joffre in a mighty surge thrust back the German lines which for six months had been slowly closing in on the great armored fortress of the French. His close touch with the French General Staff enabled Mr. Eyre, in a despatch sent to THE WORLD three weeks before the attack was made, to foretell of the advance which was to hurl back the Germans more than two miles in one day.

Descriptive accounts of the allies' soldiers in their fights on the western front in 1916 were sent to THE WORLD by Frederic Palmer, Arno Dosch Fleurot and Joseph W. Grigg.

The thrilling charge of the British which won for them Fricourt, Thiepval, Mametz Wood and Contalmaison, the hand-to-hand conflict of the French inside Fort Douaumont and the struggle along the banks of the Somme were given to THE WORLD in splendid pen pictures by these correspondents.

GREAT WORLD EVENTS CHRONICLED.

Exclusive articles of international interest published by THE WORLD during 1916 aroused comment in every country of the globe and were striking testimonials of THE WORLD'S leadership in presenting the news.

By arrangement with Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British Antarctic explorer, THE WORLD was enabled to give to the public its exclusive story of the personal narrative and achievement of the Shackleton expedition which endeavored to cross the Antarctic Continent.

The personal story of J. R. Stenhouse, second in command of the relief ship Aurora, which was to await the Shackleton expedition at Ross Sea after the party under the leadership of Sir Ernest Shackleton had crossed the Antarctic Continent, was told exclusively in THE WORLD on the return of the crew after their ship had been crushed in the ice.

An exclusive cable to THE WORLD was sent by Sir Ernest Shackleton from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, the day he returned from Elephant Island, where he had left twenty-two of his crew in caves cut into the ice cliffs. His complete story of the privations of himself and his crew and the work accomplished by the expedition were given to the public exclusively by THE WORLD on the following day, when Sir Ernest Shackleton telegraphed.

A series of articles written by former President Roosevelt on "Nationalizing the United States" gave in a forceful manner that great American's attitude on the prob-

lems which, from his point of view, confronted the country in the face of a Presidential election.

Four articles by Rudyard Kipling telling the story of the greatest sea fight in all history—the clash between the British and German fleets off Jutland, May 31—was another achievement for THE WORLD in 1916 that brought it praise from papers at home and abroad.

Another exclusive series of special articles secured by THE WORLD in 1916 was the personal narrative written by Captain Paul Koenig, commander of the German merchant submarine Deutschland, who piloted his ship from Bremen to Baltimore. At the completion of his second trip across the Atlantic, Captain Koenig told of his trip by the pen of Henry Reuterdahl, the foremost naval critic in the United States, who secured an exclusive interview with the Captain for THE WORLD.

MEXICO.

The troublesome relations of this country with her southern neighbor Mexico, with its vital interest to every citizen of the United States, made the news from south of the Rio Grande of especial value. Owing to the unsettled conditions of affairs and the lack of any permanent or recognized government in Mexico, it was very difficult to secure any authentic information.

One of the most striking journalistic achievements of the year was the exclusive interview which was granted by General Carranza to THE WORLD representative at Mexico City, Robert H. Murray. This was the first authoritative interview which General Carranza had ever given to a newspaper, and was secured by Mr. Murray only after six months' untiring effort to arrange the audience.

In his statement to Mr. Murray, which he called a message to the American people, General Carranza said:

"The solution of the problem is in the retirement of the United States force. Take the United States troops out of Mexico, where they are doing no good, and have them patrol your side of the border while we protect lives on our side. We have quelled all armed opposition except in sporadic instances."

When President Wilson, in his determination to enforce respect for citizens of the United States in Mexico and punish Villa for his raids across the border into the territory of this country, despatched units of the National Guard of the various States to do patrol duty at the border, THE WORLD sent with the troops two trained correspondents, who remained at the border as long as there was serious danger of intervention on the part of this country.

With General Pershing's regular troops on their dash into Mexico in pursuit of Villa, THE WORLD sent John Kirby, a member of its Washington Bureau, who reported daily on the progress of the American forces.

PULITZER AERIAL DERBY.

A transcontinental air race for a trophy to be given annually by Ralph Pulitzer, publisher of THE WORLD, was announced by the Aero Club of America, but owing to the conditions on the Mexican border, which made it imperative to send United States troops into Mexico and mobilize all aviators for national service, the race, which had been scheduled to start September 2, was postponed for one year.

The race was planned by THE WORLD to become a national annual event—the Aerial Derby of America—a measure toward national preparedness which should interest Americans in regaining their country's prestige in the air. As an event of sportsmanship and a test of aerial engineering development the transcontinental race was heralded by all as of national importance.

High Administration officials were quick to give their approval to the idea, and said that they believed that the race would do more to accentuate interest in aviation than any movement in recent years.

THE WORLD BY AERIAL EXPRESS.

The first aerial delivery of a metropolitan newspaper at Washington was achieved when Victor Carlstrom, flying from New York with a special edition of THE WORLD, established a non-stop flight record of three hours and four minutes between New York and Washington.

The special edition of THE WORLD which was carried to Washington by Carlstrom, who had as his passenger Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, with a letter which was personally delivered to President Wilson, contained an appeal for aerial preparedness indorsed by a majority of the Governors of the States. The articles in THE WORLD showed that the States were prepared to furnish during the Summer 2,000 aviation recruits, and suggested that the Federal Government could train them at a cost of $2,000,000—less than one-tenth the cost of one dreadnought.

Copies of THE WORLD were delivered to each member of the Cabinet, the Senate and the House of Representatives. It brought forcefully home to the legislators the necessity for increasing through Federal encouragement the now pitifully weak air defence of the country.

Through the crystallizing of sentiment by this special aerial edition Congress was induced to provide in its appropriation bills money which insures a greatly increased aviation equipment for the army and navy.

THE NATIONAL ELECTION.

A Presidential campaign which brought out the largest number of voters who ever cast their ballots in the history of American politics, and which was characterized by fierce attacks by both the great parties, brought THE WORLD in 1916 into prominence as the champion of American rights in all lands and on all seas and as the defender of the President who, with honor to the Nation, had kept 100,000,000 of his fellow-citizens out of the world-war.

From the days early in June when the Republicans chose Charles Evans Hughes as their candidate in the effort to defeat President Woodrow Wilson for re-election THE WORLD gave to the public a forceful, clear and unbiased account of the progress of one of the most intensely fought political battles since the founding of the Republic.

The Republican National Convention, held at Chicago coincident with the meeting of the Progressive National Convention in the same city, was written for THE WORLD by men and women of national reputations, who were themselves vitally interested in the outcome of the campaign and did much to influence the ultimate results of the election in November. Among THE WORLD correspondents who reported the National Conventions were William Jennings Bryan, George W. Perkins, William Allen White, Bainbridge Colby, U. S. Senator William E. Borah and Ida M. Tarbell, in addition to the regular corps of THE WORLD'S political reporters, headed by Louis Seibold. Rollin Kirby, THE WORLD cartoonist, attended the conventions and gave first-hand impressions of the men who gathered there.

Trained political reporters accompanied the Republican candidate on his several trips about the country, writing accurate and unprejudiced accounts of his receptions and speeches. Special correspondents, experts in the field of political journalism, reported faithfully the activities of the leaders of both of the parties, enabling the readers of THE WORLD to have a truthful account of both sides of the fight.

One of the most vigorous editorial campaigns in recent American newspaper history was carried on by THE WORLD during the course of the campaign, in which it challenged all opposed to the attitude of the Administration to put forward a more practical programme of procedure than had been followed in dealing with the complicated Mexican and European problems which had confronted the Democratic leaders.

A conspicuously brilliant series of cartoons was printed by THE WORLD during the campaign, and many of them were copied by scores of papers in all parts of the country. Their scathing satire on the weaknesses of the Republican claims and the selfish ambitions of the Republican leaders was so forceful and telling that credit was given them as a very large factor in returning the Wilson Administration.

One of the notable achievements of the campaign was the exclusive interview which THE WORLD obtained with Richard Olney, Secretary of State under former President Cleveland, in which he strongly upheld the policies of President Wilson and urged his re-election at such a critical time in American history, when a false step might plunge the country into a needless and indefensible war. The interview which THE WORLD secured with Mr. Olney was extensively copied in hundreds of papers throughout the country.

One week before the election THE WORLD published its forecast of the political feeling of the country and made the prophetic statement in summarizing the results of its investigations that "Wilson may win a re-election by a victory in the Western States and without the need of New York's electoral votes."

STATUE OF LIBERTY ILLUMINATED.

The Statue of Liberty, which, since it was first dedicated thirty years ago, has stood in total darkness except for the feeble flicker of its torch, was lighted through the construction of a flood lighting system on Bedloes Island by popular subscriptions raised through the efforts of THE WORLD, which in 1886 raised a fund of $100,000 by similar means to complete the pedestal on which the statue now stands.

More than 75,000 persons gave amounts ranging from a penny to $500 in order to complete the fund of $30,000 necessary to provide for the construction of the lighting system, which was planned by the foremost illuminating experts in the country. Patriotic organizations, clubs, civic societies and business houses rallied to the support of the movement as well as the thousands of individuals who gave their mite that the light of the statue might shine forth a welcome for all and be a symbol by night as well as by day of the liberty for which our country so courageously stands.

The movement to provide for the illumination of the Statue of Liberty received the active support of Cabinet officers, who, heartily approving of the idea, gave the plans their personal attention that the lighting plant might be completed on the day set for its inauguration.

The dedication of the illumination was accompanied by an elaborate programme, the President of the United States being present at the ceremonies on his private yacht Mayflower and giving the signal for the turning on of the light for the first time. Among those who were included in the President's party on the yacht were Mayor Mitchel of New York City, Ambassador and Madame Jusserand of France, Ralph Pulitzer, Cleveland H. Dodge, and William M. Calder, United States Senator-elect from New York. A committee of 200 prominent citizens of New York City, which had been appointed by the Mayor to provide for the reception to President Wilson, witnessed the illumination of the statue from the U. S. S. San Francisco.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the statue the Mayflower and the San Francisco returned to the Battery, where the members of the committee and their guests were taken in motor cars through electric paths of gold to the Waldorf-Astoria, where a public dinner in honor of the President of the United States and Mrs. Wilson brought the day to a brilliant close.

The speakers at the dinner were former Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who delivered the oration at the dedication of the statue thirty years before; Ambassador Jusserand, who read a message from the President of the French Republic; Henry L. Doherty, President of the Society for Electrical Development; Ralph Pulitzer, publisher of THE WORLD, and the President of the United States.

The guests of honor were the President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, His Excellency the French Ambassador and Madame Jules J. Jusserand, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. William C. Redfield, Mayor and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel and Ambassador and Mrs. James W. Gerard.

President Wilson, in accepting the lighting system on behalf of the Government of the United States, delivered an address which will make ever memorable the day which witnessed the dedication of Liberty's illumination. He said in part:

"There are many moving circumstances connected with this day, connected with the things it recalls, connected with the things it suggests. I was reflecting as we saw the light stream upon that beautiful statue, that its source was outside the statue; that it did not proceed from Liberty, but proceeded from the light we are throwing on Liberty; and it occurred to me that, after all, it was a proper symbol of our life, because we can take to ourselves the dignity of Liberty only as we illustrate the fact and the true spirit of Liberty, and the only light that we can contribute to the illumination of the world is the light that will shine out of our life as a nation upon that conception and upon that image.

"There is a great responsibility in having adopted Liberty as our ideal, because we must illustrate it in what we do. I was struck by the closing phrase of Mr. Pulitzer's admirable little speech. He said that there would come a day when it was perceived that the Goddess of Liberty was also the Goddess of Peace, and throughout the last two years there has come more and more into my heart the conviction that peace is going to come to the world only with Liberty.

"With all due and sincere respect for those who represent other forms of government than our own, perhaps I may be permitted to say that peace cannot come so long as the destinies of men are determined by small groups who make selfish choices of their own.

"I wonder if we remember the sacrifices, the mutual concessions, the righteous yielding of selfish right that is signified by the word and the conception of Liberty. I wonder if we all wish to accord equal rights to all men.

"And so it is profitable that occasions like this should be frequently repeated and that we should remind ourselves of what sort of image we have promised to be, for the world is enlightened, my fellow citizens, by ideals, by ideas. The spirit of the world rises with the sacrifices of men, the spirit of the world rises as men forget to be selfish and unite to be great.

" 'This,' to repeat that beautiful phrase of Lincoln's in his Gettysburg address, 'is not a time of self-adulation, but a time of rededication.' Let us determine that the light that shines out of our lives upon the uplifted form of Liberty shall be a light pure and without reproach."

In his address, Mr. Pulitzer gave to George Williams of New York the credit of having conceived the idea of illuminating the Statue of Liberty at night by flood lighting and having brought the plans to THE WORLD for execution.

ARTIST BLAKELOCK REDISCOVERED.

It was through the efforts of THE WORLD that in 1916 Ralph A. Blakelock, considered by many critics to have been America's greatest painter, was removed from the Middletown Insane Asylum, where he had been confined for more than sixteen years, and provided with a comfortable home, where he can again take up the work he had been forced to abandon when committed to the State hospital.

By taking him away from the depressing atmosphere of the asylum, where all his artistic temperament was suppressed, it was hoped that some of the genius which had once given such a remarkable touch to his brush might be brought back again and that his appreciation and power to portray might be reawakened.

ACCURACY AND FAIR PLAY.

THE WORLD'S Bureau of Accuracy and Fair Play issued its third annual report showing that from July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1916, the bureau had dealt with 1,138 cases involving the question of accuracy and fair play in the news and editorial columns, sustaining 700 complainants and publishing 415 corrections. There were in addition 101 publications in the interest of fair play where THE WORLD was not at fault. Members of THE WORLD staff and its correspondents everywhere have almost without exception shown their hearty accord with the purposes and activities of the bureau. A limited number of correspondents who have been convicted by the records of habitual carelessness have been dismissed. There has been a material falling off in libel suits since the bureau was established, which means a corresponding increase in public confidence and good will.

While the bureau was created primarily for the purpose of promoting accuracy and fair play in the columns of THE WORLD, serious efforts have been made to spread the idea wherever newspapers are published. The system has appealed to many journalists and teachers of journalism throughout the United States who have adopted it in their newspapers and classrooms. The publications of the bureau are regularly sent to more than thirty colleges and universities where journalism is taught.

The bureau has actively co-operated with the Federal authorities, the District-Attorney's office and the Police Department in prosecuting scores of crooks and swindlers who have tried to use the advertising columns of THE WORLD and other newspapers to trap their victims. Convictions have been secured in many of these cases and in some instances the courts, before imposing sentence, have induced the persons convicted to make restitution. A number of misleading advertisements have been cut out or rejected, and some persons whose advertisements were considered to be misleading have been required to change them into plainer English.

WAITE MURDER MYSTERY CLEARED.

THE WORLD discovered Mrs. Margaret Horton, "the woman in the case," who was the studio companion of Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, convicted of the murder of his father and mother-in-law, and obtained the signed confession of Dr. Waite in which he admitted that he had administered poison to his father-in-law.

SUNDAY WORLD ATHLETICS.

More than 5,000 medals were awarded to the New York City school children who took part in the athletic contests and play-garden competitions held under the direction

of THE SUNDAY WORLD. The athletic contests brought together more than 75,000 schoolboy athletes, an increase of 10,000 over the entrants for the previous year. The walking clubs under the direction of THE SUNDAY WORLD also had a very successful year, and THE SUNDAY WORLD Baseball League broke all records for interest and numbers of teams competing.

In the educational campaign against the spread of infantile paralysis THE EVENING WORLD gave street displays for several weeks of moving pictures showing methods suggested by the Department of Health for preventing the spread of the disease.

A special lecturer accompanied the films on a daily tour of the city, and stops were made at street corners in every part of the city that the people might be taught the means of holding in check the dread disease which was killing scores of men, women and children every day.

So successful was THE EVENING WORLD campaign in New York City with its movie educational show that other communities afflicted with the disease appealed to the paper to send in the used films that similar popular street campaigns might be waged in their communities.

EVENING WORLD'S RECORD OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

In an effort to lessen the danger of the spread of the scourge of infantile paralysis, THE EVENING WORLD inaugurated a health campaign to check the epidemic. While the disease was spreading rapidly throughout all the boroughs of Greater New York, THE EVENING WORLD, with the indorsement of Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner; George H. Bell, License Commissioner, and many of the prominent physicians who had given their services in the fight against the disease, started its campaign with the following objects in view:

1. To cleanse tenement-house areaways and sidewalks in the infested districts of all dirt and refuse matter.
2. To start a neighbor to neighbor educational movement against the spread of the disease, in which the volunteers who enlisted in the work talked with their neighbors and saw that the dirt in the districts was properly taken care of.
3. To see that the law regarding the sale of fruit and vegetables from trucks which were not protected by netting was rigidly enforced.

EIGHTY-CENT GAS FIGHT WON.

The Eighty-Cent Gas Bill which was passed by the New York Legislature marked a signal victory for THE EVENING WORLD after a vigorous fight which the paper had waged for six years to obtain a uniform gas rate for the Borough of Brooklyn. The fight was begun after THE WORLD in 1906 had gained a victory by forcing through the Legislature an Eighty-Cent Gas Bill for the Borough of Manhattan.

The success of the Brooklyn bill was most marked because of the overwhelming lobby of corporation lawyers and politicians which made itself felt in the effort to confuse the bill that was championed by THE EVENING WORLD with a Senate bill which was introduced in a mix-up of technicalities.

It was also significant that not since the Public Service Commission was first appointed has it been possible to pass a mandatory rate bill of this nature until the Brooklyn Gas Bill was enacted. The Legislature has been solid against legislation that came under the jurisdiction of the commission.

The last Legislature, which passed the bill advocated for six years by THE EVENING WORLD, realized that the failure of the efforts of the people of Brooklyn to secure eighty-cent gas was so apparent as to approach a public scandal. There were only three dissenting votes in both the Senate and the Assembly, these being registered on the grounds of standing by the principle of not interfering with the Public Service Commission's rate-making powers.

When THE EVENING WORLD took up the fight for the Eighty-Cent Gas Bill, six years ago, all Assemblymen and Senators going to Albany each year were instructed to vote for the measure. Republicans and Democrats worked alike for the passage of the measure, but were never able to hold enough votes to secure its enactment. Some years the bill failed only by one or two votes. The Public Service Commission at times stepped in and fought for the bill, but it was not until the determined effort by civic workers and Assemblyman Josephs of Brooklyn was backed by the publicity of THE EVENING WORLD that the measure was finally put through.

When Governor Whitman signed the bill he declared it to be one of the greatest pleasures of his public life.

GERMANY'S COURSE INFLUENCED.

The reply of the German Government to the United States note on the submarine issue was influenced and partially moulded by an editorial which appeared in THE EVENING WORLD, according to a despatch sent by Karl von Wiegand, who has the reputation of being in closer touch with German official sources than any newspaper correspondent in Europe.

The basis for the German reply, according to Mr. von Wiegand's information, was an EVENING WORLD editorial, published under the caption "Germany's Chance." It read in part:

"If Germany were now to declare that out of regard for the American rights on the sea, and for the sake of maintaining inviolate earlier principles of international law, the Imperial Government had determined to discontinue submarine warfare as now practised, leaving it to the honor of the United States to uphold international law and the rights of commerce impartially and with an equal eye to all belligerents—if Germany were to do this promptly and without reserve she would achieve a master stroke worth more to her now and in the future than the destruction of a thousand enemy ships."

BEACHES RESTORED TO PUBLIC.

The dream of a Coney Island beach-free to the people was realized when the Court of Appeals, the highest court in the State of New York, decided that the beach at Coney Island—that is, the land between the high-water mark and the low-water mark—belongs to the State, and that the people have the right to use it. The fight to reclaim this strip of beach from private individuals, who had appropriated the land to their own uses and were making the public pay them for enjoying its advantages, was started by THE EVENING WORLD and pushed by that paper to a successful conclusion in 1916.

The case had been in the courts of the State of New York since 1913, when, at the instance of THE EVENING WORLD, Attorney-General Carmody brought a test suit against George C. Tilyou and his business associate, Mrs. Emelie Huber, to evict them from portions of the beach which they had fenced in and which the public could not reach except by paying an admission fee. In the decision which was handed down in 1913 Justice Benedict decided that the land in question belonged to the people of the State of New York, and this decision was affirmed by the Appellate Division in 1915, and by the highest court in 1916.

The decision cleared the way for the city's remodelling of the Coney Island waterfront into a great waterfront park on city property worth millions of dollars.

Inefficiency in city government was exposed by THE EVENING WORLD when it discovered that the city had been spending thousands of dollars every year for the past eighteen years making a map of the city which would be antiquated and useless when completed. The salaries for the year 1916 of the men who were engaged in making the map were estimated to amount to more than $500,000, and it was shown that the payrolls of this bureau had been padded before each election for the past six years, men being put to work temporarily before election to insure their influence on Election Day.

The first of the widows' pensions, for which THE EVENING WORLD fought a two years' campaign, were granted. One hundred and sixty-one pensions were granted under the law which had been signed by Governor Whitman in 1915 making provision for the maintenance of 500 children.

Robert Colgate Wood was forced to resign from the Public Service Commission after an investigation by THE EVENING WORLD and after testimony had been heard before a legislative committee on charges that he had demanded a fee in connection with the granting of subway contracts under the dual subway system.

In continuation of the many fights which THE EVENING WORLD waged in past years in the interests of the women and children of the poorer sections of New York City, the paper in 1916 obtained the co-operation of the municipal authorities in having more than one hundred street playgrounds established in all parts of the city, where the children might enjoy their games and recreation in safety, without fear of injury from street cars, teams or speeding automobiles.

It was estimated that more than 200,000 children in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx were cared for every afternoon during the Summer months at THE EVENING WORLD'S playgrounds. At the time THE EVENING WORLD, to insure the safety of the children of the tenements whose only playground was out in the busy streets, suggested the closing of certain streets for recreation centres, there were only ten of these playgrounds in the entire city.

The most immediate need which was felt in the opening of the street playgrounds was the necessity for obtaining competent supervisors for the children's games. For this the Park and Playground Association raised by popular subscription $5,000, in order that instructors might be placed in each of the street playgrounds. The benefit of the supervisor is that the children were kept within the street closed for the purpose and away from the nearby danger zones.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, who gave his personal attention to the laying out of THE EVENING WORLD playgrounds, heartily commended the activities of the paper and indorsed the playground movement in the following statement:

"The opening of 100 to 150 play streets will greatly relieve the situation, especially in the tenement sections of the city, where park space is so limited. That play is necessary to the child goes without saying, and that it is a means for the prevention of crime and eliminating the gangster spirit is a recognized fact. Any money or energy spent in the direction of wholesome play for children is well spent and in line with conserving the health and rightful activities of the future citizen. I am hopeful that the next few years will see rapid strides in this direction and that practical plans may be developed."

Hundreds of New York City women from every walk of life joined THE EVENING WORLD'S Housewives' Protective League, which was indorsed by many of the most prominent society women and leaders of women's civic and social clubs in the city.

The organization of the league was prompted by the desire of THE EVENING WORLD to make living conditions as good as possible under the steadily increasing cost of all foodstuffs and the petty graft which was disclosed as existing in many of the small retail stores of the city in their attempt to meet the stringent competition of the larger business man.

The committee of representative women who joined with THE EVENING WORLD in making the league a success stated the prime objects of the association to be—

To reduce the cost of living wherever possible.
To fight high prices that were artificial.
To secure just weight and measures from all dealers.
To eliminate petty graft on common commodities.
To stand together against unwarranted strikes on the necessities of life.
To exchange opinions and views through the news columns of THE EVENING WORLD.
To set forth practical methods of household economy.

THE WORLD ALMANAC FOR 1917.

THE astronomical calculations are given in local Mean Time and were made expressly for this work by Arthur Newton.

Chronological Eras.

The year 1917 corresponds to the year 7425-26 of the Byzantine era; 5677-78 of the Jewish era, the year 5678 commencing at sunset September 16; 2670 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; 2693 of the Olympiads, or the first year of the 674th Olympiad, commencing July 1; 2577 of the Japanese era, and to the sixth year of the period entitled Taisho; 1335-36 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1336 beginning on October 17, 1917. The 142d year of the Independence of the United States of America begins on July 4, 1917.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter	G	Lunar Cycle (Golden Number)	18
Epact	6	Solar Cycle	22
Roman Indiction	15		
Julian Period	6630		

Date of Beginning of Epochs, Eras, and Periods.

Name.		*Began.*	*Name.*		*Began.*
Grecian Mundane Era	B. C.	5598, Sept. 1	Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era	B. C.	312, Sept. 1
Civil Era of Constantinople	"	5508, Sept. 1	Era of Maccabees	"	166, Nov. 24
Alexandrian Era	"	5502, Aug. 29	Tyrian Era	"	125, Oct. 19
Julian Period	"	4713, Jan. 1	Sidonian Era	"	110, Oct. 1
Mundane Era	"	4008, Oct. 1	Julian Year	"	45, Jan. 1
Jewish Mundane Era	"	3761, Oct. 1	Spanish Era	"	38, Jan. 1
Era of Abraham	"	2015, Oct. 1	Augustan Era	"	27, Feb. 14
Era of the Olympiads	"	776, July 1	Vulgar Christian Era	A. D.	1, Jan. 1
Roman Era (A. U. C.)	"	753, April 24	Destruction of Jerusalem	"	69, Sept. 1
Metonic Cycle	"	432, July 15	Mohammedan Era	"	622, July 16

The Seasons.

			D.	H.	M.	
Vernal Equinox,	Spring	begins March	20	11	30 P. M.	*Washington Mean Time.*
Summer Solstice,	Summer	begins June	21	7	6 P. M.	
Autumnal Equinox,	Autumn	begins September	23	9	53 A. M.	
Winter Solstice,	Winter	begins December	22	4	38 A. M.	

Morning Stars.

MERCURY—January 19 to March 29; May 16 to July 12, September 18 to November 3.
VENUS—January 1 to April 26.
MARS—February 28 to end of year.
JUPITER—May 9 to November 29.
SATURN—January 1 to January 17; July 27 to end of year.

Evening Stars.

MERCURY—January 1 to January 19; March 29 to May 16; July 12 to September 18; November 3 to end of year.
VENUS—April 26 to end of year.
MARS—January 1 to February 28.
JUPITER—January 1 to May 9; November 29 to end of year.
SATURN—January 17 to July 27.

Church Memoranda for 1917.

January.
1 Monday.
6 Epiphany
7 i. Sun aft. Epiphany.
14 ii. " " "
21 iii. " " "
28 iv. " " "

February.
1 Thursday.
2 Purification.
4 Septuagesima Sunday.
11 Sexagesima Sunday.
18 Quinquagesima Sun.
21 Ash Wednesday.
25 i. Sunday in Lent.

March.
1 Thursday.
4 ii. Sunday in Lent
11 iii. " " "
15 Thurs. (Mi-Carême).
18 iv. Sunday in Lent
25 v. " " "
(Annunciation.)

April.
1 Palm Sunday.
6 Good Friday.
8 Easter Sunday.
15 i. Sunday after Easter.
22 ii. " " "
23 St. George.
29 iii. Sunday aft. Easter.

May.
1 Tuesday
6 iv. Sunday aft. Easter.
13 Rogation Sunday.
17 Ascension Day.
20 i. Sun. aft. Ascension.
27 Pentecost (Whit Sun.)

June.
1 Friday.
3 Trinity Sunday.
7 Corpus Christi.
10 i. Sunday after Trinity.
17 ii. " " "
24 iii. " " "
(St. John the Baptist.)

July.
1 iv. Sunday aft. Trinity.
8 v. " " "
15 vi. " " "
22 vii. " " "
29 viii. " " "

August.
1 Wednesday.
5 ix. Sunday aft. Trinity.
6 Transfiguration.
12 x. Sunday aft. Trinity.
15 Assumption.
19 xi. Sunday aft. Trinity.
26 xii. " " "

September.
1 Saturday.
2 xiii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
9 xiv. " " "
16 xv. " " "
23 xvi. " " "
29 Michaelmas.
30 xvii. Sun. aft. Trinity.

October.
1 Monday.
7 xviii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
14 xix. " " "
18 St. Luke (Evangelist).
21 xx. Sun. after Trinity.
28 xxi. " " "

November.
1 Thursday—All Saints.
4 xxii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
11 xxiii. " " "
18 xxiv. " " "
25 xxv. " " "
30 St. Andrew.

December.
1 Saturday.
2 i. Sunday in Advent.
9 ii. " " "
16 iii. " " "
23 iv. " " "
25 Christmas.
27 St. John (Evangelist.)
30 i. Sun. aft. Christmas

GAME LAWS OF TH
CLOSE SEASON FOR GAM

THE following table shows the close season for all game in the United States, with the exceptio of mountain sheep and goat and a few unimportant species. Where no dates are given kind of gam does not exist, or close season at all times. Local laws, where operative, should be consulted.

The first date of the close season and the first date of the open season are given.

		Mammals.				Birds.
		Deer.	Elk, Antelope, Moose, Caribou.	Squirrel.	Rabbit.	Quail.
1	Alabama	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (a)	.....	Jan. 1–Aug. 1	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
2	Alaska (d)	Nov. 1–Aug. 15	Jan. 1–Aug. 20 (a)31	.....	.....	.....
3	Arizona	Dec. 16–Oct. 1, (a)	At all times	.....	.....	Feb. 2–Oct. 15
4	Arkansas	Jan. 11–Nov. 11	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 1–Dec. 1
5	California	Oct.15–Aug. 15 (a) 12	At all times	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	Jan. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Sept. 1 (12)
6	Colorado	At all times	At all times	.....	Mar. 1–Oct. 1	At all times
7	Connecticut	To June 1, 1917	.....	Nov. 23–Oct. 8	Jan. 1–Oct. 8 (27)	Nov. 24–Oct. 8
8	Delaware	.....	.....	Oct. 16–Sept. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 15	Jan. 1–Nov. 15
9	Dist. of Col.	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Mar. 15–Nov. 1
10	Florida (12)	Mar. 10–Nov. 20	.....	Mar. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Mar. 10–Nov. 20 (1
11	Georgia	Dec. 1–Oct. 1 (a)	.....	Mar. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 20
12	Idaho	Dec. 1–Sept. 1 (12)	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (1)	.....	.....	Dec. 1–Nov. 1
13	Illinois	To 1925	.....	Feb. 1–Aug 1	Feb. 1–Aug. 31	Dec. 10–Nov. 11
14	Indiana	At all times	.....	Nov. 1–July 1	Jan. 10–Apr. 1	Dec. 21–Nov. 10
15	Iowa	At all times	At all times	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Dec. 15–Nov. 1
16	Kansas	At all times	At all times	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	At all times
17	Kentucky	To 1921	.....	Dec. 16–July 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 15	Jan. 1–Nov. 15
18	Long Island	At all times	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (12)
19	Louisiana	Jan. 6–Sept. 15 (a)	At all times	Feb. 16–Oct. 1	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 15
20	Maine	Dec. 16–Oct. 1 (12)	At all times	Nov. 1–Sept. 1	April 1–Oct. 1	At all times
21	Maryland	At all times	At all times	Dec. 25–Nov. 10	Dec. 25–Nov. 10	Dec. 25–Nov. 10
22	Massachusetts	..... (32)	.....	Nov. 13–Oct. 12	Mar. 1–Oct. 12	Nov. 13–Oct. 12
23	Michigan	Dec. 1–Nov. 10	At all times	At all times	Mar. 2–Oct. 1	To Nov. 1, 1920
24	Minnesota	Nov. 30–Nov. 10	Nov.30–Nov. 10 (a)	.....	.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 1
25	Mississippi	Jan. 2–Dec. 1 (a)	.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 15	.....	Feb. 15–Nov. 15
26	Missouri	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (a)	.....	Jan. 1–June 1	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 10
27	Montana	Dec. 15–Oct. 1	Dec. 15–Oct. 1 (1)	.....	.....	At all times
28	Nebraska	At all times	At all times	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Nov. 16–Nov. 1
29	Nevada	Oct. 16–Sept. 15	Oct. 16–Sept. 15	.....	.....	Jan. 1–Sept. 15
30	New Hampshire	Dec.16–Dec. 1 (12)	At all times	To Oct. 1, 1919(12)	Mar. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 1 (12)
31	New Jersey	See note 34	.....	Dec. 16–Nov. 10	Dec. 16–Nov. 10	Dec. 16–Nov. 10
32	New Mexico	Nov. 6–Oct. 16 (b)	At all times	Dec. 1–June 1	.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 25
33	*New York	Nov. 16–Oct. 1*	At all times	Nov. 16–Oct.1 (12)	Feb. 1–Oct. 1 (12)	To Oct. 1, 1918
34	North Carolina	Feb. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Local laws	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
35	North Dakota	At all times	At all times	.....	.....	At all times
36	Ohio	.....	.....	Oct. 21–Sept. 15	Jan. 2–Nov. 1	At all times
37	Oklahoma	Dec. 1–Nov. 1 (a)	At all times	.....	.....	Jan.1–Nov.30
38	Oregon	Nov.1–Aug.15 (a)	At all times	Nov 1–Sept. 1	.....	Nov. 1–Oct. 1 (12)
39	Pennsylvania	Dec. 16–Dec. 1	At all times	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Nov. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 15
40	Rhode Island	At all times (9)	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan.1–Nov. 1
41	South Carolina	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (12)	.....	Local laws	.....	Mar. 16–Nov. 15 (1
42	South Dakota	Dec. 1–Nov. 1 (a)	.....	.....	.....	At all times
43	Tennessee	.....	.....	Jan. 1–June1 (12)	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 15
44	Texas	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (a)	At all times	.....	.....	Feb. 1–Dec.1
45	Utah	Nov. 1–Oct. 15	At all times	.....	.....	Nov. 1–Oct. 1 (12)
46	Vermont	Dec. 6–Nov. 15	At all times	Dec. 1–Sept. 15	Mar. 1–Sept. 15	Dec. 1–Sept. 15
47	Virginia	Dec. 1–Sept. 1 (12)	.....	Local laws	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (29)	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)
48	Washington	Nov. 1–Sept 15(a)	At all times	.....	.....	Nov. 1–Sept. 15 (1
49	West Virginia	Dec. 1–Oct. 15. (a)	.....	Dec. 1–Sept. 15	Jan. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Nov. 1
50	Wisconsin	Dec. 1–Nov. 11 (12)	At all times	Feb. 1–Oct. 10 (12)	Feb. 1–Sept. 10 (12)	At all times
51	Wyoming	Nov. 16–Oct. 1	Nov 16–Sept. 1 (12)	.....	.....	To 1919

1 Elk only 4 Prairie chicken, closed season all year. 5 Rail excepted. 6 Female protected all the year. 7 Snip only. 8 Rail—Connecticut, Dec. 1–Sept. 12. 9 Deer raised in private preserves may be killed at any time. 10 Certai species. 12 Local exceptions. 13 Gobblers, June 1–Apr. 15. 19 Sundays and Mondays are also closed seasons for ducks an other waterfowl. 21 Rail, coot, mud hen, Dec. 1–Sept. 1. 23 Except June 15–Sept. 15. 27 Between Nov. 24 and Jan. 1 hunting with dog and ferret only 28 Cock pheasant may be killed Oct. 6–Oct. 1, under permit. 29 Residents of the State ma kill rabbits on their own land at any time. 31 Season varies according to latitude. 32 Open season for few days onl late in November. 33 Prairie chicken, Nov. 1–Oct. 15. 34 Open season about 4 days in late fall. Law not applicable to pos session of imported deer properly tagged. Prohibitory laws against hunting doves and robins exist in nearly all States Sale of game during close season is prohibited in most States. License fees from non-residents required in some States.

(a) Female deer and elk and deer without horns protected at all times. (b) Except deer without horns. Non-resident no permitted to kill. (d) Game animals or birds may be killed at any time for food or clothing by native Indians or Esquimaux, o by miners or explorers in need of food, but game so killed cannot be shipped or sold.

* NEW YORK. Dates for deer hunting apply to Adirondack region only; rest of State no open season. Exceptions Ulster, Orange and Sullivan Counties, Nov. 16–Nov. 1. Fawns at all times. Hunting with dogs, traps or devices of an kind prohibited.

WILD BIRDS.—Catching, killing, or the possession of live or dead, and robbing of nests prohibited at all times—excep English sparrow, hawk, crow, owl, and blackbird.

Hunting and shooting on Sunday prohibited.

Export of game or birds taken in the State is prohibited.

FISH LAWS, NEW YORK STATE, OPEN SEASON.

Trout—First Saturday in April to August 31. Minimum length, six inches. Not more than ten pounds of trout may be taken or transported by one person in one day. Trout must not be taken by any other method than angling.

SEVERAL STATES, 1917.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Open season may be found by reversing dates. The difficulty of securing absolute accuracy in a table of this kind is very great, and absence in laws of many States of express legislation as to inclusion or exclusion of date upon which seasons open and close makes exactness almost an impossibility.

Compiled and corrected to December 1, 1916.

BIRDS.

Grouse and Prairie Chicken.	Wild Turkey.	Pheasant.	Woodcock.	Duck, Goose, Brant.	Plover, Snipe, Rail.	
Dec. 15-Nov. 15	Apr. 1-Dec. 1 (6)	Dec. 15-Nov. 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1 (21)	1
Mar. 2-Sept. 1						2
At all times	Dec. 16-Oct. 1	At all times		Feb. 1-Oct. 16	Dec. 16-Sept. 1	3
Dec. 1-Oct. 31	Jan. 11-Nov. 11 (13)		Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 16-Sept. 1	4
Dec. 1-Sept. 1	At all times	At all times		Feb. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Oct. 15 (5)	5
Oct. 11-Aug. 15	At all times	At all times		Dec. 21-Sept. 7	Dec. 16-Sept. 1 (5)	6
Nov. 24-Oct. 8		Nov. 24-Oct. 8	Nov. 24-Oct. 8	Jan. 16-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 1 (8)	7
		At all times	Jan. 1-Nov. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 1-Aug. 16	8
Mar. 15-Sept. 1	Dec. 26-Nov. 1	Dec. 26-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 1 (5)	9
Dec. 20-Nov. 20	Mar. 10-Nov. 20	Dec. 20-Nov. 20	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 20	Feb. 1-Nov. 20 (5)	10
At all times	Mar. 1-Nov. 20	At all times	Jan. 1-Dec. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1 (10)	Feb. 1-Dec. 1 (12)	11
Dec. 1-Aug. 15 (4)		Dec. 1-Aug. 15		Dec. 21-Sept. 7	Dec. 21-Sept. 7	12
Oct. 16-Oct. 1	At all times	To July 1, 1925 (28)	To July 1, 1920	Dec. 16-Sept. 16	Dec. 16-Sept. 16 (5)	13
Dec. 21-Nov. 10 (33)	At all times	At all times	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 16	Dec. 16-Sept. 1 (12)	14
Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 15-Nov. 1	Dec. 15-Nov 1	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 16	Dec. 16-Sept. 1 (12)	15
At all times		To 1918	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 16	Dec. 16-Sept. 1	16
	At all times	At all times	At all times	Jan. 1-Sept. 16	Dec. 16-Sept. 1	17
Jan. 1-Nov. 1		Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 1-Oct. 15	Jan. 11-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Aug. 15 (12)	18
	Mar. 1-Nov. 15		Jan. 1-Nov. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	19
Nov. 15-Sept. 15 (12)		At all times	Nov. 15-Oct. 1	Dec. 16-Sept. 16	Dec. 1-Aug. 15	20
Dec. 25-Nov. 10	Dec. 25-Nov. 10	Dec. 25-Nov. 10	Dec. 25-Nov. 10	Feb. 1-Nov. 1 (12)	Dec. 1-Aug. 16	21
Nov. 13-Oct. 12 (4)		Nov. 13-Oct. 12 (12)	Nov. 13-Oct. 12	Jan. 1-Sept. 16 (10)	Dec. 1-Aug. 15	22
Dec. 1-Oct. 1	At all times	At all times	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Dec. 16-Sept. 16	Dec. 16-Sept. 1 (12)	23
Nov. 7-Sept. 7		Dec. 1-Oct. 1 (10)	At all times	Dec. 1-Sept. 7	Nov. 7-Sept. 7	24
	May 1-Nov. 15		Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1 Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	25
At all times	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	At all times	At all times	Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Dec. 16-Sept. 1 (12)	26
Oct. 16-Sept. 15 (12)		At all times		Dec. 21-Sept. 7	Dec. 21-Sept. 7	27
Dec. 1-Sept. 1	At all times	Oct. 16-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 16	Jan. 1-Sept. 16 (12)	28
Jan. 1-Sept. 15		At all times	Dec. 1-Oct. 1 (12)	Jan. 16-Oct. 1	Dec. 16-Sept. 15 (12)	29
Dec. 1-Oct. 1	To 1919	At all times	Dec. 1-Oct. 10 (12)	Dec. 16-Sept. 16	Dec. 1-Aug. 15 (12)	30
Dec. 16-Nov. 10	Nov. 26-Oct. 25 (12)	Dec. 16-Nov. 10		Jan. 16-Oct. 1 (12)	Dec. 1-Aug. 16	31
Nov. 26-Sept. 16 (4)		At all times		Feb. 1-Oct. 16 (12)	Dec. 16-Sept. 1	32
Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Mar. 1-Nov. 1	At all times (12)	Nov. 16-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 16	Dec. 1-Sept. 16	33
			Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 16-Sept. 1	34
Nov. 2-Sept. 7		At all times	Nov. 2-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 7	Nov. 2-Sept. 7	35
At all times		At all times	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Dec. 16-Sept. 16 (19)	Dec. 16-Sept. 1 (19)	36
	Jan. 1-Nov. 15	At all times	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Oct. 16	Dec. 16-Sept. 1 (12)	37
Nov. 1-Oct. 1 (4)		Nov. 1-Oct. 1 (10)		Jan. 16-Oct. 1 (12)	Dec. 16-Oct. 1 (12)	38
Dec. 1-Oct. 15	Dec. 1-Oct. 15	Dec. 1-Oct. 15	Dec. 1 Oct. 15	Jan. 16-Oct. 1	Dec. 16-Sept. 1	39
Jan. 1-Nov. 1		At all times	Dec. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 16-Oct. 1	Dec. 16-Sept. 1	40
			Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	41
Oct. 10 Sept. 10	Mar. 15-Nov. 15		Oct. 10-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 10	Oct. 10-Sept. 10	42
Mar. 1-Nov. 1		Mar. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 16-Nov. 1	Dec. 16-Oct. 1	43
Feb. 1 Nov 1 (4)	Jan. 1-Nov. 15 (12)	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	44
At all times	April 1-Dec. 1	At all times		Jan. 1-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Oct. 1 (7)	45
Dec. 1-Sept. 15		At all times	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 16	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	46
Feb. 14 Nov. 1 (12)	Feb. 14-Nov. 1 (12)	Feb. 14-Nov. 1 (12)	Jan. 1-Nov. 1 (12)	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	47
Nov. 1 Sept. 15 (12)		Nov. 1-Sept. 15 (12)		Jan. 16-Oct. 1 (12)	Dec. 16 Oct. 1 (12)	48
Dec. 1-Oct. 15	Dec. 1-Oct. 15	Dec. 1-Oct. 15	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Oct. 1	Dec. 16-Oct. 15	49
Oct. 2-Sept. 7 (12)		At all times	At all times	Dec. 1-Sept. 7	Dec. 1-Sept. 7	50
Nov. 16-Sept. 1 (12)				Dec. 16-Sept. 15	Dec. 16-Sept. 15	51

Lake Trout and Whitefish.—Lake trout not less than fifteen inches in length, and whitefish not less than 1¾ pounds in the round, may be taken and possessed from April 1 to September 30, both inclusive. Otsego whitefish, commonly called Otsego bass, not less than nine inches in length, may be taken and possessed from January 1 to October 31, both inclusive. A person may take by angling not to exceed ten lake trout in one day, but whenever two or more persons are angling from the same boat they may take not to exceed fifteen in one day. Whitefish may be taken in any number or quantity. Lake trout and whitefish may be taken in Lakes Erie and Ontario in any number or quantity at any time, and when so taken may be possessed.

Black Bass.—June 16 to November 30, inclusive. Minimum length, ten inches. Limit per day to one person, fifteen; to a boat, two or more persons, twenty-five; bass must not be taken by any other method than angling.

Pickerel and Pike.—May 1 to March 1, inclusive. Pike, minimum length, ten inches. Pickerel, minimum length (St. Lawrence River), twenty inches.

Pike Perch.—Not less than twelve inches in length may be taken and possessed in any number or quantity from May 30 to March 1, both inclusive.

Frogs.—Bullfrogs, green frogs and spring frogs may be taken in any manner, possessed, bought and sold from June 1 to March 31, both inclusive. They shall not be taken, possessed, bought or sold at any other time.

(Long Island, Open Season.)

Trout.—April 1 to August 31, inclusive.

Rainbow Trout.—April 16 to September 30, inclusive.

NOTE.—The State Fish and Game Laws apply where not in conflict with the Long Island provisions.

CHURCH FASTS.

THE Roman Catholic Days of fasting are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the Fridays of the four weeks in Advent, and certain vigils or evenings prior to the greater feasts, while all Fridays of the year are days of abstinence from flesh meat. In the American Episcopal Church the days of fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common Prayer, are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the three Rogation Days, and all the Fridays of the year except Christmas Day. In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption, and forty days before Christmas.

EMBER AND ROGATION DAYS.

EMBER and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually) about the beginning of the four seasons, and are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in Spring; after the feast of Pentecost (Whit Sunday), Summer; after the festival of the Holy Cross, Autumn; and after the festival of St. Lucia, Winter. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Rogation Days occur on the Feast of St. Mark, April 25, and on the three days immediately preceding Ascension Day.

DIVISIONS OF TIME.

THE interval between two consecutive transits of a fixed star over any meridian or the interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis is called a *Sidereal* Day, and is invariable, while the interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun over any meridian is called an *Apparent* Solar Day, and its length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit and the inclination of this orbit to the equator on which time is measured.

A *Mean* Solar Day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year. *Mean Solar Time* is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, while *Apparent Solar Time* is that shown by a well-constructed sun-dial; the difference between the two at any time is the *Equation of Time*, and may amount to 16 minutes and 21 seconds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding midnight. The Sidereal and Mean Solar Days are both invariable, but one day of the latter is equal to 1 day, 3 minutes, and 56.555 seconds of the former.

The interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a *Sidereal Year*, and consists of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9.6 seconds, which is invariable.

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the disturbing influence of the Moon and planets on the spheroidal figure of the earth, the Equinox has a slow, retrograde mean motion of 50″.26 annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .595 second per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Julius Cæsar, in B.C. 45, was the first to reform the calendar by ordering that every year whose date number is exactly divisible by 4 contain 366 days, and all other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting the *sixth* day before the Kalends of March *twice;* hence the name bissextile, from bis, twice, and sex, six. He also changed the beginning of the year from 1st of March to the 1st of January, and also changed the name of the fifth month (Quintilis) to July, after himself. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365¼ days, which, however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, and this would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. The Julian Calendar continued in use until A.D. 1582, when the date of the beginning of the seasons occurred 10 days later than in B.C. 45, when this mode of reckoning time was introduced.

The Gregorian Calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. with the view of keeping the Equinox to the same day of the month. It consists of 365 days, but every year exactly divisible by 4 and the centurial years which are exactly divisible by 400 contain 366 days; and if in addition to this arbitrary arrangement the centurial years exactly divisible by 4,000 contain 366 days, the error in the Gregorian system will amount to only one day in about 200 centuries. If, however, 31 leap years were intercalated in 128 years, instead of 32 as at present, the calendar would be practically exact and the error would not amount to more than a day in 100,000 years. The length of the mean Gregorian Year may therefore be set down at 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds. The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A.D. 325, when the festival of Easter was established and the Equinox occurred on March 21; hence September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 13 days. Russia and the Greek Church still employ the Julian Calendar for civil and ecclesiastical purposes.

STANDARD TIME.

(From a statement prepared by the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.)

THE United States adopted standard time in 1883, on the initiative of the American Railway Association, and at noon of November 18, 1883, the telegraphic time signals sent out daily from the Naval Observatory at Washington were changed to the new system, according to which the meridians of 75°, 90°, 105° and 120° west from Greenwich became the time meridians of Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific standard time respectively.

Theoretically, the divisions should be half way between the above meridians, but for general convenience the railroads change their time at the ends of railroad divisions, so that Eastern standard time is used from the Atlantic Coast to an irregular line through Buffalo, Salamanca, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, W. Va.; Holloway, Ohio; Huntington, W. Va.; Bristol, Tenn.; Norton, Va.; Asheville, N.C.; Atlanta, Augusta, Ga.; Columbia, S. C.; Central Junction, Ga. Some of these cities use Eastern and some Central time, while the railroads use one time in one direction and the other time in the other direction.

The same applies to the cities on the dividing lines between the Central and Mountain divisions, the line running through Bismarck, N. D., South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas to El Paso; also to the cities on the dividing line between the Mountain and Pacific division, the line running through Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona.

For Time Difference Table see Index.

Almost all countries throughout the world use standard time based on the meridians 15° apart from Greenwich, while some use standard time based on the longitude of their national observatories.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

JANUARY 1. NEW YEAR'S DAY: In all States and District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska.

JANUARY 8. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS: In Louisiana.

JANUARY 19. LEE'S BIRTHDAY: In Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

FEBRUARY 12. GEORGIA DAY: In Georgia.

FEBRUARY 12. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY: In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

FEBRUARY 14. ADMISSION DAY: In Arizona.

FEBRUARY 20. MARDI GRAS, SHROVE TUESDAY: In Alabama and Florida (in counties having a carnival); in Louisiana, in the parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard, Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. John the Baptist.

FEBRUARY 22. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY: In all the States, District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska.

MARCH 2. ANNIVERSARY OF TEXAN INDEPENDENCE: In Texas.

MARCH 4. INAUGURATION DAY: In District of Columbia in years when a President of the United States is inaugurated.

MARCH 22. EMANCIPATION DAY: In Porto Rico.

MARCH 25. MARYLAND DAY: In Maryland.

APRIL 6. GOOD FRIDAY: In Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Tennessee.

APRIL 12. HALIFAX INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTIONS: In North Carolina.

APRIL 13. THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY: In Alabama.

APRIL 19. PATRIOTS' DAY: In Maine and Massachusetts.

APRIL 21. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO: In Texas.

APRIL 26. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi.

MAY 10. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In North Carolina and South Carolina.

MAY (Second Friday). CONFEDERATE DAY: In Tennessee.

MAY 20. ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: In North Carolina.

MAY 30. DECORATION DAY: In all the States and District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska, except Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In Virginia.

JUNE 3. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S BIRTHDAY: In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas. In Louisiana, known as "Confederate Memorial Day."

JUNE 11. KAMEHAMEHA DAY: In Hawaii.

JUNE 15. PIONEER DAY: In Idaho.

JULY 4. INDEPENDENCE DAY: In all the States, and District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska.

JULY 24. PIONEERS' DAY: In Utah.

JULY 25. LANDING OF AMERICAN TROOPS: Porto Rico.

AUGUST 1. COLORADO DAY: In Colorado.

AUGUST 16. BENNINGTON BATTLE DAY: In Vermont.

SEPTEMBER 3. LABOR DAY: In all the States and District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska.

SEPTEMBER (Third Saturday). REGATTA DAY: In Territory of Hawaii.

SEPTEMBER 9. ADMISSION DAY: In California.

SEPTEMBER 12. "DEFENDERS' DAY": In Maryland.

OCTOBER (First Monday). MISSOURI DAY (commemorative of Missouri history): In Missouri.

OCTOBER (Second Friday). FARMERS' DAY: In Florida.

OCTOBER 12. COLUMBUS DAY: In Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia.

OCTOBER 18. ALASKA DAY: In Alaska.

OCTOBER 31. ADMISSION DAY: In Nevada.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL SAINTS' DAY: In Louisiana.

NOVEMBER 6. GENERAL ELECTION DAY: In Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio (from 12 M. to 5.30 P. M. only), Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island (biennially in even years), South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In 1917 in States holding such elections the date is November 6. Election Day is not a legal holiday in States or Territories not listed.

NOVEMBER (Usually the last Thursday). THANKSGIVING DAY: Is observed in all the States and in the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska, although it is not a statutory holiday in all.

DECEMBER 25. CHRISTMAS DAY: In all the States and the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska.

ARBOR DAY: In some of the States. The date is not uniform.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON: In many of the States and cities and District of Columbia.

There is no National holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the second session of the Fifty-third Congress it passed an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and it has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes, but, with the exception named, there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

THE CENTRE OF POPULATION.

CENSUS YEAR.	Approximate Location by Important Towns.	From Point to Point in Direct Line.†
1790	23 miles East of Baltimore, Md	.....
1800	18 miles West of Baltimore, Md	40.6
1810	40 miles Northwest by West of Washington, D. C.	36.9
1820	16 miles North of Woodstock, Va	50.5
1830	19 miles West-Southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*	40.4
1840	16 miles South of Clarksburg, W. Va.*	55.0
1850	23 miles Southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.*	54.8
1860	20 miles South of Chillicothe, Ohio	80.6
1870	48 miles East by North of Cincinnati, Ohio	44.1
1880	8 miles West by South of Cincinnati, Ohio	58.1
1890	20 miles East of Columbus, Ind	48.6
1900	6 miles Southeast of Columbus, Ind	14.6
1910	In the City of Bloomington, Ind	39.0

* West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1860. † Movement in miles during preceding decade.

MEMORABLE DATES.—(See also "Anniversaries.")

B. C.
1183 Fall of Troy.
1082 Era of the Great Pyramid
818 Carthage founded.
776 Olympic Era began.
753 Foundation of Rome.
588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar
536 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus
509 Expulsion of Tarquins from Rome.
480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylæ.
55 Cæsar conquered Britain.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A. D.
29 The Crucifixion.
70 Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus.
313 Constantine converted to Christianity
410 The Romans abandoned Britain.
827 Egbert, first king of England, Oct. 14.
1066 Battle of Hastings, Norman Conquest
1096 The Crusades began.
1172 Ireland was conquered by Henry II.
1215 King John granted Magna Charta, June 15.
1265 First Representative Parliament in England.
1415 Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.
1431 Joan of Arc was burnt, May 30.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began.
1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1492 Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12
1517 The Reformation began in Germany.
1519 Cortez began the conquest of Mexico.
1535 The first English Bible printed.
1539 Monasteries were closed in England.
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth, Nov. 17
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.
1565 St. Augustine, Fla., settled.
1572 The St. Bartholomew Massacre, Aug. 24
1588 The Spanish Armada defeated, July.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1607 Jamestown, Va., was settled May 13.
1609 Hudson River first explored.
1616 Shakespeare died, April 23.
1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began.
1620 Pilgrims by the Mayflower landed.
1623 Manhattan Island settled.
1634 Maryland settled by Roman Catholics
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1640 Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled.
1649 Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30.
1653 Cromwell became Lord Protector.
1660 Restoration of the Stuarts.
1664 New York conquered from the Dutch.
1664 The great plague of London.
1666 The great fire of London began Sept. 2.
1679 Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
1688 James II. abdicated, Dec. 11.
1690 Battle of the Boyne, July 1.
1690 First newspaper in America; at Boston.
1704 Gibraltar was taken by the English.
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.
1714 Accession of House of Hanover, Aug. 1
1715 First Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain; the second in 1745
1720 South Sea Bubble.
1745 Battle of Fontenoy, April 30.
1756 Black Hole Suffocation in Calcutta.
1757 Clive won Battle of Plassey in India.
1759 Canada was taken from the French.
1765 Stamp Act enacted.
1773 Steam engine perfected by Watt.
1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16.
1775 Battle of Lexington, April 19.
1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
1776 Battle of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., June 28.
1776 Declaration of Independence, July 4.
1776 Battle of Trenton, N. J., Dec. 25-26.
1777 Battle of Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16.
1777 Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17.
1779 Capt. Cook was killed, Feb. 14.
1781 Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown, Oct. 19.
1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.

A. D.
1789 The French Revolution began July 14.
1789 Washington first inaug'ted President, April 30.
1793 Cotton-gin invented by Whitney.
1793 Louis XVI. of France executed, Jan. 21
1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1798 The Irish Rebellion.
1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French
1804 Bonaparte became Emperor of France
1805 Battle of Trafalgar, death of Nelson.
1805 Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2.
1807 Fulton's first steamboat voyage.
1812 Second war with Great Britain.
1812 The French expedition to Moscow.
1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.
1814 The printing machine invented.
1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.
1814 Battle of Lake Champlain, McDonough's Victory, Sept 11.
1815 Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.
1815 Battle of Waterloo, June 18.
1819 First steamship crossed the Atlantic.
1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.
1828 First passenger railroad in U. S.
1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.
1835 Morse invented the telegraph.
1835 Seminole War in Florida began.
1835 Great Fire in New York City, Dec. 16-17.
1837 Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20
1845 Texas annexed.
1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.
1846 The Irish Potato Famine.
1846 British Corn Laws repealed, June 26.
1846 War with Mexico began.
1847 Battle of Chapultepec, Sept. 13.
1848 French Revolution. Republic succeeded.
1848 Gold discovered in California, Sept.
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 12
1851 First International Exhibit'n, London
1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor.
1853 Crimean War began.
1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry.
1857 The Great Mutiny in India.
1857 The Dred Scott decision.
1857 First Atlantic cable message, Aug. 4.
1859 John Brown's raid into Virginia.
1860 South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.
1861 Emancipation of the Russian serfs.
1861 Battle of Bull Run, July 21.
1862 Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17.
1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1.
1863 Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.
1863 Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20.
1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.
1865 Pres. Lincoln assassinated, April 14.
1867 Maximilian of Mexico executed.
1867 The Dominion of Canada established
1869 Financial "Black Friday" in N. Y., Sept. 24.
1870 Franco-German War began, July 19.
1870 French capitulated at Sedan, Sept. 1.
1870 Rome became the capital of Italy.
1871 The German Empire re-established.
1871 The Irish Church was disestablished.
1871 The great fire in Chicago, Oct. 8-11.
1872 The great fire in Boston, Nov. 9.
1876 Prof. Bell perfected the telephone.
1876 Centennial Exposit'n at Philadelphia
1878 Paris Exposition.
1879 Incandescent Electric Lamp discovered by Edison, Oct. 21.
1881 President Garfield shot, July 2.
1882 Tuberculosis germ discovered by Dr. Koch.
1886 Charleston, S.C., earthquake, Aug. 31.
1888 Great Blizzard in Eastern part of U. S., March 11-14.
1889 Brazil became a Republic.
1889 Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31.
1893 World's Fair at Chicago.
1893 Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii deposed, Jan. 16.
1894 Chinese-Japanese War began.
1894 Hawaii made a Republic, July 4.
1894 Battle of Yalu, Sept. 17.

A. D.
1894 Capt. Dreyfus degraded, Dec. 23; restored to rank, July 12, 1906.
1895 Roentgen Ray discovered by W. K. Roentgen, a German physicist.
1895 Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20.
1896 "Greater New York" bill signed May 11.
1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
1898 The Spanish-American War.
1898 Battles of San Juan and El Caney, July 1-3.
1898 Battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
1898 Battle of Omdurman, Sept. 2.
1899 Universal Peace Conference.
1899 The South African War began.
1899 Philippine-American War began, Feb. 4.
1899 Windsor Hotel fire (N. Y.), Mar. 17.
1900 Paris Exposition.
1900 Boxer Insurrection in China.
1900 Hoboken docks' fire, June 30.
1900 The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria.
1901 Aguinaldo captured by General Funston, Mar. 23
1901 Pan-American Exposition, May 1-Nov. 2.
1901 Assassination of President McKinley Sept. 6.
1901 Marconi signalled letter "S" across Atlantic from England to Newfoundland Dec 12. First message sent in Dec., 1902.
1902 Martinique destroyed by volcano.
1902 Pennsylvania coal strike.
1902 Cuban Republic inaugurated, May 20.
1902 Edward VII. crowned King of Great Britain, Aug. 9.
1903 Kishinev massacre.
1903 Republic of Panama established.
1904 The Great Fire in Baltimore, Feb. 7.
1904 The Russo-Japanese War began.
1904 St. Louis Exposition opened, April 30.
1904 Steamboat General Slocum burned, June 15.
1905 Battle of Mukden, Feb. 20-Mar. 15.
1905 Battle of Sea of Japan, May 27-28.
1905 Norway dissolved un on with Sweden.
1906 Eruption of Vesuvius, April 5-12.
1906 San Francisco earthquake and conflagration, April 18-19.
1908 American Battleship fleet nearly circumnavigated the Globe.
1908 Great earthquake in Southern Italy.
1908 Chelsea (Mass.) fire, April 12.
1910 The North Pole discovered, April 6.
1910 Republic of Portugal established.
1910 Union of South Africa, May 31.
1911 The Italian-Turkish War began.
1911 Postal Banks established in United States, Jan. 3.
1911 President Diaz of Mexico resigned.
1911 The South Pole discovered, Dec. 14.
1911 China proclaimed a Republic.
1912 Balkan War began.
1912 Steamship Titanic wrecked, April 14.
1913 Parcel Post System in U. S., Jan. 1.
1913 Ohio and Indiana floods, March 25-27.
1913 Rebellion in Mexico.
1913 Peace Palace at Hague dedicated.
1913 Steamer Volturno disaster, Oct. 9.
1914 General European war.
1914 S.S. Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29.
1914 Great fire in Salem, June 25.
1914 Panama Canal opened Aug. 15.
1914 City of Mexico invested by the Constitutionalists, Aug. 20.
1914 Cape Cod Canal opened.
1914 Japan dec'd war on Germany, Aug. 23.
1914 Austria dec'd war on Japan, Aug. 25.
1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition opened, Feb. 20.
1915 Steamship Lusitania sunk, May 7.
1915 Great flood in Southern China, 80,000 drowned, July 14.
1915 Excursion steamer Eastland disaster, July 24.
1915 Wireless communication between Japan and United States established, July 27.
1915 Steamship Arabic sunk, Aug. 19.
1915 Italian liner Ancona sunk, Nov. 9.
1916 Teutonic Peace Proposal made.

TIME DIFFERENCE.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON STANDARD (EASTERN†) TIME IN THE UNITED STATES AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCKS IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

Aden	8.00 P.M.	Dublin	4.35 P.M	Melbourne	3.00 A.M.*
Alexandria	7.00 P.M.	Hamburg	6.00 P.M.	Mexico City	10.24 A.M.
Amsterdam	5.20 P.M	Havana	11.31 A.M.	Natal	7.00 P.M.
Athens	7.00 P.M.	Havre	5.00 P.M.	Paris	5.00 P.M.
Berlin	6.00 P.M.	Hongkong	1.00 A.M.*	Petrograd	7.01 P.M.
Berne	6.00 P.M.	Honolulu	6.30 A.M.	Rio de Janiero	2.00 P.M.
Bogota	12.03 P.M.	Lima	12.00 NOON	Rome	6.00 P.M.
Bombay	10.30 P.M.	Lisbon	4.24 P.M.	Santiago (Chile)	12.00 NOON
Bremen	6.00 P.M.	Liverpool	5.00 P.M.	Sitka, Alaska	8.00 A.M.
Brussels	5.00 P.M.	London	5.00 P.M.	Stockholm	6.00 P.M.
Constantinople	7 00 P.M.	Madrid	5.00 P.M.	Vienna	6.00 P.M.
Copenhagen	6.00 P.M.	Manila	1.00 A.M.*	Yokohama	2.00 A.M.*

* At places marked * the time noted is in the morning of the FOLLOWING day.

"SUMMER" time, which is one hour later than that given in the table and which is to be used from May 1 to October 1, was introduced in 1916 in all countries of Europe except Russia, Greece, and the Balkan States. (See statement below.)

† "EASTERN" time includes: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, etc.

"CENTRAL," which is one hour slo er than Eastern time, includes: Cleveland‡, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Omaha, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Detroit‡, New Orleans, Memphis, Savannah, Pensacola, Winnipeg, etc.

"MOUNTAIN," which is two hours slower than Eastern time, includes: Denver, Leadville, Colorado Springs, Helena, Regina (N. W. T.), etc.

"PACIFIC," which is three hours slower than Eastern time, includes: San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Victoria, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, etc.

‡ By the law of the State of Ohio, which the Legislature recently refused to change, Central time is the legal time in all of that State. The trunk line railways at Cleveland, with the exception of the Erie, use Central time. There is a city ordinance which names Eas ern time as the city time, but as above stated, it is at variance with the State law. Detroit has likewise adopted Eastern time.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

The movement known by this name proposes "to set the clock ahead" one hour in the Summer months, or to be more exact, from May 1 to October 1; the idea being to substitute an hour of sunlight at one end of the day for an hour of artificial light at the other.

The father of the movement was an Englishman, William Willett, who in 1907 published a booklet on the "Waste of Daylight." In 1908 a Daylight Saving bill was introduced in the House of Commons but failed of passage. The measure was opposed on the ground of being needless, deceptive and confusing.

On April 6, 1916, the German Federal Council passed a measure providing that on May 1, 1916, all clocks should be set ahead one hour. The measure was adopted for hygienic and economic reasons. Within three months twelve European countries had followed the lead of Germany and "Summer Time" was in use in Germany, Holland, Austria, Turkey, England, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. Nova Scotia had the honor of introducing the new order in the New World.

Practically no confusion resulted; everything went on as before, people doing exactly the same things at the same hour o'clock, but in reality the whole routine of life had been brought one hour nearer sunrise. The scheme had brought about in the simplest way a vital change affecting millions. A simple "twist of the wrist" had given these nations their place in the sun.

In England, where the change was avowedly a war measure and not designed to outlast the war, a prime consideration was the conserving of the coal supply for naval and military uses. Also, it is estimated that the British people are saving $12,000,000 on gas and electric light bills in a single season and that New York City by this means could save $1,500,000 annually in gas alone. On the other side of the account is the fact that the English companies quickly advanced the price of gas and electric light to the consumer, to meet the loss to themselves through lessened demand. Also, motorists are taking advantage of the greater number of hours of daylight now to be enjoyed and the consumption of gasoline is increasing.

The advantages to be gained are somewhat a matter of latitude: England and Germany are in a position to reap the greatest benefits; Scotland has an excess of Summer daylight, anyway, as is likewise the case with Scandinavia; in locations like our own Southern States there is too little difference in the duration of daylight as between Summer and Winter to warrant the change.

[ARTHUR NEWTON.]

OLD ENGLISH HOLIDAYS.

THESE holidays, with their names, had their origin in mediæval England when the State religion was that of the Church of Rome, and they are still observed generally or in some parts of Britain.

JANUARY 6. TWELFTH DAY, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany. The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have long been connected.

*FEBRUARY 2. CANDLEMAS: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year.

FEBRUARY 14. OLD CANDLEMAS: St. Valentine's Day.

MARCH 25. LADY DAY: Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.

JUNE 24. MIDSUMMER DAY: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist. July 7 is old Midsummer Day.

JULY 15. ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. There was an old superstition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days.

AUGUST 1. LAMMAS DAY. Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the Church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

SEPTEMBER 29. MICHAELMAS: Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is October 11.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL-HALLOWMAS: All-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'en, observed by home gatherings and old-time festive rites.

NOVEMBER 2. ALL SOULS' DAY: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

NOVEMBER 11. MARTINMAS: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is November 23.

DECEMBER 28. CHILDERMAS: Holy Innocents' Day.

Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas, and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whitsunday, Martinmas, Candlemas, and Lammas Day in Scotland.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, and Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, are observed by the Church. Mothering Sunday is Mid-Lent Sunday, in which the old rural custom obtains of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

* Also known as "Groundhog Day."

TABLE OF DAYS BETWEEN TWO DATES.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DAYS WITHIN TWO YEARS.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	..	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30	..	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31	..	90	..	151	...	212	243	...	304	...	365

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	701
2	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	702
3	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	703
4	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	704
5	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	705
6	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	706
7	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	707
8	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	708
9	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	709
10	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	710
11	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	711
12	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	712
13	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	713
14	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	714
15	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	715
16	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	716
17	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	325	655	686	717
18	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	718
19	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	719
20	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	720
21	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	721
22	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	722
23	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	723
24	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	724
25	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	725
26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	726
27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	727
28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	728
29	394	....	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	729
30	395	....	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	730
31	396	...	455	....	516	....	577	608	...	669	..	730

The above table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added to each number of days after February 28.

EXAMPLE.—To find the number of days between June 3, 1900, and February 16, 1901: The figures opposite the third day in the first June column are 154; those opposite the sixteenth day in the second February column are 412. Subtract the first from the second product—*i. e.*, 154 from 412, and the result is 258, the number of days between the two dates.

EASTER SUNDAY.

A TABLE SHOWING THE DATE OF EASTER SUNDAY IN EACH YEAR OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES.

1801—April 5.
1802—April 18.
1803—April 10.
1804—April 1.
1805—April 14
1806—April 6.
1807—Mar. 29.
1808—April 17.
1809—April 2.
1810—April 22.
1811—April 14.
1812—Mar. 29.
1813—April 18.
1814—April 10.
1815—Mar. 26.
1816—April 14.
1817—April 6.
1818—Mar. 22.
1819—April 11.
1820—April 2.
1821—April 22.
1822—April 7.
1823—Mar. 30.
1824—April 18
1825—April 3.
1826—Mar. 26.
1827—April 15.
1828—April 6.
1829—April 19.
1830—April 11.
1831—April 3.
1832—April 22.
1833—April 7.
1834—Mar. 30.
1835—April 19.
1836—April 3.
1837—Mar. 26.
1838—April 15.
1839—Mar. 31.
1840—April 19.
1841—April 11.
1842—Mar. 27.
1843—April 16.
1844—April 7.
1845—Mar. 23.
1846—April 12.
1847—April 4.
1848—April 23.
1849—April 8.
1850—Mar. 31.
1851—April 20.
1852—April 11.
1853—Mar. 27.
1854—April 16.
1855—April 8.
1856—Mar. 23.
1857—April 12.
1858—April 4.
1859—April 24.
1860—April 8.
1861—Mar. 31.
1862—April 20.
1863—April 5.
1864—Mar. 27.
1865—April 16.
1866—April 1.
1867—April 21.
1868—April 12.
1869—Mar. 28.
1870—April 17.
1871—April 9.
1872—Mar. 31.
1873—April 13.
1874—April 5.
1875—Mar. 28.
1876—April 16.
1877—April 1.
1878—April 21.
1879—April 13.
1880—Mar. 28.
1881—April 17.
1882—April 9.
1883—Mar. 25.
1884—April 13.
1885—April 5.
1886—April 25.
1887—April 10.
1888—April 1.
1889—April 21.
1890—April 6.
1891—Mar. 29.
1892—April 17.
1893—April 2.
1894—Mar. 25.
1895—April 14.
1896—April 5.
1897—April 18.
1898—April 10.
1899—April 2.
1900—April 15
1901—April 7.
1902—Mar. 30.
1903—April 12.
1904—April 3.
1905—April 23.
1906—April 15.
1907—Mar. 31.
1908—April 19.
1909—April 11.
1910—Mar. 27.
1911—April 16.
1912—April 7.
1913—Mar. 23.
1914—April 12.
1915—April 4.
1916—April 23.
1917—April 8.
1918—Mar. 31.
1919—April 20.
1920—April 4.
1921—Mar. 27.
1922—April 16.
1923—April 1.
1924—April 20.
1925—April 12.
1926—April 4.
1927—April 17.
1928—April 8.
1929—Mar. 31.
1930—April 20.
1931—April 5.
1932—Mar. 27.
1933—April 16.
1934—April 1.
1935—April 21.
1936—April 12.
1937—Mar. 28.
1938—April 17.
1939—April 9.
1940—Mar. 24.
1941—April 13.
1942—April 5.
1943—April 25.
1944—April 9.
1945—April 1.
1946—April 21.
1947—April 6.
1948—Mar. 28.
1949—April 17.
1950—April 9.
1951—Mar. 25.
1952—April 13.
1953—April 5.
1954—April 18.
1955—April 10.
1956—April 1.
1957—April 21.
1958—April 6
1959—Mar. 29.
1960—April 17.
1961—April 2.
1962—April 22.
1963—April 14.
1964—Mar. 29.
1965—April 18.
1966—April 10.
1967—Mar. 26.
1968—April 14.
1969—April 6.
1970—Mar. 29.
1971—April 11.
1972—April 2.
1973—April 22.
1974—April 14.
1975—Mar. 30.
1976—April 18.
1977—April 10.
1978—Mar. 26.
1979—April 15.
1980—April 6.
1981—April 19.
1982—April 11.
1983—April 3.
1984—April 22.
1985—April 7.
1986—Mar. 30.
1987—April 19.
1988—April 3.
1989—Mar. 26.
1990—April 15.
1991—Mar. 31.
1992—April 19.
1993—April 11.
1994—April 3.
1995—April 16.
1996—April 7.
1997—Mar. 30.
1998—April 12.
1999—April 4.
2000—April 23.

CALENDARS FOR 1917 AND 1918.

1917.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan....	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
Feb....	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	..	..	..
March.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
April...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
May...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
June...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
Aug....	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
Sept...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct....	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
Nov...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
Dec...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..

1918.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan....	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
Feb....	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	..	..	..
March.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
April...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
May...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
June...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
Aug...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
Oct...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
Nov..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Dec..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..

ANNIVERSARIES.

DATES OF HISTORICAL EVENTS CUSTOMARILY OR OCCASIONALLY OBSERVED.

See also table of "Memorable Dates" and "Legal Holidays."

Jan. 17. Franklin born, 1706.
Jan. 19. Robert E. Lee born, 1807.
Jan. 27. German Emperor born, 1859.
Jan. 29. William McKinley born, 1843.
Feb. 12. Abraham Lincoln born, 1809.
Feb. 15. Battleship Maine blown up, 1898.
Feb. 22. George Washington born, 1732.
Mar. 5. Boston Massacre, 1770.
Mar. 15. Andrew Jackson born, 1767.
Mar. 17. St. Patrick's Day.
Mar. 18. Grover Cleveland born, 1837.
April 12. Henry Clay born, 1777.
April 12. Fort Sumter fired on, 1861.
April 13. Thomas Jefferson born, 1743.
April 19. Primrose Day in England; Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881.
April 23. Shakespeare born, 1564.
April 27. Gen. U. S. Grant born, 1822.
May 1. Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, 1898
May 13. Society of The Cincinnati organized by officers of Revolutionary Army, 1783.
May 18. The Czar of Russia born, 1868.
May 24. Queen Victoria born, 1819.
June 3. King George V. born, 1865.
June 14. Flag Day in the United States.
July 1. Dominion Day in Canada.
July 3. Cervera's fleet destroyed off Santiago, 1898.
July 12. Orangemen's Day.
July 14. The Bastile was destroyed, 1789.
July 16. Santiago surrendered, 1898.
Aug. 3. Invasion of Belgium by Germany, 1914.
Aug. 7. Gen. Nathanael Greene born, 1742.
Aug. 13. Manila surrendered to Americans, 1898.
Aug. 28. Montenegro became a kingdom, 1910.
Sept. 1. Capitulation of Sedan, 1870.
Sept. 14. City of Mexico taken by U. S. troops, 1847.
Sept. 15. William H. Taft born, 1857.
Oct. 27. Theodore Roosevelt born, 1858.
Nov. 5. Guy Fawkes Day in England. The Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605.
Nov. 10. Martin Luther born, 1483.
Nov. 25. British evacuated New York, 1783.
Dec. 14. Washington died, 1799.
Dec. 28. Woodrow Wilson born, 1856.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY ERA.

In September, 1793, the convention decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on September 22, 1792, the day of the true autumnal equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of our September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complimentary day. This reckoning was first used on November 22, 1793, and was continued until December 31, 1805, when it was discontinued, and the Gregorian calendar, used throughout the rest of Europe, was resumed. The following were the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of this style of reckoning:

Vendemiaire	(Vintage),	September 23 to October 22.
Brumaire	(Foggy),	October 23 to November 22.
Frimaire	(Sleety),	November 22 to December 21.
Nivose	(Snowy),	December 22 to January 21.
Pluviose	(Rainy),	January 21 to February 20.
Ventose	(Windy),	February 20 to March 19.
Germinal	(Budding),	March 22 to April 21.
Floreal	(Flowery),	April 21 to May 20.
Prairial	(Pasture),	May 21 to June 20.
Messidor	(Harvest),	June 20 to July 19.
Thermidor	(Hot),	July 20 to August 19.
Fructidor	(Fruit),	August 19 to September 18.

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365 five were added at the end of September: Primidi, dedicated to Virtue; Duodi, to Genius; Tridi, to Labor; Quartidi, to Opinion, and Quintidi, to Rewards. To Leap Year, called Olympic, a sixth day, September 22 or 23, Sextidi, "the day of the Revolution," was added.

To each tenth day, thirty-six in all, were assigned thirty-six "Fetes Decadaires," decreed by the National Convention on the eighteenth Prairial, in honor of the Supreme Being and Nature, the Human Race, the French People, Benefactors of Humanity, Martyrs for Liberty, Liberty and Equality, the Republic, Liberty of the World, Love of Country, Hatred of Tyrants and Traitors, Truth, Justice, Modesty, Glory and Immortality, Friendship, Frugality, Courage, Good Faith, Heroism, Disinterestedness, Stoicism, Love, Conjugal Fidelity, Paternal Love, Maternal Tenderness, Filial Piety, Infancy, Childhood, Manhood, Old Age, Sickness, Agriculture, Industry, Our Ancestors, Our Posterity, Goodness.

READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,* *to* 1952 *inclusive.*

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1951.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1801	1767 1807	1778 1818	1789 1829	1795 1835	1846	1857 1903	1863 1914	1874 1925	1885 1931	1891 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1802	1773 1813	1779 1819	1790 1830	1841	1847	1858 1909	1869 1915	1875 1926	1886 1937	1897 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1803	1763 1814	1774 1825	1785 1831	1791 1842	1853	1859 1910	1870 1921	1881 1927	1887 1938	1898 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1805	1765 1811	1771 1822	1782 1833	1793 1839	1799 1850 1901	1861 1907	1867 1918	1878 1929	1889 1935	1895 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1806	1766 1817	1777 1823	1783 1834	1794 1845	1800 1851 1902	1862 1913	1873 1919	1879 1930	1890 1941	. . 1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1809	1769 1815	1775 1826	1786 1837	1797 1843	1854 1905	1865 1911	1871 1922	1882 1933	1893 1939	1899 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1810	1759 1821	1770 1827	1781 1838	1787 1849	1798 1855	1866 1906	1877 1917	1883 1923	1894 1934	1900 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.											. .	29	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1764	**1792**	**1804**	**1832**	**1860**	**1888**					**1928**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**6**
1768	**1796**	**1808**	**1836**	**1864**	**1892**	**1904**				**1932**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**4**
1772	. .	**1812**	**1840**	**1868**	**1896**	**1908**				**1936**	**3**	**6**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**2**
1776	. .	**1816**	**1844**	**1872**	. .	**1912**				**1940**	**1**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**7**
1780	. .	**1820**	**1848**	**1876**	. .	**1916**				**1944**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**5**
1756	**1784**	**1824**	**1852**	**1880**	. .	**1920**				**1948**	**4**	**7**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**3**
1760	**1788**	**1828**	**1856**	**1884**	. .	**1924**				**1952**	**2**	**5**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**1**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	SUNDAY 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	SUNDAY 2	Monday 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	SUNDAY 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	SUNDAY 4	Monday 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesday 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	SUNDAY 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	SUNDAY 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
SUNDAY 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	SUNDAY 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	SUNDAY 9	Monday 9
Wednesd. 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	SUNDAY 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	SUNDAY 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd. 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	SUNDAY 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd. 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	SUNDAY 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd. 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
SUNDAY 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd. 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd. 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	SUNDAY 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd. 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	SUNDAY 16	Monday 16
Wednesd. 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	SUNDAY 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	SUNDAY 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd. 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	SUNDAY 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd. 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	SUNDAY 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd. 20	Thursday 29	Friday 20
SUNDAY 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd. 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd. 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	SUNDAY 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd. 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	SUNDAY 23	Monday 23
Wednesd. 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	SUNDAY 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	SUNDAY 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd. 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	SUNDAY 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd. 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	SUNDAY 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd. 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
SUNDAY 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd. 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd. 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	SUNDAY 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd. 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	SUNDAY 30	Monday 30
Wednesd. 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	SUNDAY 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week July 4, 1917, will fall, look in the table of years for 1917, and in a parallel line under July is figure 7, which directs to column 7 in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Wednesday.

* 1752 same as 1772 from January 1 to September 2. From September 14 to December 31 same as 1780 (September 3–13 were omitted).

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston. Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	7 30	4 38	1 8	7 24	4 43	1 6	7 19	4 49	1 4	7 2	5 5	12 56
2	Tu	7 30	4 39	2 17	7 24	4 44	2 14	7 19	4 50	2 10	7 3	5 6	1 58
3	W	7 30	4 40	3 24	7 24	4 45	3 20	7 19	4 50	3 15	7 3	5 7	3 0
4	Th	7 30	4 41	4 28	7 24	4 46	4 23	7 19	4 51	4 17	7 3	5 7	3 59
5	Fr	7 30	4 42	5 28	7 25	4 47	5 22	7 19	4 52	5 16	7 3	5 8	4 56
6	Sa	7 30	4 43	6 20	7 25	4 48	6 14	7 19	4 53	6 8	7 3	5 9	5 48
7	S	7 29	4 44	7 5	7 24	4 48	6 59	7 19	4 54	6 53	7 3	5 10	6 35
8	M	7 29	4 45	rises.	7 24	4 49	rises.	7 19	4 55	rises.	7 3	5 11	rises.
9	Tu	7 29	4 46	6 16	7 24	4 50	6 20	7 19	4 56	6 24	7 3	5 11	6 36
10	W	7 29	4 47	7 17	7 24	4 52	7 20	7 19	4 57	7 23	7 3	5 12	7 32
11	Th	7 28	4 48	8 18	7 24	4 53	8 20	7 19	4 58	8 22	7 3	5 13	8 27
12	Fr	7 28	4 49	9 18	7 24	4 54	9 19	7 18	4 59	9 20	7 3	5 14	9 21
13	Sa	7 28	4 50	10 19	7 23	4 55	10 19	7 18	5 0	10 18	7 3	5 15	10 16
14	S	7 27	4 51	11 21	7 23	4 56	11 20	7 18	5 1	11 18	7 3	5 16	11 13
15	M	7 27	4 52	A.M.	7 22	4 57	A.M.	7 18	5 2	A.M.	7 3	5 17	A.M.
16	Tu	7 27	4 54	12 26	7 22	4 58	12 23	7 17	5 3	12 21	7 2	5 18	12 11
17	W	7 26	4 55	1 33	7 22	4 59	1 30	7 17	5 4	1 26	7 2	5 18	1 13
18	Th	7 25	4 56	2 43	7 21	5 0	2 39	7 16	5 5	2 34	7 2	5 19	2 17
19	Fr	7 25	4 57	3 53	7 20	5 2	3 48	7 16	5 6	3 42	7 2	5 20	3 24
20	Sa	7 24	4 58	5 0	7 20	5 3	4 54	7 15	5 7	4 48	7 1	5 21	4 29
21	S	7 24	5 0	6 0	7 19	5 4	5 54	7 15	5 8	5 48	7 1	5 22	5 29
22	M	7 23	5 1	6 49	7 19	5 5	6 44	7 14	5 10	6 39	7 1	5 23	6 23
23	Tu	7 22	5 2	sets.	7 18	5 6	sets.	7 14	5 11	sets.	7 1	5 24	sets.
24	W	7 21	5 4	7 8	7 17	5 8	7 10	7 13	5 12	7 13	7 0	5 25	7 20
25	Th	7 21	5 5	8 26	7 17	5 9	8 27	7 12	5 13	8 28	6 59	5 26	8 30
26	Fr	7 20	5 6	9 41	7 16	5 10	9 41	7 12	5 14	9 40	6 59	5 27	9 38
27	Sa	7 19	5 7	10 54	7 15	5 11	10 52	7 11	5 15	10 51	6 58	5 28	10 44
28	S	7 18	5 9	A.M.	7 14	5 12	A.M.	7 10	5 16	11 59	6 58	5 29	11 49
29	M	7 17	5 10	12 6	7 13	5 14	12 3	7 9	5 18	A.M.	6 57	5 30	A.M.
30	Tu	7 16	5 11	1 15	7 12	5 15	1 11	7 9	5 19	1 6	6 56	5 31	12 52
31	W	7 15	5 12	2 21	7 12	5 16	2 16	7 8	5 20	2 10	6 56	5 32	1 53

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S
1	12	3	41	8	12	6	49	14	12	9	11	20	12	11	10	26	12	12	42
2	12	4	9	9	12	7	14	15	12	9	33	21	12	11	27	27	12	12	55
3	12	4	37	10	12	7	39	16	12	9	53	22	12	11	44	28	12	13	7
4	12	5	4	11	12	8	3	17	12	10	14	23	12	12	0	29	12	13	17
5	12	5	31	12	12	8	26	18	12	10	33	24	12	12	15	30	12	13	27
6	12	5	58	13	12	8	49	19	12	10	52	25	12	12	29	31	12	13	37
7	12	6	24																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 48	6 19	11	5 48	6 28	21	5 45	6 38
New York	1	5 46	6 22	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 44	6 40
Wash'ton..	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 32	21	5 42	6 42
Charleston	1	5 35	6 33	11	5 36	6 40	21	5 35	6 48

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	7 14	5 14	3 22	7 11	5 17	3 16	7 7	5 21	3 10	6 55	5 32	2 51
2	Fr	7 13	5 15	4 17	7 10	5 18	4 11	7 6	5 22	4 4	6 54	5 34	3 45
3	Sa	7 12	5 16	5 4	7 9	5 20	4 58	7 5	5 23	4 52	6 54	5 34	4 33
4	S	7 10	5 18	5 43	7 8	5 21	5 38	7 4	5 24	5 32	6 53	5 35	5 16
5	M	7 10	5 19	6 16	7 7	5 22	6 12	7 3	5 26	6 7	6 52	5 36	5 53
6	Tu	7 9	5 20	rises.	7 6	5 23	rises.	7 2	5 27	rises.	6 52	5 37	rises.
7	W	7 8	5 22	6 10	7 4	5 25	6 12	7 1	5 28	6 15	6 51	5 38	6 21
8	Th	7 6	5 23	7 11	7 3	5 26	7 12	7 0	5 29	7 13	6 50	5 39	7 16
9	Fr	7 5	5 24	8 12	7 2	5 27	8 12	6 59	5 30	8 12	6 49	5 40	8 11
10	Sa	7 4	5 26	9 13	7 1	5 28	9 12	6 58	5 31	9 11	6 48	5 41	9 6
11	S	7 3	5 27	10 16	7 0	5 30	10 14	6 57	5 32	10 12	6 47	5 42	10 3
12	M	7 1	5 28	11 22	6 58	5 31	11 18	6 56	5 34	11 15	6 46	5 43	11 3
13	Tu	7 0	5 29	A.M.	6 57	5 32	A.M.	6 54	5 35	A.M.	6 46	5 44	A.M.
14	W	6 59	5 31	12 29	6 56	5 33	12 24	6 53	5 36	12 20	6 45	5 44	12 5
15	Th	6 57	5 32	1 37	6 55	5 34	1 32	6 52	5 37	1 26	6 44	5 45	1 8
16	Fr	6 56	5 33	2 43	6 53	5 36	2 37	6 51	5 38	2 31	6 43	5 46	2 12
17	Sa	6 54	5 34	3 43	6 52	5 37	3 38	6 50	5 39	3 32	6 42	5 47	3 12
18	S	6 53	5 36	4 36	6 51	5 38	4 31	6 48	5 40	4 25	6 41	5 48	4 8
19	M	6 52	5 37	5 20	6 49	5 39	5 16	6 47	5 42	5 11	6 40	5 49	4 57
20	Tu	6 50	5 38	5 57	6 48	5 40	5 54	6 46	5 43	5 50	6 39	5 50	5 40
21	W	6 49	5 40	sets.	6 47	5 42	sets.	6 44	5 44	sets.	6 38	5 50	sets.
22	Th	6 47	5 41	7 13	6 45	5 43	7 14	6 43	5 45	7 14	6 36	5 51	7 14
23	Fr	6 46	5 42	8 30	6 44	5 44	8 29	6 42	5 46	8 28	6 35	5 52	8 24
24	Sa	6 44	5 43	9 45	6 42	5 45	9 42	6 40	5 47	9 40	6 34	5 53	9 31
25	S	6 43	5 45	10 58	6 41	5 46	10 54	6 39	5 48	10 50	6 33	5 54	10 38
26	M	6 41	5 46	A.M.	6 39	5 47	A.M.	6 38	5 49	11 58	6 32	5 55	11 42
27	Tu	6 40	5 47	12 7	6 38	5 48	12 3	6 36	5 50	A.M.	6 31	5 56	A.M.
28	W	6 38	5 48	1 12	6 36	5 50	1 7	6 35	5 51	1 1	6 30	5 56	12 43
..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	13	45	7	12	14	18	13	12	14	22	19	12	14	0	25	12	13	14
2	12	13	53	8	12	14	21	14	12	14	20	20	12	13	54	26	12	13	5
3	12	13	59	9	12	14	23	15	12	14	18	21	12	13	48	27	12	12	54
4	12	14	5	10	12	14	24	16	12	14	15	22	12	13	40	28	12	12	43
5	12	14	10	11	12	14	24	17	12	14	10	23	12	13	32				
6	12	14	15	12	12	14	24	18	12	14	6	24	12	13	24				

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 38	6 51	11	5 28	7 1	21	5 15	7 13
New York	1	5 37	6 51	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Wash'ton..	1	5 36	6 52	11	5 27	7 3	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston	1	5 31	6 57	11	5 24	7 5	21	5 15	7 13

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	6 36	5 49	2 10	6 35	5 51	2 4	6 33	5 52	1 58	6 28	5 57	1 39
2	Fr	6 35	5 51	3 0	6 33	5 52	2 54	6 32	5 53	2 48	6 27	5 58	2 29
3	Sa	6 33	5 52	3 42	6 32	5 53	3 37	6 30	5 54	3 31	6 26	5 59	3 14
4	S	6 31	5 53	4 17	6 30	5 54	4 13	6 29	5 55	4 8	6 25	6 0	3 53
5	M	6 30	5 54	4 47	6 29	5 55	4 43	6 27	5 56	4 40	6 24	6 0	4 28
6	Tu	6 28	5 55	5 12	6 27	5 56	5 10	6 26	5 58	5 7	6 22	6 1	4 59
7	W	6 26	5 57	5 35	6 26	5 58	5 34	6 24	5 59	5 32	6 21	6 2	5 27
8	Th	6 25	5 58	rises	6 24	5 59	rises	6 23	6 0	rises	6 20	6 2	rises
9	Fr	6 23	5 59	7 6	6 22	6 0	7 5	6 21	6 1	7 4	6 19	6 3	7 1
10	Sa	6 21	6 0	8 9	6 21	6 1	8 7	6 20	6 2	8 5	6 17	6 4	7 58
11	S	6 20	6 1	9 14	6 19	6 2	9 11	6 18	6 3	9 8	6 16	6 5	8 57
12	M	6 18	6 2	10 20	6 18	6 3	10 16	6 17	6 4	10 12	6 15	6 5	9 58
13	Tu	6 16	6 4	11 27	6 16	6 4	11 22	6 15	6 5	11 17	6 14	6 6	11 0
14	W	6 15	6 5	A.M.	6 14	6 5	A.M.	6 14	6 6	A.M.	6 12	6 7	A.M.
15	Th	6 13	6 6	12 33	6 13	6 6	12 27	6 12	6 7	12 21	6 11	6 8	12 3
16	Fr	6 11	6 7	1 34	6 11	6 7	1 28	6 11	6 8	1 22	6 10	6 8	1 3
17	Sa	6 9	6 8	2 28	6 9	6 8	2 22	6 9	6 9	2 16	6 8	6 9	1 58
18	S	6 8	6 9	3 14	6 8	6 9	3 9	6 8	6 10	3 4	6 7	6 10	2 48
19	M	6 6	6 11	3 52	6 6	6 10	3 48	6 6	6 11	3 44	6 6	6 10	3 32
20	Tu	6 4	6 12	4 24	6 4	6 12	4 22	6 4	6 12	4 20	6 4	6 11	4 12
21	W	6 2	6 13	4 54	6 3	6 13	4 53	6 3	6 12	4 52	6 3	6 12	4 48
22	Th	6 1	6 14	sets.	6 1	6 14	sets.	6 1	6 13	sets.	6 2	6 13	sets.
23	Fr	5 59	6 15	7 17	5 59	6 15	7 16	6 0	6 14	7 14	6 1	6 13	7 8
24	Sa	5 57	6 16	8 32	5 58	6 16	8 30	5 58	6 15	8 26	5 59	6 14	8 16
25	S	5 56	6 17	9 46	5 56	6 17	9 42	5 56	6 16	9 37	5 58	6 15	9 23
26	M	5 54	6 19	10 55	5 54	6 18	10 50	5 55	6 17	10 44	5 56	6 16	10 27
27	Tu	5 52	6 20	11 58	5 53	6 19	11 52	5 53	6 18	11 46	5 55	6 16	11 27
28	W	5 50	6 21	A.M.	5 51	6 20	A.M.	5 52	6 19	A.M.	5 54	6 17	A.M.
29	Th	5 48	6 22	12 52	5 49	6 21	12 46	5 50	6 20	12 40	5 53	6 18	12 21
30	Fr	5 47	6 23	1 38	5 48	6 22	1 33	5 49	6 21	1 27	5 51	6 18	1 9
31	Sa	5 45	6 24	2 16	5 46	6 23	2 11	5 47	6 22	2 6	5 50	6 19	1 51

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	12	32	8	12	10	58	14	12	9	22	20	12	7	38	26	12	5	49
2	12	12	20	9	12	10	42	15	12	9	5	21	12	7	20	27	12	5	31
3	12	12	7	10	12	10	27	16	12	8	48	22	12	7	2	28	12	5	12
4	12	11	54	11	12	10	11	17	12	8	31	23	12	6	44	29	12	4	54
5	12	11	41	12	12	9	55	18	12	8	13	24	12	6	25	30	12	4	36
6	12	11	27	13	12	9	39	19	12	7	55	25	12	6	7	31	12	4	17
7	12	11	12																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 3	7 23	11	4 46	7 35	21	4 28	7 47
New York	1	5 4	7 22	11	4 48	7 33	21	4 31	7 45
Wash'ton..	1	5 5	7 21	11	4 50	7 31	21	4 34	7 42
Charleston	1	5 7	7 19	11	4 54	7 27	21	4 41	7 34

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	5 43	6 25	2 48	5 44	6 24	2 44	5 46	6 23	2 40	5 49	6 20	2 2
2	M	5 42	6 26	3 15	5 43	6 25	3 12	5 44	6 24	3 9	5 47	6 20	2 5
3	Tu	5 40	6 28	3 39	5 41	6 26	3 37	5 42	6 25	3 35	5 46	6 21	3 2
4	W	5 38	6 29	4 0	5 40	6 27	4 0	5 41	6 26	3 59	5 45	6 22	3 5
5	Th	5 36	6 30	4 22	5 38	6 28	4 22	5 39	6 27	4 23	5 44	6 22	4 2
6	Fr	5 35	6 31	4 44	5 36	6 30	4 45	5 38	6 28	4 47	5 42	6 23	5 5
7	Sa	5 33	6 32	rises.	5 35	6 31	rises.	5 36	6 29	rises.	5 41	6 24	rises
8	S	5 31	6 33	8 10	5 33	6 32	8 7	5 35	6 30	8 3	5 40	6 25	7 5
9	M	5 30	6 34	9 18	5 31	6 33	9 14	5 33	6 31	9 9	5 38	6 25	8 5
10	Tu	5 28	6 35	10 25	5 30	6 34	10 20	5 32	6 32	10 14	5 37	6 26	9 5
11	W	5 26	6 36	11 28	5 28	6 35	11 22	5 30	6 33	11 16	5 36	6 27	10 5
12	Th	5 25	6 38	A.M.	5 27	6 36	A.M.	5 29	6 34	A.M.	5 35	6 27	11 5
13	Fr	5 23	6 39	12 23	5 25	6 37	12 18	5 27	6 35	12 12	5 33	6 28	A.M
14	Sa	5 21	6 40	1 11	5 24	6 38	1 6	5 26	6 36	1 1	5 32	6 29	12 4
15	S	5 20	6 41	1 51	5 22	6 39	1 47	5 24	6 36	1 42	5 31	6 30	1 2
16	M	5 18	6 42	2 24	5 20	6 40	2 21	5 23	6 38	2 18	5 30	6 30	2
17	Tu	5 16	6 43	2 53	5 18	6 41	2 52	5 21	6 38	2 50	5 29	6 31	2 4
18	W	5 15	6 44	3 21	5 17	6 42	3 20	5 20	6 39	3 20	5 28	6 32	3 1
19	Th	5 13	6 46	3 47	5 16	6 43	3 48	5 18	6 40	3 49	5 26	6 32	3 5
20	Fr	5 12	6 47	4 14	5 14	6 44	4 17	5 17	6 41	4 20	5 25	6 33	4 2
21	Sa	5 10	6 48	sets.	5 13	6 45	sets.	5 16	6 42	sets.	5 24	6 34	sets.
22	S	5 9	6 49	8 34	5 11	6 46	8 29	5 14	6 43	8 24	5 23	6 35	8 8
23	M	5 7	6 50	9 40	5 10	6 47	9 35	5 13	6 44	9 29	5 22	6 35	9 11
24	Tu	5 6	6 51	10 40	5 9	6 48	10 34	5 12	6 45	10 28	5 21	6 36	10 9
25	W	5 4	6 52	11 30	5 7	6 49	11 25	5 10	6 46	11 19	5 20	6 37	11 0
26	Th	5 3	6 53	A.M.	5 6	6 50	A.M.	5 9	6 47	A.M.	5 18	6 38	11 45
27	Fr	5 1	6 54	12 12	5 4	6 51	12 7	5 8	6 48	12 2	5 17	6 38	A.M.
28	Sa	5 0	6 56	12 46	5 3	6 52	12 42	5 6	6 49	12 38	5 16	6 39	12 24
29	S	4 59	6 57	1 15	5 2	6 54	1 12	5 5	6 50	1 9	5 15	6 40	12 58
30	M	4 57	6 58	1 40	5 0	6 55	1 38	5 4	6 51	1 36	5 14	6 40	1 29

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Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	59	7	12	2	13	13	12	0	35	19	11	59	8	25	11	57	57
2	12	3	41	8	12	1	56	14	12	0	19	20	11	58	55	26	11	57	46
3	12	3	23	9	12	1	39	15	12	0	4	21	11	58	43	27	11	57	37
4	12	3	5	10	12	1	23	16	11	59	50	22	11	58	30	28	11	57	27
5	12	2	48	11	12	1	6	17	11	59	35	23	11	58	19	29	11	57	18
6	12	2	30	12	12	0	50	18	11	59	22	24	11	58	8	30	11	57	10

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	4 7	8 2	11	3 47	8 16	21	3 27	8 32
New York	1	4 10	7 58	11	3 51	8 12	21	3 32	8 26
Wash'ton..	1	4 14	7 54	11	3 57	8 7	21	3 39	8 20
Charleston	1	4 25	7 43	11	4 11	7 52	21	3 57	8 2

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	4 56	6 59	2 3	4 59	6 56	2 2	5 3	6 52	2 1	5 13	6 41	1 57
2	W	4 54	7 0	2 25	4 58	6 57	2 25	5 2	6 53	2 25	5 12	6 42	2 24
3	Th	4 53	7 1	2 46	4 57	6 58	2 47	5 0	6 54	2 49	5 11	6 43	2 52
4	Fr	4 52	7 2	3 9	4 55	6 59	3 11	4 59	6 55	3 14	5 10	6 43	3 20
5	Sa	4 50	7 3	3 35	4 54	7 0	3 38	4 58	6 56	3 42	5 10	6 44	3 52
6	S	4 49	7 4	rises.	4 53	7 1	rises.	4 57	6 57	rises.	5 9	6 45	rises.
7	M	4 48	7 6	8 13	4 52	7 2	8 8	4 56	6 58	8 3	5 8	6 46	7 46
8	Tu	4 47	7 7	9 19	4 51	7 3	9 13	4 55	6 59	9 7	5 7	6 46	8 49
9	W	4 46	7 8	10 18	4 50	7 4	10 12	4 54	7 0	10 7	5 6	6 47	9 48
10	Th	4 44	7 9	11 9	4 48	7 5	11 4	4 53	7 0	10 58	5 5	6 48	10 41
11	Fr	4 43	7 10	11 51	4 47	7 6	11 47	4 52	7 1	11 42	5 4	6 48	11 28
12	Sa	4 42	7 11	A.M.	4 46	7 7	A.M.	4 51	7 2	A.M.	5 4	6 49	A.M.
13	S	4 41	7 12	12 26	4 45	7 8	12 23	4 50	7 3	12 20	5 3	6 50	12 9
14	M	4 40	7 13	12 56	4 44	7 9	12 54	4 49	7 4	12 52	5 2	6 51	12 45
15	Tu	4 39	7 14	1 24	4 43	7 10	1 23	4 48	7 5	1 22	5 2	6 51	1 19
16	W	4 38	7 15	1 49	4 42	7 11	1 50	4 47	7 6	1 51	5 1	6 52	1 52
17	Th	4 37	7 16	2 16	4 41	7 12	2 18	4 46	7 7	2 20	5 0	6 53	2 25
18	Fr	4 36	7 17	2 44	4 40	7 13	2 47	4 45	7 8	2 51	5 0	6 53	3 0
19	Sa	4 35	7 18	3 16	4 40	7 14	3 20	4 44	7 9	3 25	4 59	6 54	3 38
20	S	4 34	7 19	sets.	4 39	7 14	sets.	4 44	7 10	sets.	4 58	6 55	sets.
21	M	4 33	7 20	8 26	4 38	7 15	8 20	4 43	7 10	8 14	4 58	6 56	7 56
22	Tu	4 32	7 21	9 21	4 37	7 16	9 15	4 42	7 11	9 9	4 57	6 56	8 50
23	W	4 32	7 22	10 6	4 36	7 17	10 1	4 42	7 12	9 55	4 56	6 57	9 38
24	Th	4 31	7 23	10 44	4 36	7 15	10 39	4 41	7 13	10 35	4 56	6 58	10 20
25	Fr	4 30	7 24	11 15	4 35	7 19	11 12	4 40	7 14	11 8	4 56	6 58	10 56
26	Sa	4 29	7 25	11 42	4 34	7 20	11 39	4 40	7 15	11 37	4 55	6 59	11 28
27	S	4 29	7 26	A.M.	4 34	7 21	A.M.	4 39	7 15	A.M.	4 55	7 0	11 57
28	M	4 28	7 26	12 5	4 33	7 22	12 4	4 38	7 16	12 2	4 54	7 0	A.M.
29	Tu	4 28	7 27	12 27	4 33	7 22	12 27	4 38	7 17	12 26	4 54	7 1	12 25
30	W	4 27	7 28	12 48	4 32	7 23	12 49	4 37	7 18	12 50	4 54	7 1	12 52
31	Th	4 26	7 29	1 10	4 32	7 24	1 12	4 37	7 18	1 14	4 53	7 2	1 19

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Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	2	8	11	56	22	14	11	56	11	20	11	56	20	26	11	56	49
2	11	56	55	9	11	56	19	15	11	56	11	21	11	56	24	27	11	56	56
3	11	56	48	10	11	56	16	16	11	56	12	22	11	56	28	28	11	57	3
4	11	56	42	11	11	56	14	17	11	56	13	23	11	56	32	29	11	57	10
5	11	56	36	12	11	56	12	18	11	56	15	24	11	56	37	30	11	57	18
6	11	56	31	13	11	56	11	19	11	56	17	25	11	56	43	31	11	57	26
7	11	56	26																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	May.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	May.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	May.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	3 7	8 48	11	2 48	9 5	21	2 32	9 22
New York	1	3 14	8 41	11	2 57	8 56	21	2 42	9 11
Wash'ton..	1	3 22	8 33	11	3 6	8 47	21	2 53	9 1
Charleston	1	3 43	8 12	11	3 31	8 22	21	3 21	8 32

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	4 26	7 30	1 34	4 31	7 25	1 37	4 36	7 19	1 40	4 53	7 2	1 49
2	Sa	4 25	7 30	2 2	4 31	7 25	2 6	4 36	7 20	2 10	4 53	7 3	2 23
3	S	4 25	7 31	2 35	4 30	7 26	2 40	4 36	7 20	2 46	4 52	7 4	3 1
4	M	4 24	7 32	3 16	4 30	7 27	3 22	4 35	7 21	3 28	4 52	7 4	3 46
5	Tu	4 24	7 33	rises.	4 29	7 27	rises.	4 35	7 22	rises.	4 52	7 5	rises.
6	W	4 24	7 33	9 2	4 29	7 28	8 57	4 35	7 22	8 51	4 52	7 5	8 34
7	Th	4 24	7 34	9 48	4 29	7 29	9 44	4 35	7 23	9 39	4 52	7 6	9 24
8	Fr	4 23	7 34	10 27	4 29	7 29	10 24	4 34	7 23	10 20	4 52	7 6	10 8
9	Sa	4 23	7 35	10 59	4 28	7 30	10 57	4 34	7 24	10 54	4 52	7 7	10 46
10	S	4 23	7 36	11 28	4 28	7 30	11 26	4 34	7 24	11 25	4 51	7 7	11 22
11	M	4 23	7 36	11 54	4 28	7 31	11 54	4 34	7 25	11 54	4 51	7 7	11 54
12	Tu	4 22	7 37	A.M.	4 28	7 31	A.M.	4 34	7 25	A.M.	4 51	7 8	A.M.
13	W	4 22	7 37	12 20	4 28	7 32	12 21	4 34	7 26	12 23	4 51	7 8	12 27
14	Th	4 22	7 38	12 47	4 28	7 32	12 50	4 34	7 26	12 52	4 51	7 9	1 1
15	Fr	4 22	7 38	1 17	4 28	7 33	1 21	4 34	7 27	1 25	4 51	7 9	1 37
16	Sa	4 22	7 39	1 51	4 28	7 33	1 56	4 34	7 27	2 2	4 52	7 9	2 18
17	S	4 22	7 39	2 32	4 28	7 33	2 38	4 34	7 27	2 44	4 52	7 10	3 2
18	M	4 22	7 39	3 19	4 28	7 34	3 26	4 34	7 28	3 33	4 52	7 10	3 52
19	Tu	4 23	7 40	sets.	4 28	7 34	sets.	4 34	7 28	sets.	4 52	7 10	sets.
20	W	4 23	7 40	8 42	4 28	7 34	8 37	4 34	7 28	8 32	4 52	7 10	8 16
21	Th	4 23	7 40	9 15	4 28	7 34	9 11	4 34	7 28	9 7	4 52	7 11	8 54
22	Fr	4 23	7 40	9 44	4 29	7 35	9 41	4 35	7 29	9 38	4 52	7 11	9 28
23	Sa	4 24	7 40	10 8	4 29	7 35	10 6	4 35	7 29	10 4	4 53	7 11	9 58
24	S	4 24	7 40	10 30	4 29	7 35	10 30	4 35	7 29	10 29	4 53	7 11	10 26
25	M	4 24	7 41	10 52	4 29	7 35	10 52	4 35	7 29	10 52	4 53	7 12	10 53
26	Tu	4 24	7 41	11 13	4 30	7 35	11 14	4 36	7 29	11 16	4 54	7 12	11 20
27	W	4 25	7 41	11 36	4 30	7 35	11 38	4 36	7 29	11 41	4 54	7 12	11 48
28	Th	4 25	7 41	A.M.	4 31	7 35	A.M.	4 36	7 29	A.M.	4 54	7 12	A.M.
29	Fr	4 26	7 41	12 1	4 31	7 35	12 5	4 37	7 29	12 8	4 55	7 12	12 19
30	Sa	4 26	7 41	12 31	4 31	7 35	12 35	4 37	7 29	12 40	4 55	7 12	12 54

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DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	35	7	11	58	35	13	11	59	45	19	12	1	3	25	12	2	21
2	11	57	44	8	11	58	46	14	11	59	58	20	12	1	16	26	12	2	33
3	11	57	53	9	11	58	57	15	12	0	11	21	12	1	29	27	12	2	46
4	11	58	3	10	11	59	9	16	12	0	23	22	12	1	42	28	12	2	58
5	11	58	13	11	11	59	21	17	12	0	36	23	12	1	55	29	12	3	11
6	11	58	24	12	11	59	32	18	12	0	50	24	12	2	8	30	12	3	22

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 18	9 38	11	2 10	9 50	21	2 8	9 55
New York	1	2 29	9 26	11	2 23	9 36	21	2 22	9 41
Wash'ton..	1	2 42	9 14	11	2 36	9 23	21	2 35	9 28
Charleston	1	3 14	8 42	11	3 10	8 49	21	3 10	8 53

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	4 26	7 41	1 7	4 31	7 35	1 13	4 38	7 29	1 19	4 55	7 12	1 36
2	M	4 27	7 40	1 52	4 32	7 35	1 59	4 38	7 29	2 5	4 56	7 12	2 24
3	Tu	4 28	7 40	2 49	4 33	7 35	2 55	4 39	7 29	3 2	4 56	7 12	3 22
4	W	4 28	7 40	rises.	4 33	7 34	rises.	4 39	7 29	rises.	4 57	7 11	rises.
5	Th	4 29	7 40	8 23	4 34	7 34	8 19	4 40	7 29	8 15	4 57	7 11	8 2
6	Fr	4 29	7 40	8 59	4 35	7 34	8 56	4 40	7 28	8 53	4 58	7 11	8 44
7	Sa	4 30	7 39	9 29	4 35	7 34	9 28	4 41	7 28	9 26	4 58	7 11	9 21
8	S	4 31	7 39	9 57	4 36	7 33	9 57	4 42	7 28	9 57	4 59	7 11	9 55
9	M	4 31	7 38	10 24	4 36	7 33	10 25	4 42	7 27	10 26	4 59	7 11	10 29
10	Tu	4 32	7 38	10 51	4 37	7 33	10 53	4 43	7 27	10 56	5 0	7 10	11 3
11	W	4 33	7 37	11 20	4 38	7 32	11 24	4 44	7 27	11 27	5 0	7 10	11 39
12	Th	4 34	7 37	11 53	4 39	7 32	11 58	4 44	7 26	A.M.	5 1	7 10	A.M.
13	Fr	4 34	7 36	A.M.	4 39	7 31	A.M.	4 45	7 26	12 3	5 1	7 10	12 17
14	Sa	4 35	7 36	12 31	4 40	7 31	12 37	4 46	7 25	12 43	5 2	7 9	1 1
15	S	4 36	7 35	1 16	4 41	7 30	1 22	4 46	7 25	1 29	5 2	7 9	1 48
16	M	4 37	7 34	2 7	4 42	7 30	2 14	4 47	7 24	2 20	5 3	7 8	2 40
17	Tu	4 38	7 34	3 4	4 42	7 29	3 10	4 48	7 24	3 17	5 4	7 8	3 36
18	W	4 38	7 33	sets.	4 43	7 28	sets.	4 48	7 23	sets.	5 4	7 7	sets.
19	Th	4 39	7 32	7 46	4 44	7 28	7 43	4 49	7 22	7 40	5 5	7 7	7 28
20	Fr	4 40	7 32	8 12	4 45	7 27	8 10	4 50	7 22	8 8	5 6	7 6	8 0
21	Sa	4 41	7 31	8 35	4 46	7 26	8 34	4 51	7 21	8 33	5 6	7 6	8 28
22	S	4 42	7 30	8 57	4 47	7 25	8 57	4 52	7 20	8 56	5 7	7 5	8 56
23	M	4 43	7 29	9 18	4 48	7 25	9 19	4 52	7 20	9 20	5 7	7 5	9 22
24	Tu	4 44	7 28	9 39	4 48	7 24	9 41	4 53	7 19	9 44	5 8	7 4	9 50
25	W	4 45	7 27	10 3	4 49	7 23	10 6	4 54	7 18	10 10	5 9	7 4	10 19
26	Th	4 46	7 26	10 30	4 50	7 22	10 34	4 55	7 17	10 39	5 9	7 3	10 52
27	Fr	4 47	7 25	11 3	4 51	7 21	11 8	4 56	7 16	11 13	5 10	7 2	11 29
28	Sa	4 48	7 24	11 42	4 52	7 20	11 48	4 57	7 15	11 55	5 11	7 2	A.M.
29	S	4 49	7 23	A.M.	4 53	7 19	A.M.	4 58	7 14	A.M.	5 11	7 1	12 13
30	M	4 50	7 22	12 32	4 54	7 18	12 39	4 58	7 14	12 45	5 12	7 0	1 5
31	Tu	4 51	7 21	1 32	4 55	7 17	1 39	4 59	7 12	1 46	5 13	6 59	2 6

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	34	8	12	4	48	14	12	5	36	20	12	6	8	26	12	6	20
2	12	3	46	9	12	4	57	15	12	5	43	21	12	6	12	27	12	6	20
3	12	3	57	10	12	5	6	16	12	5	49	22	12	6	14	28	12	6	19
4	12	4	8	11	12	5	14	17	12	5	55	23	12	6	17	29	12	6	17
5	12	4	18	12	12	5	22	18	12	6	0	24	12	6	18	30	12	6	15
6	12	4	28	13	12	5	29	19	12	6	4	25	12	6	19	31	12	6	13
7	12	4	38																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	July.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	July.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	July.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 13	9 54	11	2 24	9 46	21	2 38	9 34
New York	1	2 26	9 40	11	2 36	9 34	21	2 49	9 23
Wash'ton..	1	2 40	9 27	11	2 48	9 22	21	3 0	9 12
Charleston	1	3 14	8 53	11	3 20	8 50	21	3 29	8 43

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England. N. Y. State. Michigan, Wisconsin N. and S. Dakota Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio. Indiana, Illinois, Iowa Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS	MOON R & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	4 52	7 20	2 43	4 56	7 16	2 49	5 0	7 11	2 55	5 13	6 58	3 13
2	Th	4 53	7 19	4 0	4 57	7 15	4 5	5 1	7 10	4 11	5 14	6 58	4 26
3	Fr	4 54	7 18	rises.	4 58	7 14	rises.	5 2	7 9	rises.	5 15	6 57	rises.
4	Sa	4 55	7 16	7 57	4 59	7 13	7 56	5 3	7 8	7 56	5 15	6 56	7 53
5	S	4 56	7 15	8 25	4 59	7 12	8 26	5 4	7 7	8 26	5 16	6 55	8 28
6	M	4 57	7 14	8 53	5 0	7 10	8 55	5 5	7 6	8 57	5 17	6 54	9 2
7	Tu	4 58	7 13	9 22	5 2	7 9	9 25	5 6	7 5	9 29	5 18	6 53	9 39
8	W	4 59	7 11	9 55	5 3	7 8	9 59	5 6	7 4	10 4	5 18	6 52	10 17
9	Th	5 0	7 10	10 32	5 4	7 7	10 37	5 7	7 3	10 43	5 19	6 51	11 0
10	Fr	5 1	7 9	11 14	5 4	7 5	11 21	5 8	7 2	11 27	5 20	6 50	11 46
11	Sa	5 2	7 7	A.M.	5 5	7 4	A.M.	5 9	7 0	A.M.	5 20	6 49	A.M.
12	S	5 3	7 6	12 4	5 6	7 3	12 10	5 10	6 59	12 17	5 21	6 48	12 37
13	M	5 4	7 4	12 59	5 7	7 1	1 5	5 11	6 58	1 12	5 22	6 47	1 31
14	Tu	5 5	7 3	1 58	5 8	7 0	2 4	5 12	6 57	2 10	5 22	6 46	2 27
15	W	5 6	7 2	2 59	5 9	6 59	3 4	5 13	6 55	3 9	5 23	6 45	3 24
16	Th	5 8	7 0	4 1	5 10	6 57	4 5	5 14	6 54	4 9	5 24	6 44	4 20
17	Fr	5 9	6 59	sets.	5 11	6 56	sets.	5 14	6 53	sets.	5 24	6 43	sets.
18	Sa	5 10	6 57	7 2	5 12	6 54	7 2	5 15	6 51	7 2	5 25	6 42	6 59
19	S	5 11	6 56	7 24	5 13	6 53	7 24	5 16	6 50	7 25	5 26	6 41	7 26
20	M	5 12	6 54	7 45	5 14	6 52	7 47	5 17	6 49	7 49	5 26	6 40	7 54
21	Tu	5 13	6 53	8 8	5 15	6 50	8 11	5 18	6 47	8 14	5 27	6 39	8 22
22	W	5 14	6 51	8 34	5 16	6 49	8 38	5 19	6 46	8 42	5 28	6 38	8 53
23	Th	5 15	6 50	9 4	5 17	6 47	9 8	5 20	6 44	9 13	5 28	6 36	9 28
24	Fr	5 16	6 48	9 39	5 18	6 46	9 45	5 21	6 43	9 51	5 29	6 35	10 8
25	Sa	5 17	6 46	10 23	5 19	6 44	10 30	5 22	6 41	10 36	5 30	6 34	10 55
26	S	5 18	6 45	11 17	5 20	6 42	11 24	5 23	6 40	11 30	5 30	6 33	11 50
27	M	5 19	6 43	A.M.	5 21	6 41	A.M.	5 24	6 38	A.M.	5 31	6 31	A.M.
28	Tu	5 20	6 41	12 21	5 22	6 39	12 27	5 25	6 37	12 34	5 32	6 30	12 53
29	W	5 21	6 40	1 33	5 23	6 38	1 39	5 26	6 36	1 44	5 32	6 29	2 1
30	Th	5 22	6 38	2 50	5 24	6 36	2 55	5 26	6 34	3 0	5 33	6 28	3 12
31	Fr	5 23	6 36	4 10	5 25	6 35	4 13	5 27	6 33	4 16	5 34	6 26	4 25

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH	H	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.
1	12	6	10	8	12	5	30	14	12	4	34	20	12	3	19	26	12	1	46
2	12	6	6	9	12	5	22	15	12	4	23	21	12	3	5	27	12	1	29
3	12	6	1	10	12	5	14	16	12	4	11	22	12	2	50	28	12	1	12
4	12	5	56	11	12	5	4	17	12	3	59	23	12	2	35	29	12	0	54
5	12	5	51	12	12	4	55	18	12	3	46	24	12	2	19	30	12	0	36
6	12	5	44	13	12	4	45	19	12	3	33	25	12	2	3	31	12	0	18
7	12	5	37																

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Aug.	Begins, A.M		Ends P M		Aug	Begins. A M.		Ends. P.M.		Aug.	Begins, A.M.		Ends, P.M.	
		H	M.	H	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.
Boston...	1	2	56	9	16	11	3	12	8	57	21	3	28	8	37
New York	1	3	5	9	7	11	3	21	8	49	21	3	34	8	31
Wash'ton..	1	3	14	8	57	11	3	28	8	42	21	3	41	8	24
Charleston	1	3	40	8	32	11	3	50	8	20	21	3	59	8	7

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England. N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H M.
1	Sa	5 24	6 35	rises.	5 26	6 33	rises.	5 28	6 31	rises.	5 34	6 25	rises.
2	S	5 26	6 33	6 52	5 27	6 32	6 53	5 29	6 30	6 54	5 35	6 24	6 58
3	M	5 27	6 31	7 21	5 28	6 30	7 24	5 30	6 28	7 27	5 36	6 23	7 35
4	Tu	5 28	6 30	7 53	5 29	6 28	7 57	5 31	6 26	8 2	5 36	6 21	8 14
5	W	5 29	6 28	8 30	5 30	6 27	8 35	5 32	6 25	8 40	5 37	6 20	8 56
6	Th	5 30	6 26	9 12	5 31	6 25	9 18	5 33	6 23	9 24	5 38	6 19	9 42
7	Fr	5 31	6 25	10 0	5 32	6 23	10 6	5 34	6 22	10 13	5 38	6 18	10 32
8	Sa	5 32	6 23	10 54	5 33	6 22	11 0	5 34	6 20	11 7	5 39	6 16	11 26
9	S	5 33	6 21	11 52	5 34	6 20	11 58	5 35	6 19	A.M.	5 39	6 15	A.M.
10	M	5 34	6 19	A.M.	5 35	6 18	A.M.	5 36	6 17	12 4	5 40	6 14	12 22
11	Tu	5 35	6 18	12 53	5 36	6 16	12 58	5 37	6 16	1 3	5 41	6 12	1 19
12	W	5 36	6 16	1 54	5 37	6 15	1 58	5 38	6 14	2 3	5 41	6 11	2 15
13	Th	5 37	6 14	2 55	5 38	6 13	2 58	5 39	6 12	3 2	5 42	6 10	3 10
14	Fr	5 38	6 12	3 55	5 39	6 12	3 57	5 40	6 11	4 0	5 43	6 8	4 5
15	Sa	5 39	6 10	4 55	5 40	6 10	4 56	5 41	6 9	4 57	5 43	6 7	4 59
16	S	5 40	6 9	sets.	5 41	6 8	sets.	5 42	6 8	sets.	5 44	6 5	sets.
17	M	5 41	6 7	6 14	5 42	6 6	6 16	5 43	6 6	6 19	5 45	6 4	6 26
18	Tu	5 42	6 5	6 39	5 43	6 5	6 42	5 43	6 4	6 46	5 45	6 3	6 56
19	W	5 44	6 3	7 7	5 44	6 3	7 12	5 44	6 3	7 16	5 46	6 1	7 30
20	Th	5 45	6 2	7 41	5 45	6 1	7 46	5 45	6 1	7 52	5 46	6 0	8 8
21	Fr	5 46	6 0	8 22	5 46	6 0	8 28	5 46	6 0	8 34	5 47	5 59	8 53
22	Sa	5 47	5 58	9 11	5 47	5 58	9 17	5 47	5 58	9 24	5 48	5 57	9 44
23	S	5 48	5 56	10 9	5 48	5 56	10 16	5 48	5 56	10 22	5 48	5 56	10 41
24	M	5 49	5 55	11 16	5 49	5 55	11 21	5 49	5 55	11 28	5 49	5 55	11 45
25	Tu	5 50	5 53	A.M.	5 50	5 53	A.M.	5 50	5 53	A.M.	5 50	5 53	A.M.
26	W	5 51	5 51	12 28	5 51	5 51	12 33	5 51	5 51	12 38	5 50	5 52	12 52
27	Th	5 52	5 49	1 44	5 52	5 50	1 48	5 52	5 50	1 52	5 51	5 51	2 2
28	Fr	5 53	5 48	3 1	5 53	5 48	3 4	5 52	5 48	3 6	5 52	5 49	3 12
29	Sa	5 54	5 46	4 19	5 54	5 46	4 20	5 53	5 47	4 21	5 52	5 48	4 23
30	S	5 55	5 44	rises.	5 55	5 44	rises.	5 54	5 45	rises.	5 53	5 47	rises.

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	59	59	7	11	58	1	13	11	55	57	19	11	53	50	25	11	51	44
2	11	59	40	8	11	57	41	14	11	55	36	20	11	53	29	26	11	51	24
3	11	59	21	9	11	57	20	15	11	55	15	21	11	53	8	27	11	51	3
4	11	59	1	10	11	56	59	16	11	54	53	22	11	52	47	28	11	50	43
5	11	58	41	11	11	56	39	17	11	54	32	23	11	52	26	29	11	50	23
6	11	58	21	12	11	56	18	18	11	54	11	24	11	52	5	30	11	50	3

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H M		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	3 44	8 15	11	3 58	7 54	21	4 11	7 34
New York	1	3 49	8 10	11	4 2	7 50	21	4 14	7 32
Wash'ton..	1	3 54	8 5	11	4 6	7 47	21	4 17	7 29
Charleston	1	4 9	7 51	11	4 17	7 36	21	4 25	7 21

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	5 56	5 42	5 49	5 56	5 43	5 52	5 55	5 43	5 56	5 54	5 45	6 6
2	Tu	5 58	5 41	6 24	5 57	5 41	6 29	5 56	5 42	6 34	5 54	5 44	6 48
3	W	5 59	5 39	7 5	5 58	5 40	7 10	5 57	5 40	7 16	5 55	5 43	7 38
4	Th	6 0	5 37	7 52	5 59	5 38	7 58	5 58	5 39	8 5	5 56	5 41	8 24
5	Fr	6 1	5 35	8 45	6 0	5 36	8 52	5 59	5 37	8 58	5 56	5 40	9 18
6	Sa	6 2	5 34	9 43	6 1	5 35	9 49	6 0	5 36	9 56	5 57	5 39	10 14
7	S	6 3	5 32	10 44	6 2	5 33	10 50	6 1	5 34	10 55	5 58	5 38	11 12
8	M	6 4	5 30	11 46	6 3	5 31	11 50	6 2	5 33	11 55	5 59	5 36	A.M.
9	Tu	6 5	5 29	A.M.	6 4	5 30	A.M.	6 3	5 31	A.M.	5 59	5 35	12 8
10	W	6 7	5 27	12 47	6 5	5 28	12 50	6 4	5 30	12 54	6 0	5 34	1 4
11	Th	6 8	5 25	1 48	6 6	5 27	1 50	6 5	5 28	1 52	6 1	5 32	1 59
12	Fr	6 9	5 24	2 47	6 8	5 25	2 48	6 6	5 27	2 50	6 2	5 31	2 53
13	Sa	6 10	5 22	3 46	6 9	5 24	3 47	6 7	5 25	3 47	6 2	5 30	3 47
14	S	6 11	5 20	4 47	6 10	5 22	4 46	6 8	5 24	4 45	6 3	5 29	4 41
15	M	6 12	5 19	sets.	6 11	5 20	sets.	6 9	5 22	sets.	6 4	5 28	sets.
16	Tu	6 14	5 17	5 11	6 12	5 19	5 15	6 10	5 21	5 19	6 4	5 26	5 32
17	W	6 15	5 16	5 43	6 13	5 17	5 48	6 11	5 19	5 54	6 5	5 25	6 9
18	Th	6 16	5 14	6 22	6 14	5 16	6 28	6 12	5 18	6 34	6 6	5 24	6 52
19	Fr	6 17	5 12	7 9	6 15	5 14	7 15	6 13	5 17	7 22	6 7	5 23	7 41
20	Sa	6 18	5 11	8 4	6 16	5 13	8 11	6 14	5 15	8 18	6 8	5 22	8 37
21	S	6 19	5 9	9 8	6 17	5 12	9 14	6 15	5 14	9 20	6 8	5 21	9 38
22	M	6 21	5 8	10 16	6 18	5 10	10 22	6 16	5 13	10 27	6 9	5 20	10 42
23	Tu	6 22	5 6	11 29	6 20	5 9	11 33	6 17	5 11	11 37	6 10	5 18	11 49
24	W	6 23	5 5	A.M.	6 21	5 7	A.M.	6 18	5 10	A.M.	6 11	5 17	A.M.
25	Th	6 24	5 4	12 42	6 22	5 6	12 45	6 19	5 9	12 48	6 12	5 16	12 56
26	Fr	6 25	5 2	1 57	6 23	5 5	1 58	6 20	5 7	2 0	6 12	5 15	2 4
27	Sa	6 27	5 1	3 12	6 24	5 3	3 12	6 21	5 6	3 13	6 13	5 14	3 12
28	S	6 28	4 59	4 28	6 25	5 2	4 27	6 22	5 5	4 26	6 14	5 13	4 21
29	M	6 29	4 58	5 44	6 26	5 1	5 42	6 24	5 4	5 39	6 15	5 12	5 30
30	Tu	6 30	4 57	rises.	6 28	4 59	rises.	6 25	5 2	rises.	6 16	5 12	rises.
31	W	6 32	4 55	5 40	6 29	4 58	5 46	6 26	5 1	5 52	6 16	5 11	6 11

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 49 44	8	11 47 37	14	11 46 5	20	11 44 53	26	11 44 4
2	11 49 25	9	11 47 21	15	11 45 52	21	11 44 43	27	11 43 58
3	11 49 6	10	11 47 5	16	11 45 39	22	11 44 34	28	11 43 53
4	11 48 47	11	11 46 49	17	11 45 27	23	11 44 25	29	11 43 48
5	11 48 29	12	11 46 34	18	11 45 15	24	11 44 17	30	11 43 45
6	11 48 11	13	11 46 19	19	11 45 4	25	11 44 10	31	11 43 42
7	11 47 54								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	4 23	7 16	11	4 34	6 58	21	4 46	6 43
New York	1	4 25	7 14	11	4 35	6 57	21	4 46	6 43
Wash'ton..	1	4 27	7 12	11	4 37	6 56	21	4 46	6 43
Charleston	1	4 32	7 7	11	4 39	6 54	21	4 46	6 43

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston. New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City. Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	6 33	4 54	6 22	6 30	4 57	6 38	6 27	5 0	6 45	6 17	5 10	7 4
2	Fr	6 34	4 53	7 30	6 31	4 56	7 36	6 28	4 59	7 42	6 18	5 9	8 1
3	Sa	6 35	4 51	8 31	6 32	4 54	8 37	6 29	4 58	8 43	6 19	5 8	9 0
4	S	6 37	4 50	9 34	6 33	4 53	9 39	6 30	4 57	9 44	6 20	5 7	9 58
5	M	6 38	4 49	10 36	6 35	4 52	10 40	6 31	4 56	10 44	6 21	5 6	10 55
6	Tu	6 39	4 48	11 37	6 36	4 51	11 40	6 32	4 55	11 43	6 22	5 5	11 51
7	W	6 40	4 47	A.M.	6 37	4 50	A.M.	6 33	4 54	A.M.	6 22	5 5	A.M.
8	Th	6 42	4 46	12 37	6 38	4 49	12 39	6 34	4 53	12 41	6 23	5 4	12 45
9	Fr	6 43	4 45	1 36	6 39	4 48	1 37	6 36	4 52	1 38	6 24	5 3	1 39
10	Sa	6 44	4 44	2 36	6 40	4 47	2 36	6 37	4 51	2 35	6 25	5 2	2 33
11	S	6 45	4 42	3 36	6 42	4 46	3 35	6 38	4 50	3 34	6 26	5 2	3 28
12	M	6 47	4 41	4 39	6 43	4 45	4 36	6 39	4 49	4 34	6 27	5 1	4 24
13	Tu	6 48	4 40	5 43	6 44	4 44	5 39	6 40	4 48	5 35	6 28	5 0	5 23
14	W	6 49	4 40	sets.	6 45	4 43	sets.	6 41	4 47	sets.	6 29	5 0	sets.
15	Th	6 50	4 39	5 5	6 46	4 42	5 11	6 42	4 47	5 18	6 30	4 59	5 37
16	Fr	6 52	4 38	5 59	6 48	4 42	6 5	6 43	4 46	6 12	6 31	4 59	6 31
17	Sa	6 53	4 37	7 1	6 49	4 41	7 7	6 45	4 45	7 13	6 32	4 58	7 31
18	S	6 54	4 36	8 9	6 50	4 40	8 14	6 46	4 44	8 20	6 32	4 58	8 36
19	M	6 55	4 35	9 20	6 51	4 39	9 24	6 47	4 44	9 29	6 33	4 57	9 42
20	Tu	6 56	4 34	10 33	6 52	4 39	10 36	6 48	4 43	10 39	6 34	4 57	10 48
21	W	6 58	4 34	11 45	6 54	4 38	11 47	6 49	4 43	11 49	6 35	4 56	11 54
22	Th	6 59	4 33	A.M.	6 55	4 37	A.M.	6 50	4 42	A.M.	6 36	4 56	A.M.
23	Fr	7 0	4 32	12 58	6 56	4 37	12 58	6 51	4 42	12 59	6 37	4 56	1 0
24	Sa	7 1	4 32	2 11	6 57	4 36	2 10	6 52	4 41	2 10	6 38	4 55	2 6
25	S	7 2	4 31	3 24	6 58	4 36	3 22	6 53	4 41	3 20	6 39	4 55	3 13
26	M	7 4	4 31	4 38	6 59	4 35	4 35	6 54	4 40	4 32	6 40	4 55	4 21
27	Tu	7 5	4 30	5 52	7 0	4 35	5 47	6 55	4 40	5 43	6 41	4 54	5 28
28	W	7 6	4 30	rises.	7 1	4 34	rises.	6 56	4 39	rises.	6 42	4 54	rises.
29	Th	7 7	4 30	5 14	7 2	4 34	5 20	6 57	4 39	5 27	6 42	4 54	5 46
30	Fr	7 8	4 29	6 15	7 3	4 34	6 20	6 58	4 39	6 26	6 43	4 54	6 44

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	43	40	7	11	43	45	13	11	44	20	19	11	45	27	25	11	47	2
2	11	43	38	8	11	43	49	14	11	44	29	20	11	45	41	26	11	47	21
3	11	43	38	9	11	43	53	15	11	44	39	21	11	45	56	27	11	47	40
4	11	43	38	10	11	43	59	16	11	44	50	22	11	46	11	28	11	48	0
5	11	43	40	11	11	44	5	17	11	45	1	23	11	46	27	29	11	48	21
6	11	43	42	12	11	44	12	18	11	45	14	24	11	46	44	30	11	48	42

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 9	6 19	21	5 19	6 12
New York	1	4 57	6 29	11	5 8	6 20	21	5 18	6 14
Wash'ton..	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 6	6 21	21	5 16	6 16
Charleston	1	4 54	6 33	11	5 2	6 26	21	5 10	6 22

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	7 9	4 29	7 18	7 4	4 34	7 23	6 59	4 38	7 28	6 44	4 54	7 44
2	S	7 10	4 28	8 21	7 5	4 33	8 26	7 0	4 38	8 30	6 45	4 54	8 43
3	M	7 11	4 28	9 24	7 6	4 33	9 27	7 1	4 38	9 30	6 46	4 54	9 40
4	Tu	7 12	4 28	10 25	7 7	4 33	10 27	7 2	4 38	10 29	6 46	4 54	10 35
5	W	7 13	4 28	11 24	7 8	4 33	11 26	7 3	4 38	11 27	6 47	4 54	11 29
6	Th	7 14	4 28	A.M.	7 9	4 33	A.M.	7 4	4 38	A.M.	6 48	4 54	A.M.
7	Fr	7 15	4 28	12 24	7 10	4 32	12 24	7 5	4 38	12 24	6 49	4 54	12 23
8	Sa	7 16	4 28	1 23	7 11	4 32	1 22	7 6	4 38	1 21	6 50	4 54	1 17
9	S	7 17	4 28	2 24	7 12	4 32	2 22	7 7	4 38	2 20	6 50	4 54	2 12
10	M	7 18	4 28	3 27	7 13	4 32	3 24	7 8	4 38	3 21	6 51	4 54	3 10
11	Tu	7 19	4 28	4 31	7 14	4 33	4 27	7 8	4 38	4 23	6 52	4 55	4 9
12	W	7 20	4 28	5 36	7 15	4 33	5 32	7 9	4 38	5 26	6 53	4 55	5 10
13	Th	7 20	4 28	6 40	7 15	4 33	6 34	7 10	4 38	6 29	6 53	4 55	6 11
14	Fr	7 21	4 28	sets.	7 16	4 33	sets.	7 11	4 39	sets.	6 54	4 55	sets.
15	Sa	7 22	4 28	5 56	7 17	4 33	6 1	7 11	4 39	6 7	6 55	4 56	6 24
16	S	7 23	4 28	7 8	7 18	4 33	7 13	7 12	4 39	7 18	6 55	4 56	7 32
17	M	7 24	4 29	8 22	7 19	4 34	8 26	7 13	4 40	8 30	6 56	4 56	8 40
18	Tu	7 24	4 29	9 36	7 19	4 34	9 38	7 13	4 40	9 41	6 56	4 57	9 47
19	W	7 25	4 30	10 49	7 20	4 35	10 50	7 14	4 40	10 51	6 57	4 57	10 53
20	Th	7 25	4 30	A.M.	7 20	4 35	A.M.	7 14	4 41	A.M.	6 58	4 58	11 59
21	Fr	7 26	4 30	12 1	7 21	4 36	12 1	7 15	4 41	12 1	6 58	4 58	A.M.
22	Sa	7 26	4 31	1 14	7 21	4 37	1 12	7 16	4 42	1 11	6 59	4 59	1 5
23	S	7 27	4 31	2 26	7 22	4 37	2 23	7 16	4 42	2 20	6 59	4 59	2 10
24	M	7 27	4 32	3 37	7 22	4 37	3 34	7 16	4 43	3 30	7 0	5 0	3 16
25	Tu	7 28	4 33	4 47	7 22	4 38	4 42	7 17	4 44	4 37	7 0	5 0	4 20
26	W	7 28	4 33	5 51	7 23	4 38	5 46	7 17	4 44	5 40	7 0	5 1	5 22
27	Th	7 28	4 34	6 48	7 23	4 39	6 42	7 18	4 45	6 36	7 1	5 2	6 18
28	Fr	7 29	4 35	rises.	7 24	4 40	rises.	7 18	4 45	rises.	7 1	5 2	rises.
29	Sa	7 29	4 36	6 6	7 24	4 41	6 10	7 18	4 46	6 15	7 2	5 3	6 29
30	S	7 29	4 36	7 9	7 24	4 41	7 13	7 18	4 47	7 17	7 2	5 4	7 27
31	M	7 29	4 37	8 11	7 24	4 42	8 14	7 19	4 48	8 17	7 2	5 4	8 24

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	49	4	8	11	51	56	14	11	54	42	20	11	57	39	26	12	0	38
2	11	49	27	9	11	52	22	15	11	55	11	21	11	58	8	27	12	1	7
3	11	49	50	10	11	52	49	16	11	55	40	22	11	58	38	28	12	1	37
4	11	50	14	11	11	53	17	17	11	56	9	23	11	59	8	29	12	2	6
5	11	50	39	12	11	53	45	18	11	56	39	24	11	59	38	30	12	2	35
6	11	51	4	13	11	54	13	19	11	57	9	25	12	0	8	31	12	3	4
7	11	51	29																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 29	6 9	11	5 38	6 9	21	5 44	6 12
New York	1	5 27	6 11	11	5 35	6 11	21	5 42	6 14
Wash'ton..	1	5 25	6 13	11	5 33	6 14	21	5 39	6 17
Charleston	1	5 17	6 21	11	5 24	6 22	21	5 30	6 26

Ritualistic Calendar.

COLORS FOR THE ALTAR IN USE IN RITUALISTIC EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

White—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

Red—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days), Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday).

Black—Good Friday and at funerals. *Green*—All other days.

These regulations as to colors are general. A more minute code changing with each year is published in the church almanacs.

Jewish Calendar, 1917.

NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.				NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.			
5677.			1917.	5678.			1917.
Tebet	10	Fast of Tebet	Jan. 4	Tisri	1	New Moon (New Year)	Sept. 17
Sebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 24	Tisri	4	Fast of Guadaliah	Sept. 20
Adar	1	New Moon	Feb. 23	Tisri	10	Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)	Sept. 26
Adar	14	Purim	Mar. 8	Tisri	15	Feast of Tabernacles	Oct. 1
Nisan	1	New Moon	Mar. 24	Tisri	22	Feast of Eighth Day	Oct. 8
Nisan	15	First Day of Passover	April 7	Tisri	23	Rejoicing with the Law	Oct. 9
Nisan	21	Last Day of Passover	April 13	Hesvan	1	New Moon	Oct. 17
Iyar	1	New Moon	April 23	Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov. 16
Iyar	18	Lag B'omer	May 10	Kislev	25	Dedication of Temple	Dec. 10
Sivan	1	New Moon	May 22	Tebet	1	New Moon	Dec. 16
Sivan	6	Pentecost	May 27	Tebet	10	Fast of Tebet	Dec. 25
Tamuz	1	New Moon	June 21				1918.
Tamuz	17	Fast of Tamuz	July 7	Sebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 14
Ab	1	New Moon	July 20	Adar	1	New Moon	Feb. 13
Ab	9	Fast of Ab (Destruction of Jerusalem)	July 28	Adar	14	Purim	Feb. 26
Elul	1	New Moon	Aug. 19				

The year 5677 is an ordinary common year of 354 days; the year 5678 is an ordinary perfect year of 355 days.

Greek Church and Russian Calendar, 1917.

A. D. 1917, A. M. 8026.

NEW STYLE.	Holy Days.	Old Style.	NEW STYLE.	Holy Days.	Old Style.
Jan. 14	Circumcision	Jan. 1	Aug. 19	Transfiguration	Aug. 6
Jan. 19	Theophany (Epiphany)	Jan. 6	Aug. 28	Repose of Theotokos (Assumption)	Aug. 15
Feb. 15	Hypapante (Purification)	Feb. 2	Sept. 12	St. Alexander Nevsky*	Aug. 30
Mar. 4	Carnival Sunday	Feb. 19	Sept. 21	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 8
Mar. 7	Ash Wednesday	Feb. 22	Sept. 27	Exaltation of Cross	Sept. 14
April 7	Annunciation	Mar. 25	Oct. 14	Patronage of Theotokos	Oct. 1
April 8	Palm Sunday	Mar. 26	Nov. 28	First Day Fast of Theotokos	Nov. 15
April 13	Great Friday	Mar. 31	Dec. 4	Entrance of Theotokos	Nov. 21
April 15	Holy Pasch (Easter)	April 2	Dec. 22	Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 9
May 6	St. George	April 23	1918.		
May 24	Ascension	May 11	Jan. 7	Nativity (Christmas)	Dec. 25
May 27	Coronation of Emperor*	May 14			8027.
June 3	Pentecost	May 21	Jan. 14	Circumcision	Jan. 1
June 4	Holy Ghost	May 22	Jan. 19	Theophany (Epiphany)	Jan. 6
July 12	Peter and Paul (Chief Apostles)	June 29			

* Peculiar to Russia.

Mohammedan Calendar, 1917.

YEAR.	Name of Month.	Month Begins.	YEAR.	Name of Month.	Month Begins.
1335..	Rabia II.	Jan. 25, 1917	1335..	Shawall	July 21, 1917
1335..	Jomadi I.	Feb. 23, 1917	1335..	Dulkaada	Aug. 19, 1917
1335..	Jomadi II.	Mar. 25, 1917	1335..	Dulheggia	Sept. 18, 1917
1335..	Rajab	April 23, 1917	1336..	Muharram (New Year)	Oct. 17, 1917
1335..	Shaaban	May 23, 1917	1336..	Saphar	Nov. 16, 1917
1335..	Ramadan (Month of Abstinence	June 21, 1917	1336..	Rabia I.	Dec. 15, 1917

SEED PLANTING IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled from reports of the Department of Agriculture.)

Kind of Crop.	Date of Planting.	Best Soil.	Amount of Manure per Acre.	Amount of Seed per Acre (1).	Weeks to Maturity.
NEW ENGLAND.					
Corn	May 10 to 30	Sandy or clay loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 12 qts.	14-17
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Clay loam	18 tons	2 bush	20
Oats	Apr. to May	Strong loam	6 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	11-15
Barley	Apr. to June 20	Strong loam	7 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	10-15
Rye	Apr. to May, Sept.	Medium loam	7 to 8 tons	5 to 6 pecks	40
Buckwheat	June 1 to 20	Light loam	4 to 6 tons	1 to 1¼ bush	10-15
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	7 to 8 tons	8 to 16 qts	8-14
Potatoes	Apr. 15 to May 1	Rich loam	15 to 20 tons	8 to 20 bush	12-20
Turnips	July 1 to Aug. 3	Sandy loam	10 tons	1 lb	10
Mangels	Apr. 15 to May 5	Strong heavy loam	8 to 15 tons	4 to 6 lbs	17-22
Tobacco	Seed bed Apr.	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons		9-12
Hay					
MIDDLE STATES.					
Corn	Apr. 20 to May 30	Medium loam	8 to 12 tons manure	6 to 8 qts	16-18
Wheat	Sept. 20 to Oct. 20	Loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	2 bush	41-43
Oats	Mar. to May	Moist clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	2 to 2½ bush	16 17
Barley	Mar. to May	Clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	2 to 2½ bush	13-16
Rye	Sept. 1 to Oct. 1	Sand or gravel loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	1½ bush	40-43
Buckwheat	June to July	Loam	5 tons	½ to 1½ bush	8-10
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	8 tons	1½ bush	13-14
Potatoes	Mar. to May	Loam	10 to 18 tons	8 to 15 bush	14-22
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	10-15
Cabbage	Mar. to July	Clay or sandy loam	300 to 600 lbs. fer.	4 to 8 oz	8-15
Turnips	July	Loam		2 to 5 lbs	10-12
Mangels	May	Loam	10 to 20 tons	10 to 15 bush	15-18
Flax	May	Limestone loam		20 qts	8-10
Tobacco	Seed bed Mar.	Sandy loam	Commercial fer.		15-20
Hay, timothy	Aug. to Oct	Clay loam		6 to 8 qts	
Hay, clover	Feb. to Apr.	Clay loam		6 qts	
CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.					
Corn	Apr. 1 to June 1	Black or sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	6 qts	16-20
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Strong loam	8 tons	2 bush	40-42
Oats	Apr. 1 to May 1	Clay loam	8 tons	2 to 3 bush	12-14
Barley	Fall or Spring (1).	Clay loam	8 tons	2 bush	11-13
Rye	Sept. 1 to 30	Light loam	8 tons	1 to 2 bush	35-40
Buckwheat	June	Clay loam	5 tons	1 to 2 bush	10-12
White beans	May 10 to June 10.	Clay loam	8 tons	1½ bush	12
Potatoes	Mar. 15 to June 1	Sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	5 to 10 bush	10-20
Turnips	July 15 to Aug. 30.	Loam or muck	8 to 10 tons	1 to 6 lbs	10-16
Mangels	Apr. 1 to May 15	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons	6 to 8 lbs	22-24
Flax	Mar. 15 to May 15.	Loam	10 to 15 tons	2 to 3 pecks	15-20
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar.	Sandy loam	8 to 10 tons	Oz. to 6 sq. rd.	15-18
Hay	Apr. to May	Clay loam	10 tons	8 to 15 lbs	
SOUTHERN STATES.					
Cotton	Feb. to May 15	Sandy loam (2)		1 to 3 bush	20-30
Corn	Feb. to June	Rich loam	10 bush. cot. seed	8 qts	18-20
Wheat	Sept. to Nov	Clay loam (2)	8 tons	2 bush	43
Oats	Feb., May, Sept.	Clay loam (2)	8 to 10 tons	2½ bush	17
Barley	Apr. to May	Clay loam (2)	8 to 10 tons	2½ bush	17
Rye	Sept. to Oct	Clay loam (2)	10 tons	1½ bush	43
White beans	Mar. to May	Light loam	8 tons	1 to 2 bush	7-8
Cabbage	Oct., Mar. to May.	Light loam	6 to 10 tons	¼ to ½ lb	14
Watermelons	Mar. 1 to May 10	Rich, light loam	5 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	2 to 7 lbs	16-20
Onions	Feb. 1 to Apr. 10	Loam or muck			16-24
Potatoes	Jan., Feb. to Apr.	Light loose loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 10 bush	11-15
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	12-15
Pumpkins	Apr. 1 to May 1	Rich, light loam		4 to 7 lbs	17-20
Tomatoes	Jan. 1 to Feb. 19	Rich, sandy loam		4 to 9 oz	14-20
Turnips	Feb., Aug., Apr.	Rich, light loam		2 to 6 lbs	8-12
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar.	Sandy loam	8 to 15 tons	oz. to 6 sq. rd.	18-20
Cow peas	May 1 to July 15	Sandy loam	200 to 300 lbs. phos.	2 to 5 pecks	6-8

(1) The standard varieties of seed planted in the several sections of the United States are as follows: Corn—New England, leaming, sanford, flint; Middle States, leaming, white dent, yellow dent; Central and Western States, leaming, sanford, flint, white dent; Southern States, hickory king, goard-seed, Cox prolific. Wheat—Middle States, fultz; Central and Western States, fultz, poole, fife; Southern States, fulcaster. Oats—New England, white; Middle States, white, black; Central and Western States, gray Norway, silver mine, Russian; Southern States, Texas rustproof. Barley—Middle States, mansbury; Southern States, Tennessee Winter. Rye—New England, white; Middle States, white, Winter; Central and Western States, Winter; Southern States, excelsior Winter. Buckwheat—Middle States, silver hull; Central and Western States, silver hull. Potatoes—New England, green mountain, carmen 3, rose; Middle States, rose, carmen 3, rural 2; Central and Western States, hebron, rural, early rose, early Ohio. Tobacco—Central and Western States, yellow prior, Spanish, white burley. Hay, clover—Middle States, medium red. Sweet Potatoes—Middle States, yellow Jersey; Southern States, yellow Jersey. Cotton—Southern States, Texas stormproof. Spring wheat is to some extent grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and many other States. It matures in eighteen to twenty weeks.

(2) In Texas the black loam is a good soil for cotton, corn, wheat and most other field crops.

THE MOON.

Of all the secondary planets the earth's satellite is by far the most interesting and important. The moon completes her circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes; but in consequence of her motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month, that is, the time from new moon to new moon, is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period. If the earth were motionless in space the moon's orbit would be nearly an ellipse, having the earth in one of the foci; hence her distance from the earth varies during the course of a lunar month. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,862 miles. Her maximum distance, however, may reach 252,830 miles, and the least distance to which she can approach the earth is 221,520 miles. Her diameter is 2,160 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth the sum of the two radii of the earth and moon, viz., 3,963 and 1,080 miles, respectively, we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,477 miles. Her orbit is a very intricate one, because the earth in moving around the sun carries the moon along with it; hence the latter is sometimes within and sometimes without the earth's orbit. Its form is that of a serpentine curve, always *concave* toward the sun, and its plane is inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of 5° 9′, in consequence of which our satellite appears sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit, through which she passes twice in a revolution. These points of intersection with the ecliptic are called nodes, and it is only at or near them that eclipses can occur. The nodes have a retrograde motion, which causes them to make an entire revolution in 18 years 218 days 21 hours 22 minutes and 46 seconds. Both sun and moon return to a node after 18 years and 11 days, so that an eclipse is followed by another of the same general character at the end of this period, which was well known to the ancients, who called it the Saros, and which was made use of by them in roughly predicting eclipses.

The moon always presents the same face to us, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on her surface. This circumstance proves that she revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth, viz., 27.32166 days. The moon's axis is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but deviates therefrom by an angle of about 6° 41′. In consequence of this fact the poles of the moon lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans toward the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it, and somewhat less when it leans the contrary way. This displacement is known by the name of libration in latitude.

The moon's motion on her axis is uniform, but her angular velocity in her orbit is subject to slight variations by reason of the form of her orbit; hence it happens that we sometimes see a little more of the eastern or western edge at one time than at another. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

The moon's surface contains about 14,657,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe. Her volume is 1-49 and her mass 1-81 that of the earth, and hence her density is about 3-5 that of the earth, or about 3 2-5 that of water. At the lunar surface gravity is only 1-6 of what it is at the earth, and therefore a body which weighs 6 pounds here would weigh only 1 pound there.

The centre of gravity of the earth and moon, or the point about which they both actually revolve in their course around the sun, lies *within* the earth; it is 1,063 miles below the surface.

The attractive force of the moon acting on the water of our oceans is mainly instrumental in raising them into protuberances or tides in such a manner as to give the total mass a spheroidal figure whose principal axis would continually coincide with the line joining the centres of the earth and moon, but in consequence of the resistance which this movement of the water encounters from continents and islands, as well as from the liquid molecules themselves, the tidal wave can never arrive at any place until about one hour after the moon has crossed the meridian of the place.

The moon has no atmosphere and no water. The suddenness with which the stars are occulted by the moon is regarded as a conclusive proof that a lunar atmosphere does not exist, and the spectroscope furnishes negative evidence of the same character.

In remote ages the lunar surface was the theatre of violent volcanic action, being elevated into cones and ridges exceeding 20,000 feet high, and at other places rent into furrows or depressions of corresponding depth. The lunar volcanoes are now extinct. A profound silence reigns over the desolate and rugged surface. It is a dead world, utterly unfit to support animal or vegetable life.

THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

The earth's sensible atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably further, but becoming at only a few miles from the surface of too great a tenuity to support life. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the sun, and, when laden with clouds, hindering the earth from radiating its acquired heat into space.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Of the great number of comets which have temporarily visited our solar system or have become permanent members of it none has surpassed Halley's in historical associations. It has a record dating back to B. C. 240; its visitations spread alarm and consternation throughout Europe during the Middle Ages; was the first whose return was predicted by an Astronomer Royal of England, and will therefore, for these reasons, be an object of great scientific interest for all time. For the information of those who appreciate such matters the following are the elements of its orbit as deduced from the last visitation:

Perihelion Passage 1910, April, 19.67. Greenwich Mean Time.

Eccentricity = 0.967281.
Semi-axis major = 17.9468.
Perihelion distance = 0.58720.
Inclination to the plane of the earth's orbit = 17° 47′ 18″.
Longitude of the ascending node = 57° 16′ 12″.
Distance from perihelion to node = 111° 42′ 16″.
Daily motion (mean) = 46″ .669.
Period = 76.030 years.*
Motion, retrograde.

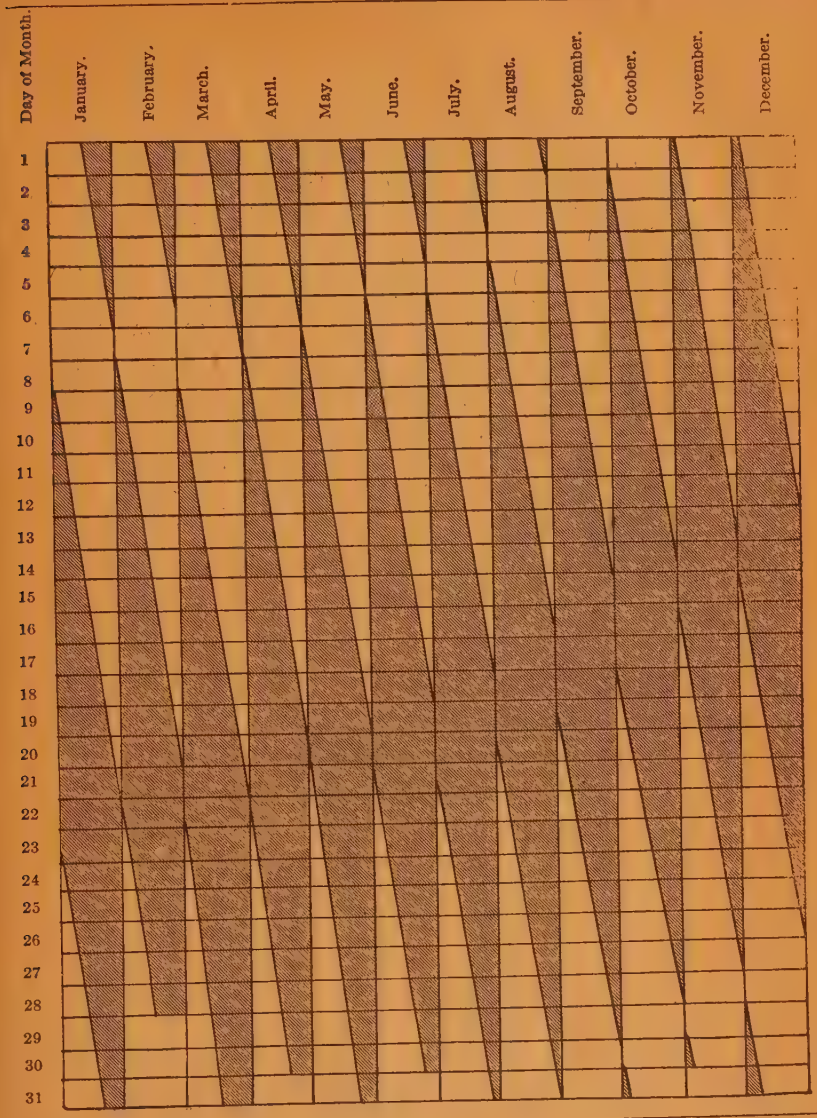
The semi-axis major and the perihelion distance are expressed in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun, taken as unity. See also article on Halley's Comet and on Comets in ALMANACS of 1910 and 1911.

*The periodic time varies considerably by reason of the attraction of the planets. Its average duration is about 76.8 years.

THE MOON'S PHASES, 1917.

1917	Phase.	Day.	Boston.	New York.	Washington.	Charleston.	Chicago.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
January.	Full Moon.....	8	2 58 A.M.	2 46 A.M.	2 34 A.M.	2 23 A.M.	1 52 A.M.
	Last Quarter...	16	6 58 A.M.	6 46 A.M.	6 34 A.M.	6 23 A.M.	5 52 A.M.
	New Moon.....	23	2 56 A.M.	2 44 A.M.	2 32 A.M.	2 21 A.M.	1 50 A.M.
	First Quarter...	29	8 17 P.M.	8 5 P.M.	7 53 P.M.	7 42 P.M.	7 11 P.M.
February.	Full Moon.....	6	10 44 P.M.	10 32 P.M.	10 20 P.M.	10 9 P.M.	9 38 P.M.
	Last Quarter..	14	9 9 P.M.	8 57 P.M.	8 45 P.M.	8 34 P.M.	8 3 P.M.
	New Moon.....	21	1 25 P.M.	1 13 P.M.	1 1 P.M.	12 50 P.M.	12 19 P.M.
	First Quarter...	28	11 59 A.M.	11 47 A.M.	11 35 A.M.	11 24 A.M.	10 53 A.M.
March.	Full Moon.....	8	5 14 P.M.	5 2 P.M.	4 50 P.M.	4 39 P.M.	4 8 P.M.
	Last Quarter...	16	7 49 A.M.	7 37 A.M.	7 25 A.M.	7 14 A.M.	6 43 A.M.
	New Moon.....	22	11 21 P.M.	11 9 P.M.	10 57 P.M.	10 46 P.M.	10 15 P.M.
	First Quarter...	30	5 52 A.M.	5 40 A.M.	5 28 A.M.	5 17 A.M.	4 46 A.M.
April.	Full Moon.....	7	9 4 A.M.	8 52 A.M.	8 40 A.M.	8 29 A.M.	7 58 A.M.
	Last Quarter...	14	3 28 P.M.	3 16 P.M.	3 4 P.M.	2 53 P.M.	2 22 P.M.
	New Moon.....	21	9 17 A.M.	9 5 A.M.	8 53 A.M.	8 42 A.M.	8 11 A.M.
	First Quarter...	29	12 38 A.M.	12 26 A.M.	12 14 A.M.	12 3 A.M.	28d 11 32 P.M.
May.	Full Moon.....	6	9 59 P.M.	9 47 P.M.	9 35 P.M.	9 24 P.M.	8 53 P.M.
	Last Quarter...	13	9 4 P.M.	8 52 P.M.	8 40 P.M.	8 29 P.M.	7 58 P.M.
	New Moon.....	20	8 2 P.M.	7 50 P.M.	7 38 P.M.	7 27 P.M.	6 56 P.M.
	First Quarter...	28	6 49 P.M.	6 37 P.M.	6 25 P.M.	6 14 P.M.	5 43 P.M.
June.	Full Moon.....	5	8 22 A.M.	8 10 A.M.	7 58 A.M.	7 47 A.M.	7 16 A.M.
	Last Quarter...	12	1 54 A.M.	1 42 A.M.	1 30 A.M.	1 19 A.M.	12 48 A.M.
	New Moon.....	19	8 18 A.M.	8 6 A.M.	7 54 A.M.	7 43 A.M.	7 12 A.M.
	First Quarter...	27	11 24 A.M.	11 12 A.M.	11 0 A.M.	10 49 A.M.	10 18 A.M.
July.	Full Moon.....	4	4 56 P.M.	4 44 P.M.	4 32 P.M.	4 21 P.M.	3 50 P.M.
	Last Quarter...	11	7 28 A.M.	7 16 A.M.	7 4 A.M.	6 53 A.M.	6 22 A.M.
	New Moon.....	18	10 16 P.M.	10 4 P.M.	9 52 P.M.	9 41 P.M.	9 10 P.M.
	First Quarter...	27	1 56 A.M.	1 44 A.M.	1 32 A.M.	1 21 A.M.	12 50 A.M.
August.	Full Moon.....	3	12 27 A.M.	12 15 A.M.	12 3 A.M.	2d 11 52 P.M.	2d 11 21 P.M.
	Last Quarter...	9	3 12 P.M.	3 0 P.M.	2 48 P.M.	2 37 P.M.	2 6 P.M.
	New Moon.....	17	1 37 P.M.	1 25 P.M.	1 13 P.M.	1 2 P.M.	12 31 P.M.
	First Quarter...	25	2 24 P.M.	2 12 P.M.	2 0 P.M.	1 49 P.M.	1 18 P.M.
September.	Full Moon.....	1	7 44 A.M.	7 32 A.M.	7 20 A.M.	7 9 A.M.	6 38 A.M.
	Last Quarter...	8	2 21 A.M.	2 9 A.M.	1 57 A.M.	1 46 A.M.	1 15 A.M.
	New Moon.....	16	5 43 A.M.	5 31 A.M.	5 19 A.M.	5 8 A.M.	4 37 A.M.
	First Quarter...	24	12 57 A.M.	12 45 A.M.	12 33 A.M.	12 22 A.M.	23d 11 51 P.M.
	Full Moon.....	30	3 47 P.M.	3 35 P.M.	3 23 P.M.	3 12 P.M.	2 41 P.M.
October.	Last Quarter...	7	5 30 P.M.	5 18 P.M.	5 6 P.M.	4 55 P.M.	4 24 P.M.
	New Moon.....	15	9 57 P.M.	9 45 P.M.	9 33 P.M.	9 22 P.M.	8 51 P.M.
	First Quarter...	23	9 53 A.M.	9 41 A.M.	9 29 A.M.	9 18 A.M.	8 47 A.M.
	Full Moon.....	30	1 35 A.M.	1 23 A.M.	1 11 A.M.	1 0 A.M.	12 29 A.M.
Novem'er.	Last Quarter...	6	12 19 P.M.	12 7 P.M.	11 55 A.M.	11 44 A.M.	11 13 A.M.
	New Moon.....	14	1 44 P.M.	1 32 P.M.	1 20 P.M.	1 9 P.M.	12 38 P.M.
	First Quarter...	21	5 44 P.M.	5 32 P.M.	5 20 P.M.	5 9 P.M.	4 38 P.M.
	Full Moon.....	28	1 57 P.M.	1 45 P.M.	1 33 P.M.	1 22 P.M.	12 51 P.M.
December.	Last Quarter...	6	9 30 A.M.	9 18 A.M.	9 6 A.M.	8 55 A.M.	8 24 A.M.
	New Moon.....	14	4 33 A.M.	4 21 A.M.	4 9 A.M.	3 58 A.M.	3 27 A.M.
	First Quarter...	21	1 23 A.M.	1 11 A.M.	12 59 A.M.	12 48 A.M.	12 17 A.M.
	Full Moon.....	28	5 7 A.M.	4 55 A.M.	4 43 A.M.	4 32 A.M.	4 1 A.M.

MOONLIGHT CHART, 1917.



EXPLANATION.—The white spaces show the amount of moonlight each night. January 23, February 21, etc., the time of new moon, there is no moonlight for two or three nights; January 29, February 28, etc., the moon sets at or near midnight, when the first half of the night has moonlight; January 8, February 6, etc., full moon, when moonlight lasts the whole night; January 16, February 14, etc., the moon rises at or near midnight, when the latter half of the night has moonlight.

POLE STAR.

MEAN TIME OF TRANSIT (AT WASHINGTON) AND POLAR DISTANCE OF POLARIS.

1917. Day of Month.	JANUARY. Upper Transit.	JANUARY. Polar Distance.	FEBRUARY. Lower Transit.	FEBRUARY. Polar Distance.	MARCH. Lower Transit.	MARCH. Polar Distance.	APRIL. Lower Transit.	APRIL. Polar Distance.	MAY. Lower Transit.	MAY. Polar Distance.	JUNE. Lower Transit.	JUNE. Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 46 16	1 7 49	4 45 48	1 7 49	2 55 18	1 7 53	12 53 11	1 8 2	10 51 22	1 8 11	8 49 51	1 8 18
11	6 6 46	1 7 48	4 6 19	1 7 50	2 15 53	1 7 56	12 13 52	1 8 5	10 12 9	1 8 13	8 10 42	1 8 19
21	5 27 17	1 7 48	3 26 51	1 7 5	1 36 28	1 7 58	11 30 38 P.M.	1 8 8	9 32 57	1 8 16	7 31 33	1 8 20

1917. Day of Month.	JULY. Lower Transit.	JULY. Polar Distance.	AUGUST. Upper Transit.	AUGUST. Polar Distance.	SEPTEMBER. Upper Transit.	SEPTEMBER. Polar Distance.	OCTOBER. Upper Transit.	OCTOBER. Polar Distance.	NOVEMBER. Upper Transit.	NOVEMBER. Polar Distance.	DECEMBER. Upper Transit.	DECEMBER. Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 52 25	1 8 20	4 53 5	1 8 18	2 [illegible] 42	1 8 11	12 54 4	1 8 0	10 48 20	1 7 49	8 50 12	1 7 38
11	6 13 17	1 8 20	4 13 57	1 8 16	2 12 30	1 8 7	12 14 48	1 7 57	10 8 59	1 7 45	8 10 46	1 7 36
21	5 34 10	1 8 19	3 34 48	1 8 14	1 33 17	1 8 4	11 31 35 P.M.	1 7 53	9 29 36	1 7 42	7 31 18	1 7 34

From June 16 to August 1 both the upper and lower transits take place during daylight. The azimuth at the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation can be easily computed from the formula:

$$\sin A = \frac{\sin p}{\cos l}$$

where A denotes the azimuth, p the polar distance, and l the latitude of the place.

DATE OF GREATEST ELONGATION.

To find the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation, let H denote the hour angle, and l and p as before, then we shall have

$$\cos H = \tan p \tan l.$$

And the hour angle in *mean time* is

$$Hm = H^\circ \times 0.0664846.$$

This quantity, Hm, added to or subtracted from the time of transit given above, according to the elongation required, will give the *mean time* of the *greatest* elongation at any place whose north latitude is l.

STAR TABLE.

FOR IDENTIFYING THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

NAME OF STAR.	Declination. ° ′	On Meridian. Upper. H. M.	On Meridian. Lower. H. M.	NAME OF STAR.	Declination. ° ′	On Meridian. Upper. H. M.	On Meridian. Lower. H. M.
α Andromedæ (Alpheratz)	+28 38	−1 26.2	+10 31.8	α Virginis (Spica)	−10 44	+11 48.3	+23 46.3
γ Pegasi (Algenib)	+14 44	−1 21.3	+10 36.7	α Bootis (Arcturus)	+19 37	+12 39.3	+ 0 41.3
α Cassiopeiæ (Schedir)	+56 5	−0 54.5	+11 3.5	β Ursæ Minoris	+74 29	+13 18.2	+ 1 20.2
α Arietis	+23 4	+0 31.8	+12 29.8	α Coronæ Borealis	+26 59	+13 58.4	+ 2 0.4
β Persei (Algol)	+40 38	+1 32.0	+13 30.0	α Scorpii (Antares)	−26 15	+14 51.3	+ 2 53.3
α Tauri (Aldebaran)	+16 21	+3 0.2	+14 58.2	α Lyræ (Vega)	+38 42	+17 0.8	+ 5 2.8
α Aurigæ (Capella)	+45 55	+3 39.5	+15 37.5	α Aquilæ (Altair)	+ 8 39	+18 13.2	+ 6 15.2
α Orionis (Betelguese)	+ 7 24	+4 19.5	+16 17.5	α Cygni (Deneb)	+44 59	+19 4.9	+ 7 6.9
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	−16 36	+5 10.1	+17 8.1	α Cephei	+62 14	+19 42.8	+ 7 44.8
α Geminorum (Castor)	+32 4	+5 57.9	+17 55.9	α Aquarii	− 0 43	+20 27.6	+ 8 29.6
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	+ 5 26	+6 3.5	+18 1.5	α Piscis Australis	−30 4	+21 19.1	+ 9 21.1
β Geminorum (Pollux)	+28 14	+6 8.8	+18 6.8	α Pegasi (Markab)	+14 46	+21 26.7	+ 9 28.7

To find the time of the star's transit, add or subtract, according to the sign, the number in the second column of figures to the date of the transit of the pole star given above. Thus, for α Andromedæ February 11: Lower Transit of Pole Star is 4h. 6m. 19s A. M., to which add 10h. 31.8m. and we have 2h. 38m. P. M.; for December 1, we find 7h. 24m. P. M., etc.

APPROXIMATE PARALLAX AND DISTANCE IN LIGHT-YEARS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

By light-years is to be understood the number of years light requires to travel from the star to us.

	Parallax. ″	Light-Years.		Parallax. ″	Light-Years.
Polaris (Pole Star)	0.073	45	α Lyræ (Vega)	0.140	23
α Aurigæ (Capella)	0.046	71	61 Cygni	0.300	11
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	0.233	15	β Cassiopeiæ	0.187	17
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	0.123	27	γ Draconis	0.127	26
α Bootis (Arcturus)	0.127	26	85 Pegasi	0.054	60
α Centauri	0.916	3.6			

The determination of stellar parallax is one of the most difficult and refined problems in practical or observational astronomy. It is to find the angle which the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit subtends at the star—an angle always very small, as seen from the above table, and which cannot be measured directly but by various processes too complicated to be explained here.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Name of Planet.	Mean Daily Motion.	Sidereal Revolution—Days.	Distance from the Sun. Astronomical Units. Mean.	Greatest.	Least.	In Miles.
	″					
Mercury	14732.420	87.96925	0.387099	0.466693	0.307505	35,960,500
Venus	5767.6696	224.70080	0.723331	0.728260	0.718402	67,195,600
Earth	3548.192	365.25636	1.000000	1.016746	0.983254	92,897,400
Mars	1886.5182	686.97987	1.523688	1.665877	1.381499	141,546,600
Jupiter	299.1256	4332.6284	5.202803	5.454395	4.951211	483,327,000
Saturn	120.4548	10759.2225	9.538843	10.071570	9.006106	886,134,000
Uranus	42.2308	30688.5022	19.190978	20.094454	18.287502	1,782,792,000
Neptune	21.530	60178.3060	30.070672	30.327506	29.813838	2,793,487,000

Name of Planet.	Eccentricity of Orbit.*	Synodical Revolution—Days.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.*	Orbital Velocity Miles Per Second.
			° ′ ″	
Mercury	0.2056167	115,877	7 0 11.2	29.73
Venus	0.0068150	583,920	3 23 37.5	21.75
Earth	0.0167460	.....	. . . . .	18.50
Mars	0.0933198	779,936	1 51 1.0	14.98
Jupiter	0.0483570	398,866	1 18 29.1	8.11
Saturn	0.0558482	378,090	2 29 30.6	5.99
Uranus	0.0470781	369,650	0 46 21.9	4.22
Neptune	0.0085410	367,482	1 46 41.2	3.37

Name of Planet.	Mean Longitude at the Epoch.*	Mean Longitude of the Perihelion.*	Annual Sidereal Motion.	Mean Longitude of the Ascending Node.	Annual Sidereal Motion.	Light at Perihelion.	Light at Aphelion.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	′ ″		
Mercury	115 4 3.26	76 5 10.9	+ 5.7	47 17 17.4	— 7.6	10.58	4.59
Venus	165 4 20.94	130 19 58.0	+ 0.4	75 53 15.5	—17.9	1.94	1.91
Earth	99 47 20.22	101 25 37.7	+11.6	.. ..	...	1.03	0.97
Mars	70 45 5.47	334 26 21.8	+15.9	48 52 42.6	—22.2	0.52	0.36
Jupiter	242 24 21.96	12 54 18.0	+ 7.6	99 33 33.3	—13.9	0.041	0.034
Saturn	53 23 10.90	91 19 26.1	+20.2	112 53 17.7	—18.9	0.012	0.010
Uranus	294 57 2.33	169 14 25.8	+ 7.4	73 33 2.1	—32.0	0.003	0.0025
Neptune	111 24 32.14	43 51 38.2	—18.9	130 48 38.9	—10.7	0.001	0.001

* Epoch 1912 January 1d Greenwich mean time.

Sun and Planets.	Semi-diameter At Unit Distance	At Mean Least Distance.	In Miles (Mean).	Volume. ⊕ = 1	Mass. ⊕ = 1	Density. ⊕ = 1	Axial Rotation.	Gravity at Surface. ⊕ = 1
	′ ″	″					D. H. M. S.	
Sun	15 59.6	....	432183.68	1303371.8	329390	0.2527	25 9 7 12	27.6057
Mercury	3.34	5.45	1504.24	0.054955	0.054898	0.99895	24 5 ?	.37979
Venus	8.55	30.90	3850.67	0.921875	0.807328	0.87574	23 21 ?	.85236
Earth	....	....	.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.00000	23 56 4.09	1.00000
Mars	5.05	9.64	2274.37	0.189953	0.106478	0.56055	24 37 23	.32222
Jupiter	1 37.16	23.12	43758.03	1352.809	314.4985	0.23247	9 55 41	2.57115
Saturn	1 21.17	9.55	36558.86	788.934	94.0684	0.11923	10 14 24	1.10175
Uranus	33.5	1.84	15096.43	55.550	14.4033	0.25928	Unknown.	.98932
Neptune	38.7	1.33	17411.34	85.224	16.7199	0.19619	Unknown.	.86338

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1917.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉ The Sun.
☾ The Moon.
☿ Mercury.
♀ Venus.
⊕ The Earth.

♂ Mars.
♃ Jupiter.
♄ Saturn.
♅ Uranus.
♆ Neptune.

☌ Conjunction.
□ Quadrature.
☍ Opposition.
☊ Ascending Node.
☋ Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (☌) when they have the same *Right Ascension*, or are on the *same meridian, i. e.*, when one is due *north* or *south* of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (☍) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises just as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (□) is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent *angular* distance from the sun; the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can only be seen with the naked eye at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending" (☋) node it is crossing the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest, and "Aphelion" furthest, from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1917 —*Continued.*

I.—ECLIPSES.

The year 1917 is notable for having seven eclipses, the greatest number possible; there were seven eclipses in 1805 and will be again in 1935 and in 1982; these four are the only occurrences in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The eclipses for 1917 will include four of the sun and three of the moon, as follows:

1. A total eclipse of the moon January 7-8, visible at New York and generally in North America.

Places.	Moon Enters Shadow.	Totality Begins.	Totality Ends.	Moon Leaves Shadow.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Boston	Jan. 8 1 6 A.M.	Jan. 8 2 16 A.M.	Jan. 8 3 44 A.M.	Jan. 8 4 54 A.M.
New York	Jan. 8 12 54 A.M.	Jan. 8 2 4 A.M.	Jan. 8 3 32 A.M.	Jan. 8 4 42 A.M.
Washington	Jan. 8 12 42 A.M.	Jan. 8 1 52 A.M.	Jan. 8 3 20 A.M.	Jan. 8 4 30 A.M.
Charleston	Jan. 8 12 31 A.M.	Jan. 8 1 41 A.M.	Jan. 8 3 9 A.M.	Jan. 8 4 19 A.M.
Cincinnati	Jan. 8 12 12 A.M.	Jan. 8 1 22 A.M.	Jan. 8 2 50 A.M.	Jan. 8 4 0 A.M.
Chicago	Jan. 7 12 0 P.M.	Jan. 8 1 10 A.M.	Jan. 8 2 38 A.M.	Jan. 8 3 48 A.M.
New Orleans	Jan. 7 11 50 P.M.	Jan. 8 1 0 A.M.	Jan. 8 2 28 A.M.	Jan. 8 3 38 A.M.
Denver	Jan. 7 10 50 P.M.	Jan. 7 12 0 P.M.	Jan. 8 1 28 A.M.	Jan. 8 2 38 A.M.
Ogden	Jan. 7 10 22 P.M.	Jan. 7 11 32 P.M.	Jan. 8 1 0 A.M.	Jan. 8 2 10 A.M.
San Francisco	Jan. 7 9 41 P.M.	Jan. 7 10 51 P.M.	Jan. 8 12 19 A.M.	Jan. 8 1 29 A.M.

The first apparent contact of the moon's limb with the shadow is 117 degrees from the north point of the moon toward the east. The last contact is 91 degrees from the north point of the moon toward the west.

2. A partial eclipse of the sun January 23, invisible in America. Visible on the continent of Europe and in adjacent portions of Asia and Africa. Magnitude of greatest eclipse 0.725, the sun's diameter being unity.

3. A partial eclipse of the sun June 19, invisible in the United States. Visible in the Canadian Northwest, Alaska, Siberia, and north polar regions.

Magnitude of greatest eclipse 0.473, the sun's diameter being unity.

4. A total eclipse of the moon July 4-5, invisible in North America. Visible generally in the Eastern Hemisphere, and the ending visible in South America.

5. A small partial eclipse of the sun July 19, visible only in the Indian and Antarctic Oceans.

Magnitude of greatest eclipse 0.086, the sun's diameter being unity.

6. An annular eclipse of the sun December 14, invisible in the Northern Hemisphere. Visible as a partial eclipse throughout the south polar regions.

The path of the central or annular eclipse nearly spans the distance between Patagonia and Tasmania, and passes directly over the South Pole.

7. A total eclipse of the moon December 27-28, visible in New York and generally in North America.

Places.	Moon Enters Shadow.	Totality Begins.	Totality Ends.	Moon Leaves Shadow.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Boston	Dec. 28 3 20 A.M.	Dec. 28 4 54 A.M.	Dec. 28 5 10 A.M.	Dec. 28 6 43 A.M.
New York	Dec. 28 3 8 A.M.	Dec. 28 4 42 A.M.	Dec. 28 4 58 A.M.	Dec. 28 6 31 A.M.
Washington	Dec. 28 2 56 A.M.	Dec. 28 4 30 A.M.	Dec. 28 4 46 A.M.	Dec. 28 6 19 A.M.
Charleston	Dec. 28 2 45 A.M.	Dec. 28 4 19 A.M.	Dec. 28 4 35 A.M.	Dec. 28 6 8 A.M.
Cincinnati	Dec. 28 2 26 A.M.	Dec. 28 4 0 A.M.	Dec. 28 4 16 A.M.	Dec. 28 5 49 A.M.
Chicago	Dec. 28 2 14 A.M.	Dec. 28 3 48 A.M.	Dec. 28 4 4 A.M.	Dec. 28 5 37 A.M.
New Orleans	Dec. 28 2 4 A.M.	Dec. 28 3 38 A.M.	Dec. 28 3 54 A.M.	Dec. 28 5 27 A.M.
Denver	Dec. 28 1 4 A.M.	Dec. 28 2 38 A.M.	Dec. 28 2 54 A.M.	Dec. 28 4 27 A.M.
Ogden	Dec. 28 12 36 A.M.	Dec. 28 2 10 A.M.	Dec. 28 2 26 A.M.	Dec. 28 3 59 A.M.
San Francisco	Dec. 27 11 55 P.M.	Dec. 28 1 29 A.M.	Dec. 28 1 45 A.M.	Dec. 28 3 18 A.M.

The first apparent contact of the moon's limb with the shadow is 72 degrees from the north point of the moon toward the east. The last contact is 55 degrees from the north point of the moon toward the west.

II.—PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS, 1917.

(*Washington Mean Time.*)

	D.	H.	M.			
Jan.	1	4	39	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	2	10	0	P.M.	☿	gr. elong. E. 19°22′.
	3	7	0	A.M.	⊕	in perihelion.
	8	11	56	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	9	4	0	P.M.	☿	stationary.
	12	3	0	A.M.	☿	in perihelion.
	13	8	0	P.M.	☌ ☿ ♂	☿ N. 3° 5′.
	17	4	0	A.M.	□ ♃ ☉	
	17	2	0	P.M.	☍ ♄ ☉	
	19	1	0	A.M.	☌ ☉	inferior.
	21	10	43	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	22	12	20	P.M.	☌ ☿ ☾	
	23	5	26	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	26	7	0	P.M.	♂	gr. hel. lat. S.
	28	4	0	A.M.	♀	in ♉.
	29	3	9	A.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	30	11	0	A.M.	☿	stationary.
	30	4	0	P.M.	☌ ☿ ♀	☿ N. 2° 53′.
Feb.	5	1	38	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	12	4	0	A.M.	☿	gr. elong. W. 26°3′.
	19	7	41	P.M.	☌ ☿ ☾	
	20	11	11	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	20	12	0	M.	♂	in perihelion.
	21	6	44	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	25	3	0	A.M.	☿	in aphelion.
Feb.	25	6	58	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	28	5	0	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☉	
Mar.	3	6	0	P.M.	♀	in aphelion.
	4	4	41	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	18	5	0	P.M.	☌ ☿ ♀	☿ S. 0° 43′.
	22	12	4	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	22	4	19	P.M.	☌ ☿ ☾	
	22	7	3	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	24	3	0	A.M.	☌ ☿ ♂	☿ S. 0° 56′.
	25	2	18	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	25	7	0	P.M.	♄	stationary.
	26	1	0	A.M.	♀	gr. hel. lat. S.
	29	12	0	M.	☌ ☿ ☉	superior.
	31	3	0	A.M.	☌ ♀ ♂	♀ S. 0° 39′.
	31	11	3	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
April	10	2	0	A.M.	☿	in perihelion.
	14	8	0	A.M.	□ ♄ ☉	
	16	2	0	P.M.	☌ ☿ ♃	☿ N. 3° 0′.
	20	5	21	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	21	10	39	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	22	10	46	A.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	22	11	7	P.M.	☌ ☿ ☾	
	24	3	0	P.M.	☿	gr. elong. E. 20°22′.
	26	3	0	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☉	superior.
	27	9	5	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	

PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS, 1917—*Continued.*

	D.	H.	M.		
May	5	9	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ♃ ☿ N. 0° 16′.
	5	10	0	P.M.	☿ stationary.
	9	6	0	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☉
	13	1	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ♀ ☿ N. 0° 25′.
	16	3	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☉ inferior.
	19	1	38	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	20	6	35	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	20	11	3	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	21	7	0	A.M.	♀ in ♌.
	21	9	49	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	24	2	0	A.M.	☿ in aphelion
	24	4	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ♃ ☿ S. 2° 6′.
	25	9	47	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	28	9	0	P.M.	☿ stationary.
June	5	7	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ♂ ☿ S. 3° 50′.
	8	7	0	A.M.	♂ ♂ ♃ ♂ N. 0° 41′.
	8	9	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ♃ ☿ S. 3° 3′.
	11	6	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ♂ ☿ S. 3° 31′.
	11	7	0	P.M.	☿ gr. elong. W. 23°32′.
	17	12	43	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	17	8	43	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	17	12	32	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	20	3	26	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	21	11	41	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	23	4	0	A.M.	♂ in ♌.
	24	2	0	A.M.	♀ in perihelion.
July	3	3	0	P.M.	⊕ in aphelion.
	4	7	0	P.M.	♂ ♀ ♄ ♀ N. 1° 4′.
	7	1	0	A.M.	☿ in perihelion.
	12	11	0	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☉ superior.
	14	4	45	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	15	7	0	P.M.	♀ gr. hel. lat. N.
	16	3	33	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	18	4	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ♄ ☿ N. 1° 25′.
	19	1	40	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	19	6	1	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	21	4	4	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	27	4	0	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☉
Aug.	11	6	43	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	13	11	0	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	16	3	10	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	20	1	0	A.M.	☿ in aphelion.
	20	4	13	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	20	2	44	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	22	12	0	P.M.	☿ gr. elong. E. 27°23′.
Sept.	3	5	0	A.M.	□ ♃ ☉
	5	3	0	A.M.	☿ stationary.
	7	6	39	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	9	9	0	P.M.	♀ in ♍.
	11	6	45	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	12	4	4	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	16	3	59	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	18	7	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☉ inferior.
	19	5	22	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	27	3	0	A.M.	☿ stationary.
	30	12	0	M.	♃ stationary.
Oct.	1	7	0	A.M.	♂ ♂ ♄ ♂ N. 0° 40′.
	3	1	0	A.M.	☿ in perihelion.
	4	11	0	A.M.	☿ gr. elong. W. 17°56′.
	5	4	19	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	10	4	17	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	10	2	28	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	14	11	0	A.M.	♀ in aphelion.
	14	11	29	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	19	2	49	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
Nov.	1	11	17	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	3	1	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☉ superior.
	5	5	0	P.M.	♀ gr. hel. lat. S.
	6	3	24	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	6	11	0	P.M.	□ ♄ ☉
	8	8	29	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	15	3	42	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	15	12	0	P.M.	☿ in aphelion.
	18	9	38	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	26	11	0	A.M.	♄ stationary.
	28	3	22	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	29	1	0	A.M.	☿ ♃ ☉
	30	3	0	A.M.	♀ gr. elong. E. 47° 18′.
Dec.	4	12	34	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	6	10	29	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	11	11	0	P.M.	□ ♂ ☉
	15	6	34	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	17	1	0	A.M.	☿ gr. elong. E. 20° 20′.
	17	7	53	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	24	6	0	P.M.	☿ stationary.
	25	7	0	A.M.	♂ gr. hel. lat. N.
	25	5	38	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	29	12	0	P.M.	☿ in perihelion.
	31	6	56	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	31	12	0	P.M.	♀ in ♌.

AREA OF THE GREAT LAKES OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Superior.	Michigan.	Huron.	Erie.	Ontario.
Greatest length in miles	360	320	240	250	191
Greatest breadth in miles	160	85	101	57	53
Deepest soundings in feet	1,008	870	750	210	738
Area in square miles	32,060	22,300	23,000	10,000	7,200
Drainage in square miles	44,100	43,500	49,000	24,600	25,700
Height above sea level in feet	602.3	581.2	581.2	572.5	246.2
Latitude, north	46° 30′	41° 37′	46° 00′	41° 23′	43° 10′
	49° 00′	46° 06′	43° 00′	42° 53′	44° 10′
Longitude, west	84° 30′	84° 45′	80° 00′	78° 50′	76° 10′
	92° 06′	88° 00′	84° 45′	83° 30′	79° 53′
Boundary line in miles	280	None	220	250	160
United States shore line in miles* (approx.)	735	1,200	470	350	230

* Shore line scaled in steps of 5 miles and excludes islands.

THE MAGNETIC POLES.

THE geographical poles of the earth are the extremities of the imaginary line passing through its centre of gravity and about which it revolves, and are therefore symmetrically located with regard to the equator.

The magnetic poles, however, are not coincident with the geographical poles, nor are they diametrically opposite to each other. Prior to the recent attempt of Amundsen to determine the north magnetic pole, the only other was by Capt. James Ross in June, 1831, who found the dip of the magnetic needle to be 89° 59′ .5, in latitude 70° 5′ .2 N. and longitude 96° 45′ .8 W., which is in King William Land, Canada. The result of Amundsen's observations has not yet been published by the Norwegian authorities.

For the south magnetic pole, from a consideration of all the results available, according to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the position latitude 72° .7 S. and longitude 156° E. has been tentatively adopted. These values are only roughly approximate, and for that reason are given only in degrees and tenths.

By reason of the annual variation of the magnetic needle, it is believed that the magnetic poles are not stationary, but have a slow motion around the geographical poles. The subject is shrouded in mystery and constitutes one of the many as yet unsolved problems in terrestrial physics.

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION.

(WASHINGTON—APPARENT NOON.)

Date—1917.	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
Jan. 1	18	46	47.50	−23	0	53.2
2		51	12.32	−22	55	43.3
3		55	36.77		50	6.1
4	19	0	0.82		44	1.6
5		4	24.45		37	30.1
6		8	47.62		30	31.9
7		13	10.33		23	7.0
8		17	32.53		15	15.7
9		21	54.20		6	58.1
10		26	15.34	−21	58	14.7
11		30	35.92		49	5.4
12		34	55.90		39	30.6
13		39	15.29		29	30.7
14		43	34.06		19	5.9
15		47	52.19		8	16.3
16		52	9.66	−20	57	2.4
17		56	26.45		45	24.4
18	20	0	42.55		33	22.7
19		4	57.95		20	57.6
20		9	12.62		8	9.3
21		13	26.55	−19	54	58.4
22		17	39.72		41	25.3
23		21	52.11		27	30.1
24		26	3.72		13	13.4
25		30	14.52	−18	58	35.6
26		34	24.50		43	36.9
27		38	33.67		28	18.0
28		42	42.00		12	39.2
29		46	49.50	−17	56	40.8
30		50	56.15		40	23.2
31		55	1.96		23	46.9
Feb. 1		59	6.93		6	52.3
2	21	3	11.07	−16	49	39.7
3		7	14.36		32	9.5
4		11	16.83		14	22.2
5		15	18.48	−15	56	18.2
6		19	19.30		37	57.8
7		23	19.32		19	21.4
8		27	18.54		0	29.4
9		31	16.97	−14	41	22.1
10		35	14.61		22	0.3
11		39	11.49		2	23.9
12		43	7.60	−13	42	33.6
13		47	2.98		22	29.6
14		50	57.62		2	12.4
15		54	51.54	−12	41	42.6
16		58	44.74		21	0.4
17	22	2	37.25		0	6.1
18		6	29.07	−11	39	0.4
19		10	20.21		17	43.7
20		14	10.69	−10	56	16.3
21		18	0.51		34	38.6
22		21	49.70		12	51.2
23		25	38.24	− 9	50	54.5
24		29	26.16		28	48.9
25		33	13.47		6	34.9
26		37	0.17	− 8	44	13.0
27		40	46.30		21	43.4
28		44	31.86	− 7	59	6.6
Mar. 1		48	16.89		36	23.0
2		52	1.38		13	32.9
3		55	45.36	− 6	50	36.7
4		59	28.86		27	35.0
5	23	3	11.87		4	28.0
6		6	54.46	− 5	41	16.0
7		10	36.62		17	59.4
8		14	18.38	− 4	54	38.6
9		17	59.76		31	14.0
10		21	40.79		7	46.0
11		25	21.48	− 3	44	14.8
12		29	1.85		20	40.8
13		32	41.96	− 2	57	4.5
14		36	21.79		33	26.1
15		40	1.38		9	45.9
16		43	40.75	− 1	46	4.5
17		47	19.93		22	22.2
18		50	58.94	− 0	58	39.2
19		54	37.77		34	56.0
20		58	16.48		11	13.0
21	0	1	55.07	+ 0	12	29.3
22		5	33.55		36	10.7
23		9	11.94		59	50.7
24		12	50.25	+ 1	23	29.0
25		16	28.51		47	5.1
26		20	6.72	+ 2	10	38.8

Date—1917.	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
Mar. 27	0	23	44.91	+ 2	34	9.5
28		27	23.10		57	37.0
29		31	1.29	+ 3	21	0.9
30		34	39.52		44	20.7
31		38	17.80	+ 4	7	36.4
April 1		41	56.15		30	47.4
2		45	34.60		53	53.4
3		49	13.16	+ 5	16	54.1
4		52	51.85		39	49.3
5		56	30.68	+ 6	2	38.4
6	1	0	9.70		25	24.3
7		3	48.91		47	57.6
8		7	28.35	+ 7	10	27.0
9		11	8.03		32	49.2
10		14	47.95		55	3.7
11		18	28.16	+ 8	17	10.5
12		22	8.69		39	9.0
13		25	49.52	+ 9	0	59.1
14		29	30.70		22	40.2
15		33	12.24		44	12.2
16		36	54.14	+10	5	34.6
17		40	36.43		26	47.1
18		44	19.13		47	49.4
19		48	2.23	+11	8	41.0
20		51	45.74		29	21.6
21		55	29.69		49	51.0
22		59	14.07	+12	10	8.7
23	2	2	58.91		30	14.3
24		6	44.20		50	7.6
25		10	29.95	+13	9	48.1
26		14	16.16		29	15.6
27		18	2.86		48	29.7
28		21	50.04	+14	7	30.2
29		25	37.73		26	16.5
30		29	25.92		44	48.6
May 1		33	14.62	+15	3	6.1
2		37	3.84		21	8.6
3		40	53.60		38	56.0
4		44	43.89		56	27.8
5		48	34.73	+16	13	43.7
6		52	26.13		30	43.6
7		56	18.10		47	27.0
8	3	0	10.63	+17	3	53.8
9		4	3.73		20	3.5
10		7	57.43		35	56.0
11		11	51.72		51	30.9
12		15	46.59	+18	6	48.0
13		19	42.07		21	46.9
14		23	38.14		36	27.3
15		27	34.80		50	49.1
16		31	32.07	+19	4	51.7
17		35	29.92		18	35.1
18		39	28.34		31	58.8
19		43	27.33		45	2.7
20		47	26.87		57	46.4
21		51	26.97	+20	10	9.7
22		55	27.61		22	12.3
23		59	28.76		33	55.8
24	4	3	30.43		45	14.2
25		7	32.60		56	13.2
26		11	35.25	+21	6	50.6
27		15	38.37		17	6.1
28		19	41.95		26	59.6
29		23	45.99		36	30.7
30		27	50.45		45	39.3
31		31	55.32		54	25.4
June 1		36	0.59	+22	2	48.6
2		40	6.25		10	48.8
3		44	12.29		18	25.8
4		48	18.69		25	39.4
5		52	25.43		32	29.5
6		56	32.51		38	56.0
7	5	0	39.90		44	58.8
8		4	47.62		50	37.7
9		8	55.61		55	52.6
10		13	3.87	+23	0	43.2
11		17	12.40		5	9.6
12		21	21.15		9	11.5
13		25	30.11		12	49.1
14		29	39.26		16	2.1
15		33	48.58		18	50.4
16		37	58.02		21	14.0
17		42	7.58		23	12.9
18		46	17.21		24	46.9
19		50	26.90		25	56.2

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date—1917.	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
June 20	5	54	36.63	+23	26	40.6
21		58	46.34		27	0.2
22	6	2	56.03		26	55.0
23		7	5.65		26	25.0
24		11	15.20		25	30.2
25		15	24.63		24	10.7
26		19	33.93		22	26.4
27		23	43.08		20	17.6
28		27	52.04		17	44.1
29		32	0.80		14	46.3
30		36	9.33		11	23.9
July 1		40	17.62		7	37.2
2		44	25.64		3	26.5
3		48	33.38	+22	58	51.5
4		52	40.80		53	52.5
5		56	47.93		48	29.6
6	7	0	54.71		42	42.9
7		5	1.15		36	32.7
8		9	7.24		29	58.7
9		13	12.96		23	1.5
10		17	18.28		15	41.0
11		21	23.21		7	57.3
12		25	27.70	+21	59	50.9
13		29	31.76		51	21.6
14		33	35.37		42	29.9
15		37	38.51		33	15.9
16		41	41.16		23	39.8
17		45	43.30		13	41.8
18		49	44.92		3	22.1
19		53	46.01	+20	52	41.2
20		57	46.53		41	39.1
21	8	1	46.51		30	16.1
22		5	45.92		18	32.5
23		9	44.73		6	28.4
24		13	42.96	+19	54	4.3
25		17	40.59		41	20.4
26		21	37.60		28	16.9
27		25	34.00		14	54.2
28		29	29.78		1	12.4
29		33	24.95	+18	47	11.9
30		37	19.48		32	53.0
31		41	13.40		18	15.9
Aug. 1		45	6.70		3	20.8
2		48	59.38	+17	48	8.1
3		52	51.46		32	38.0
4		56	42.93		16	50.8
5	9	0	33.80		0	46.9
6		4	24.10	+16	44	26.2
7		8	13.80		27	49.2
8		12	2.94		10	56.2
9		15	51.51	+15	53	47.5
10		19	39.53		36	23.4
11		23	26.98		18	44.2
12		27	13.89		0	50.2
13		31	0.24	+14	42	41.6
14		34	46.06		24	19.0
15		38	31.35		5	42.6
16		42	16.10	+13	46	52.6
17		46	0.34		27	49.5
18		49	44.07		8	33.7
19		53	27.29	+12	49	5.4
20		57	10.02		29	24.8
21	10	0	52.26		9	32.5
22		4	34.02	+11	49	28.8
23		8	15.32		29	13.8
24		11	56.17		8	48.1
25		15	36.58	+10	48	11.9
26		19	16.56		27	25.6
27		22	56.12		6	29.4
28		26	35.28	+ 9	45	23.7
29		30	14.06		24	8.7
30		33	52.49		2	44.9
31		37	30.57	+ 8	41	12.4
Sept. 1		41	8.33		19	31.6
2		44	45.79	+ 7	57	42.8
3		48	22.97		35	46.1
4		51	59.90		13	41.9
5		55	36.59	+ 6	51	30.6
6		59	13.07		29	12.5
7	11	2	49.37		6	47.8
8		6	25.47	+ 5	44	16.9
9		10	1.42		21	40.2
10		13	37.23	+ 4	58	58.0
11		17	12.94		36	10.4
12		20	48.53		13	18.0
13		24	24.02	+ 3	50	21.2
14		27	59.46		27	20.2

Date—1917.	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
Sept. 15	11	31	34.84	+ 3	4	15.5
16		35	10.17	+ 2	41	7.2
17		38	45.50		17	55.9
18		42	20.82	+ 1	54	41.8
19		45	56.15		31	25.3
20		49	31.52		8	6.8
21		53	6.93	+ 0	44	46.6
22		56	42.42		21	25.1
23	12	0	18.00	− 0	1	57.3
24		3	53.67		25	20.5
25		7	29.48		48	44.0
26		11	5.42	− 1	12	7.4
27		14	41.54		35	30.4
28		18	17.86		58	52.7
29		21	54.38	− 2	22	14.0
30		25	31.14		45	34.0
Oct. 1		29	8.16	− 3	8	52.5
2		32	45.49		32	9.0
3		36	23.12		55	23.1
4		40	1.10	− 4	18	34.6
5		43	39.43		41	43.2
6		47	18.16	− 5	4	48.3
7		50	57.28		27	49.9
8		54	36.84		50	47.4
9		58	16.83	− 6	13	40.4
10	13	1	57.30		36	28.5
11		5	38.24		59	11.5
12		9	19.68	− 7	21	49.0
13		13	1.63		44	20.3
14		16	44.12	− 8	6	45.2
15		20	27.16		29	3.5
16		24	10.75		51	14.5
17		27	54.92	− 9	13	17.9
18		31	39.69		35	13.4
19		35	25.05		57	0.5
20		39	11.03	−10	18	38.7
21		42	57.65		40	7.8
22		46	44.91	−11	1	27.3
23		50	32.89		22	36.7
24		54	21.39		43	35.8
25		58	10.66	−12	4	24.1
26	14	2	0.62		25	1.3
27		5	51.30		45	27.0
28		9	42.72	−13	5	40.7
29		13	34.88		25	42.1
30		17	27.81		45	30.9
31		21	21.52	−14	5	6.7
Nov. 1		25	16.03		24	28.9
2		29	11.35		43	37.4
3		33	7.48	−15	2	31.5
4		37	4.45		21	11.1
5		41	2.26		39	35.7
6		45	0.92		57	44.7
7		49	0.44	−16	15	37.9
8		53	0.81		33	14.8
9		57	2.06		50	34.9
10	15	1	4.16	−17	7	37.9
11		5	7.13		24	23.4
12		9	10.95		40	51.0
13		13	15.65		57	0.1
14		17	21.20	−18	12	50.4
15		21	27.60		28	21.6
16		25	34.85		43	33.3
17		29	42.91		58	24.9
18		33	51.83	−19	12	56.1
19		38	1.56		27	6.6
20		42	12.08		40	56.0
21		46	23.40		54	23.9
22		50	35.51	−20	7	29.9
23		54	48.39		20	13.7
24		59	2.03		32	35.1
25	16	3	16.42		44	33.5
26		7	31.56		56	8.6
27		11	47.42	−21	7	20.3
28		16	4.00		18	8.3
29		20	21.30		28	32.1
30		24	39.28		38	31.4
Dec. 1		28	57.95		48	6.0
2		33	17.27		57	15.5
3		37	37.23	−22	5	59.7
4		41	57.82		14	18.3
5		46	18.99		22	11.1
6		50	40.75		29	37.8
7		55	3.04		36	38.2
8		59	25.86		43	11.8
9	17	3	49.18		49	18.8
10		8	12.95		54	58.8

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date—1917.	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″	Date—1917.	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
Dec. 11....	17	12	37.16	—23	0	11.5	Dec. 22....	18	1	21.58	—23	26	57.9
12....		17	1.75		4	56.9	23....		5	48.14		26	35.1
13....		21	26.72		9	14.8	24....		10	14.67		25	44.1
14....		25	52.00		13	5.0	25....		14	41.12		24	24.8
15....		30	17.58		16	27.3	26....		19	7.49		22	37.4
16....		34	43.42		19	21.7	27....		23	33.73		20	21.8
17....		39	9.46		21	48.2	28....		27	59.82		17	38.0
18....		43	35.68		23	46.6	29....		32	25.72		14	26.2
19....		48	2.03		25	16.7	30....		36	51.41		10	46.4
20....		52	28.49		26	18.7	31....	18	41	16.86	—23	6	38.8
21....		56	55.03		26	52.4							

THE SUN'S SEMI-DIAMETER AND HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.

(WASHINGTON—APPARENT NOON.)

1917.	Sun's Semi-Diameter. ′	″	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax. ″	1917.	Sun's Semi-Diameter. ′	″	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax. ″	1917.	Sun's Semi-Diameter. ′	″	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax. ″
Jan. 1	16	17.87	8.95	May 11	15	51.68	8.71	Sept. 18	15	57.22	8.76
11		17.67	8.95	21		49.68	8.69	28		59.97	8.79
21		16.90	8.94	31		48.12	8.68	Oct. 8	16	2.70	8.81
31		15.74	8.93	June 10		46.90	8.67	18		5.43	8.84
Feb. 10		14.12	8.92	20		46.05	8.66	28		8.15	8.86
20		12.07	8.90	30		45.72	8.66	Nov. 7		10.59	8.88
Mar. 2		9.80	8.88	July 10		45.78	8.66	17		12.78	8.90
12		7.27	8.85	20		46.26	8.66	27		14.73	8.92
22		4.53	8.83	30		47.25	8.67	Dec. 7		16.18	8.93
April 1		1.81	8.80	Aug. 9		48.58	8.68	17		17.20	8.94
11	15	59.07	8.78	19		50.28	8.70	27		17.81	8.95
21		56.37	8.75	29		52.39	8.72	31	16	17.88	8.95
May 1		53.93	8.73	Sept. 8		54.69	8.74				

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

MEAN solar parallax, 8″.80. Nutation constant, 9″.21.
Aberration constant, 20″.47. Annual precession, 50″.2564+0″.000222 (t—1900).
Obliquity of the ecliptic, 23° 27′ 8″.26—0″.4684 (t—1900).
Annual diminution of obliquity, 0″.4684.
Moon's equatorial horizontal parallax, 57′ 2″.63.
Moon's mean distance from the earth (centre to centre), 238,862 miles.
Sun's mean distance from the earth (astronomical unit), 92,897,400 miles.
Velocity of light, 186,324 miles per second.
Light travels unit of distance—viz. 92,897,400 miles in 498.580 seconds.
Length of the Year—Tropical (equinox to equinox), 365.2421988 days.
Sidereal or absolute revolution, 365.2563604 days.
Anomalistic (from perihelion to perihelion), 365.2596413 days.
Length of Day—Sidereal, 23 hours 56 minutes 4.091 seconds (mean solar time). Mean solar, 24 hours 3 minutes 56.555 seconds (sidereal time).
Length of the Month—Synodical (from new moon to new moon), 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds. Tropical, 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 4.7 seconds. Sidereal (absolute revolution), 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 11.5 seconds. Anomalistic (from perigee to perigee), 27 days 13 hours 18 minutes 33.1 seconds.
Dimensions of the Earth—Equatorial radius, 3963.34 miles. Polar radius, 3949.99 miles. Eccentricity of the oblate spheroid, 0.0819981

EARTHQUAKE AREAS OF THE EARTH.

FROM Major de Montessus de Balore's catalogue of 130,000 shocks, indicating with some scientific accuracy how the symptoms of seismic activity are manifested over the earth's surface. The period of observation includes generally the last fifty years; but there is no reason to suppose that a longer time would materially affect the proportionate numbers.

Area.	Earthquakes.	Area.	Earthquakes.	Area.	Earthquakes.
Scandinavia.....	646	Greece.....	10,306	United States, Atlantic Coast.....	937
British Isles.....	1,139	Russia.....	258	Mexico.....	5,586
France.....	2,793	Asia Minor.....	4,451	Central America.....	2,739
Spain and Portugal.....	2,656	India.....	813	West Indies.....	2,561
Switzerland	3,895	Japan.....	27,562	South America.....	8,081
Italy.....	27,672	Africa.....	179	Java.....	2,155
Holland and North Germany.....	2,326	Atlantic Islands.....	1,704	Australia and Tasmania.	83
Sicily.....	4,331	United States, Pacific Coast.....	4,467	New Zealand.....	1,926

The most shaken countries of the world are Italy, Japan, Greece, South America (the Pacific Coast), Java, Sicily, and Asia Minor. The lands most free from these convulsions are Africa, Australia, Russia, Siberia, Scandinavia, and Canada. As a rule, where earthquakes are most frequent they are most severe. But to this general statement there are exceptions—Indian shocks, though less numerous, being often very disastrous. Loss of life in many cases depends, however, on density of population rather than on the intensity of the earth movement. Numerically, also, France has registered more seismic tremors than Spain and Portugal, but France in historic times has experienced no earthquake disaster approaching the havoc wrought by the one calamity at Lisbon.

HUMIDITY.

MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY, IN PERCENTAGES.

From a table prepared by the United States Weather Bureau, showing the monthly and annual values of relative humidity at regular Weather Bureau stations in the United States, based upon observations made at 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. respectively, 75th meridian time and covering a period of about 14 years of record.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Abilene, Tex.	69	68	59	60	66	63	59	61	66	64	66	67	64
Albany, N. Y.	80	79	77	69	71	72	72	76	77	79	81	81	76
Atlanta, Ga.	76	73	70	64	64	71	76	78	74	70	73	76	72
Atlantic City, N. J.	81	79	80	79	83	83	84	84	82	80	80	80	81
Baker, Ore.	75	72	66	57	58	55	44	45	52	60	70	75	61
Baltimore, Md.	72	70	67	62	67	69	70	71	74	71	72	71	70
Bismarck, N. Dak.	74	74	73	67	64	69	65	64	65	72	76	74	70
Block Island, R. I.	76	76	79	81	86	87	87	87	83	80	78	75	81
Boston, Mass.	72	71	68	66	71	72	71	75	77	75	75	71	72
Buffalo, N. Y.	78	78	75	69	71	72	71	71	73	72	74	76	73
Carson City, Nev.	64	58	51	43	45	40	36	38	44	53	58	68	50
Charleston, S. C.	77	77	77	74	75	79	80	81	81	78	78	78	78
Charlotte, N. C.	72	70	69	62	66	72	75	78	76	71	71	72	71
Chattanooga, Tenn.	76	72	69	64	69	74	75	77	76	74	72	75	73
Cheyenne, Wyo.	52	59	56	55	58	58	51	52	46	50	54	52	54
Chicago, Ill.	82	81	77	72	71	73	70	71	70	72	77	80	75
Cincinnati, Ohio	77	74	70	62	64	65	65	67	68	69	73	75	69
Cleveland, Ohio	78	77	75	70	71	71	68	70	73	72	75	75	73
Denver, Col.	53	55	51	48	52	46	49	44	44	46	47	50	49
Des Moines, Iowa	78	76	72	66	66	70	67	70	71	69	72	78	71
Detroit, Mich.	83	81	76	70	70	70	67	70	73	75	79	81	74
Dodge City, Kan.	72	72	64	61	64	63	62	62	63	64	66	69	67
Duluth, Minn.	80	78	75	73	69	72	71	74	74	76	79	80	75
Eastport, Me.	73	73	74	73	79	82	83	84	82	79	77	74	78
El Paso, Tex.	47	40	30	24	23	28	45	46	47	45	44	45	39
Fort Smith, Ark.	73	71	67	66	72	73	71	72	73	71	71	70	71
Galveston, Tex.	84	85	84	84	79	80	77	78	77	76	80	83	80
Grand Haven, Mich.	87	87	81	71	72	73	70	74	76	77	80	84	78
Hannibal, Mo.	75	77	68	66	70	69	69	69	72	66	72	77	71
Hatteras, N. C.	84	84	82	81	83	84	84	84	81	81	82	84	83
Helena, Mont.	68	66	63	52	54	52	44	42	50	56	62	66	56
Huron, S. Dak.	80	79	74	65	62	67	65	66	64	69	73	77	70
Indianapolis, Ind.	78	76	71	64	66	66	63	65	67	68	72	75	69
Jacksonville, Fla.	80	79	76	73	74	79	80	81	83	81	82	82	79
Kansas City, Mo.	75	76	72	67	68	70	68	70	69	66	69	75	70
Key West, Fla.	81	79	76	73	74	76	74	75	78	78	79	80	77
Knoxville, Tenn.	76	72	70	64	70	74	77	79	77	75	74	77	74
Lexington, Ky.	76	73	70	64	67	70	71	72	69	66	72	73	70
Little Rock, Ark.	77	72	70	67	71	74	74	75	75	72	72	74	73
Los Angeles, Cal.	67	69	72	73	76	75	76	76	73	75	66	63	72
Louisville, Ky.	72	71	68	62	65	66	65	67	67	67	70	71	68
Marquette, Mich.	84	84	80	76	73	73	72	77	78	80	82	84	79
Memphis, Tenn.	74	72	70	66	68	73	74	75	73	70	72	74	72
Milwaukee, Wis.	78	78	78	73	71	73	71	73	74	76	77	77	75
Mobile, Ala.	83	83	81	78	79	79	82	84	81	78	82	84	81
Montgomery, Ala.	75	74	71	66	65	70	76	79	74	71	73	76	72
Nashville, Tenn.	75	73	68	64	66	69	70	72	72	69	72	75	71
New Haven, Ct.	75	73	72	71	76	77	78	79	81	78	77	75	76
New Orleans, La.	79	80	77	75	73	77	78	79	77	74	79	79	77
New York, N. Y.	75	74	71	68	72	72	74	75	76	74	75	74	73
Northfield, Vt.	79	76	76	70	72	75	77	83	84	82	80	79	78
Oklahoma, Okla.	74	72	68	65	72	72	69	67	68	66	70	74	70
Omaha, Neb.	76	75	72	64	64	67	66	69	67	65	70	76	69
Oswego, N. Y.	83	82	77	71	73	73	73	74	74	74	77	80	76
Parkersburg, W. Va.	81	80	78	69	70	73	72	76	77	76	78	79	76
Philadelphia, Pa.	73	72	68	63	68	68	70	72	74	72	72	71	70
Pierre, S. Dak.	74	73	71	62	58	60	56	57	57	63	70	75	65
Pittsburgh, Pa.	79	77	75	68	69	70	68	69	71	69	75	76	72
Portland, Me.	75	74	72	69	76	76	76	80	81	79	77	75	75
Portland, Ore.	85	81	74	70	69	69	64	67	72	80	85	87	76
Raleigh, N. C.	73	73	71	67	71	73	77	80	78	75	75	73	74
Rapid City, S. Dak.	68	71	68	58	56	57	51	51	51	56	64	66	60
Richmond, Va.	82	78	81	75	77	76	79	84	82	86	82	81	80
Rochester, N. Y.	79	79	76	67	69	67	67	71	75	76	77	78	73
St. Louis, Mo.	74	74	71	65	68	68	66	68	69	66	70	74	70
St. Paul, Minn.	80	80	75	66	63	68	66	70	70	71	75	80	72
Salt Lake City, Utah	74	70	59	49	47	38	35	36	39	52	62	72	53
San Diego, Cal.	71	72	74	74	77	78	80	80	78	77	70	68	75
San Francisco, Cal.	80	78	78	78	79	80	84	86	81	79	77	80	80
Sante Fé, N. M.	55	55	43	35	36	31	47	47	46	47	48	55	45
Savannah, Ga.	77	77	75	73	74	79	81	84	84	80	79	79	78
Shreveport, La.	75	71	68	69	73	76	75	76	74	72	74	73	73
Spokane, Wash.	84	77	68	58	56	52	44	44	54	66	80	84	64
Springfield, Ill.	77	76	73	66	69	70	67	69	71	69	74	76	71
Springfield, Mo.	77	76	71	66	71	75	73	73	72	70	72	76	73
Tampa, Fla.	81	81	79	74	75	81	82	83	85	81	81	83	80
Toledo, Ohio	82	80	76	69	69	70	67	70	72	73	78	80	74
Vicksburg, Miss.	74	72	67	69	71	76	79	81	76	71	72	72	74
Walla Walla, Wash.	86	79	71	61	58	53	42	43	56	68	76	85	65
Washington, D. C.	73	71	68	63	71	73	74	77	78	76	72	72	72
Williston, N. Dak.	80	80	77	63	58	64	59	57	61	70	77	79	69
Wilmington, N. C.	78	79	78	76	79	81	83	84	83	81	79	79	80
Yuma, Ariz.	45	42	41	35	36	35	43	47	44	44	42	45	42

THE GEOLOGICAL STRATA.

THE strata composing the earth's crust is divided by most geologists into two great classes: 1. Those generally attributed to the agency of water. 2. To the action of fire; which may be subdivided as follows: (*a*) Aqueous formations, stratified, rarely crystalline (sedimentary or fossiliferous rocks; metamorphic or unfossiliferous). (*b*) Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline (volcanic, as basalt; plutonic, as granite).

The geological record is classified into five main divisions or periods: 1. The Archæan, lifeless and dawn of life. 2. The Palæozoic (ancient life). 3. The Mesozoic (middle life). 4. The Cenozoic (recent life). 5. Quaternary, the age in which man's first appearance is indicated.

Periods.		Eras.		Series.	Subdivisions.
Quaternary Period.	Age of Primeval Man.	Quaternary or Post Tertiary.		3. Recent. 2. Champlain. 1. Glacial.	Pleistocene.
Cenozoic Period.	Age of Mammals.	Tertiary Era.		4. Pliocene.	English Crag.
				3. Miocene.	Upper Molasse.
				2. Oligocene.	Rupelian and Tongrian of Belgium.
				1. Eocene.	
Mesozoic Period.	Age of Reptiles.	Cretaceous Era.		4. Laramie.	Upper Chalk.
				3. Colorado.	Lower Chalk. Chalk Marl.
				2. Dakota.	Gault.
				1. Lower.	Neocomian. Lower Greensand.
		Jura-Trias.	Jurassic	3. Purbeck.	Wealden. Purbeck, Portland, Kimmeridge.
				2. Oölite.	Oxford Oölites. Lower or Bath Oölite.
				1. Lias.	1. Lower Lias. 2. Marlstone. 3. Upper Lias.
			7. Triassic.	4. Rhætic.	Kössen beds, Dachstein beds; Alpine Keuper.
				3. Upper.	[Trias, in part.
				2. Middle.	Muschelkalk Bunter-Sandstein.
				1. Lower.	
Palæozoic Period.	Age of Coal Plants.	Carboniferous Era.		3. Permian.	2. Magnesian Limestone.
				2. Carboniferous.	1. Lower Red Sandstone, or Rothli-
					3. Upper Coal-Measures. [gendes.
					2. Lower Coal-Measures.
				1. Subcarboniferous.	1. Millstone Grit. Lower Carboniferous. Mountain Limestone.
	Age of Fishes.	Devonian Era.		5. Catskill and Chemung.	Catskill Red Sandstone. } Old Red Sandstone.
				4. Portage.	Chemung.
				3. Hamilton.	Portage. Genesee Slate.
				2. Coniferous.	Hamilton beds. Marcellus Shale.
				1. Oriskany.	Upper Helderberg, Schoharie, Grit. Oriskany Sandstone.
	Age of Invertebrates.	Upper Silurian.		3. Lower Helderberg.	Lower Helderberg.
				2. Onondaga.	Onondaga Salt Group. Salina beds. Water Lime.
				1. Niagara.	3. Niagara Group. Wenlock Group.
					2. Clinton Group. } Upper Llandovery.
					1. Medina Sandstone.
		Lower Silurian.		3. Trenton.	3. Hudson River beds. Cincinnati Group. Lower Llandovery.
					2. Utica Shales.
					1. Trenton Limestone. Caradoc and Bala Limestone.
				2. Chazy.	Black River Limestone. Chazy Limestone.
				1. Calciferous.	{ Calciferous Sandrock. Magnesian stone.
		Cambrian.			Lower, Middle, and Upper Cambrian.
Archæan Period.				Eozoic (dawn of life). Azoic (lifeless).	1. Laurentian. Huronian.

MAGNETIC DECLINATIONS.

OR VARIATION OF COMPASS FOR JANUARY, 1917—WITH THE ANNUAL CHANGE BETWEEN 1910 AND 1915 FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes that the declination is increasing, and a minus (—) sign the reverse.

(Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC in the Office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

State or Territory.	Station.	Approximate Latitude.		Approximate Longitude.		Variation January, 1917		Annual Change.
		°	′	°	′	°	′	′
Ala....	Montgomery...	32	22	86	18	2	51 E	+1
	Mobile.....	30	42	88	03	4	51 E	+1
	Huntsville.....	34	44	86	35	3	59 E	0
Alaska.	Sitka.....	57	03	135	20	30	25 E	+1
	Kodiak.....	57	48	152	24	23	58 E	—2
	St. Michael....	63	29	162	01	21	08 E	—4
	Dutch Harbor..	53	53	166	32	16	36 E	—4
	Kiska.....	51	59	182	28	7	07 E	—5
Ariz....	Prescott.....	34	34	112	30	14	49 E	+3
	Yuma.....	32	44	114	37	14	55 E	+4
	Nogales.....	31	20	110	56	13	39 E	+4
Ark....	Little Rock....	34	44	92	16	7	02 E	+2
Cal....	Sacramento....	38	34	121	30	17	27 E	+3
	San Francisco..	37	48	122	25	18	12 E	+3
	Los Angeles....	34	04	118	15	15	58 E	+3
	San Diego.....	32	43	117	12	15	30 E	+3
Col....	Denver.....	39	45	105	00	14	48 E	+3
Conn..	Hartford.....	41	46	72	40	11	50W	+6
	New Haven....	41	18	72	55	11	19W	+6
Del....	Dover.....	39	09	75	31	7	47W	+5
Dist. of Col..	Washington....	38	53	77	00	5	55W	+4
Florida.	Tallahassee....	30	26	84	17	2	20 E	0
	Jacksonville...	30	20	81	39	0	57 E	—1
	Key West.....	24	33	81	48	2	30 E	0
Georgia	Atlanta.....	33	44	84	22	1	35 E	—1
	Savannah.....	32	05	81	05	0	18 E	—2
Idaho..	Boisé.....	43	37	116	12	19	51 E	+3
Illinois.	Springfield....	39	50	89	39	4	13 E	0
	Chicago.....	41	54	87	37	3	34 E	—1
Indiana	Indianapolis...	39	47	86	08	0	58 E	—1
	Fort Wayne...	41	03	85	03	0	15W	+2
Iowa...	Des Moines....	41	36	93	36	8	04 E	+1
	Keokuk.....	40	23	91	23	6	04 E	0
Kansas.	Topeka.....	39	02	95	43	9	34 E	+2
	Ness City.....	38	28	99	54	11	43 E	+2
Ky.....	Lexington.....	38	04	84	30	0	10 E	—1
	Paducah.....	37	05	88	37	4	24 E	0
	Louisville.....	38	15	85	46	1	02 E	—1
La.....	Baton Rouge...	30	27	91	11	6	16 E	+2
	New Orleans...	30	00	90	05	5	47 E	+2
	Shreveport....	32	30	93	45	7	32 E	+2
Maine..	Bangor.....	44	48	68	48	18	31W	+6
	Portland.....	43	39	70	17	16	01W	+6
	Eastport.....	44	54	66	59	20	43W	+6
Md....	Annapolis.....	38	59	76	29	6	35W	+4
	Baltimore.....	39	16	76	35	6	47W	+4
Mass...	Boston.....	42	22	71	04	14	02W	+6
	Pittsfield.....	42	27	73	17	12	27W	+6
Mich...	Lansing.....	42	44	84	32	0	45W	+2
	Detroit.....	42	21	83	03	1	58W	+3
	Marquette.....	46	33	87	22	1	49 E	—2
Minn..	St. Paul.....	44	58	93	05	8	42 E	0
	Duluth.....	46	46	92	04	8	34 E	—1
Miss...	Jackson.....	32	19	90	12	6	21 E	+2
	Oxford.....	34	22	89	33	5	43 E	+1
Mo.....	Jefferson City..	38	35	92	09	7	47 E	+1
	St. Louis.....	38	38	90	16	5	07 E	0
	Kansas City...	39	07	94	38	9	24 E	+2
Mon...	Helena.....	46	37	112	02	20	18 E	+3
Neb....	Lincoln.....	40	49	96	42	10	02 E	+2
	Omaha.....	41	16	95	58	9	52 E	+2
Nevada.	Carson City...	39	10	119	46	17	47 E	+3
	Eureka.....	39	31	115	58	17	47 E	+3
N. H...	Concord.....	43	12	71	29	14	17W	+6
N. J...	Trenton.....	40	13	74	44	9	09W	+5
N. Mex.	Santa Fé.....	35	41	105	57	13	31 E	+3
N. Y...	Albany.....	42	40	73	45	12	15W	+6
	New York.....	40	43	74	00	10	05W	+5
	Ithaca.....	42	27	76	29	8	22W	+5
	Buffalo.....	42	55	78	54	7	08W	+4
N. C...	Raleigh.....	35	47	78	38	2	59W	+3
	Wilmington....	34	13	77	56	2	46W	+3
N. Dak.	Bismarck.....	46	48	100	47	15	13 E	+2
	Pembina.....	48	58	97	14	11	19 E	+1
Ohio...	Columbus.....	40	00	83	00	1	29W	+3
	Cleveland.....	41	30	81	42	4	02W	+3
	Cincinnati.....	39	08	84	25	0	59 E	—2
Okla...	Atoka.....	34	24	96	09	8	50 E	+2
	Guthrie.....	35	53	97	25	10	03 E	+3
Oregon.	Portland.....	45	31	122	41	23	33 E	+3
Pa.....	Harrisburg....	40	16	76	53	7	33W	+5
	Philadelphia...	39	58	75	10	8	42W	+5
	Allegheny.....	40	29	80	01	4	45W	+4
R. I....	Providence....	41	50	71	24	13	18W	+6
S. C...	Columbia.....	34	00	81	02	0	25W	+2
	Charleston.....	32	47	79	56	1	15W	+2
S. Dak.	Pierre.....	44	22	100	22	13	09 E	+2
	Yankton.....	42	53	97	25	11	20 E	+2
Tenn...	Nashville.....	36	09	86	48	3	35 E	0
	Knoxville.....	35	58	83	55	0	27W	+1
	Memphis.....	35	08	90	03	5	36 E	+1
Tex....	Austin.....	30	17	97	44	8	58 E	+3
	San Antonio...	29	27	98	28	9	34 E	+3
	Houston.....	29	47	95	20	8	27 E	+3
	Galveston.....	29	18	94	47	8	06 E	+3
	El Paso.....	31	46	106	29	12	49 E	+4
Utah...	Salt Lake.....	40	46	111	54	17	24 E	+3
	Ogden.....	41	13	112	00	18	13 E	+3
Vt.....	Montpelier.....	44	15	72	32	15	22W	+6
	Burlington.....	44	28	73	12	13	54W	+6
Va.....	Richmond.....	37	32	77	26	4	52W	+4
	Norfolk.....	36	52	76	17	5	26W	+4
	Lynchburg.....	37	25	79	09	3	31W	+3
Wash..	Olympia.....	47	02	122	54	23	32 E	+3
	Walla Walla...	46	04	118	21	22	05 E	+3
W. Va..	Charleston.....	38	21	81	38	2	42W	+3
	Wheeling.....	40	03	80	44	2	05W	+3
Wis....	Madison.....	43	04	89	25	4	35 E	—1
	Milwaukee....	43	04	87	53	3	02 E	—1
	La Crosse.....	43	50	91	14	5	24 E	0
Wyo...	Cheyenne.....	41	08	104	49	15	22 E	+3

EXTREME VALUES.

Maine..	N. E. Corner...	.....	.....	22	10W	+6	Alaska.	N. E. Corner...	.....	.....	40	30 E	—1

DEPENDENCIES.

Cuba...	Havana.....	23	08	82	22	3	04 E	0	Haw'n Islands.	Honolulu.....	21	18	157	52	10 55 E	+2
	Santiago.....	20	00	75	50	0	53 E	—3		Hilo.....	19	44	155	05	9 13 E	+2
Porto Rico.	San Juan.....	18	29	66	07	3	04W	+8	Philippines.	Manila.....	14	35	120	58	0 53 E	0
	Ponce.....	17	59	66	40	2	47W	+8								

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE.

(LONGITUDE RECKONED FROM GREENWICH.)

Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC.

	° ′ ″		H. M. S.	
Acapulco, Mex.	16 50 56	N.	6 39 41. 8	W.
Adelaide, S. Australia*	34 55 38	S.	9 14 20. 3	E.
Aden, Arabia	12 46 40	N.	2 59 55. 8	E.
Albany, N. Y.*	42 39 13	N.	4 55 6. 8	W.
Algiers*	36 47 50	N.	0 12 11. 4	E.
Allegheny, Pa.*	40 27 42	N.	5 20 2. 9	W.
Alexandria, Egypt	31 11 43	N.	1 59 26. 7	E.
Amherst, Mass.*	42 22 17	N.	4 50 4. 7	W.
Ann Arbor, Mich.*	42 16 48	N.	5 34 55. 2	W.
Annapolis, Md.*	38 58 54	N.	5 5 56. 5	W.
Antipodes Island	49 42 0	S.	11 54 52. 3	E
Apia, Samoa	13 48 56	S.	11 26 59. 7	E.
Archangel, Russia	64 32 6	N.	2 42 14. 0	E.
Armagh, Ireland*	54 21 13	N.	0 26 35. 4	W.
Aspinwall, S. A., Lt.	9 22 9	N.	5 19 39. 0	W.
Astoria, Ore.	46 11 19	N.	8 15 18. 8	W.
Atheus, Greece*	37 58 21	N.	1 34 54. 9	E.
Attu Island, Alaska	52 56 1	N.	11 32 49. 6	E.
Bahia, Brazil	13 0 37	S.	2 34 8. 4	W.
Baltimore, Md.	39 17 48	N.	5 6 26. 0	W.
Batavia, Java	6 7 40	S.	7 7 13. 7	E.
Belize, Honduras	17 29 20	N.	5 52 46. 7	W.
Belle Isle, Lt.	51 53 0	N.	3 41 29 5	W.
Berlin, Prussia*	52 30 17	N.	0 53 34. 9	E.
Bermuda, Dock Yard	32 19 24	N.	4 19 18. 3	W.
Bombay*	18 53 45	N.	4 51 15. 7	E.
Bonn, Germany*	50 43 45	N.	0 28 23. 3	E.
Bordeaux, France*	44 50 17	N.	0 2 5. 4	W.
Boston State House	42 21 28	N.	4 44 15. 3	W.
Bridgetown, Barbadoes	13 5 42	N.	3 58 29. 3	W.
Brussels, Belgium*	50 51 10	N.	0 17 28. 6	E.
Buenos Ayres	34 36 30	S.	3 53 28. 9	W.
Calcutta	22 33 25	N.	5 53 20. 7	E.
Callao, Peru, Lt.	12 4 3	S.	5 9 3. 0	W.
Cambridge, Eng.*	52 12 52	N.	0 0 22 7	E.
Cambridge, Mass.*	42 22 48	N.	4 44 31 0	W.
Canton, China	23 6 35	N.	7 33 46. 3	E.
Cape Cod, Mass., Lt.	42 2 21	N.	4 40 14. 6	W.
C. Hatteras, N. C., Lt.	35 15 14	N.	5 2 5. 0	W.
Cape Henry, Va., Lt.	36 55 29	N.	5 4 2. 0	W.
Cape Horn	55 58 41	S.	4 29 5. 0	W.
Cape May, N. J., Lt.	38 55 56	N.	4 59 50. 7	W.
Cape Good Hope, Lt.	34 21 12	S.	1 13 58. 0	E.
Cape Prince of Wales	65 33 30	N.	11 11 56. 8	W.
Charleston, S. C., Lt.	32 41 44	N.	5 19 32. 0	W.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	46 13 55	N.	4 12 27. 5	W.
Cherbourg, France	49 38 54	N.	0 6 32. 5	W.
Chicago, Ill.*	41 50 1	N.	5 50 26. 7	W.
Christiania, Nor.*	59 54 44	N.	0 42 53. 8	E.
Cincinnati, O.*	39 8 19	N.	5 37 41. 3	W.
Clinton, N. Y.*	43 3 17	N.	5 1 37. 4	W.
Colombo, Ceylon	6 55 40	N.	5 19 21. 9	E.
Constantinople	41 0 30	N.	1 56 3. 7	E.
Copenhagen*	55 41 13	N.	0 50 18. 8	E.
Demerara (Geo' town Lt)	6 49 20	N.	3 52 46. 0	W.
Denver, Col.*	39 40 36	N.	6 59 47. 6	W.
Dublin, Ireland*	53 23 13	N.	0 25 21. 1	W.
Edinburgh*	55 57 23	N.	0 12 43. 1	W.
Esquimault, B. C., Lt.	48 25 40	N.	8 13 47. 1	W.
Father Point, Que., Lt.	48 31 25	N.	4 33 49. 2	W.
Fayal, Azores	38 32 9	N.	1 54 16. 0	W.
Fernandina, Fla.	30 40 18	N.	5 25 51. 1	W
Florence, Italy*	43 46 4	N.	0 45 1. 5	E.
Funchal, Madeira	32 38 4	N.	1 7 35. 6	W.
Galveston, Tex.	29 18 17	N.	6 19 9. 7	W.
Geneva, Switzerland*	46 11 59	N.	0 24 36. 8	E.
Glasgow, Scotland*	55 52 43	N.	0 17 10. 6	W.
Gibraltar	36 6 30	N.	0 21 23. 3	W.
Greenwich, Eng.*	51 28 38	N.	0 0 0. 0	—
Halifax, N. S.	44 39 38	N.	4 14 21. 1	W.
Hamburg, Ger.*	53 33 7	N.	0 39 53. 8	E.
Hanover, N. H.*	43 42 15	N.	4 49 7. 9	W.
Havana, Cuba	23 9 21	N.	5 29 26. 0	W.
Hobart Town, Tas.	42 53 25	S.	9 49 20. 5	E.
Hongkong, China*	22 18 12	N.	7 36 41. 9	E.
Honolulu (Reef Lt.)	21 17 55	N.	10 31 28. 0	W.
Key West, Fla., Lt.	24 32 58	N.	5 27 12. 3	W.
Kingston, Jamaica	17 57 41	N.	5 7 10. 7	W.
Lisbon, Portugal*	38 42 31	N.	0 36 44. 7	W.
Liverpool*	53 24 5	N.	0 12 17. 3	W.
Madison, Wis.*	43 4 37	N.	5 57 37. 8	W.
Madras, India*	13 4 8	N.	5 20 59. 4	E.
Madrid, Spain*	40 24 30	N.	0 14 45. 4	W.
Manila, Lt	14 35 25	N.	8 3 50. 0	E.
Marseilles*	43 18 18	N.	0 21 34. 6	E.
Melbourne, Vic.*	37 49 53	S.	9 39 54. 1	E.
Mexico (city)*	19 26 2	N.	6 36 26. 7	W.
Monrovia, Liberia	6 19 5	N.	0 43 15. 7	W.
Montreal, Que.*	45 30 17	N.	4 54 18. 7	W.
Moscow*	55 45 20	N.	2 30 17. 2	E.
Mount Hamilton, Cal.*	37 20 24	N.	8 6 34. 1	W.
Munich*	48 8 45	N.	0 46 26. 1	E.
Nain, Labrador	56 32 51	N.	4 6 42. 7	W.
Naples*	40 51 46	N.	0 57 1. 8	E
Nashville, Tenn.*	36 8 54	N.	5 47 12. 0	W.
Nassau, Bahamas	25 5 37	N.	5 9 27. 8	W.
Natal, S. Africa*	29 50 47	S.	2 4 1. 2	E.
New Haven, Ct.*	41 18 36	N.	4 51 42. 1	W.
New Orleans (Mint)	29 57 46	N.	6 0 13 9	W.
New York (Col. Univ.)*	40 45 23	N.	4 55 53. 6	W.
Nice, France*	43 43 17	N.	0 29 12. 2	E.
Norfolk, Va. (Navy Yd)	36 49 33	N.	5 5 11. 0	W.
North Cape	71 11 0	N.	1 42 40. 0	E.
Northfield, Minn.*	44 27 42	N.	6 12 35. 8	W.
Odessa, Russia*	46 28 37	N.	2 3 2. 2	E.
Ogden, Utah*	41 13 8	N.	7 27 59. 6	W.
Oxford, Eng. (Univ.)*	51 45 34	N.	0 5 0. 4	W.
Panama	8 57 6	N.	5 18 8. 8	W.
Para, Brazil	1 26 59	S.	3 14 0. 0	W.
Paris, France*	48 50 12	N.	0 9 20. 9	E.
Pensacola, Fla., Lt	30 20 47	N.	5 49 14. 1	W.
Pernambuco, Brazil, Lt.	8 3 22	S.	2 19 27. 8	W.
Petrograd*	59 56 30	N.	2 1 13. 5	E.
Port au Prince, Hayti	18 33 54	N.	4 49 28. 0	W.
Philadelphia, Pa.*	39 57 7	N.	5 0 38. 5	W.
Point Barrow†	71 27 0	N.	10 25 0. 0	W.
Portland, Me.	43 39 28	N.	4 41 1. 2	W.
Port Louis, Mauritius	20 8 46	S.	3 49 57. 7	E.
Port Said, Egypt, Lt.	31 15 45	N.	2 9 15. 5	E.
Port Spain, Trinidad	10 38 39	N.	4 6 2. 5	W.
P. Stanley, Falkland Is.	51 41 10	S.	3 51 26. 0	W.
Prague, Bohemia*	50 5 19	N.	0 57 40. 3	E.
Princeton, N. J.*	40 20 58	N.	4 58 37. 5	W.
Providence, R. I.*	41 49 46	N.	4 45 37. 5	W.
Quebec, Que.*	46 47 59	N.	4 44 52. 6	W.
Richmond, Va.	37 32 16	N.	5 9 44. 0	W.
Rio de Janeiro*	22 54 24	S.	2 52 41. 4	W.
Rochester, N. Y.*	43 9 17	N.	5 10 21. 8	W.
Rome, Italy*	41 53 54	N.	0 49 55. 6	E.
Saigon, Cochin-China*	10 46 47	N.	7 6 48. 7	E.
San Diego, Cal.	32 43 6	N.	7 48 38. 7	W.
Sandy Hook, N. J., Lt.	40 27 40	N.	4 56 0. 6	W.
San Francisco, Cal.*	37 47 28	N.	8 9 42. 8	W.
San Juan de Porto Rico	18 28 56	N.	4 24 29. 8	W.
Santiago de Cuba	20 0 16	N.	5 3 22. 0	W.
Savannah, Ga.	32 4 52	N.	5 24 21. 7	W.
Seattle, Wash.	47 35 54	N.	8 9 19. 9	W.
Shanghai, China	31 14 42	N.	8 5 55. 7	E.
Singapore	1 17 11	N.	6 55 25. 0	E.
St. Helena Island	15 55	S.	0 22 52. 0	W.
St. John's, Newfo' land.	47 34 2	N.	3 30 43. 6	W.
St. Louis, Mo.*	38 38 4	N.	6 0 49. 1	W.
Stockholm*	59 20 33	N.	1 12 14. 0	E.
Suakim, E. Africa, Lt.	19 7 0	N.	2 29 16. 6	E.
Sydney, N. S. W.*	33 51 41	S.	10 4 49. 5	E.
Tokio, Japan*	35 39 17	N.	9 18 58. 0	E.
Tunis (Goletta Lt.)	36 48 36	N.	0 41 14. 5	E.
Utrecht, Netherlands*	52 5 10	N.	0 20 31. 7	E.
Valparaiso, Chile	33 1 53	S.	4 46 34. 8	W.
Venice, Italy*	45 26 10	N.	0 49 22. 1	E.
Vera Cruz, Mex., Lt.	19 12 29	N.	6 24 31. 8	W.
Victoria, B. C., Lt.	48 25 26	N.	8 13 33. 8	W.
Vienna, Austria*	48 13 55	N.	1 5 21. 5	E.
Warsaw, Poland*	52 13 6	N.	1 24 7. 4	E.
Washington, D. C.*	38 55 15	N.	5 8 15. 7	W.
Wellington, N. Z.*	41 18 1	S.	11 39 6. 5	E.
West Point, N. Y.*	41 23 22	N.	4 55 50. 6	W.
Williamstown, Mass.*	42 42 30	N.	4 52 50. 4	W.
Yokohama, Japan	35 26 24	N.	9 18 36. 9	E.
Zanzibar (E. Consulate)	6 9 43	S.	2 36 44. 7	E.

* Observatories. Lt. denotes a lighthouse. † Highest latitude in U. S. territory.

THERMOMETERS.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Reaumur, 80°.	Centigrade, 100°.	Fahrenheit, 212°.	
76	95	203	WATER BOILS AT SEA-LEVEL.
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63.1	78.9	174	
60	75	167	Alcohol Boils.
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42.2	52.8	127	Tallow Melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33.8	42.2	108	
32	40	104	
29.3	36.7	98	Blood Heat.
28	35	95	
25.8	32.2	90	
24	30	86	
21.3	26.7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12.4	15.3	60	Temperate.
10.2	12.8	55	
8	10	50	
5.8	7.2	45	
4	5	41	
1.3	1.7	35	
0	0	32	WATER FREEZES.
− 0.9	− 1.1	30	
− 4	− 5	23	
− 5.3	− 6.7	20	
− 8	−10	14	
− 9.8	−12.2	10	
−12	−15	5	
−14.2	−17.8	0	ZERO Fahr.
−16	−20	− 4	
−20	−25	−13	
−24	−30	−22	
−28	−35	−31	
−32	−40	−40	

RULES FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER.

ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ANEROID BAROMETERS.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A RAPID rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER.

With dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry, or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail, or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

The above printed rules are in use by the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club of New York.

DURATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEATHER IN THE SEVERAL STORMS—VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

CRITICAL WINDS.	Clear Hours.	Cloudy Hours.	Rain Hours.	Clearing Hours.
South to Southwest	9	8	8.3	14
South to Southeast	14	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast	20	17.6	31	20.6

WEATHER WISDOM.

SUNSET COLORS.—A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain.

HALO (SUN DOGS).—By halo we mean the large circles, or parts of circles, about the sun or moon. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm.

CORONA.—By this term we mean the small colored circles frequently seen around the sun or moon. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather.

RAINBOWS.—A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather.

SKY COLOR.—A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather; a growing whiteness, an approaching storm.

FOGS.—Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon.

VISIBILITY.—Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain.

FROST.—The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

OBJECTS VISIBLE AT SEA-LEVEL IN CLEAR WEATHER.

The following table shows the distance at sea-level at which objects are visible at certain elevations.

ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.	ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.	ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.
1	1.31	30	7.25	90	12.25
5	2.96	35	7.83	100	13.23
6	3.24	40	8.37	150	16.22
7	3.49	45	8.87	200	18.72
8	3.73	50	9.35	300	22.91
9	3.96	60	10.25	500	29.58
10	4.18	70	11.07	1,000	33.41
20	5.92	80	11.83	1 mile	96.10
25	6.61				

NORMAL TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

TABLE SHOWING THE NORMAL TEMPERATURE FOR JANUARY AND JULY, AND THE NORMAL ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS IN EACH OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, ALSO THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES EVER REPORTED FROM EACH OF SAID STATIONS, TO JANUARY 1, 1916.
(Prepared in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1917.)

States and Territories.	Stations.	Temperature: Mean. January.	Temperature: Mean. July.	Temperature: Extremes. Highest.	Temperature: Extremes. Lowest.	Mean Annual Precipitation, Rain and Melted Snow (inches).
Ala.	Birmingham	45	80	104	−10	49.5
	Mobile	50	80	102	− 1	62.0
	Montgomery	48	81	107	− 5	51.2
Ariz.	Flagstaff	27	65	93	−22	23.0
	Phœnix	50	90	119	12	7.9
	Yuma	55	91	120	22	3.1
Ark.	Fort Smith	38	81	108	−15	41.3
	Little Rock	41	81	106	−12	49.9
Cal.	Fresno	45	82	115	17	9.7
	Los Angeles	54	70	109	28	15.6
	Red Bluff	45	82	115	18	25.0
	Sacramento	46	72	110	19	20.1
	San Diego	54	67	110	25	10.0
	San Francisco	50	57	101	29	22.3
Col.	Denver	29	72	105	−29	14.0
	Grand Junction	25	79	104	−19	8.3
	Pueblo	29	74	104	−27	12.0
Conn.	New Haven	27	72	100	−14	47.2
D. C.	Washington	33	77	104	−15	43.5
Florida	Jacksonville	54	81	104	10	53.2
	Jupiter	64	81	96	24	60.2
	Key West	69	84	100	41	38.7
	Pensacola	52	81	103	7	56.2
	Tampa	60	81	96	19	53.1
Georgia	Atlanta	42	78	100	− 8	49.4
	Augusta	46	80	105	3	47.9
	Savannah	50	80	105	8	50.3
Idaho	Boisé	29	73	111	−28	12.7
	Pocatello	25	71	102	−20	12.9
Illinois	Cairo	35	79	106	−16	41.7
	Chicago	24	72	103	−23	33.3
	Springfield	26	76	107	−24	37.0
Indiana	Indianapolis	28	76	106	−25	41.5
Iowa	Des Moines	20	76	109	−30	32.4
	Dubuque	18	75	106	−32	34.0
	Keokuk	24	77	108	−27	35.1
Kansas	Concordia	24	78	110	−25	27.5
	Dodge	27	78	108	−26	20.8
	Wichita	30	79	107	−22	30.6
Ky.	Louisville	34	79	107	−20	44.3
La.	New Orleans	53	81	102	7	57.4
	Shreveport	46	82	110	− 5	45.7
Maine	Eastport	20	60	93	−23	43.3
	Portland	22	68	103	−17	42.5
Md.	Baltimore	33	77	104	− 7	43.2
Mass.	Boston	27	71	104	−13	43.4
Mich.	Alpena	19	66	101	−27	33.2
	Detroit	24	72	101	−24	32.2
	Marquette	16	65	108	−27	32.6
	Port Huron	22	69	101	−25	30.6
Minn.	Duluth	10	66	99	−41	29.9
	Moorhead	3	69	102	−48	24.9
	St. Paul	12	72	104	−41	28.7
Miss.	Vicksburg	47	80	101	− 1	53.7
Mo.	Kansas City	26	78	106	−22	37.3
	St. Louis	31	79	107	−22	37.2
	Springfield	31	76	106	−29	44.6
Mont.	Havre	14	68	108	−55	13.7
	Helena	20	67	103	−42	12.8
Mont.	Kalispell	20	64	97	−34	16.9
	Miles City	14	73	111	−49	13.2
	North Platte	21	74	107	−35	18.9
Neb.	Omaha	20	76	107	−32	30.7
	Valentine	18	73	106	−38	22.5
Nevada	Winnemucca	29	72	104	−28	8.4
N. C.	Charlotte	40	79	102	− 5	49.2
	Hatteras	46	79	93	8	60.8
	Wilmington	46	79	103	5	51.0
N. Dak.	Bismarck	7	70	107	−44	17.6
	Williston	6	69	107	−49	15.1
N. H.	Concord	21	69	102	−35	40.1
N. J.	Atlantic City	32	72	99	− 7	40.8
	Cape May	34	73	103	− 7	40.8
N. Mex.	Roswell	39	79	110	−29	15.8
	Santa Fé	28	69	97	−13	14.5
N. Y.	Albany	22	72	104	−24	36.4
	Binghamton	23	70	98	−26	32.9
	Buffalo	25	70	95	−14	37.3
	New York City	30	74	100	− 6	44.6
	Oswego	24	70	100	−23	36.2
Ohio	Cincinnati	32	78	105	−17	38.3
	Columbus	29	75	104	−20	36.9
	Toledo	26	74	102	−16	30.6
Okla.	Oklahoma	35	80	108	−17	31.7
Oregon	Portland	39	66	102	− 2	45.1
	Roseburg	41	66	106	− 6	34.4
Pa.	Erie	26	72	96	−16	38.6
	Philadelphia	32	76	103	− 6	41.2
	Pittsburgh	31	75	103	−20	36.4
R. I.	Block Island	31	68	92	− 4	44.4
S. C.	Charleston	49	81	104	7	52.1
S. Dak.	Huron	10	72	108	43	21.1
	Pierre	14	75	110	−40	16.6
	Yankton	16	75	107	−36	25.4
Tenn.	Chattanooga	41	78	101	−10	50.7
	Memphis	40	81	104	9	50.3
	Nashville	38	79	104	−13	48.5
Texas	Abilene	43	82	110	− 6	24.7
	Amarillo	34	76	105	−16	22.6
	El Paso	44	80	113	− 5	9.8
	Galveston	53	83	99	8	47.1
	Palestine	46	82	108	− 6	43.0
	San Antonio	51	82	108	4	26.8
Utah	Salt Lake City	29	76	102	−20	16.0
Vt.	Burlington	16	68	100	−27	31.6
	Northfield	15	67	98	−35	33.8
Va.	Lynchburg	36	77	102	− 7	43.4
	Norfolk	40	78	102	2	49.5
Wash.	Seattle	39	64	96	11	36.6
	Spokane	27	69	104	−30	18.8
	Walla Walla	33	74	113	−17	17.7
W. Va.	Elkins	29	70	97	−21	42.8
	Parkersburg	31	76	102	−27	40.2
Wis.	La Crosse	15	73	104	−43	31.2
	Milwaukee	20	70	100	−25	31.4
Wyo.	Cheyenne	26	67	100	−38	13.6
	Lander & Washakie	17	68	99	−36	13.9

The minus (−) sign indicates temperature below zero.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL OF FOREIGN CITIES.

(From Hann's Lehrbuch der Meteorologie and other sources.)

City or Place.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	City or Place.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	City or Place.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.
Alexandria	69.0	8	Florence	59.2	41	Naples	60.3	33
Algiers	64.3	27	Frankfort	50.0	24	Nice	58.0	29
Amsterdam	49.9	26	Geneva	52.7	82	Odessa	49.3	16
Archangel	33.0	16	Genoa	61.1	47	Para	78.3	94
Astrakhan	50.1	6	Glasgow	49.8	44	Paris	50.0	22
Athens	63.0	16	Hamburg	47.0	29	Peking	53.0	25
Bagdad	71.6	9	Havana	76.6	52	Petrograd	39.6	17
Barcelona	63.0	21	Hongkong	71.2	85	Port Said	70.2	2
Berlin	48.2	23	Honolulu	73.9	39	Prague	47.5	14
Bermuda	72.0	55	Iceland	39.0	30	Quebec	40.3	40
Berne	46.0	46	Jerusalem	60.6	25	Quito	55.6	42
Birmingham	48.2	27	Lima	66.7	2	Rio de Janeiro	72.7	43
Bombay	77.7	75	Lisbon	60.1	29	Rome	60.5	30
Bordeaux	54.1	33	London	50.8	25	Rotterdam	51.0	23
Brussels	50.0	29	Lyons	51.1	32	San Domingo	81.3	108
Budapest	49.8	24	Madeira	66.0	27	Shanghai	59.0	44
Buenos Ayres	62.8	34	Madrid	56.1	9	Smyrna	60.0	24
Cairo	70.0	1	Malta	64.0	20	Stockholm	42.3	17
Calcutta	79.5	65	Manchester	48.8	36	Sydney	62.8	49
Canton	71.0	39	Manila	80.1	76	The Hague	52.0	26
Cape Town	62.0	25	Maranham	....	277	Tobolsk	32.0	19
Cayenne	79.5	116	Marseilles	57.0	23	Tokio	56.4	58
Cherrapongee*	....	458	Melbourne	57.0	29	Trieste	55.0	43
Christiania	41.7	23	Mexico	59.7	23	Valdivia	52.0	106
Constantinople	57.7	29	Milan	55.1	38	Valparaiso	57.7	20
Copenhagen	45.3	22	Montevideo	62.0	44	Venice	55.4	26
Delhi	77.0	28	Montreal	41.9	41	Vera Cruz	77.0	180
Dublin	50.1	28	Moscow	38.5	21	Vienna	48.6	25
Edinburgh	47.1	26	Munich	48.4	35			

* In Southwestern Assam. It is the wettest place in the world. In 1861 the rainfall there reached 905 inches. Panama—At Balboa Heights. Pacific section, mean annual temperature 80°; annual average rainfall 71 inches. At Colon, Atlantic section, mean annual temperature 80°; annual average rainfall 131 inches. The mean annual temperature of the globe is about 59° Fahr. The average annual rainfall in the world has been variously estimated at from 30 to 60 inches. It ranges from 458 inches in Cherrapongee, India to zero in the Sahara Desert. An inch of rainfall makes 113 tons to the acre. New York City has an annual precipitation of 44.6 inches, or 5.039 tons to the acre. In 1914 it cost 0.733 cents a ton per mile to transport the freight of the United States. Hauling the water supply of an acre of Central Park land fifty miles by rail would, therefore, cost $1.846 a year It is estimated that the annual stream-flow of the earth is 6,500 cubic miles, or enough to replace all the material taken out of the Panama Canal every 2½ seconds.

Highest Temperatures on Record—The highest temperatures occur in Northern Africa, in the interior of Australia, in Southwestern Asia, and in Southwestern North America. The record for the United States is 134° at Greenland Ranch, Cal., July 10, 1913. Ouargla, Algeria, has a record of 127.4° on July 17, 1879, and Jacobadad, India, 126° on June 13, 1897. Lowest Temperatures on Record—The minimum temperatures of Siberia and North America are much lower than any that have been observed in the southern hemisphere. Hann states that the lowest temperature ever observed was —90.4° at Verkhoyansk in Siberia. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the United States was —65° at Fort Keogh, Miles City, Mont., January, 1888. The lowest temperature recorded in the Antarctic by Shackleton was —57° on August 14, 1908 (U. S. Weather Bureau).

GREATEST ALTITUDE IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

FROM RECORDS OF UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TO OCT. 1 1916.

State or Territory.	Name of Place.	Heig't Feet.	State or Territory.	Name of Place.	Heig't Feet.
Alabama	Cheaha Mt. (Talladega Co.)	2 407	Montana	Granite Peak (Carbon Co.)	12,850
Alaska	Mt. McKinley	20.300	Nebraska	S. W. part Banner Co.	5,350
Arizona	San Francisco Peak (Coconino Co.)	12.611	Nevada	East Peak White Mts. (Esmerelda Co.)	13,145
Arkansas	Blue Mt. (Polk-Scott Co.)	2.800	N. Hampshire	Mt. Washington (Coos Co.)	6,293
California	Mt. Whitney (Inyo-Tulare Cos.)	14.501	New Jersey	High Point (Sussex Co.)	1,809
Colorado	Mt. Elbert (Lake Co.)	14.402	New Mexico	N. Truchas Peak (Rio Arriba Co.)	13,306
Connecticut	Bear Mt. (Litchfield Co.)	2.355	New York	Mt. Marcy (Essex Co.)	5,344
Delaware	Centerville (Newcastle Co.)	440	North Carolina	Mt. Mitchell (Yancey Co.)	6,711
D. of Columbia	Tenley (Northwest)	420	North Dakota	Summit in Bowman Co.	3,500
Florida	Iron Mt. (Polk Co.)	325	Ohio	Near Bellefontaine (Logan Co.)	1,550
Georgia	Brasstown Bald (Towns-Union Co.)	4.768	Oklahoma	West end of Cimarron Co.	4,750
Hawaii	Mauna Kea (Hawaii Co.)	13,823	Oregon	Mt. Hood (Clackamas-Wasco Co.)	11,225
Idaho	Castle Peak (Custer Co.)	12,130	Pennsylvania	Blue Knob (Bedford Co.)	3,136
Illinois	Charles Mound (J. Daviess Co.)	1,241	Philippines	Mt. Apo	9,610
Indiana	Carlos City (Randolph Co.)	1,210	Porto Rico	Luquillo Mts.	3,532
Iowa	Primghar (O'Brien Co.)	1,800	Rhode Island	Durfee Hill (Providence Co.)	805
Kansas	On West Boundary	4,135	South Carolina	Sassafras Mt.	3,548
Kentucky	Big Black Mt. (Harlan Co.)	4,100	South Dakota	Harney Peak (Pennington Co.)	7,242
Louisiana	Claiborne Co.	400	Tennessee	Mt. Guyot	6,636
Maine	Katahdin Mt. (Piscataquis Co.)	5,273	Texas	El Capitan (El Paso Co.)	9,020
Maryland	Backbone Mt. (Garrett Co.)	3,340	Utah	Kings Peak (Wasatch Co.)	13,498
Massachusetts	Mt. Greylock (Berkshire Co.)	3,505	Vermont	Mt. Mansfield	4,406
Michigan	Porcupine Mt. (Ontonagon Co.)	2,023	Virginia	Mt. Rogers (Grayson Co.)	5,719
Minnesota	Mesabi Range (St. Louis Co.)	1,920	Washington	Mt. Rainier (Pierce Co.)	14,408
Mississippi	3 miles southwest of Iuka.	780	West Virginia	Spruce Knob (Pendleton Co.)	4,860
Missouri	Taum Sauk Mt. (Iron Co.)	1,750	Wisconsin	Rib Hill (Marathon Co.)	1,940
			Wyoming	Gannett Peak (Fremont Co.)	13,785

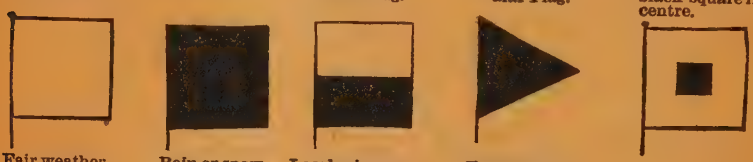
The lowest point of dry land in United States is in Death Valley, Cal., 276 feet below sea level.

WEATHER FLAGS

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by telegraph, telephone, "wireless" and mail or by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.



When number 4 is placed above number 1, 2 or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late Spring and early Fall the cold-wave flag is also used to indicate anticipated frosts.

WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.	Blasts.	Indicate.
One long	Fair weather.	One short	Lower temperature.
Two long	Rain or snow.	Two short	Higher temperature.
Three long	Local rain or snow.	Three short	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided.

As far as practicable, the forecast messages are telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable, they are furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case are the forecasts sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant.

Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the central stations of their respective States, which are as follows:

Alabama, Montgomery.
Arizona, Phœnix.
Arkansas, Little Rock.
California, San Francisco.
Colorado, Denver.
Florida, Jacksonville.
Georgia, Atlanta.
Idaho, Boisé.
Illinois, Springfield.
Indiana, Indianapolis.
Iowa, Des Moines.
Kansas, Topeka.
Kentucky, Louisville.
Louisiana, New Orleans.
Maryland, Baltimore (for Delaware and Maryland).
Massachusetts, Boston (for New England).
Michigan, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Mississippi, Vicksburg.
Missouri, Columbia.
Montana, Helena.
Nebraska, Lincoln.
Nevada, Reno.
New Jersey, Trenton.
New Mexico, Santa Fé.
New York, Ithaca.
North Carolina, Raleigh.
North Dakota, Bismarck.
Ohio, Columbus.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
Oregon, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
South Carolina, Columbia.
South Dakota, Huron.
Tennessee, Nashville.
Texas, Houston.
Utah, Salt Lake City.
Virginia, Richmond.
Washington, Seattle.
West Virginia, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Cheyenne.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN YEAR.

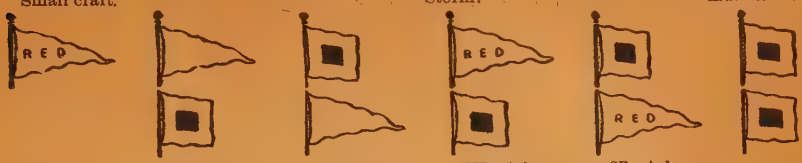
THE Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans first in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancient Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedans in July. The Chinese year, which begins early in February, is similar to the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have 13 months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

SMALL CRAFT, STORM AND HURRICANE WARNINGS

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AS DISPLAYED ON THE ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, AND GULF COASTS.

All square flags shown here are red with black centre when displayed as warnings.

Small craft. Storm. Hurricane.



NW. winds. SW. winds. NE. winds. SE. winds.

Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected. *Storm Warning*—A red flag with a black centre indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: white, westerly; red, easterly. The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants. By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light below a red light westerly winds. *Hurricane Warning*—Two red flags with black centres, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of a tropical hurricane, and also one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Lakes and Northern Atlantic Coast. Neither small craft nor hurricane warnings described above are displayed at night.

The following new system of night storm-warning displays on the Great Lakes only became effective October 15, 1916:

Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds that will interfere with the safe operation of small craft are expected. No night display of small craft warnings is made. *Northeast Storm Warning*—A red pennant *above* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or two red lanterns, one above the other, displayed by night, indicate the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northeast*. *Southeast Storm Warning*—A red pennant *below* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or one red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southeast*. *Southwest Storm Warning*—A white pennant *below* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern *below* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southwest*. *Northwest Storm Warning*—A white pennant *above* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern *above* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northwest*. *Hurricane, or Whole Gale Warning*—Two square flags, red with black centres, one above the other, displayed by day, or two red lanterns, with a white lantern between, displayed by night, indicate the approach of a tropical hurricane, or of one of the extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Great Lakes.

VELOCITY OF WINDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

AVERAGE hourly velocity of the wind at selected stations of the United States Weather Bureau, also the highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes. (Prepared by Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and revised to January 1, 1916, for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.
	Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.
Abilene, Texas	11	66	El Paso, Texas	5	78	Philadelphia, Pa	10	75
Albany, N. Y	6	70	Fort Smith, Ark	5	74	Pittsburgh, Pa	6	69
Alpena, Mich	9	72	Galveston, Texas	10	93	Portland, Me	5	61
Atlanta, Ga	9	66	Havre, Mont	11	76	Red Bluff, Cal	7	60
Bismarck, N. D	8	74	Helena, Mont	6	70	Rochester, N. Y	11	78
Boisé, Idaho	4	55	Huron, S. D	10	72	St. Louis, Mo	11	80
Boston, Mass	11	72	Jacksonville, Fla	6	75	St. Paul, Minn	7	102
Buffalo, N. Y	11	92	Keokuk, Iowa	8	60	St. Vincent, Minn.*	9	72
Charlotte, N. C	5	62	Knoxville, Tenn	5	84	Salt Lake City, Utah	5	66
Chattanooga, Tenn	6	66	Leavenworth, Kan.*	7	66	San Diego, Cal	6	46
Chicago, Ill	9	84	Louisville, Ky	7	74	San Francisco, Cal	9	64
Cincinnati, Ohio	7	59	Lynchburg, Va	4	50	Santa Fé, N. M	6	53
Cleveland, Ohio	9	73	Memphis, Tenn	6	75	Savannah, Ga	7	88
Custer, Mont.*	7	72	Montgomery, Ala	5	54	Spokane, Wash	4	52
Denver, Col	7	75	Nashville, Tenn	6	75	Toledo, Ohio	9	84
Detroit, Mich	9	86	New Orleans, La	7	86	Vicksburg, Miss	6	62
Dodge City, Kan	11	75	New York City, N.Y.	9	96	Washington, D. C	5	68
Dubuque, Iowa	5	60	North Platte, Neb	9	96	Wilmington, N. C	7	72
Duluth, Minn	7	78	Omaha, Neb	8	66			
Eastport, Me	9	78	Palestine, Texas	8	60			

*Stations discontinued.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.	DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.
Perceptible	1	88	1.47	.005	High wind	30	2,640	44.0	4.428
Just perceptible	2	176	2.93	.020		35	3,080	51.3	6.027
	3	264	4.4	.044	Very high wind	40	3,520	58.6	7.872
Gentle breeze	4	352	5.87	.079		45	3,960	66.0	9.963
	5	440	7.33	.123	Storm	50	4,400	73.3	12.300
Pleasant breeze	10	880	14.67	.492	Great storm	60	5,280	88.0	17.712
	15	1,320	22.0	1.107		70	6,160	102.7	24.108
Brisk wind	20	1,760	29.3	1.968	Hurricane	80	7,040	117.3	31.488
	25	2,200	36.6	3.075		100	8,800	146.6	49.200

HIGH-TIDE TABLES

FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (NEW YORK HARBOR).

(Specially prepared from the Tide Tables of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

Eastern Standard Time.

1917.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	2 26	2 43	3 59	4 26	2 22	2 57	3 47	4 25	3 47	4 27	4 26	5 1
2	3 26	3 45	4 55	5 22	3 27	4 3	4 40	5 12	4 38	5 11	5 18	5 44
3	4 22	4 41	5 43	6 10	4 26	4 59	5 25	5 54	5 23	5 50	6 6	6 26
4	5 14	5 38	6 26	6 52	5 18	5 46	6 7	6 31	6 5	6 25	6 53	7 10
5	6 1	6 26	7 5	7 30	6 2	6 27	6 44	7 4	6 43	7 0	7 39	7 53
6	6 44	7 11	7 40	8 4	6 40	7 2	7 17	7 34	7 20	7 34	8 26	8 39
7	7 24	7 51	8 12	8 35	7 15	7 36	7 47	8 2	7 57	8 9	9 14	9 25
8	8 1	8 29	8 40	9 4	7 46	8 6	8 17	8 30	8 35	8 48	10 5	10 14
9	8 33	9 2	9 6	9 31	8 14	8 32	8 49	9 3	9 17	9 30	10 58	11 6
10	9 5	9 35	9 33	9 59	8 40	8 58	9 25	9 41	10 3	10 16	11 56	.. ..
11	9 35	10 7	10 4	10 33	9 8	9 26	10 4	10 24	10 54	11 8	12 3	12 58
12	10 4	10 40	10 42	11 13	9 40	10 1	10 51	11 14	11 55	.. ..	1 5	2 1
13	10 35	11 16	11 26	.. ..	10 18	10 42	11 49	.. ..	12 7	1 5	2 12	3 4
14	11 14	11 59	12 1	12 18	11 2	11 31	12 15	1 1	1 16	2 18	3 21	4 6
15	.. ..	12 2	12 59	1 23	11 56	.. ..	1 26	2 27	2 31	3 26	4 27	5 3
16	12 48	12 56	2 11	2 46	12 29	1 4	2 51	3 46	3 43	4 29	5 27	5 57
17	1 46	2 1	3 33	4 16	1 43	2 33	4 7	4 51	4 48	5 25	6 23	6 46
18	2 53	3 20	4 47	5 25	3 11	4 2	5 11	5 47	5 47	6 16	7 14	7 32
19	4 1	4 33	5 46	6 23	4 29	5 9	6 7	6 37	6 41	7 5	8 1	8 16
20	5 4	5 39	6 44	7 16	5 32	6 6	7 0	7 26	7 31	7 51	8 46	8 55
21	6 3	6 37	7 35	8 6	6 28	6 58	7 49	8 11	8 19	8 35	9 28	9 33
22	6 57	7 31	8 24	8 55	7 18	7 47	8 37	8 56	9 5	9 17	10 8	10 10
23	7 48	8 23	9 12	9 43	8 7	8 33	9 23	9 40	9 49	9 59	10 48	10 48
24	8 38	9 13	10 0	10 32	8 54	9 18	10 8	10 23	10 34	10 39	11 25	11 18
25	9 29	10 5	10 50	11 22	9 42	10 4	10 56	11 9	11 19	11 19	[12 2*]	11 53
26	10 20	10 58	11 41	.. ..	10 28	10 51	11 45	11 57	.. ..	12 4	.. ..	12 42
27	11 11	11 53	12 16	12 40	11 18	11 41	.. ..	12 41	12 1	12 53	12 34	1 26
28	.. ..	12 8	1 16	1 46	.. ..	12 12	12 49	1 41	12 45	1 43	1 18	2 15
29	12 53	1 9	.. ..	.. ..	12 36	1 14	1 49	2 41	1 35	2 36	2 15	3 10
30	1 54	2 16	.. ..	.. ..	1 39	2 22	2 50	3 37	2 31	3 26	3 20	4 7
31	2 58	3 24	.. ..	.. ..	2 45	3 28	.. ..	.. ..	3 30	4 15	.. ..	.. ..

1917.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 27	5 3	6 7	6 29	7 36	7 56	8 3	8 26	9 17	9 49	9 40	10 17
2	5 31	5 56	7 4	7 23	8 26	8 47	8 52	9 17	10 7	10 43	10 25	11 7
3	6 29	6 49	7 58	8 15	9 17	9 37	9 41	10 9	10 58	11 39	11 12	11 58
4	7 24	7 39	8 49	9 5	10 8	10 29	10 33	11 5	11 52	.. ..	11 59	.. ..
5	8 15	8 29	9 39	9 56	10 59	11 23	11 27	.. ..	12 37	12 48	12 51	12 48
6	9 6	9 18	10 31	10 47	11 55	.. ..	12 3	12 25	1 37	1 47	1 43	1 41
7	9 58	10 9	11 24	11 40	12 21	12 53	1 6	1 26	2 34	2 42	2 34	2 35
8	10 50	11 0	.. ..	12 19	1 25	1 55	2 9	2 28	3 25	3 34	3 22	3 28
9	11 44	11 55	12 38	1 19	2 30	2 58	3 9	3 26	4 10	4 21	4 6	4 19
10	.. ..	12 41	1 39	2 20	3 34	3 58	4 3	4 17	4 52	5 4	4 49	5 5
11	12 52	1 41	2 45	3 23	4 32	4 51	4 49	5 3	5 30	5 44	5 28	5 49
12	1 55	2 42	3 52	4 23	5 21	5 38	5 32	5 44	6 5	6 21	6 8	6 31
13	3 2	3 45	4 53	5 17	6 4	6 19	6 8	6 22	6 38	6 57	6 47	7 13
14	4 7	4 44	5 46	6 5	6 43	6 57	6 42	6 57	7 10	7 32	7 27	7 56
15	5 10	5 38	6 34	6 49	7 19	7 31	7 14	7 28	7 44	8 9	8 9	8 42
16	6 6	6 28	7 16	7 28	7 51	8 2	7 43	7 58	8 21	8 49	8 52	9 29
17	6 56	7 12	7 53	8 3	8 20	8 30	8 11	8 30	9 2	9 34	9 39	10 22
18	7 42	7 54	8 27	8 36	8 47	8 58	8 43	9 5	9 47	10 26	10 30	11 18
19	8 23	8 31	8 59	9 6	9 15	9 29	9 21	9 46	10 38	11 25	11 24	.. ..
20	9 2	9 7	9 29	9 32	9 48	10 5	10 2	10 33	11 35	.. ..	12 20	12 26
21	9 36	9 39	9 57	10 1	10 28	10 49	10 51	11 28	12 33	12 41	1 26	1 35
22	10 10	10 9	10 27	10 35	11 12	11 39	11 48	.. ..	1 44	1 53	2 31	2 47
23	10 41	10 38	11 2	11 15	.. ..	12 7	12 36	12 55	2 51	3 5	3 34	3 55
24	11 12	11 10	11 45	.. ..	12 41	1 12	1 54	2 11	3 53	4 11	4 33	4 58
25	11 48	11 49	12 2	12 35	1 57	2 28	3 7	3 24	4 50	5 10	5 29	5 54
26	.. ..	12 28	12 58	1 38	3 18	3 44	4 11	4 29	5 42	6 6	6 19	6 47
27	12 33	1 19	2 7	2 49	4 28	4 50	5 8	5 28	6 32	6 59	7 7	7 36
28	1 27	2 14	3 29	4 3	5 28	5 48	6 0	6 23	7 21	7 50	7 52	8 21
29	2 33	3 21	4 44	5 10	6 22	6 43	6 51	7 16	8 8	8 40	8 35	9 6
30	3 50	4 28	5 46	6 9	7 14	7 35	7 40	8 6	8 55	9 27	9 15	9 48
31	5 4	5 31	6 43	7 4	.. ..	.. ..	8 28	8 57	.. ..	.. ..	9 52	10 30

*NOTE—On June 25, the two high tides occur between noon and midnight. The earlier tide is given in the A. M. column but is bracketed as not belonging in that column.

HIGH-TIDE TABLES—*Continued.*

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The local time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Governor's Island, N. Y., the hours and minutes annexed.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Albany, N. Y.	add	9	31	New Haven, Ct.	add	3	1
Annapolis, Md.	add	8	57	New London, Ct.	add	1	22
Atlantic City, N. J.	sub.		50	Newport, R. I.	sub.		22
Baltimore, Md.	add	10	52	Norfolk, Va.	add		58
Bar Harbor, Me.	add	2	46	Norwich, Ct.	add	2	0
Beaufort, S. C.	sub.		8	Old Point Comfort, Va.	add		39
Block Island, R. I.	sub.		34	Philadelphia, Pa.	add	5	41
Boston, Mass.	add	3	22	Plymouth, Mass.	add	3	12
Bridgeport, Ct.	add	3	2	Point Lookout, Md.	add	4	49
Bristol, R. I.	sub.		14	Portland, Me.	add	3	10
Cape May, N. J.	add		10	Portsmouth, N. H.	add	3	16
Charleston, S. C.	sub.		42	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	add	3	51
Eastport, Me.	add	3	0	Providence, R. I.	add		7
Fernandina, Fla.	sub.		18	Richmond, Va.	add	8	48
Gloucester, Mass.	add	2	55	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.	sub.		25
Hell Gate Ferry, East River, N. Y.	add	1	53	Rockland, Me.	add	3	1
Isles of Shoals, N. H.	add	3	11	Rockport, Mass.	add	2	50
Jacksonville, Fla.	add		37	Salem, Mass.	add	3	9
Key West, Fla.	add	1	24	Sandy Hook, N. J.	sub.		32
League Island, Pa.	add	5	23	Savannah, Ga.	add		7
Marblehead, Mass.	add	3	2	Southport (Smithville), N. C.	sub.		43
Nahant, Mass.	add	3	2	Vineyard Haven, Mass.	add	3	36
Nantucket, Mass.	add	4	21	Washington, D. C.	add	12	1
Newark, N. J.	add		54	Watch Hill, R. I.	add		42
New Bedford, Mass.	sub.		10	West Point, N. Y.	add	2	47
Newburyport, Mass.	add	3	16	Wilmington, N. C.	add	1	0

EXAMPLE.—To find the approximate time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at New York under the desired date, and then subtract 50 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE.

Places.	Feet.	Inches.	Places.	Feet.	Inches.	Places.	Feet.	Inches.
Baltimore, Md.	1	3	New London, Ct.	3	9	San Diego, Cal.	3	7
Boston, Mass.	9	8	New Orleans, La.	None	None	Sandy Hook, N. J.	4	7
Charleston, S. C.	5	1	Newport, R. I.	9	8	San Francisco, Cal.	4	9
Colon, Panama	2	1	New York, N. Y.	4	4	Savannah, Ga.	6	5
Eastport, Me.	18	2	Old Point Comf't, Va.	2	5	Seattle, Wash.	12	2
Galveston, Tex.	1	1	Panama, Panama	19	7	Tampa, Fla.	2	2
Key West, Fla.	1	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	6	0	Washington, D.C.	2	9
Mobile, Ala.	1	2	Portland, Me.	9	1			

Highest tide at Panama, Panama, 235 inches. Lowest tide at Galveston, Tex., 13 inches.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN RIVERS.

(See also table of Principal American Rivers.)

River.	Outflow.	Length, Miles.*	River.	Outflow.	Length, Miles.*	River.	Outflow.	Length, Miles.*
Amazon	Atlantic Oc.	3,800	Lena	Arctic Ocean.	2,800	Rio Theodoro (River of Doubt)	Riv. Madeira	950
Amu Darya	Aral Sea	1,500	Loire	Bay of Biscay	650	St. John	Bay of Fundy	500
Amur	Gulf Tartary.	2,600	Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea.	2,300	St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence.	2,150
Assiniboine	Red River of North	600	Madeira	Amazon Riv.	2,000	Salwin	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Brahmaputra.	Bay of Bengal	1,680	Magdalena	Caribbean Sea.	950	Sao Francisco	At antic Oc.	1,200
Bug	Dnieper Riv.	500	Maros	Theiss River.	500	Sask atchew an	Lk. Winnipeg	1,100
Congo	Atlantic Oc.	3,000	Marne	Seine River.	310	Seine	English Chan.	475
Danube	Black Sea	1,725	Mekong	China Sea.	2,500	Shannon	Atlantic Oc.	250
Darling	Murray Riv.	1,160	Meuse (Maas)	North Sea.	575	Tagus	At antic Oc.	550
Dnieper	Black Sea	1,400	Murray	Indian Ocean	1,450	Thames	North Sea	215
Dniester	Black Sea	800	Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,900	Theiss	Danube Riv.	800
Drave	Danube Riv.	450	Nile	Mediterran'n	3,766	Tigris	Euphrates	1,150
Ebro	Mediterran'n	400	Ob	Gulf of Ob	2,300	Ural	Caspian Sea	1,400
Elbe	North Sea	700	Oder	Baltic Sea	550	Vistula	Gulf of Danzig	630
Euphrates	Persian Gulf.	1,700	Orange	Atlantic Oc.	1,100	Volga	Caspian Sea	2,300
Gambia	Atlantic Oc	500	Orinoco	Atlantic Oc.	1,600	Weser	North Sea	300
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500	Paraguay	Parana River	1,500	Yangtse	Yellow Sea	3,400
Garonne	Bay of Biscay	385	Parana	Atlantic Oc.	2,450	Yenisei	Arctic Ocean.	3,300
Hoangho	Gulf Pechili.	2,600	Pilcomayo	Paraguay Riv	1,000	Zambezi	Indian Ocean	1,600
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700	Po	Adriatic Sea.	420			
Irawadi	Bay of Bengal	1,250	Rhine	North Sea.	700			
Jordan	Dead Sea	200	Rhone	Gulf of Lyons	500			
La Plata	Atlantic Oc.	2,300	Rio Negro	Amazon Riv.	1,400			

* Estimated length.

PRINCIPAL AMERICAN RIVERS.

Names.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
Alabama	Junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, Ala	Mobile River	350
Alleghany	Near Raymond, Pa	Ohio River	350
Altamaha	Formed by Ocmulgee and Oconee Rivers, Ga	Atlantic Ocean	150
Androscoggin	Umbagog Lake, Me	Kennebec River	160
Apalachicola	Junction of Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, Ga	Gulf of Mexico	90
Arkansas	Rocky Mountains, Col	Mississippi River	2,000
Big Horn	Rocky Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	500
Black	Adirondack Lakes, N. Y	Lake Ontario	190
Black Warrior	Formed by Locust and Mulberry Forks, Ala	Tombigbee River	300
Brazos	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	850
Canadian	Northeastern New Mexico	Arkansas River	900
Cape Fear	Junction of Haw and Deep Rivers, N. C	Atlantic Ocean	250
Chattahoochee	In Habersham County, Ga	Apalachicola River	500
Cheyenne	Eastern Wyoming	Missouri River	500
Chowan	Junction of Meheran and Nottoway Rivers, N. C	Albemarle Sound	50
Cimarron	Raton Mountains, N. Mex	Arkansas River	650
Colorado	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Matagorda Bay	650
Colorado	Junction of Green and Grand Rivers, Utah	Gulf of California	1,360
Columbia	Upper Columbia Lake, B. C	Pacific Ocean	1,400
Connecticut	Connecticut Lake, N. H	Long Island Sound	410
Coosa	Junction of Oostenaula and Etowah Rivers, Ga	Alabama River	350
Cumberland	Junction of Poor and Straight Forks, Ky	Ohio River	650
Delaware	Catskill Mountains, N. Y	Delaware Bay	375
Des Moines	Lake Shetek, Minn	Mississippi River	450
Dolores	San Juan Mountains, Col	Grand River	250
Flint	Near Atlanta, Ga	Apalachicola River	350
Fox	Green Lake County, Wis	Green Bay	250
Genesee	Near Raymond, Pa	Lake Ontario	145
Gila	Tuscan Mountains, N. Mex	Colorado River	550
Grand	Southern Iowa	Missouri River	200
Grand	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	280
Grand	Grand Lake, Col	Green River	350
Great Kanawha	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. C	Ohio River	450
Green	Lincoln County, Ky	Ohio River	350
Greenbrier	Pocahontas County, W. Va	Great Kanawha River	175
Gunnison	Saguache Range, Col	Grand River	200
Hackensack	Rockland County, N. Y	Newark Bay	50
Housatonic	Taghanic Mountains, Mass	Long Island Sound	150
Hudson	Lake Sanford, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y	New York Bay	350
Humboldt	Elko County, Nev	Humboldt Lake	375
Illinois	Des Plaines River, Wis	Mississippi River	435
James	Formed by Jackson's and Cowpasture Rivers, Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Kalamazoo	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	200
Kanawha	See "Great Kanawha."		
Kansas	Junction of Smoky Hill Fork and Solomon River, Kan.	Missouri River	(a) 300
Kaskaskia	Champaign County, Ill	Mississippi River	320
Kennebec	Moosehead Lake, Me	Atlantic Ocean	175
Kentucky	Cumberland Mountains, Ky	Ohio River	250
Menominee	Junction Brule and Michigamie Rivers, Mich	Green Bay	125
Merrimac	White Mountains, N. H	Atlantic Ocean	150
Minnesota	Big Stone Lake, S. Dak	Mississippi River	475
Missouri-Miss'pi	*Rocky Mountains, Mont., and †Itasca Lake, Minn	Gulf of Mexico	‡4,200
Mobile	Junction of Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, Ala	Mobile Bay	50
Mohawk	Lewis County, N. Y	Hudson River	160
Monongahela	Formed by West Fork and Tygart's Valley Rivers, W. Va.	Alleghany River	300
Neosho	Morris County, Kan	Arkansas River	400
Neuse	Person County, N. C	Pamlico Sound	300
Ocmulgee	Northern Georgia	Altamaha River	280
Ohio	Junction of Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, Pa	Mississippi River	950
Osage	Lyon County, Kan	Missouri River	460
Passaic	Morris County, N. J	Newark Bay	100
Pearl	Winston County, Miss	Gulf of Mexico	350
Pecos	Rocky Mountains, N. Mex	Rio Grande River	800
Pedee (Yadkin)	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. C	Winyaw Bay, S. C	300
Penobscot	Somerset County, Me	Penobscot Bay	350
Platte	Sweetwater River, Wyo	Missouri River	1,260
Powder	Big Horn Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	400
Potomac	Alleghany Mountains, W. Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Red	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Mississippi River	1,200
Red (of North)	Lake Traverse, Minn	Lake Winnipeg	700
Rio Grande	San Juan Mountains, Col	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Roanoke	Formed by Dan and Staunton Rivers, Va	Albemarle Sound	240
Rock	Koshkonong Lake, Wis	Mississippi River	330
Sabine	Northern Texas	Gulf of Mexico	460
Sacramento	Goose Lake, Cal	Suisun Bay	600
St. Croix	Douglas and Bayfield Counties, Wis	Mississippi River	200
St. Francis	St. Francois County, Mo	Mississippi River	460
St. John's	Brevard and Osceola Counties, Fla	Atlantic Ocean	400
St. Joseph	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	260
San Joaquin	Sierra Nevada Mountains, Cal	Sacramento River	350
Santee	Junction of Wateree and Congaree Rivers, S. C	Atlantic Ocean	150
Savannah	Formed by Tugaloo and Kiowee Rivers, S. C	Atlantic Ocean	450
Schuylkill	Near Pottsville, Pa	Delaware River	130
Scioto	Auglaize County, Ohio	Ohio River	225
Shenandoah	Northern Virginia	Potomac River	200
Snake	Yellowstone National Park, Wyo	Columbia River	950

PRINCIPAL AMERICAN RIVERS—*Continued.*

Names.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
Susquehanna...	North or East Branch, Lake Schuyler and Otsego Lake, N. Y.	Chesapeake Bay.....256	
Susquehanna...	West Branch, near Raymond, Pa.	Susquehanna River..250	506
Suwanee.....	Okefinokee Swamp, Ga.	Gulf of Mexico.....	200
Tallahatchee....	Northern Mississippi.	Yazoo River.....	240
Tallapoosa.....	Paulding County, Ga.	Coosa River.....	250
Tennessee.....	Formed by Clinch and Holston Rivers, Tenn.	Ohio River.....	1,200
Tombigbee.....	Prentiss County, Miss.	Mobile River.....	475
Trinity.....	Northern Texas.	Galveston Bay.....	530
Wabash.....	Mercer County, Ohio.	Ohio River.....	550
Washita.....	Western Arkansas.	Red River.....	550
White.....	Northwestern Arkansas.	Mississippi River.....	800
Willamette.....	Cascade Range, Ore.	Columbia River.....	275
Wisconsin.....	Northern Wisconsin.	Mississippi River.....	400
Yadkin.....	See "Pedee."		
Yazoo.....	Junction of Tallahatchee and Yalobusha Rivers, Miss.	Mississippi River.....	300
Yellowstone....	Rocky Mountains, Wyo.	Missouri River.....	1,100
Yukon.....	Lake Lindeman, Yukon District, Canada.	Bering Sea.....	2,200

* Source of Missouri River. † Source of Mississippi River. ‡ Total length from source of Missouri River to Gulf of Mexico. The Missouri River connects with the Mississippi 3 miles below Alton, Ill. (a) Exclusive of affluents.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF NAVIGATION
ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ERIE CANAL AND LAKE ERIE.

Navigation of the Hudson River.			Navigation of the Erie Canal.			Opening of Lake Erie.*
River Open.	River Closed.	Days Open.	Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Navigable Days.	
Mar. 28, 1901.....	Dec. 1, 1901.....	248	May 7, 1901.....	Nov. 30.....	207	April 20, 1901
Mar. 17, 1902.....	Dec. 8, 1902.....	266	April 24, 1902.....	Dec. 4.....	224	April 9, 1902
Mar. 14, 1903.....	Dec. 2, 1903.....	263	May 2, 1903.....	Nov. 28.....	210	April 6, 1903
April 4, 1904.....	Dec. 4, 1904.....	244	May 5, 1904.....	Nov. 26.....	205	May 10, 1904
April 3, 1905.....	Dec. 15, 1905.....	257	May 4, 1905.....	Nov. 28.....	209	April 22, 1905
Mar. 22, 1906.....	Dec. 5, 1906.....	260	May 2, 1906.....	Nov. 28.....	211	April 15, 1906
Mar. 29, 1907.....	Dec. 6, 1907.....	253	May 1, 1907.....	Dec. 10.....	224	April 6, 1907
Mar. 23, 1908.....	Dec. 18, 1908.....	271	May 5, 1908.....	Nov. 30.....	210	April 25, 1908
Mar. 15, 1909.....	Dec. 22, 1909.....	283	May 15, 1909	Nov. 15.....	185	April 22, 1909
Mar. 17, 1910.....	Dec. 9, 1910..	268	May 15, 1910.....	Nov. 15.....	185	April 15, 1910
Mar. 22, 1911.....	Jan. 3, 1912.....	288	May 15, 1911.....	Nov. 15.....	185	April 15, 1911
Mar. 26, 1912.....	Feb. 6, 1913.....	318	May 15, 1912.....	Nov. 15.....	185	April 28, 1912
Mar. 17, 1913....	Dec. 29, 1913.....	288	May 15, 1913.....	Dec. 1.....	201	April 13, 1913
Mar. 31, 1914..... ...	Dec. 22, 1914.....	267	†May 15-25, 1914.....	Dec. 1.....	201	April 14, 1914
Mar. 18, 1915	Dec. 20, 1915.....	278	May 15, 1915.....	Nov. 30.....	200	April 15, 1915
April 3, 1916.....	.....	...	May 15, 1916.....	....	..	April 16, 1916

* At Buffalo. † Eastern and Middle Divisions, May 15, 1914; Western Division, May 25, 1914. The record in the above table is kept by the State Superintendent of Public Works.

CANALS.

Statement showing the cost, length and navigable depth of the principal canals of the United States and Canada used for commercial purposes.

Canals.	Cost of Construction.*	Len'h Miles	Depth Feet.†	Location.
Albemarle and Chesapeake.....	$1,641,363	11½	12	Norfolk, Va., to Albemarle Sound, N. C.
Augusta.....	1,500,000	7	10	Savannah River, Ga., to Augusta, Ga.
Beaufort.....	502,078	20	10	Beaufort Inlet, N. C., to Pamlico Sound.
Black River.....	3,581,954	35	4	Rome, N. Y., to Lyons Falls, N. Y.
Black Rock Channel.....	3,000,000	3¼	22	Connects Lake Erie and Niagara River at Buffalo, N. Y.
Brazos River.....	255,000	32	5	Brazos River to Matagorda Bay, Tex.
Caloosahatchee.....	425,000	28	6	Fort Myers to Lake Okeechobee, Fla.
Cape Cod (ship canal).....	12,000,000	8-13	25-30	Connects Buzzards Bay and Barnstable Bay.
*Cayuga and Seneca.....	2,232,632	25	12	Montezuma, N. Y., to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, N. Y.
†Champlain.....	4,044,000	81	12	Whitehall, N. Y., to Watervliet, N. Y.
Channel.....	450,000	32	5	Bet. Apalachicola River & St. Andrews Bay, Fla.
Chesapeake and Delaware.....	4,000,000	14	9	Connects Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	11,290,327	195	6	Cumberland, Md., to Washington, D. C.
Colbert Shoals.....	2,350,000	8	7	Colbert Shoals, Tennessee River, Ala.
Company.....	90,000	23	4½	Miss. Riv. at New Orleans, La., to Bayou Black.
Dalles-Celilo.....	4,800,000	8½	7	Columbia River, from Big Eddy to Celilo Falls, Oregon.
Delaware and Raritan.....	4,888,749	66	7	New Brunswick, N. J., to Bordentown, N. J
Delaware Division.....	2,433,350	60	6	Easton, Pa., to Bristol, Pa.
‡Erie.....	52,540,800	387	12	Albany, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y.
Estherville-Minim Creek.....	174,619	5	6	Winyaw Bay, S. C., to Santee River.
Fairfield.....	50,000	4½	5	Alligator River to Lake Mattamuskeet, N. C.
Florida Coast Line.....	3,500,000	370	5	Mayport, Fla., to Miami.
Galveston and Brazos.....	340,000	38	5	Oyster Bay, Tex., to Brazos River, Tex.
Harlem River (ship canal).....	2,700,000	8	15	Connects Hudson River (via Spuyten Duyvil Creek) and Long Island Sound.

Canals.	Cost of Construction.*	Len'h Miles	Depth Feet.†	Location.
Hillsboro	$1,302,000	50	6-8	Deerfield to Lake Okeechobee, Fla.
Illinois and Michigan	6,339,098	96	5	Chicago, Ill., to La Salle, Ill.
Illinois & Mississippi (Hennepin)	7,320,000	75	7	Illinois River to Miss. River, near Rock I., Ill.
Inland Waterway (Lewes Canal)	356,000	12	6	Rehoboth Bay to Delaware Bay, Del.
Lake Drummond	2,800,000	22	9	Connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound.
Lake Landing	25,000	4	5	Lake Mattamuskeet to Wysocking Bay, N. C.
Lake Washington–Puget Sound	5,000,000	6½	36	Connects Lake Washington and Puget Sound.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	4,455,000	108	6	Coalport, Pa., to Easton, Pa.
Louisville and Portland	5,716,686	2½	9	At Falls of Ohio River, Louisville, Ky.
Mattamuskeet Out Fall	600,000	7	6	Hyde County, N. C.
Miami and Erie	8,062,680	274	5½	Cincinnati, Ohio, to Toledo, Ohio.
Miami*	1,765,000	79	6-8	Lake Okeechobee to Miami, Fla.
Morris	5,100,000	103	5	Jersey City, N. J., to Phillipsburg, N. J.
Muscle Shoals and Elk R. Shoals	3,156,919	16	5	Big Muscle Shoals, to Elk River Shoals, Tenn.
North New River	581,504	59	5-8	Lake Okeechobee to Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
N. J. Coastal Inland Waterway	450,000	114	6	Cape May to Bay Head, N. J.
Ohio	a)4,695,204	70	4	Cleveland, Ohio, to Dresden, Ohio.
‡Oswego	5,239,526	38	12	Oswego, N. Y., to Syracuse, N. Y.
Pennsylvania	7,731,750	193	6	Columbia, Northumberland, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Portage Lake and Lake Superior	1,725,000	25	20	From Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior.
Port Arthur (ship canal)	.....	7	26	Port Arthur, Tex., to Gulf of Mexico.
Sabine-Neches	1,081,000	16	26	Port Arthur Canal to mouth Sabine River, Tex.
Salem	.....	2	5-8	Salem River to Delaware River.
Santa Fé	70,000	10	5	Waldo, Fla., to Melrose, Fla.
Sault Ste Marie (ship canal)	4,000,000	1½	18	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River.
Schuylkill Navigation Co.	12,461,600	108	6¼	Mill Creek, Pa., to Philadelphia, Pa.
South New River	792,400	25	6-8	Ft. Lauderdale to Lake Okeechobee, Fla.
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Mich'n	287,000	1¼	20	Between Green Bay and Lake Michigan.
St. Clair Flats	1,180,000	3	20	Canal through delta at mouth of St. Clair River.
St. Lucie	2,075,000	25	8-12	Stuart to Lake Okeechobee, Fla.
St. Mary's Falls	9,400,000	1½	18½	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
St. Mary's Falls (parallel canal)	9,475,000	1½	24½	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron.
West Palm Beach	474,988	42½	5-8	Lake Okeechobee, Lake Worth, West Palm Beach.
CANALS IN CANADA.				
Chambly	$728,999	12	6½	This canal overcomes the rapids between Chambly and St. Johns.
Cornwall	7,242,804	11	14	Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing.
Lachine	13,404,970	8½	14-18	Montreal to Lachine.
Rideau	5,531,332	133¼	5	Connects River Ottawa with Lake Ontario.
Sault Ste Marie (ship canal)	5,000,000	1½	18¼	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River.
Soulanges	8,000,000	14	15	Cascade Point to Coteau Landing.
‖Trent	13,611,000	236	6-8½	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Huron via Trent River.
Welland (ship canal)	§29,250,951	26¾	14-25	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.
††Williamsburg	10,490,184	12¼	9-14	Along St. Lawrence River.

* And improvements. †Navigable depth. ‖ Under construction. § Not including cost of improvements and changes in locks, etc., now under way and involving an additional cost of about $20,000,000. †† Consisting of the Farrans Point, Rapide Plat and Galops Canals. (a) Original cost of canal extending from Cleveland to Portsmouth, 317 miles, but now abandoned between Portsmouth and Dresden.

‡ The Erie Canal, Oswego Canal and Champlain Canal are being enlarged by the State of New York to a depth of 12 feet, and with locks of a capacity to pass barges having a net tonnage capacity of 2,000 tons each. The enlarged Champlain Canal between Troy and Whitehall, a distance of sixty-one miles, was completed and placed in commission in May, 1916. The Oswego (Barge) Canal is now open between the Three River Point and Lake Ontario at Oswego for boats of six-foot draught, with a connection with the Erie Canal at Syracuse through a portion of the unimproved canal. Several large sections of the Erie Barge Canal already have been completed and are in commission. Report of State Superintendent of Public Works indicated that entire canal from Hudson River to Lake Ontario will be ready for operation in the season of 1917.

In July, 1916, there were 277 miles of completed Barge Canal in use as follows: Erie (Barge) Canal—Waterford to Jacksonburg (Mohawk River), 86 miles; Lyons to Fairport, 25 miles; Greece to Tonawanda, 73 miles. Total, 184 miles. Champlain (Barge) Canal—Waterford to Northumberland (Hudson River), 26 miles; Northumberland to Whitehall, 35 miles. Total, 61 miles. Oswego (Barge) Canal—Mud Lock to Oswego, 32 miles. Grand total, 277 miles. To this may be added the improved canal between Mud Lock and Baldwinsville, 5 miles, and between Three Rivers and Brewerton, 10 miles, which, though completed, may not be used in connection with the main line of canal, but which has opened Oneida Lake to canal traffic from its westerly end.

The original estimated cost of enlarging the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals was $101,000,000, but has since been increased by $19,000,000 for terminals and $8,000,000 for branches. The plan of improvement covers 440 miles of construction and 350 miles of canalized rivers and lakes, or 790 miles altogether.

** The cost of enlarging the Cayuga and Seneca Canal to the same capacity as the improved Erie Canal is estimated at $7,000,000.

TONNAGE ON CANALS.

Sault Ste Marie in 1915, 71,290,304 tons; all New York Canals in 1915, 1,858,114 tons as follows: Erie, 1,155,235; Champlain, 503,030; Oswego, 142,312; Cayuga and Seneca, 26,384; Black River, 31,153.

Some Foreign Canals.	Length, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Bottom Width, Feet.	Estimated Cost.
Suez—Mediterranean and Red Seas	103	35	108	$127,000,000
Cronstadt—Petrograd	16	20½	....	10,000,000
Manchester—Manchester and Liverpool	35½	28	120	85,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel Canal)—Baltic and North Seas	61	36	72	40,000,000
Elbe and Trave	41	10	72	6,000,000
Berlin-Stettin (Hohenzollern Canal)	136	9.8	32-39	12,500,000
Marseilles—River Rhone	80	....	82	20,000,000

NATIONAL GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

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The National Grange has established over 30,000 subordinate granges throughout the United States.

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH.

(Revised by the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., from the latest available figures and estimates.)

THE superficial area of the earth is 196,940,000 square miles—140,295,000 square miles of water and 56,255,000 square miles of land. The three great oceans comprise the Atlantic, 41,321,000 square miles; Pacific, 68,634,000 square miles, and Indian, 29,430,000 square miles. There are about 1,000,000 square miles of lake and river surface on the land, and 1,910,000 square miles of islands in the seas. The diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,926 miles, and through the poles 7,899.6 miles. The average elevation of the land above sea level is 2,300 feet. The average depth of the ocean below sea level is 12,600 feet. The deepest place in the ocean yet found is off Mindanao, Philippine Islands, 32,088 feet. The highest mountain is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,002 feet. This gives a range of 61,090 feet or more, 11½ miles, between the bottom of the oceans and the top of the land.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS.

CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Area in Square Miles.	INHABITANTS.		CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Area in Square Miles.	INHABITANTS.	
		Number.	Per Sq. Mile.			Number.	Per Sq. Mile.
Africa	11,622,619	142,751,000	12.3	Australasia	3,312,613	15,934,000	4.8
America, N.	8,589,257	140,084,000	16.3	Europe	3,872,561	464,681,000	120.
America, S.	7,570,015	55,779,000	7.4	Polar Regions	5,081,935	000,000	.....
Asia	17,206,000	872,522,000	50.7	Total	57,255,000	1,691,751,000	29.5

The total area of the land, given here, includes inland waters and is the Sir John Murray estimate. In the areas of the several continents the Statistical Abstract and the Statesman's Yearbook have been followed in the case of North and South America, Europe and Australasia. In the case of Asia and Africa, where detailed surveys have never been made, planimetric measurements of shore lines are relied upon. The polar regions are, of course, only an approximation. Population statistics are from the Statistical Abstract and the Statesman's Yearbook.

The best estimates of the earth's area place the fertile regions at 29,000,000 square miles; steppes at 14,000,000 square miles; deserts at 4,861,000 square miles; and polar regions at 6,970,000 square miles.

The population of the earth at the death of Emperor Augustus, estimated by Bodio, was 54,000,000. The population of Europe hardly exceeded 50,000,000 before the fifteenth century.—*Mulhall.* The population of the earth, at its present ratio of gain, will be about 4,000,000,000 in 2014.

The proportion of females to each 1,000 males in 1910 was: United States 934; England, 1,068; Germany, 1,026. In France (1901), 1,033.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

	HIGHEST POINT.	Elevation (Ft.).	Lowest Point.	Below Sea Level (Ft.).
North America	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death Valley, California	276
South America	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina	23,080	Sea level	....
Europe	Mont Blanc, France	15,782	Caspian Sea, Russia	86
Asia	Mount Everest, India-China	29,002	Dead Sea, Palestine	1,290
Africa	Kibo Peak, East Africa	19,320	Desert of Sahara	150
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,328	Lake Torrens, South Australia	25

POPULATION OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO RACE.

RACE.	Location.	Number.	RACE.	Location.	Number.
Indo-Germanic or Aryan (white)	Europe, America, Persia, India, Australia	795,000,000	Malay and Polynesian (brown)	Australasia	35,000,000
Mongolian or Turanian (yellow and brown)	Asia	630,000,000	American Indian, North and South (red and half breeds)	.....	27,000,000
Semitic (white)	Africa, Arabia, etc.	70,000,000			
Negro and Bantu (black)	Africa	134,000,000	Total	.....	1,691,000,000

For statistics of earth's population according to creed, see RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

The human family is subject to 57 independent and three quasi-independent governments. The British Empire and Russia are the largest two, while Monaco with its eight square miles and San Marino with its thirty-eight square miles of territory are the smallest two. The absolute monarchies are Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Morocco, Siam, Oman, and Monaco; the limited monarchies are Albania, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bhutan, British Empire, Bulgaria, Denmark, German Empire, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey; the republics are Andorra, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, San Marino, Santo Domingo, Switzerland, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The average duration of human life is about 33 years One-quarter of the people on the earth die before age 6, one-half before age 16, and only about 1 person of each 100 born lives to 65.

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE use of the metric system is obligatory in thirty-four countries of the world, including practically all the countries of South America, and all but three or four of the European countries. Its use is also optional in the following eleven countries: Bolivia, Canada, China, Egypt, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Japan, Paraguay, Russia, United States of America, and Venezuela. Various names of the preceding systems are, however, frequently used. In Germany, ½ kilogram = 1 pound; in Switzerland, 3-10 of a meter = 1 foot, etc. If the first letters of the prefixes *deka, hecto, kilo, myria*, from the Greek, and *deci, centi, milli*, from the Latin, are used in preference to our plain English, 10, 100, etc., it is best to employ capital letters for the multiples and small letters for the subdivisions to avoid ambiguities in abbreviations: 1 dekameter or 10 meters = 1 dkm.; 1 decimeter or 1-10 of a meter = 1 dm.

The METER, unit of length, is nearly the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of a meridian, of the distance between Equator and Pole. The International Standard Meter is, practically, nothing else but a length defined by the distance between two lines on a platinum-iridium bar at 0° Centigrade, deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Paris, France.

The LITER, unit of capacity, is derived from the weight of one kilogram pure water at greatest density, a cube whose edge is one-tenth of a meter and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a metric ton.

The GRAM, unit of weight, is a cube of pure water at greatest density, whose edge is one-hundredth of a meter, and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a kilogram, and the one-millionth part of a metric ton.

The Metric System was legalized in the United States on July 28, 1866, when Congress enacted as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful throughout the United States of America to employ the weights and measures of the metric system, and no contract or dealing or pleading in any court shall be deemed invalid or liable to objection because the weights or measures expressed or referred to therein are weights or measures of the metric system.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts and in all legal proceedings as establishing in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system; and said tables may be lawfully used for computing, determining, and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Myriameter	10,000 meters.	6.2137	miles.
Kilometer	1,000 meters.	0.62137	mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches.
Hectometer	100 meters.	328	feet 1 inch.
Dekameter	10 meters.	393.7	inches.
Meter	1 meter.	39.37	inches.
Decimeter	1-10 of a meter.	3.937	inches.
Centimeter	1-100 of a meter.	0.3937	inch.
Millimeter	1-1000 of a meter.	0.0394	inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Hectare	10,000 square meters.	2.471	acres.
Are	100 square meters.	119.6	square yards.
Centare	1 square meter.	1,550	square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Names.	Number of Liters.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kiloliter or stere.	1,000	1 cubic meter	1.308 cubic yards	264.17 gallons.
Hectoliter	100	1-10 of a cubic meter	2 bush. and 3.35 pecks	26.417 gallons.
Dekaliter	10	10 cubic decimeters	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons.
Liter	1	1 cubic decimeter	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts.
Deciliter	1-10	1-10 of a cubic decimeter.	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845 gill.
Centiliter	1-100	10 cubic centimeters	0.6102 cubic inch	0.338 fluid ounce.
Milliliter	1-1000	1 cubic centimeter	0.061 cubic inch	0.27 fluid dram.

METRIC SYSTEM—*Continued.*

WEIGHTS.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in Use.
Names.	Number of Grams.	Weight of What Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier or tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic meter	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectoliter	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	10 liters	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or kilo	1,000	1 liter	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	100	1 deciliter	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimeters	0.3527 ounce.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimeter	15.432 grains.
Decigram	1-10	1-10 of a cubic centimeter	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	1-100	10 cubic millimeters	0.1543 grain.
Milligram	1-1000	1 cubic millimeter	0.0154 grain.

TABLES FOR THE CONVERSION OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO CUSTOMARY UNITED STATES EQUIVALENTS AND THE REVERSE.

From the legal equivalents are deduced the following tables for converting United States weights and measures:

METRIC TO CUSTOMARY. CUSTOMARY TO METRIC.

Linear Measure.

Meters=Ins.	*Meters=Feet.*	*Meters=Yards.*	*Kilometers=Miles.*	*Ins.=Centimeters*	*Feet=Meters.*	*Yards = Meters.*	*Miles=Kilometers.*
1= 39.37	1= 3.28083	1=1.093611	1=0.62137	1= 2.54	1=0.304801	1=0.914402	1= 1.60935
2= 78.74	2= 6.56167	2=2.187222	2=1.24274	2= 5.08	2=0.609601	2=1.828804	2= 3.21869
3=118.11	3= 9.84250	3=3.280833	3=1.86411	3= 7.62	3=0.914402	3=2.743205	3= 4.82804
4=157.48	4=13.12333	4=4.374444	4=2.48548	4=10.16	4=1.219202	4=3.657607	4= 6.43739
5=196.85	5=16.40417	5=5.468056	5=3.10685	5=12.70	5=1.524003	5=4.572009	5= 8.04674
6=236.22	6=19.68500	6=6.561667	6=3.72822	6=15.24	6=1.828804	6=5.486411	6= 9.65608
7=275.59	7=22.96583	7=7.655278	7=4.34959	7=17.78	7=2.133604	7=6.400813	7=11.26543
8=314.96	8=26.24667	8=8.748889	8=4.97096	8=20.32	8=2.438405	8=7.315215	8=12.87478
9=354.33	9=29.52750	9=9.842500	9=5.59233	9=22.86	9=2.743205	9=8.229616	9=14.48412

Square Measure.

Square Centimeters = Square Inches.	*Square Meters = Square Feet.*	*Square Meters = Square Yards.*
1=0.155	1=10.764	1= 1.196
2=0.310	2=21.528	2= 2.392
3=0.465	3=32.292	3= 3.588
4=0.620	4=43.055	4= 4.784
5=0.775	5=53.819	5= 5.980
6=0.930	6=64.583	6= 7.176
7=1.085	7=75.347	7= 8.372
8=1.240	8=86.111	8= 9.568
9=1.395	9=96.875	9=10.764

Cubic Measure.

Cubic Meters = Cubic Feet.	*Cubic Feet = Cubic Meters.*
1= 35.314	1=0.02832
2= 70.629	2=0.05663
3=105.943	3=0.08495
4=141.258	4=0.11327
5=176.572	5=0.14159
6=211.887	6=0.16990
7=247.201	7=0.19822
8=282.516	8=0.22654
9=317.830	9=0.25485

Square Measure.

Square Inches = Square Centimeters.	*Square Feet = Square Meters.*	*Square Yards = Square Meters.*
1= 6.452	1=0.09290	1=0.836
2=12.903	2=0.18581	2=1.672
3=19.355	3=0.27871	3=2.508
4=25.807	4=0.37161	4=3.345
5=32.258	5=0.46452	5=4.181
6=38.710	6=0.55742	6=5.017
7=45.161	7=0.65032	7=5.853
8=51.613	8=0.74323	8=6.689
9=58.065	9=0.83613	9=7.525

Liquid Measure.

Centiliters = Fluid Ounces.	*Liters = Quarts.*	*Liters = Gallons.*
1=0.338	1=1.0567	1=0.26418
2=0.676	2=2.1134	2=0.52836
3=1.014	3=3.1701	3=0.79253
4=1.353	4=4.2268	4=1.05671
5=1.691	5=5.2836	5=1.32089
6=2.029	6=6.3403	6=1.58507
7=2.367	7=7.3970	7=1.84924
8=2.705	8=8.4537	8=2.11342
9=3.043	9=9.5104	9=2.37760

Dry Measure.

Hectoliters = Bushels.	*Bushels = Hectoliters*
1= 2.8378	1=0.35238
2= 5.6756	2=0.70477
3= 8.5135	3=1.05715
4=11.3513	4=1.40953
5=14.1891	5=1.76192
6=17.0269	6=2.11430
7=19.8647	7=2.46668
8=22.7026	8=2.81907
9=25.5404	9=3.17145

Liquid Measure.

Fluid Ounces = Centiliters	*Quarts = Liters.*	*Gallons = Liters.*
1= 2.957	1=0.94633	1= 3.78533
2= 5.915	2=1.89267	2= 7.57066
3= 8.872	3=2.83900	3=11.35600
4=11.829	4=3.78533	4=15.14133
5=14.786	5=4.73167	5=18.92666
6=17.744	6=5.67800	6=22.71199
7=20.701	7=6.62433	7=26.49733
8=23.658	8=7.57066	8=30.28266
9=26.616	9=8.51700	9=34.06799

METRIC SYSTEM—*Continued.*

WEIGHT (AVOIRDUPOIS).

Centi-grams = *Grains.*	*Kilo-grams* = *Ounces Av'd'ps.*	*Kilo-grams* = *Pounds Av'd'ps.*	*Metric Tons* = *Long Tons.*	*Grains* = *Centi-grams.*	*Ounces Av'd'ps* = *Grams.*	*Pounds Av'd'ps* = *Kilo-grams.*	*Long Tons* = *Metric Tons.*
1=0 1543	1= 35.274	1= 2.20462	1=0.9842	1= 6.4799	1= 28.3495	1=0.45359	1=1.0160
2=0.3086	2= 70.548	2= 4.40924	2=1.9684	2=12.9598	2= 56.6991	2=0.90718	2=2.0321
3=0.4630	3=105.822	3= 6.61386	3=2.9526	3=19.4397	3= 85.0486	3=1.36078	3=3.0481
4=0.6173	4=141.096	4= 8.81849	4=3.9368	4=25.9196	4=113.3981	4=1.81437	4=4.0642
5=0.7716	5=176.370	5=11.02311	5=4.9210	5=32.3995	5=141.7476	5=2.26796	5=5.0802
6=0.9259	6=211.644	6=13.22773	6=5.9052	6=38.8794	6=170.0972	6=2.72155	6=6.0963
7=1.0803	7=246.918	7=15.43236	7=6.8894	7=45.3592	7=198.4467	7=3.17515	7=7.1123
8=1.2346	8=282.192	8=17.63698	8=7.8737	8=51.8391	8=226.7962	8=3.62874	8=8.1284
9=1.3889	9=317.466	9=19.84160	9=8.8579	9=58.3190	9=255.1457	9=4.08233	9=9.1444

THE METRIC SYSTEM SIMPLIFIED.

The following tables of the metric system of weights and measures have been simplified as much as possible for THE WORLD ALMANAC by omitting such denominations as are not in practical, everyday use in the countries where the system is used exclusively.

TABLES OF THE SYSTEM.

Length.—The denominations in practical use are millimeters (mm.), centimeters (cm.), meters (m.), and kilometers (km.).
10 mm. = 1 cm.; 100 cm. = 1 m.; 1,000 m. = 1 km. NOTE.—A decimeter is 10 cm.
Weight.—The denominations in use are grams (g.), kilos* (kg.), and tons (metric tons).
1,000 g. = 1 kg.; 1,000 kg. = 1 metric ton.
Capacity.—The denominations in use are cubic centimeters (c. c.) and liters (l.).
1,000 c. c. = 1 l. NOTE.—A hectoliter is 100 l. (seldom used).
Relation of capacity and weight to length: A cubic decimeter is a liter, and a liter of water weighs a kilo.

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

A meter is about a yard; a kilo is about 2 pounds; a liter is about a quart; a centimeter is about ½ inch; a metric ton is about same as a ton; a kilometer is about ⅝ mile; a cubic centimeter is about a thimbleful; a nickel weighs about 5 grams.

PRECISE EQUIVALENTS.

1 acre	= .40	hectare	.4047	1 mile	= 1.6	kilometers	1.609
1 bushel	= 35	liters	35.24	1 millimeter	= .039	inch	.0394
1 centimeter	= .39	inch	.3937	1 ounce (av'd)	= 28	grams	28.35
1 cubic centimeter	= .061	cubic inch	.0610	1 ounce (Troy)	= 31	grams	31.10
1 cubic foot	= .028	cubic meter	.0283	1 peck	= 8.8	liters	8.810
1 cubic inch	= 16	cubic cent. †	16.39	1 pint (liquid)	= .47	liter	.4732
1 cubic meter	= 35	cubic feet	35.31	1 pound	= .45	kilo	.4536
1 cubic meter	= 1.3	cubic yards	1.308	1 quart (dry)	= 1.1	liters	1.101
1 cubic yard	= .76	cubic meter	.7646	1 quart (liquid)	= .95	liter	.9463
1 foot	= 30	centimeters	30.48	1 sq. centimeter	= .15	sq. inch	.1550
1 gallon	= 3.8	liters	3.785	1 sq. foot	= .093	sq. meter	.0929
1 grain	= .065	gram	.0648	1 sq. inch	= 6.5	sq. c'timet'rs.	6.452
1 gram	= 15	grains	15.43	1 sq. meter	= 1.2	sq. yards	1.196
1 hectare	= 2.5	acres	2.471	1 sq. meter	= 11	sq. feet	10.76
1 inch	= 25	millimeters	25.40	1 sq. yard	= .84	sq. meter	.8361
1 kilo	= 2.2	pounds	2.205	1 ton (2,000 lbs.)	= .91	metric ton	.9072
1 kilometer	= .62	mile	.6214	1 ton (2,240 lbs.)	= 1	metric ton	1.016
1 liter	= .91	quart (dry)	.9081	1 ton (metric)	= 1.1	ton (2,000 lbs.)	1.102
1 liter	= 1.1	quarts (liq'd)	1.057	1 ton (metric)	= .98	ton (2,240 lbs.)	.9842
1 meter	= 3.3	feet	3.281	1 yard	= .91	meter	.9144

*Contraction for kilogram. † Centimeters.

MINIMUM WEIGHTS OF PRODUCE.

THE following are approximate weights of certain articles of produce according to the laws of the United States:

	Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.
Wheat	60 lbs.	White Potatoes	60 lbs.	Millet Seed	50 lbs.
Corn, not defined	56 "	Sweet Potatoes	46-60 "	Hungarian Grass Seed	48-50 "
Corn, in the ear husked	70 "	Onions	50-57 "	Timothy Seed	45 "
Corn, shelled	56 "	Carrots	50 "	Red Top & Blue Grass Seed	14 "
Rye	56 "	Turnips	55-60 "	Hemp Seed	44 "
Buckwheat	42-52 "	Dried Peaches	33 "	Salt (see note below).	
Barley	48 "	Peaches, not defined	48-54 "	Indian Corn or Maize	56 "
Oats	32 "	Pears, not defined	45-60 "	Corn Meal	48 "
Peas	60 "	Apples, not defined	44-50 "	Ground Peas	24 "
Beans, not defined	60 "	Dried Apples	24-28 "	Malt	30-38 "
Castor Beans	50 "	Clover Seed	60 "	Bran	20 "
Tomatoes	45-60 "	Flax Seed (Linseed)	56 "		

SALT.—Weight per bushel as adopted by different States ranges from 50 to 80 pounds. Coarse salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 85 pounds, and in Illinois at 50 pounds per bushel. Fine salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 62 pounds, in Kentucky and Illinois at 55 pounds per bushel.

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE measures of length and the weights are nearly, practically, the same as those in use in the United States. The English ton is 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long ton, or shipping ton of the United States. The English hundredweight is 112 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long hundredweight of the United States. The English stone is usually equal to one-eighth hundredweight of 112 lbs., or 14 lbs. avoirdupois. The metre has been legalized at 39.37079 inches, but the length of 39.370432 inches, as adopted by France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia, is frequently used.

The Imperial gallon, the basis of the system of capacity, involves an error of about 1 part in 1,836; 10 lbs. of water = 277.123 cubic inches. (A late authority gives the weight of the Imperial gallon as 10.017 pounds and of the United States gallon as 8.345 pounds.)

The English statute mile is 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet. The following are measures of capacity:

Names.		Pounds of Water.	Cubic Inches.	Litres.	United States Equivalents.
4 gills = 1 pint		1.25	34.66	0.56793	1.20032 liquid pints.
2 pints = 1 quart		2.5	69.32	1.13586	1.20032 " quarts.
2 quarts = 1 pottle		5	138.64	2.27173	2.40064 " "
2 pottles = 1 gallon		10	277.27	4.54346	1.20032 " gallons.
2 gallons = 1 peck	Dry measure	20	554.55	9.08692	1.03152 dry pecks.
4 pecks = 1 bushel		80	2218.19	36.34766	1.03152 " bushels.
4 bushels = 1 coomb		320	8872.77	145.39062	4.12606 " "
2 coombs = 1 quarter		640	17745.54	290.7813	8.2521 " "

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 pounds; pure silver, 655 pounds; cast iron, 450 pounds; copper, 550 pounds; lead 710 pounds; pure platinum, 1,220 pounds; tin, 456 pounds; aluminum, 163 pounds.

DOMESTIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Weight: 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 25 pounds = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight: 24 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Circular Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 12 signs = 1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure: 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure: 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure: 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 31½ gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Long Measure: 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5½ yards = 1 rod or pole; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 statute mile (1,760 yards or 5,280 feet); 3 miles = 1 league.

Mariners' Measure: 6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile; 5,280 feet = 1 statute mile; 6,085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure: 24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets); 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Square Measure: 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard; 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.

Time Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 366 days = 1 leap year.

MEDICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

℞ (Lat. Recipe), take; āā, of each; ℔, pound; ℥, ounce; ʒ, drachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim, or drop; O or o, pint; f ℥, fluid ounce; f ʒ, fluid drachm; as, ℥ss, half an ounce; ℥i, one ounce; ℥iss, one ounce and a half; ℥ij, two ounces; gr., grain; Q. S., as much as sufficient; Ft. Mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. Haust., let a draught be made; Ad., add to; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; M., mix; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill; Solv., dissolve; St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dilute; Filt., filter; Lot., a wash; Garg., a gargle; Hor. Decub., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; ss, one-half; Ess., essence.

TEXAS LAND MEASURE.

(Also used in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.)

26,000,000	square varas (square of 5,099	varas) = 1 league and 1 labor	= 4,605.5	acres.
1,000,000	square varas (square of 1,000	varas) = 1 labor	= 177.136	acres.
25,000,000	square varas (square of 5,000	varas) = 1 league	= 4,428.4	acres.
12,500,000	square varas (square of 3,535.5	varas) = ½ league	= 2,214.2	acres.
8,333,333	square varas (square of 2,886.7	varas) = ⅓ league	= 1,476.13	acres.
6,250,000	square varas (square of 2,500	varas) = ¼ league	= 1,107.1	acres.
7,225,600	square varas (square of 2,688	varas)	= 1,280	acres.
3,612,800	square varas (square of 1,900.8	varas) = 1 section	= 640	acres.
1,806,400	square varas (square of 1,344	varas) = ½ section	= 320	acres.
903,200	square varas (square of 950.44	varas) = ¼ section	= 160	acres.
451,600	square varas (square of 672	varas) = ⅛ section	= 80	acres.
225,800	square varas (square of 475	varas) = 1-16 section	= 40	acres.
5,645.376	square varas (square of 75.137	varas) = 4,840 square yards	= 1	acre.

To find the number of acres in any number of square varas, multiply the latter by 177 (or to be more exact, by 177⅓), and cut off six decimals.

1 vara = 33⅓ inches. 1,900.8 varas = 1 mile.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

1 pulgada (12 linea)	=	.927 inch.	1 libra (16 onzo)	=	1.0144 lb. av.
1 pie	=	11.125 inches.	1 arroba	=	25.360 lb. av.
1 vara	=	33.375 inches.	1 catty (16 tael)	=	1.394 lb. av.
1 gantah	=	.8796 gallon.	1 pecul (100 catty)	=	139.482 lb. av.
1 caban	=	21.991 gallons.			

KNOTS AND MILES.

THE **Statute Mile** is 5,280 feet.

The **British Admiralty Knot** or **Nautical Mile** is 6,080 feet.

The **Statute Knot** is 6.082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60), 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082.66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

1 knot	= 1.151 miles	4 knots =	4.606 miles	20 knots =	23.030 miles	600 feet	= 1 cable
2 knots	= 2.303 miles	5 knots =	5.757 miles	25 knots =	28.787 miles	10 cables	= 1 knot
3 knots	= 3.454 miles	10 knots =	11.515 miles	6 feet	= 1 fathom		

ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

WITH AMERICAN EQUIVALENTS.

WEIGHTS.

The Roman libra or pound = 10 oz. 18 pwt. 13 5-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica mina or pound = 11 oz. 7 pwt. 16 2-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica talent (60 minæ) = 56 lbs. 11 oz. 0 pwt. 17 1-7 gr., Troy.

DRY MEASURE.

The Roman modus = 1 pk. 2-9 pint.
The Attic chœnix = nearly 1½ pints.
The Attic medimnus = 4 pk. 6 1-10 pints.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The cotyle = a little over ½ pint.
The cyathus = a little over 1½ pints.
The chus = a little over 6⅔ pints.

LONG MEASURE.

The Roman foot = 11 3-5 inches.
The Roman cubit = 1 ft. 5⅜ inches.
The Roman pace = 4 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman furlong = 604 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman mile = 4,835 feet.
The Grecian cubit = 1 ft. 6⅛ inches
The Grecian furlong = 504 ft. 4 1-5 inches.
The Grecian mile = 4,030 ft.

MONEY.

The quadrans = 1 1-10 mills.
The as = 1 3-10 mills.
The sestertius = 3.58 + cents.
The sestertium (1,000 sestertii) = $35.80+.
The denarius = 14.35 + cents.
The Attic obolus = 2.39 + cents.
The drachma = 14.35 + cents.*
The mina (100 drachmæ) = $14.35+.
The talent (60 minæ) = $861.00+.
The Greek stater = aureus (same as the Roman †) = $3.58,79.
The stater = daricus = $7.16,66.

*The modern drachma equals 19.3 cents. † Did not remain, at all periods, at this value, but this is the value indicated by Tacitus

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

	Lbs.	Oz.	Pwt.	Gr.
The Gerah, one-twentieth of a Shekel	0	0	0	12
The Bekah, half a Shekel	0	0	5	0
The Shekel	0	0	10	0
The Maneh, 60 Shekels	2	6	0	0
The Talent, 50 manehs, or 3,000 Shekels	125	0	0	0

ELECTRICAL UNITS AND THEIR POPULAR DEFINITIONS.

THE watt is the unit expressing electrical energy as horsepower (hp) represents energy in mechanics. It is the sum of the volt (pressure) times ampere (rate of flow). Thus 2 volts times 2 amperes would give you 4 watts. Electrical energy is sold at so much per watt hour or more generally at a given amount per kilowatt hour—which means 1,000 watt-hours. This may represent 1 watt for 1,000 hours or say 1,000 watts for 1 hour. 746 watts are equal to one horsepower or inversely 1 kilowatt (kw) is equal to 1⅓ horsepower.

The horsepower represents the energy required to lift a weight of 33,000 pounds—1 foot in 1 minute or 550 lbs. 1 foot in 1 second.

The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a material which offers a resistance to the flow of electricity permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure. For example, 1,000 feet of copper wire of 10 gauge has just 1 ohm of resistance and allows the flow of 1 ampere at 1 volt.

A dry battery is made by placing in a hollow receptacle of zinc a piece of carbon, the intervening space being filled with a mixture containg certain chemicals, such as manganese dioxide, powdered carbon and some absorbent material such as sawdust, which is then saturated with salammoniac and the receptacle sealed. The chemical action set up produces a flow of electricity when the two electrodes, the carbon and the zinc, are connected by a conductor of electricity such as a wire, a lamp or a motor.

THEODORE DWIGHT.

FOREIGN MONEYS.

English Money: 4 farthings = 1 penny (*d*); 12 pence = 1 shilling (*s*); 20 shillings = 1 pound (£).
21 shillings = one guinea; 5 shillings = one crown.

French Money: 100 centimes = 1 franc.

German Money: 100 pfennig = 1 mark.

Russian Money: 100 copecks = 1 ruble.

Austro-Hungarian Money: 100 heller = 1 krone (crown).

For United States equivalents, see table of "Value of Foreign Coins in U. S. Money."

TABLE OF GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION.

(WHEREBY any questions of Geometrical Progression and of Double Ratio may be solved by Inspection, the Number of Terms not exceeding 56.)

1	1	15	16384	29	268435456	43	4398046511104
2	2	16	32768	30	536870912	44	8796093022208
3	4	17	65536	31	1073741824	45	17592186044416
4	8	18	131072	32	2147483648	46	35184372088832
5	16	19	262144	33	4294967296	47	70368744177664
6	32	20	524288	34	8589934592	48	140737488355328
7	64	21	1048576	35	17179869184	49	281474976710656
8	128	22	2097152	36	34359738368	50	562949953421312
9	256	23	4194304	37	68719476736	51	1125899906842624
10	512	24	8388608	38	137438953472	52	2251799813685248
11	1024	25	16777216	39	274877906944	53	4503599627370496
12	2048	26	33554432	40	549755813888	54	9007199254740992
13	4096	27	67108864	41	1099511627776	55	18014398509481984
14	8192	28	134217728	42	2199023255552	56	36028797018963968

ILLUSTRATIONS—The 13th power of 2=8192, and the 8th root of 256=2.

THE ENGLISH MILE.

COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1.000	0.867	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
English Geog. Mile.....	1.150	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
French Kilometre.....	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0.094	0.133	0.208
German Geog. Mile.....	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst.....	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.222
Austrian Mile	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure.....	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0.520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile.....	7 021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile.....	6.644	5.764	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mile.....	4.682	4.062	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde.....	2.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

STANDARD NEWSPAPER MEASURES.

THE Standard Newspaper Measure, as recognized and now in general use is 13 ems pica. The standard of measurement of all sizes of type is the "em quad," not the letter "m."

The basis of measurements adopted by the International Typographical Union is the lower-case alphabet, from "a" to "z" inclusive, and the ems used are the same body as the type measured.

4½ Point.....18 ems	7 Point.....14 ems	10 Point.....13 ems
5 Point.....17 ems	8 Point.....14 ems	11 Point.....13 ems
5½ Point.....16 ems	9 Point.....13 ems	12 Point.....13 ems
6 Point.....15 ems		

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

(Showing at Different Rates the Interest on $1 from 1 Month to 1 Year, and on $100 from 1 Day to 1 Year)

TIME.	4 PER CENT.			5 PER CENT.			6 PER CENT.			7 PER CENT.			8 PER CENT.		
	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.
One Dollar 1 month.....	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	6
" 2 "	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
" 3 "	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	5	..	1	7	..	2	..
" 6 "	..	2	..	..	2	5	..	3	..	..	3	5	..	4	..
" 12 "	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	8	..
One Hundred Dollars 1 day...	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	6	..	1	9	..	2	2
" " 2 " ..	..	2	2	..	2	7	..	3	2	..	3	8	..	4	4
" " 3 " ..	..	3	4	..	4	1	..	5	..	..	5	3	..	6	7
" " 4 " ..	..	4	5	..	5	3	..	6	6	..	7	7	..	8	9
" " 5 " ..	.	5	6	..	6	9	..	8	2	..	9	7	..	11	1
" " 6 " ..	..	6	7	..	8	3	..	10	..	..	11	6	..	13	3
" " 1 month	..	33	4	..	41	6	..	50	..	..	58	3	..	66	7
" " 2 " ..	..	66	7	..	83	2	1	..	..	1	16	6	1	33	3
" " 3 "	1	..	..	1	25	..	1	50	..	1	75	..	2	..	..
" " 6 "	2	.	..	2	50	..	3	..	..	3	50	..	4	..	..
" " 12 "	4	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	..

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE.

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR FOR 100 YEARS.

Amount	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.	Amount	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.	Amount	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.
$1	100	1	$2.70,5	$1	100	4½	$81.58,9	$1	100	10	$13,780.66
1	100	2	7.24,5	1	100	5	131.50,1	1	100	11	34,064.34,6
1	100	2½	11.81,4	1	100	6	339.30,5	1	100	12	83,521.82,7
1	100	3	19.21,8	1	100	7	867.72,1	1	100	15	1,174,302.40
1	100	3½	31.19,1	1	100	8	2,199.78,4	1	100	18	15,424,106.40
1	100	4	50.50,4	1	100	9	5,529.04,4	1	100	24	2,198,720,200

YEARS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT SEVERAL RATES OF INTEREST.

Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest.			Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest.		
		Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.			Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.
1	100 years.	69.660	69.487	69.237	6	16.67	11.896	11.725	11.639
1½	66.66	46.556	46.382	46.297	6½	15.38	11.007	10.836	10.750
2	50.00	35.003	34.830	34.743	7	14.29	10.245	10.074	9.966
2½	40.00	28.071	27.899	27.748	7½	13.33	9.584	9.414	9.328
3	33.33	23.450	23.278	23.191	8	12.50	9.006	8.837	8.751
3½	28.57	20.149	19.977	19.890	8½	11.76	8.497	8.327	8.241
4	25.00	17.673	17.501	17.415	9	11.11	8.043	7.874	7.788
4½	22.22	15.747	15.576	15.490	9½	10.52	7.638	7.468	7.383
5	20.00	14.207	14.035	13.949	10	10.00	7.273	7.103	7.018
5½	18.18	12.942	12.775	12.689	12	8.34	6.116	5.948	5.862

MONTHLY WAGE TABLE.*

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31
4	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08
5	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85
6	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62
7	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38
8	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15
9	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92
10	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69
11	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46
12	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
14	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.03	13.85	14.62	15.38
1 month	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
2	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00
3	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00
4	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	80.00
5	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00
6	60.00	66.00	72.00	78.00	84.00	90.00	96.00	102.00	108.00	114.00	120.00
7	70.00	77.00	84.00	91.00	98.00	105.00	112.00	119.00	126.00	133.00	140.00
8	80.00	88.00	96.00	104.00	112.00	120.00	128.00	136.00	144.00	152.00	160.00
9	90.00	99.00	108.00	117.00	126.00	135.00	144.00	153.00	162.00	171.00	180.00
10	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00
11	110.00	121.00	132.00	143.00	154.00	165.00	176.00	187.00	198.00	209.00	220.00
1 year	120.00	132.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	180.00	192.00	204.00	216.00	228.00	240.00

*Six working days in the week.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I	1	XI	11	XXX	30	CCCC	400
II	2	XII	12	XL	40	D	500
III	3	XIII	13	L	50	DC	600
IV	4	XIV	14	LX	60	DCC	700
V	5	XV	15	LXX	70	DCCC	800
VI	6	XVI	16	LXXX or XXC	80	CM	900
VII	7	XVII	17	XC	90	M	1000
VIII	8	XVIII	18	C	100	MCMXVII	1917
IX	9	XIX	19	CC	200	MM	2000
X	10	XX	20	CCC	300		

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.*

Liquids.		*Timber.*		*Sundries.*		*Metals and Stones.*	
Water	100	Cork	24	Indigo	77	Granite	278
Sea-water	103	Poplar	38	Ice	92	Diamond	353
Dead Sea	124	Fir	55	Gunpowder	93	Cast iron	721
Alcohol	84	Cedar	61	Butter	94	Tin	729
Turpentine	99	Pear	66	Clay	120	Bar iron	779
Wine	100	Walnut	67	Coal	130	Steel	783
Urine	101	Cherry	72	Opium	134	Brass	840
Cider	102	Maple	75	Honey	145	Copper	895
Beer	102	Ash	84	Ivory	183	Silver	1,047
Woman's milk	102	Beech	85	Sulphur	203	Lead	1,135
Cow's "	103	Mahogany	106	Marble	270	Mercury	1,357
Goat's "	104	Oak	117	Chalk	279	Gold	1,926
Porter	104	Ebony	133	Glass	289	Platina	2,150

The weight of a cubic foot of distilled water at a temperature of 60° F. is 1,000 ounces Avoirdupois, *very nearly*, therefore the weight (in ounces, Avoirdupois) of a cubic foot of any of the substances in the above table is found by multiplying the specific gravities by 10, thus:—one cubic foot of oak weighs 1,170 ounces; one cubic foot of marble 2,700 ounces, and so on.

* Compared with water.

FREEZING, FUSING, AND BOILING POINTS.

Substances.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	Substances.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.
Bromine freezes at	— 17.6°	— 22°	— 7.6°	Silver fuses at	800°	1,000°	1,832°
Olive oil freezes at	8	10	50	Sodium fuses at	76.5	95.6	204
Quicksilver freezes at	— 31.5	— 39.4	— 39	Sulphur fuses at	92	115	239
Water freezes at	0	0	32	Tin fuses at	182	228	442
Bismuth metal fuses at	211	264	507	Zinc fuses at	329.6	412	773
Copper fuses at	963	1,204	2,200	Alcohol boils at	63	74.4	167
Gold fuses at	1,105	1,380	2,518	Bromine boils at	50	63	145
Iron fuses at	1,230	1,538	2,800	Ether boils at	28.4	35.5	96
Lead fuses at	260	325	617	Iodine boils at	140	175	347
Potassium fuses at	50	62.5	144.5	Water boils at	80	100	212

Authorities vary on some of these points. The best are given.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN.

Table of Average Height and Weight of Males, Based on Analysis of 74,162 Accepted Applicants for Life Insurance as Reported to the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors.

Height.	Age. 15–24	Age. 25–29	Age. 30–34	Age. 35–39	Age. 40–44	Age. 45–49	Age. 50–54	Age. 55–59	Age. 60–64	Age. 65–69
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
5 feet	120	125	128	131	133	134	134	134	131	....
5 feet 1 inch	122	126	129	131	134	136	136	136	134	....
5 feet 2 inches	124	128	131	133	136	138	138	138	137	....
5 feet 3 inches	127	131	134	136	139	141	141	141	140	140
5 feet 4 inches	131	135	138	140	143	144	145	145	144	143
5 feet 5 inches	134	138	141	143	146	147	149	149	148	147
5 feet 6 inches	138	142	145	147	150	151	153	153	153	151
5 feet 7 inches	142	147	150	152	155	156	158	158	158	156
5 feet 8 inches	146	151	154	157	160	161	163	163	163	162
5 feet 9 inches	150	155	159	162	165	166	167	168	168	168
5 feet 10 inches	154	159	164	167	170	171	172	173	174	174
5 feet 11 inches	159	164	169	173	175	177	177	178	180	180
6 feet	165	170	175	179	180	183	182	183	185	189
6 feet 1 inch	170	177	181	185	186	189	188	189	189	189
6 feet 2 inches	176	184	188	192	194	196	194	194	192	192
6 feet 3 inches	181	190	195	200	203	204	201	198	....	....

A Height and Weight Table compiled by a Committee of the Medical Section of the National Fraternal Congress, 1900, which is the analysis of 133,940 applications of selected risks, in a few instances differed very slightly from the above.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF WOMEN.

The following table gives the relative height and weight of women, all ages. The weight of ordinary clothing, however, is included:

Height.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Height.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.
5 feet	115	98	132	5 feet 7 inches	145	123	167
5 feet 1 inch	120	102	138	5 feet 8 inches	148	126	170
5 feet 2 inches	125	106	144	5 feet 9 inches	155	131	179
5 feet 3 inches	130	111	150	5 feet 10 inches	160	136	184
5 feet 4 inches	135	115	155	5 feet 11 inches	165	138	190
5 feet 5 inches	140	119	161	6 feet	170	141	196
5 feet 6 inches	143	121	165				

WATER MEASURES.

WEIGHT OF WATER.

1	cubic inch.....	.03617	pound.	1	cylindrical foot....	6.0	U. S. gals.
12	cubic inches.....	.434	pound.	2.282	cylindrical feet....	112.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	62.5	pounds.	45 64	cylindrical feet....	2240.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot.....	7.48052	U. S. gals.	1	imperial gallon....	10.0	pounds.
1.8	cubic feet.....	112.0	pounds.	11.2	imperial gallons...	112.0	pounds.
35.84	cubic feet.....	2240.0	pounds.	224	imperial gallons...	2240.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical inch...	.02842	pound.	1	U. S. gallon	8.355	pounds.
12	cylindrical inches	.341	pound.	13.44	U. S. gallons.....	112.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical foot....	49.10	pounds.	268.8	U. S. gallons.....	2240.0	pounds.

NOTE—The centre of pressure of water against the side of the containing vessel or reservoir is at two-thirds the depth from the surface. One cubic foot salt water weighs 64.3 pounds.

THEORETICAL VELOCITY OF WATER IN FEET PER SECOND.

Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.
10	25.4	25	40.1	55	59.5	85	74.0
12	27.8	30	43.9	60	62.1	90	76.1
15	31.1	35	47.4	65	64.7	95	78.2
18	34.0	40	50.7	70	67.1	100	80.3
20	35.9	45	53.8	75	69.5	125	89.7
22	37.6	50	56.7	80	71.8	150	98.3

PRESSURE OF WATER PER SQUARE INCH AT DIFFERENT DEPTHS.

Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure. (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure. (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure. (lbs.)
6	2.60	35	15.16	90	38.98	160	69.31
8	3.40	40	17.32	100	43.31	170	73.64
10	4.33	45	19.49	110	47.64	180	77.97
15	6.49	50	21.65	120	51.98	190	82.30
20	8.66	60	25.99	130	56.31	200	86.63
25	10.82	70	30.32	140	60.64	215	93.14
30	12.99	80	34.65	150	64.97	230	99.63

TEMPERATURE OF STEAM.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE 14.7 LBS. DEGREES IN FAHRENHEIT SCALE.

Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.
1	216.3	12	244.3	32	277.0	80	323.9
2	219.4	14	248.3	34	279.6	85	327.6
3	222.4	16	252.1	40	286.9	90	331.1
4	225.2	18	255.7	45	292.5	95	334.5
5	227.9	20	259.2	50	297.8	100	337.8
6	230.5	22	262.5	55	302.7	105	341.0
7	233.0	24	265.6	60	307.4	110	344.0
8	235.4	26	268.6	65	311.8	115	347.0
9	237.7	28	271.5	70	316.0	120	350.0
10	240.0	30	274.3	75	320.0	125	352.8

Steam flows into atmosphere at the rate of 650 feet per second.

TENSILE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Materials.	Lbs.*	Materials.	Lbs.*	Materials.	Lbs.*	Materials.	Lbs.*
METALS.		METALS.		METALS.		WOODS.	
Aluminum castings...	15,000	Soft copper wire.....	35,000	Nickel vanadium steel	99,700	Spruce....	14,500
" sheets.....	24,000	Hard " "	60,000	Chrome nickel vanadium steel.....	129,100	White pine.....	15,000
" wire	50,000	Cast iron.....	20,000	Manganese steel (cast)	90,000	Yellow "	11,000
" bars.....	28,000	" steel.....	60,000	" " (roll'd)	140,000	Red fir....	10,000
Nickel aluminum.....	40,000	Wrought iron.....	50,000	WOODS.		Yellow fir.....	12,000
Aluminum bronze	70,000	Soft steel	58,000	Ash.....	14,000	Teak....	14,000
Manganese "	60,000	Carbon steel (not annealed).....	75,000	Black walnut.....	12,000	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Phosphor "	46,000	Carbon steel (annealed)	80,000	Beech.....	14,500	Blue Stone.....	1,400
Tobin "	66,000	" " oil tempered.....	85,000	Cedar.....	10,000	Granite...	600
Bronze gun metal.....	35,000	Nickel steel (annealed)	80,000	Chestnut.....	10,000	Limestone	1,000
Platinum wire (annealed).....	32,000	" " oil tempered	90,000	Elm.....	13,400	Marble	700
Platinum wire (not annealed).....	56,000	Rivet steel.....	53,000	Hemlock..	8,700	Sandstone.	100
Tin	3,500	Steel for bridges.....	60,000	Hickory.....	15,000	Bricks (common).....	200
Gold (cast).....	20,000	Medium steel.....	65,000	Locust.....	22,000	" (best hand pressed).....	400
Silver (cast).....	40,000	Vanadium steel (cast).	70,000	Lignum vitae.....	11,000	Ordinary single leather belting....	3,000
Lead.....	2,000	Chromium nickel steel	81,400	Maple.....	10,500	Ordinary double leather belting....	6,000
Zinc.....	5,400	" vanadium steel.....	100,000	White oak	14,000	Cotton belting.....	6,000
Brass (cast)	21,000			Live "	13,000		
Copper (cast).....	24,000			Poplar...	7,000		
				Redwood.....	8,500		

Tensile Strength is the resistance of the fibres or particles of a body to separation. It is therefore proportional to their number, or to the area of its transverse section. The fibres of wood are strongest near the centre of the trunk or limb of a tree. * Tensile strength in pounds per square inch.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

THE Capitol is situated in latitude 38° 53′ 20″.4 north and longitude 77° 00′ 35″.7 west from Greenwich. It fronts east, and stands on a plateau eighty eight feet above the level of the Potomac.

The entire length of the building from north to south is seven hundred and fifty-one feet four inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west three hundred and fifty feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet.

The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds.

The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is nineteen feet six inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modelled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is two hundred and eighty-seven feet five inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is two hundred and seventeen feet eleven inches. The greatest diameter at the base is one hundred and thirty-five feet five inches.

The rotunda is ninety-seven feet six inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is one hundred and eighty feet three inches.

The Senate Chamber is one hundred and thirteen feet three inches in length, by eighty feet three inches in width, and thirty-six feet in height. The galleries will accommodate one thousand persons.

The Representatives' Hall is one hundred and thirty-nine feet in length, by ninety-three feet in width, and thirty-six feet in height.

The southeast corner-stone of the original building was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington with Masonic ceremonies. The corner-stone of the extensions was laid July 4, 1851, by President Fillmore.

The room now occupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH.

(*Address at the Dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery, November* 19, 1863.)

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

THE Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce is charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States and coasts under the jurisdiction thereof, and the publication of charts covering said coasts. This includes base measure, triangulation, topography, and hydrography along said coasts; the survey of rivers to the head of tide water or ship navigation, deep sea soundings, temperature and current observations along said coasts and throughout the Gulf and Japan streams, magnetic observations and researches and the publication of maps showing the variations of terrestrial magnetism; gravity research, determination of heights, the determination of geographic positions by astronomic observations for latitude, longitude and azimuth, and by triangulation to furnish reference points for State surveys and to co-ordinate Governmental surveys.

The results obtained are published in annual reports and in special publications; charts upon various scales, including sailing charts, general charts of the coast and harbor charts; tide tables issued annually in advance; coast pilots with sailing directions covering the navigable waters; notices to mariners issued weekly as a joint publication of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Lighthouses and containing current information necessary for safe navigation; catalogues of charts and publications, and such other publications as may be required to carry out the organic law governing the survey.

Constitution of the United States.

Preamble. WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Legislative powers. SECTION I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

House of Representatives. SECTION II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives. 2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives. 3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5: New York, 6: New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1: Maryland, 6, Virginia, 10: North Carolina, 5, South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

Vacancies, how filled. 4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Officers, how appointed. 5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Senate. SECTION III. [See Article XVII., Amendments.] 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Classification of Senators. 2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Qualifications of Senators. 3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

President of the Senate. 4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Senate a court for trial of impeachments. 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in case of conviction. 7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Elections of Senators and Representatives. SECTION IV. 1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

Meeting of Congress. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Organization of Congress. SECTION V. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Rule of proceedings. 2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

Journals of each House. 3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Adjournment of Congress. 4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Pay and privileges of members. SECTION VI. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Other offices prohibited. 2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Revenue bills. SECTION VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

How bills become laws. 2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

* See Article XIV., Amendments.

Approval and veto powers of the President.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Powers vested in Congress.

SECTION VIII. 1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Immigrants, how admitted.

SECTION IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Habeas corpus.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Attainder.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Direct taxes.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

Regulations regarding customs duties.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

Moneys, how drawn.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Titles of nobility prohibited.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Powers of States defined.

SECTION X. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Executive power, in whom vested.

SECTION I. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Electors.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

Proceedings of electors.

3. [The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]*

Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

Time of choosing electors.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

* This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

Qualifications of the President. 5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

Provision in case of his disability. 6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

Salary of the President. 7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath of the President. 8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Duties of the President. SECTION II. 1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

May make treaties, appoint ambassadors, judges, etc. 2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

May fill vacancies. 3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

May make recommendations to and convene Congress. SECTION III. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

How officers may be removed. SECTION IV. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Judicial power, how invested. SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

To what cases it extends. SECTION II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. 2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before-mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

Rules respecting trials. 3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason defined. SECTION III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

How punished. 2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

Rights of States and records. SECTION I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Privileges of citizens. SECTION II. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Executive requisitions. 2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Laws regulating service or labor. 3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

New States, how formed and admitted. SECTION III. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

Power of Congress over public lands. 2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Republican government guaranteed. SECTION IV. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, how amended. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Validity of debts recognized. 1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

Supreme law of the land defined.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath; of whom required and for what.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of the Constitution.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Religion and free speech.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to bear arms.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

Soldiers in time of peace.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of search.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Capital crimes and arrest therefor.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Right to speedy trial.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Trial by jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Enumeration of rights.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Reserved rights of States.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

Judicial power.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

Electors in Presidential elections.

Vice-President.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Slavery prohibited.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

ARTICLE XIV.

Protection for all citizens.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Rebellion against the United States.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The public debt.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Right of suffrage.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.

Taxes on Incomes.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.

Senators elected by the people.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

Filling of vacancies.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, unanimously.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 46 to 23.
New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously.
Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously.
Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.
Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 12.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.
New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46.
Virginia, June 25, 1788, vote 89 to 79.
New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 28.
North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 193 to 75.
Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS.

I. to X. inclusive were declared in force December 15, 1791.

XI. was declared in force January 8, 1798.

XII., regulating elections, was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, which rejected it. It was declared in force September 28, 1804.

XIII. The emancipation amendment was ratified by 31 of the 36 States; rejected by Delaware and Kentucky, not acted on by Texas, conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi. Proclaimed December 18, 1865.

XIV. Reconstruction amendment was ratified by 23 Northern States; rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States, and not acted on by California. The 10 Southern States subsequently ratified under pressure. Proclaimed July 28, 1868.

XV. Negro citizenship amendment was not acted on by Tennessee, rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. Proclaimed March 30, 1870.

XVI. Income tax amendment was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah and Virginia. Declared in force February 25, 1913.

XVII. Providing for the direct vote of United States Senators by the people, was ratified by all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia. Declared in force May 31, 1913.

WHITE HOUSE RULES.

THE following rules have been arranged for the conduct of business at the Executive Offices during the Winter of 1916-17:

The Cabinet will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Senators and Representatives having business to transact will be received from 10.30 A. M. to 12 M., excepting on Cabinet days. In view of the pressure of business at the Executive Offices during the Congressional session it would greatly facilitate matters if Senators and Members could telephone for an appointment before calling, as many will have first made appointments in this way, and those calling without appointments are therefore necessarily delayed in seeing the President.

The East Room will be open daily, Sundays excepted, for the inspection of visitors, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY, *Secretary to the President.*

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS JULY 4, 1776.

THE unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America. When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies.

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms:

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—*Continued.*

Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Name.	Colony.	Occupation.	Born.	Birthplace.	Died.	Age.
Adams, John	Mass. Bay	Lawyer	Oct. 30, 1735	Braintree, Mass	July 4, 1826	91
Adams, Samuel	Mass. Bay	Merchant	Sep. 22, 1722	Boston, Mass	Oct. 3, 1803	81
Bartlett, Josiah	N. Hamp	Physician	Nov 1729	Amesbury, Mass	May 19, 1795	66
Braxton, Carter	Virginia	Planter	Sep. 10, 1736	Newington, Va	Oct. 10, 1797	62
Carroll, Charles	Maryland	Lawyer	Sep. 20, 1737	Annapolis, Md	Nov. 14, 1832	96
Chase, Samuel	Maryland	Lawyer	Apr. 17, 1741	Somerset Co., Md	June 19, 1811	71
Clark, Abraham	N. Jersey	Lawyer	Feb. 15, 1726	Elizabethtown, N. J	Sept 1794	69
Clymer, George	Penn	Merchant	Jan. 24, 1739	Philadelphia, Pa	Jan. 23, 1813	75
Ellery, William	Rhode Isl	Lawyer	Dec. 22, 1727	Newport, R. I	Feb. 15, 1820	93
Floyd, William	New York	Farmer	Dec. 17, 1734	Setauket, N. Y	Aug. 1, 1821	87
Franklin, Benjamin	Penn	Printer	Jan. 17, 1706	Boston, Mass	Apr. 17, 1790	85
Gerry, Elbridge	Mass. Bay	Merchant	July 17, 1744	Marblehead, Mass	Nov. 23, 1814	71
Gwinnett, Button	Georgia	Merchant	 1732	....., England	May 27, 1777	45
Hancock, John	Mass. Bay	Merchant	Jan. 12, 1737	Braintree, Mass	Oct. 8, 1793	57
Hall, Lyman	Georgia	Physician	 1731	....., Ct	 1784	53
Harrison, Benj	Virginia	Farmer	 1740	Berkeley, Va	Apr. 1791	51
Hart, John	N. Jersey	Farmer	 1715	Hopewell, N. J	 1780	65
Hewes, Joseph	N. Carolina	Lawyer	 1730	Kingston, N. J	Nov. 10, 1779	49
Heyward, Jr., Thos	S. Carolina	Lawyer	 1746	St. Luke's, S. C	Mar. 1809	63
Hooper, Wm	N. Carolina	Lawyer	June 17, 1742	Boston, Mass	Oct. 1790	49
Hopkins, Steph	Rhode Isl	Farmer	Mar. 7, 1707	Scituate, R. I	July 13, 1785	79
Hopkinson, Francis	N. Jersey	Lawyer	 1737	Philadelphia, Pa	May 9, 1791	54
Huntington, Sam'l	Ct	Lawyer	July 3, 1732	Windham, Ct	Jan. 5, 1796	64
Jefferson, Thos	Virginia	Lawyer	Apr. 13, 1743	Shadwell, Va	July 4, 1826	83
Lee, Richard Henry	Virginia	Soldier	Jan. 20, 1732	Stratford, Va	June 19, 1794	63
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Virginia	Farmer	Oct. 14, 1734	Stratford, Va	Apr. 1797	63
Lewis, Francis	New York	Merchant	March, 1713	Llandaff, Wales	Dec. 30, 1803	91
Livingston, Philip	New York	Merchant	Jan. 15, 1716	Albany, N. Y	June 12, 1778	63
Lynch, Jr., Thos	S. Carolina	Lawyer	Aug. 5, 1749	Pr. George's Co. S. C	 1779	30
M'Kean, Thos	Delaware	Lawyer	Mar. 19, 1734	New London, Pa	June 24, 1817	84
Middleton, Arthur	S. Carolina	Lawyer	 1743	Middleton Pl., S. C	Jan. 1, 1788	44
Morris, Lewis	New York	Farmer	 1726	Morrisania, N. Y	Jan. 22, 1798	72
Morris, Robert	Penn	Merchant	Jan. 20, 1734	Lancashire, Eng	May 8, 1806	73
Morton, John	Penn	Surveyor	 1724	Ridley, Pa	Apr. 1777	53
Nelson, Jr., Thos	Virginia	Statesman	Dec. 26, 1738	York, Va	Jan. 4, 1789	51
Paca, William	Maryland	Lawyer	Oct. 31, 1740	Wye Hall, Md	 1799	59
Paine, Robert Treat	Mass. Bay	Lawyer	 1731	Boston, Mass	May 11, 1814	84
Penn, John	N. Carolina	Lawyer	May 17, 1741	Caroline Co., Va	Sept. 1788	48
Read, George	Delaware	Lawyer	 1734	Cecil Co., Md	 1798	64
Rodney, Cæsar	Delaware	General	 1730	Dover, Del	 1783	53
Ross, George	Penn	Lawyer	 1730	Newcastle, Del	July 1779	49
Rush, Benjamin	Penn	Physician	Dec. 24, 1745	Berberry, Pa	Apr. 19, 1813	68
Rutledge, Edward	S. Carolina	Lawyer	Nov. 1749	Charleston, S. C	Jan. 23, 1800	51
Sherman, Roger	Ct	Shoemaker	Apr. 19, 1721	Newton, Mass	July 23, 1793	73
Smith, James	Penn	Lawyer	 1710	....., Ireland	July 11, 1806	96
Stockton, Richard	N. Jersey	Lawyer	Oct. 1, 1730	Princeton, N. J	Feb. 28, 1781	51
Stone, Thos	Maryland	Lawyer	 1742	Pointoin Manor, Md	Oct. 5, 1787	45
Taylor, Geo	Penn	Physician	 1716	....., Ireland	Feb. 23, 1781	65
Thornton, Matthew	N. Hamp	Physician	 1714	....., Ireland	June 24, 1803	89
Walton, George	Georgia	Lawyer	 1740	Frederick Co., Va	Feb. 2, 1804	64
Whipple, William	Ct	Sailor	 1730	Kittery, Me	Nov. 28, 1785	55
Williams, William	Ct	Statesman	Apr. 8, 1731	Lebanon, Ct	Aug. 2, 1811	81
Wilson, James	Penn	Lawyer	 1742	St. Andrews, Scot	Aug. 28, 1798	56
Witherspoon, John	N. Jersey	Minister	Feb. 5, 1722	Yester, Scot	Nov. 15, 1794	73
Wolcott, Oliver	Ct	Physician	Nov. 26, 1726	Windsor, Ct	Dec. 1, 1797	72
Wythe, George	Virginia	Lawyer	 1726	Elizabeth Co., Va	June 8, 1806	80

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ADDRESS COUNSELLING THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.—CONFINEMENT OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO ITS CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS, AND AVOIDANCE OF RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(*To the People of the United States on His Approaching Retirement from the Presidency.*)

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be afforded to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel; nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

PRESERVATION OF THE UNION.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of America, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

ENCROACHMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our own country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change or usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of times and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

ENTANGLEMENTS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts

of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

PARTING COUNSELS.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope that they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which hitherto has marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism, this hope will be full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

United States, September 17, 1796. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

"THE Monroe doctrine" was enunciated in the following words in President Monroe's message to Congress December 2, 1823:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Secretary of State Olney in his despatch of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute, said:

"It (the Monroe doctrine) does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American State from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

President Roosevelt in a speech in 1902 upon the results of the Spanish-American war, said:

"The Monroe doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European power. The one power on the continent that can make the power effective is, of course, ourselves; for in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine, likely to interfere in any way with other nations, must possess the power to back it up, if it wishes the doctrine to be respected."

The United States Senate on August 2, 1912, adopted the following resolution proposed by Senator Lodge, by a vote of 51 to 4, the negative votes being those of Senators Cummins of Iowa, McCumber of North Dakota, Percy of Mississippi, and Stone of Missouri,

"*Resolved.* That when any harbor or other place in the American Continent is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the Government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another Government, not American, as to give that Government practical power of control for national purposes."

This action of the Senate grew out of the report that a stretch of territory bordering on Magdalena Bay, Mexico, might be acquired by the subjects of a foreign country, and thus through their control by their own national Government become the base of permanent naval or military occupation. In explanation of the resolution Senator Lodge said: "The declaration rests on a much broader and older ground than the Monroe doctrine. This resolution rests on the generally accepted principle that every nation has a right to protect its own safety; and if it feels that the possession of any given harbor or place is prejudical to its safety, it is its duty and right to intervene." The Senate added that the opening of the Panama Canal gave to Magdalena Bay an importance that it had never before possessed, as the Panama routes pass in front of it.

Not being a joint resolution requiring the concurrence of the House of Representatives and the signature of the President, the resolution adopted as above was an expression of opinion of the Senate only. The other house took no action.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

THE Constitution requires that a census of the United States shall be taken decennially. The first census was taken in 1790 under the supervision of the President; subsequent censuses, to and including that of 1840, were taken under the supervision of the Secretary of State. In 1849 the administration of the census work was transferred to the newly organized Department of the Interior, where it remained until the passage, in 1903, of the act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, by which act the Census Bureau was transferred to the new department. Meanwhile Congress, by act approved March 6, 1902, had made the Census Office a permanent bureau of the Government. Since March 4, 1913, when the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor were separately organized, the Bureau of the Census has been attached to the former department.

The work of the Census Bureau is divided into two main branches, namely, the decennial census and special statistical inquiries, the latter mostly made in the intervals between the decennial censuses. The thirteenth decennial census was taken as of date April 15, 1910. It covered four main subjects: (1) population, (2) agriculture, (3) manufactures, and (4) mines, quarries, and oil and gas wells.

The results of this census have been published and have been used wherever available for the tables of the present ALMANAC and those preceding it. The aggregate cost of the census of 1910 was about $14,290,000, in addition to which $1,675,000 was spent in carrying on the annual investigations of the permanent bureau during the census period. Of this amount $7,200,000 represents the cost of collecting the data through the employment of over 70,000 paid enumerators, besides supervisors, clerks, and special agents. The balance is the cost of tabulating and publishing the results. A more detailed account of the census of 1910 is given in the 1911 issue of THE WORLD ALMANAC.

The permanent work of the Census Bureau is provided for by the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, and amendments thereto. These acts authorize and direct the bureau to make statistical inquiries regarding the insane, feeble-minded, deaf and dumb, and blind; crime, pauperism, and benevolence; deaths and births in the areas maintaining adequate registration systems; social and financial statistics of cities; wealth, debt and taxation; religious bodies; electric light and power, telephones and telegraphs, and street and electric railways; transportation by water; cotton produced, consumed, imported, exported, and on hand, and active cotton spindles; stocks of leaf tobacco held by manufacturers and dealers. The statistics of deaths (which now cover more than two-thirds of the population), of cities, of cotton produced, consumed, etc., and of tobacco stocks, are secured annually; the other statistics mentioned are collected at intervals of five or ten years, but not in connection with the regular decennial censuses. The act of 1902 also provides for a census of manufactures in the fifth year intervening between the decennial censuses.

The Director of the Census is appointed by the President of the United States and receives a salary of $6,000 per annum. The present director is Samuel L. Rogers of North Carolina. The permanent office organization includes a chief clerk, William L. Austin; four chief statisticians—for Population William C. Hunt; for Manufactures, William M. Steuart; for Statistics of States and Cities, Starke M. Grogan, and for Vital Statistics, Richard C. Lappin; a geographer, Charles S. Sloane, and nine chiefs of division. The entire number of employés in the bureau at Washington is now about 600; in addition there are about 700 special agents employed intermittently in the Southern States for the collection of cotton statistics. The number of employés in Washington was greatly increased during the decennial census; in August, 1910, it was more than 3,700, in addition to field employés.

TELESCOPES.

THERE are two kinds of telescopes, viz., refracting and reflecting. In the former the rays of light are made to converge to a focus by lenses, while in the latter they are made to converge by being reflected from the surface of a slightly concaved, highly polished mirror.

The chief disadvantages of refracting telescopes are the chromatic and spherical aberrations of the lenses. In reflecting telescopes these aberrations can be done away with by using parabolic mirrors, but the great objection to the latter are the many mechanical difficulties that have to be overcome.

Owing to the travelling of the earth in its orbit and revolving about its axis, stars if viewed by a fixed telescope would soon disappear. It is thus necessary that a telescope be mounted so a star will always be in its field. This is accomplished by using an equatorial mounting.

In an equatorial mounting there are two axes, one called the "polar" that is parallel to the axis of the earth, and the other the "declination" at right angles to it. Hence, when a star is to be followed, the telescope is clamped in position, and by means of clockwork follows the star so it always remains in view.

The magnifying power of telescopes is generally expressed in diameters, the practical limit of power being 100 diameters per inch of diameter of the telescope. Thus the 36-inch telescope at the Lick Observatory may give a magnifying power of 3,600 diameters. But such high power can only be used in a very clear atmosphere, and consequently most astronomical observations are made at 1,000 diameters.

REFRACTING TELESCOPES.

The largest in the world are in the United States. The one at Yerkes Observatory, Geneva Lake, Wis., has an object lens 40 inches in diameter with a focal length of 64 feet. The movable part of the instrument turning on the polar axis weighs about 12 tons, and the clock 1½ tons. Other large telescopes are the 36-inch at Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal., where many important astronomical discoveries have been made; the 26-inch at the U. S. Observatory, Washington, D. C., and the 24-inch belonging to Harvard University. There is a 30-inch refracting telescope at the Allegheny Observatory, Riverview Park, Pa.

Abroad is the 30-inch at the Imperial Observatory, Pulovak (near Petrograd), Russia. This telescope has a platform at the lower end of the polar axis, from which observers can readily operate the instrument. The Meudon Observatory (near Paris, France) has a 32-inch, the Potsdam, Prussia, a 31-inch, and the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, England, a 28-inch. There is a 32-inch at the Nicolaieff Observatory of Russia.

REFLECTING TELESCOPES.

One of the most perfect instruments ever built is at Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Cal. The mirror is silver on glass, 60 inches in diameter, and weighs nearly a ton. The telescope is moved by electric motors in right ascension and declination. An important feature in this instrument is the different focal lengths that can be obtained. The 60-inch mirror has a 25-foot focus, but by a suitable arrangement of mirrors it is possible to get focal lengths of 80, 100 and 150 feet. At the same observatory is a 100-inch reflector, the tube with the mirror at the bottom is 43 feet long, and with the mountings weighs nearly 20 tons. There is a 36-inch reflector at Lick Observatory, Harvard University has a 28-inch and a 60-inch, and at the Yerkes Observatory is a 24-inch.

Other notable reflectors are the Lord Rosse, at Birr Castle, Ireland, which has a mirror 72 inches in diameter of speculum metal and a focal length of 54 feet, a 48-inch at Melbourne, Australia, a 60-inch at Ealing, England, a 48-inch at Paris, France, and a 39-inch at Meudon, France. The contract for the construction of a 60-inch reflecting telescope for the National Observatory at Cordoba, Argentina, was awarded in 1915. Work was started installing a 72-inch reflector in the Dominion Astronomical Observatory, Victoria, B. C., Canada.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

THE official flag of the United States bears forty-eight white stars in a blue field arranged in six rows of eight stars each. Two stars were added in 1912 by the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, thirty-six feet fly and twenty feet hoist, thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is twenty feet by ten feet, and the recruiting flag nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches. The "Union Jack" is blue with a star for every State in white. The Coast Guard flag, authorized by act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, is celebrated as Flag Day in a large part of the Union.

The National flag should be hoisted preferably at, but not earlier than sunrise, and never later than 8 o'clock. When the National and State or other flags fly together the National flag should be on the right. When used on a bier or casket at a funeral the stars should be placed at the head. In no case should the flag be allowed to touch the ground. The statutes of the United States forbid the use of the flag in registered trade-marks, and the use of the flag for advertising purposes is illegal.

The President's flag consists of a blue background, in the centre of which appears the seal of the United States.

The flag of Admiral of U. S. Navy is blue with four white stars—two horizontal and two perpendicular in centre.

The flag of Vice-Admiral of U. S. Navy is blue with three white stars—triangular.

The flag of the Secretary of the Navy is blue with two white stars (perpendicular) at either end and white anchor in centre.

The consular flag is blue with large white C in centre, surrounded by thirteen white stars.

The flag of the Panama Canal consists of a blue square bearing the letters "P. C." in white.

The flag of New York State is blue charged with the arms of the State. The flag of New York City consists of three perpendicular lines, blue, white, and orange (the blue nearest the flag staff); on the white bar is the seal of the city, without the legend.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

IN this establishment practically all the printing for the United States Government is done except the manufacture of paper money and postage stamps. The Public Printer is the executive head of the Government Printing Office. Directly or through his principal officers he purchases all materials and machinery subject to the provisions of law, disburses all money, appoints all officers and employés, and exercises general supervision over the affairs of the office. The Superintendent of Documents has general supervision over the distribution of all public documents, excepting those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress and for the Executive Departments. He is required to prepare a comprehensive index of public documents and consolidated index of Congressional documents, and is authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge, the distribution of which is not specifically directed.

The principal officers are as follows: Public Printer, Cornelius Ford; Deputy Public Printer, Henry T. Brian; Chief Clerk, John L. Alverson; Private Secretary, Joseph P. O'Lone; Purchasing Agent, Edward S. Moores; Superintendent of Work, Daniel V. Chisholm; Foreman of Printing T. Frank Morgan; Congressional Record Clerk, William A. Smith; Superintendent of Documents Josiah H. Brinker.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.

THE Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department is under the direction of Wm. J. Flynn chief of the division. The service is principally engaged in detecting and prosecuting makers and dealers in counterfeit paper money and coin. Details are also furnished for the protection of the President of the United States.

The arrests of counterfeiters number about 400 annually; other arrests are for bribery, impersonating United States Government officers, perjury, and violating sections of the United States Revised Statutes relating to foreign and domestic obligations and coins.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS.

THE objects of the association are: First, to unite fraternally all letter carriers in the United States for their mutual benefit. Second, to obtain and secure rights as Government employés and to strive at all times to promote the welfare of every member. Third, to create and establish the United States Letter Carriers' Mutual Benefit Association, as defined in the Constitution and General Laws governing said association. Fourth, in conjunction with the Post-Office Department, to strive for the constant improvement of the service. Fifth, to create and establish the United States Letter Carriers' National Sick Benefit Association. The association has a membership of 35,000. The dues are $1.50 per annum.

President—Edward J. Gainor, Muncie, Ind. *Vice-President*—Al. Tharp, New York, N. Y. *Secretary*—Edward J. Cantwell, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Charles D. Duffy, Chicago, Ill. Headquarters, 945 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

LIFEBOAT REQUIREMENTS.

UNDER date of August 17, 1916, the Steamboat Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce issued the following:

The Board of Supervising Inspectors at its meeting of January, 1916, revised all of the rules for lifeboat requirements, for publication in four parts, namely; (1) Ocean and Coastwise, (2) Great Lakes, (3) Lakes other than the Great Lakes, Bays, and Sounds, (4) Rivers.

Only one of these parts is ready for distribution, which is for ocean and coastwise vessels.

Owing to the Seamen's Act, approved March 4, 1915, the rules for lifeboat requirements are very complex and extensive, and vary for the different classes of waters, and the bureau must decline to prepare a short statement of lifeboat requirements for publication, owing to the necessary incompleteness of any such statement.

THE SINGLE TAX.

THE following statement of the single tax principle was written by Henry George, Sr.:

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of merican Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain nalienable rights. We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God as created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which hey are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair eturn to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and mprovement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community; that ach is entitled to all that his labor produces; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of abor.

To carry out these principles, we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, State, ounty, and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and f the abolition of all other forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted y the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied and com- nensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of overnment, the revenue being divided between local government, State government, and the general overnment, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and State governments, r by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them rom revenues collected in this manner. The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore vould not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on aluable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the remium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permis- ion to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax not on the use and improvement of land, but on the wnership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would e excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare and by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus he farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, nd the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man vho held a similar lot vacant. The single tax in short would call upon men to contribute to the ublic revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the alue of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding and idle as for putting it to its fullest use. The single tax, therefore, would—

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts, where land has little or no value, respective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities, where bare land rises to a value of nillions of dollars per acre.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government, d greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption, and gross inequality inseparable from our present ethods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of e Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which ture has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to ain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the iff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, cts a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave ery one free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, nd would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by eason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to he mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and nonopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor he illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor roblem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of abor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving in- entions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure, and participation in the advantages of an advancing vilization, in securing to each individual equal right to the use of the earth. It is also a proper nction of society to maintain and control all public ways for the transportation of persons and roperty, and the transmission of intelligence; and also to maintain and control all public ways in ies for furnishing water, gas, and all other things that necessarily require the use of such common ays.

NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS.

THE purposes of the congress as set forth in its Constitution are as follows:

"The objects of this congress shall be the collection and preparation of all obtainable data touching he scientific improvement, development and uses of the rivers and harbors of the nation; these data to in- lude findings of the Board of United States Engineers and other scientific facts dealing with questions of aterway transportation and allied subjects.

"To disseminate to as many of the people of the United States as possible the scientific knowledge col- ected and prepared, through the publications of this association, its news bureau and its field representa- ives—to the end that the people may be educated to the importance of waterway development, and that he greatest good to the greatest number may be had through the scientific improvement and maintenance f our lakes, rivers, harbors and canals for navigation and commerce.

"The membership of this congress shall consist of commercial, manufacturing and kindred organizations, aterway improvement associations, corporations, companies, and individual citizens engaged or interested n commercial or industrial enterprises, who may subscribe to its Constitution and contribute to the sup- ort and prosecution of the objects of the congress." *President*—Hon. Jos. E. Ransdell, Lake Providence, a. *Secretary-Treasurer*—S. A. Thompson, Washington, D. C.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

IN AREA, POPULATION, AND MATERIAL INDUSTRIES.

(Statement prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

	1800.	1850.	1880.	1900.	1916. *a*
Area *b*.....square miles	892,135	2,997,119	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,78
Population *c*.....no.	5,308,483	23,191,876	50,155,783	75,994,575	101,882,47
Population per square mile *c*.....no.	6.47	7.88	16.86	25.55	34.2
Wealth *d e*.....dols.	.....	7,135,780,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,306,775	*f*187,739,071,09
Wealth, per capita *d e*.....dols.	.....	307.69	850.20	1,164.79	*f*1,965.0
Public debt, less cash in Treasury *g*..dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	1,006,281,572.1
Public debt, per capita.....dols.	15.63	2.74	38.27	14.52	9.8
Interest bearing debt *h*.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,723,993,100	1,023,478,860	971,562,590.0
Annual interest charge.....dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	79,633,981	33,545,130	22,896,634.6
Interest, per capita.....dols.	0.64	0.16	1.59	0.44	0.2
Gold coined.....dols.	317,760	31,981,739	62,308,279	99,272,943	*i*23,967,37
Silver coined.....dols.	224,296	1,866,100	27,411,694	36,345,321	*i*4,111,06
Gold in circulation *j*.....dols.	} 16,000,000	147,395,456	{ 225,695,779	610,806,472	*k*630,190,64
Silver in circulation *j*.....dols.			68,622,345	142,050,334	*k*236,344,67
Gold certificates in circulation.....dols.	.....	.....	7,963,900	200,733,019	1,414,302,98
Silver certificates in circulation.....dols.	.....	.....	5,789,569	408,465,574	490,786,33
United States notes (Greenbacks) in circulation.....dols.	.....	.....	327,895,457	313,971,545	341,891,66
National bank notes in circulation...dols.	.....	.....	337,415,178	300,115,112	720,089,76
Federal Reserve notes.....dols.	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,372,84
Federal Reserve bank notes.....dols.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,966,370
Miscellaneous currency in circulation *l*.dols.	10,500,000	131,366,526	.....	79,008,942	2,098,262
Total circulation of money.....dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	973,382,228	2,055,150,998	4,018,043,555
Per capita.....dols.	5.00	12.02	19.41	26.93	39.23
National banks.....no.	.....	.....	2,076	3,732	7,578
Capital.....dols.	.....	.....	455,909,565	621,536,461	1,067,481,000
Bank clearings, New York.....dols.	.....	.....	37,182,128,621	51,964,588,564	*m*90,842,707,724
Total United States.....dols.	.....	.....	.....	84,582,450,081	*i*162,777,508,000
Deposits in National banks.....dols.	.....	.....	833,701,034	2,458,092,758	*m*8,136,018,000
Deposits in savings banks.....dols.	.....	43,431,130	819,106,973	2,389,719,954	*i*4,997,706,013
Depositors in savings banks.....no.	.....	251,354	2,335,582	6,107,083	*i*11,285,755
Farms and farm property *d*.....dols.	.....	3,967,343,580	12,180,501,538	*n*20,439,901,164	*o*40,991,449,090
Farm products, value *d*.....dols.	.....	.....	2,212,450,927	4,417,069,972	*p*10,501,686,000
Manufacturing establishments *d*.....no.	.....	123,025	253,852	*q*207,514	*q*268,491
Value of products *d*.....dols.	.....	1,019,106,616	5,369,579,191	*q*11,406,926,701	*q*20,672,051,870
United States Government receipts—net ordinary *r*.....dols.	10,848,749	43,592,889	333,526,501	567,240,852	777,480,488
Customs.....dols.	9,080,933	39,668,686	186,522,065	233,164,871	211,866,222
Internal revenue.....dols.	809,397	.....	124,009,374	295,327,927	*s*512,740,770
United States Government, disbursements, net ordinary *t*.....dols.	10,813,971	40,948,383	264,847,637	487,713,792	716,367,674
War.....dols.	2,560,879	9,687,025	38,116,916	134,774,768	*t*172,973,092
Navy.....dols.	3,448,716	7,904,725	13,536,985	55,953,078	*t*141,835,654
Pensions.....dols.	64,131	1,866,886	56,777,174	140,877,316	*t*164,387,942
Interest on public debt.....dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	95,757,575	40,160,333	*t*22,902,897
Imports of merchandise.....dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	667,954,746	849,941,184	2,197,883,510
Per capita.....dols.	17.19	7.48	*u*12.51	10.93	*v*21.26
Exports of merchandise.....dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	835,638,658	1,394,483,082	4,333,658,865
Per capita.....dols.	13.37	6.23	16.43	17.76	41.92
Imports, silk, raw.....lbs.	.....	.....	2,562,236	11,259,310	33,070,902
Rubber, crude.....lbs.	.....	.....	16,826,099	49,377,138	267,775,557
Tin plates.....lbs.	.....	.....	379,902,880	147,963,804	1,796,853
Iron and steel, manufactures of....dols.	.....	20,145,067	71,266,699	20,478,728	23,393,250
Domestic exports, iron and steel manufactures.....dols.	52,144	1,953,702	14,716,524	121,913,548	621,209,453
Domestic exports, all manufactures...dols.	.....	23,223,106	121,818,298	484,846,235	2,658,917,330
Farm animals, value.....dols.	.....	544,180,516	1,576,917,556	2,228,123,134	6,002,784,000
Cattle.....no.	.....	17,778,907	33,258,000	43,902,414	60,715,000
Horses.....no.	.....	4,336,719	11,201,800	13,537,524	21,166,000
Sheep.....no.	.....	21,773,220	40,765,900	41,883,065	49,162,000
Mules.....no.	.....	559,331	1,729,500	2,086,027	4,565,000
Swine.....no.	.....	30,354,213	34,034,100	37,079,356	68,047,000
Production of gold.....dols.	.....	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,000	*g*98,891,100
Silver, commercial value.....dols.	.....	50,900	34,717,000	35,741,100	*i*35,019,628
Coal.....long tons	.....	6,266,23	63,822,830	240,789,310	*i*458,504,890
Petroleum.....gals.	.....	.....	1,104,017,166	2,672,062,218	*i*11,162,026,470
Pig iron.....tons	.....	563,755	3,835,191	13,789,242	*i*29,916,213
Steel.....tons	.....	.....	1,247,335	10,188,329	*x*23,513,030
Tin plates.....lbs.	.....	.....	.....	849,004,022	*x*2,085,980,000
Copper.....long tons	.....	650	27,000	270,588	*i*619,647
Wool.....lbs.	.....	52,516,959	232,500,000	288,636,621	*i*288,777,000
Wheat.....bush.	.....	100,485,944	498,549,868	522,229,505	*i*1,011,505,000
Corn.....bush.	.....	592,071,104	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	*i*3,054,535,000
Cotton.....bales	153,509	2,454,442	6,605,750	10,245,602	*i*11,068,173
Cane sugar.....lbs.	.....	247,577,000	178,872,000	322,549,011	*i*493,239,040
Sugar consumed.....lbs.	.....	.....	1,979,221,478	4,477,175,236	*i*8,626,793,238
Per capita.....lbs.	.....	.....	39.46	58.91	*i*86.04
Cotton consumed.....500-lb. bales	18,829	422,626	1,865,922	3,603,516	*x*5,835,592
Domestic cotton exported.....lbs.	.....	638,381,604	1,822,061,114	3,100,583,188	3,084,070,125
Railways operated.....miles	.....	9,021	93,267	194,262	*i*263,547
Passengers carried.....no.	.....	.....	.....	576,831,251	*i*1,053,138,718
Freight carried 1 mile.....short tons	.....	.....	.....	141,596,551,161	*i*288,319,890,210
Revenue, ton per mile.....cents	.....	.....	.....	0.729	*i*0.733
Passenger cars.....no.	.....	.....	.....	34,713	*i*53,466
Other cars.....no.	.....	.....	.....	1,416,125	*i*2,450,356

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

		1800.	1850.	1880.	1900.	1916. *a*
American vessels built *y*	tons	106,261	279,255	157,409	393,790	£225,122
Trading, domestic, etc.	tons	301,919	1,949,743	2,715,224	4,338,145	£6,517,886
Trading, foreign	tons	669,921	1,585,711	1,352,810	826,694	£1,871,543
On Great Lakes	tons	.....	198,266	605,102	1,565,587	£2,318,009
Vessels passing through Sault Ste Marie Canal	tons	.....	.....	1,734,890	22,315,834	£56,399,147
Commercial failures	no.	.....	.....	4,735	10,774	*z*9,485
Amount of liabilities	dols.	.....	.....	65,752,000	138,495,673	*z*111,241,421
Post-Offices	no.	903	18,417	42,989	76,688	55,934
Receipts of P.-O. Department	dols.	280,804	5,499,985	33,315,479	102,354,579	£287,248,165
Telegrams sent (1)	no.	.....	.....	29,215,509	63,167,783	(2) 90,000,000
Newspapers, etc. (3)	no.	.....	2,526	9,723	20,806	23,*z*24
Public schools, salaries (4)	dols.	.....	.....	55,942,972	137,687,746	*z*323,610,915
Patents issued	no.	.....	993	13,947	26,499	£44,934
Immigrants arrived (5)	no.	.....	369,980	457,257	448,572	298,826

a Figures of 1916 are somewhat preliminary and subject to revision. *b* Exclusive of Alaska and islands belonging to the United States. *c* Census figures, relating to Continental United States; the figures for 1916 represent an estimate. *d* Census figures. *e* True valuation of real and personal property. *f* 1912. *g* 1800 to 1850, outstanding principal of the public debt, January 1. *h* Figures for the years 1800 to 1850 include the total public debt. *i* 1915. *j* Gold and silver cannot be stated separately prior to 1876. From 1862 to 1875, inclusive, gold and silver were not in circulation, except on the Pacific Coast, where it is estimated that the average specie circulation was about $25,000,000, and this estimate is continued for the three following years under the head of gold. After that period gold was available for circulation. *k* As the result of a special investigation by the Director of the Mint, a reduction of $135,000,000 was made in the estimate of gold coin in circulation on July 1, 1907, as compared with the basis of previous years, and on September 1, 1910, a reduction of $9,700,000 was made in the estimate of silver coin. *l* Includes notes of Bank of United States; State bank notes; demand notes of 1862 and 1863; fractional currency, 1870; Treasury notes of 1890-1891 to date, and currency certificates, act of June 8, 1892-1900. *m* Includes all deposits, demand and time. *n* Includes value of buildings, $3,556,639,496. The Twelfth Census was the first to collect statistics of buildings on farms. *o* Includes value of buildings, $6,325,451,528. *p* Wealth production on farms, estimate of the Department of Agriculture, 1915. The figures of the various censuses are not comparable, reasons for which will be found in census reports. *q* Exclusive of neighborhood industries and hand trades, included in years previous to 1905. *r* "Ordinary receipts" include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and "miscellaneous," but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, Treasury notes, or revenues of Post-Office Department. *s* Includes corporation and individual income taxes, $124,867,430 in 1916. *t* "Ordinary disbursements" include disbursements for war, navy, Indians, pensions, payments for interest, and "miscellaneous," but do not include payments for premiums, principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof. *u* Imports for consumption after 1850. *v* Based on general imports. *w* Domestic exports only after 1860. *x* 1914. *y* Includes canal boats and barges prior to 1880. *z* First six months. (1) Figures relate to the Western Union only and after 1900 do not include messages sent over leased wires or under railroad contracts. (2) Estimated 1912. (3) 1800 to 1850, inclusive, from census of 1880; from 1880 to 1900, inclusive, from Rowell's Newspaper Directory; after 1900 from Ayer's American Newspaper Annual. Figures for 1915 include outlying possessions. (4) Includes salaries for teachers only. (5) 1850, total alien passengers arrived; 1850, 15 months ending December 31; after 1850, fiscal years ending June 30.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.
Pyramids of Egypt.
Pharos of Egypt.
Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
Mausoleum of Artemisia.
Colossus of Rhodes.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.
Coliseum of Rome.
Catacombs of Alexandria.
Great Wall of China.
Stonehenge.
Leaning Tower of Pisa.
Porcelain Tower of Nankin.
Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople.

THE SEVEN NEW WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
Wireless.
Telephone.
Aeroplane.
Radium.
Antiseptics and Antitoxins.
Spectrum Analysis.
X-Rays.

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

Chairman—Andrew Braid, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce. *Secretary*—Charles S. Sloane, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Frank Bond, General Land Office, Department of the Interior.
Goodwin D. Ellsworth, Post-Office Department.
William B. Greeley, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
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Frederick W. Hodge, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.
Robert B. Marshall, Superintendent National Parks, Department of the Interior.
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John S. Mills, Department of the Treasury.
James E. Payne, Government Printing Office.
George R. Putnam, Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce.
Capt. Thomas Snowden, Hydrographer, Department of the Navy.
Charles W. Stewart, Library and Naval War Records Office, Department of the Navy.
Major Ralph H. Van Deman, General Staff, War Department.

By executive order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determining, changing, and fixing place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names hereafter suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority. Advisory powers were granted the board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps, of the symbols and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of representing relief. Hereafter, all such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this board for advice before being undertaken.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS

(WASHINGTON, D. C.)

Presiding Judge—Robert M. Montgomery. *Associate Judges*—James F. Smith, Orion M. Barber, Marion De Vries, George E. Martin. *Attorney-General*—Thomas W. Gregory. *Assistant Attorney-General*—Bert Hanson. *Clerk*—Arthur B. Shelton ($3,500). *Marshal*—Frank H. Briggs ($3,000).

SEC. 188. There shall be a United States Court of Customs Appeals, which shall consist of a Presiding Judge and four Associate Judges, each of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars a year. The Presiding Judge shall be so designated in the order of appointment and in the commission issued to him by the President; and the Associate Judges shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions. Any three members of said court shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three members shall be necessary to any decision thereof. In case of a vacancy or of the temporary inability, or disqualification for any reason of one or two of the Judges of said court, the President may, upon the request of the Presiding Judge of said court, designate any qualified United States Circuit or District Judge or Judges to act in his or their places and such Circuit or District Judges shall be duly qualified to so act.

SEC. 189. The said Court of Customs Appeals shall always be open for the transaction of business, and sessions thereof may, in the discretion of the court, be held in the several judicial circuits, and at such places as said court may from time to time designate.

SEC. 195. That the Court of Customs Appeals established by this chapter shall exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal, as herein provided, final decisions by a board of general appraisers in all cases as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classifications, and the fees and charges connected therewith, and all appealable questions as to the jurisdiction of said board, and all appealable questions as to the laws and regulations governing the collection of the customs revenues; and the judgments and decrees of said Court of Customs Appeals shall be final in all such cases: *Provided, however*, That in any case in which the judgment or decree of the Court of Customs Appeals is made final by the provisions of this title, it shall be competent for the Supreme Court, upon the petition of either party, filed within sixty days next after the issue by the Court of Customs Appeals of its mandate upon decision, in any case in which there is drawn in question the construction of the Constitution of the United States, or any part thereof, or of any treaty made pursuant thereto, or in any other case when the Attorney-General of the United States shall, before the decision of the Court of Customs Appeals is rendered, file with the court a certificate to the effect that the case is of such importance as to render expedient its review by the Supreme Court, to require, by certiorari or otherwise, such case to be certified to the Supreme Court for its review and determination, with the same power and authority in the case as if it had been carried by appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court: *And provided further*, That this act shall not apply to any case involving only the construction of section 1, or any portion thereof, of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1909, nor to any case involving the construction of section 2 of an act entitled "An act to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes," approved July 26, 1911. (Amendment as approved, August 22, 1914.)

SEC. 196. No appeal shall be taken or allowed from any Board of United States General Appraisers to any other court, and no appellate jurisdiction shall thereafter be exercised or allowed by any other courts in cases decided by said Board of United States General Appraisers, but all appeals allowed by law from such Board of General Appraisers shall be subject to review only in the Court of Customs Appeals hereby established, according to the provisions of this chapter: *Provided*, That nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to deprive the Supreme Court of the United States of jurisdiction to hear and determine all customs cases which have heretofore been certified to said court from the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals on applications for writs of certiorari or otherwise, nor to review by writ of certiorari any customs case heretofore decided or now pending and hereafter decided by any Circuit Court of Appeals, provided application for said writ be made within six months after August 5, 1909: *Provided further*, That all customs cases decided by a Circuit or District Court of the United States or a court of a Territory of the United States prior to said date above mentioned, and which have not been removed from said courts by appeal or writ of error, and all such cases theretofore submitted for decision in said courts and remaining undecided may be reviewed on appeal at the instance of either party by the United States Court of Customs Appeals, provided such appeal be taken within one year from the date of the entry of the order, judgment, or decrees sought to be reviewed.

SEC. 197. Immediately upon the organization of the Court of Customs Appeals, all cases within the jurisdiction of that court pending and not submitted for decision in any of the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, United States Circuit, Territorial or District Courts, shall, with the record and samples therein, be certified by said courts to said Court of Customs Appeals for further proceedings in accordance herewith: *Provided*, That where orders for the taking of further testimony before a referee have been made in any of such cases, the taking of such testimony shall be completed before such certification.

SEC. 198. If the importer, owner, consignee, or agent of any imported merchandise, or the Collector or Secretary of the Treasury, shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of General Appraisers as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of such merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, or with any other appealable decision of said board, they, or either of them, may, within sixty days next after the entry of such decree or judgment, and not afterward, apply to the Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the questions of law and fact involved in such decision: *Provided*, That in Alaska and in the insular and other outside possessions of the United States ninety days shall be allowed for making such application to the Court of Customs Appeals. Such application shall be made by filing in the office of the clerk of said court a concise statement of errors of law and fact complained of; and a copy of such statement shall be served on the collector, or the importer, owner, consignee, or agent, as the case may be. Thereupon the court shall immediately order the Board of General Appraisers to transmit to said court the record and evidence taken by them, together with the certified statement of the facts involved in the case and their decision thereon; and all the evidence taken by and before said board shall be competent evidence before said Court of Customs Appeals. The decision of said Court of Customs Appeals shall be final, and such cause shall be remanded to said Board of General Appraisers for further proceedings to be taken in pursuance of such determination.

SEC. 199. Immediately upon receipt of any record transmitted to said court for determination the clerk thereof shall place the same upon the calendar for hearing and submission; and such calendar shall be called and all cases thereupon submitted, except for good cause shown, at least once every sixty days: *Provided*, That such calendar need not be called during the months of July and August of any year.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES.

A TABLE OF LEADING ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES OR INTO ANY OF ITS POSSESSIONS (EXCEPT PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, GUAM AND TUTUILA), GIVING RATES OF ENTRY BY THE TARIFF ACT OF 1913 COMPARED WITH THE TARIFF ACT OF 1909.

(The following table covers only the articles of principal importance imported.)
(ad val.—ad valorem; n.s.p.f.—not specially provided for.)
* Effective March 1, 1914.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1909.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.		
Acids, n.s.p.f.	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Alcoholic compounds, n.s.p.f.	60c. lb. and 25 p.c ad val.	10c. lb. and 20 p.c. ad val. to 40c. lb. and 20 p.c. ad val.
Alkalies, alkaloids, and all chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures and salts, and combinations thereof	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Ammonia, carbonate of, and muriate of	¾c. lb.	¾c. lb.
Coal-tar products, not medicinal and not colors or dyes	Free list	10 p.c. ad val.
Drugs	1¼c.lb.and 10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Glue, value not above 10c. per pound	2½c. lb.	1c. lb.
Oil, castor, gals.	35c. gal.	12c. gal.
Oil, olive in bottles, etc., gals	50c. gal.	30c. gal.
Oil, whale, gals.	8c. gal.	5c. gal.
Opium, crude and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent. and over of morphia, lbs.	$1.50 lb.	$3 lb.
Paints, colors, pigments, etc.	30 p.c. ad val.	15 to 20 p.c. ad val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, containing alcohol	60c. lb. and 50 p.c. ad val.	40c. lb. and 60 p.c. ad val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, not containing alcohol	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Soap, castile and unperfumed toilet soap	1¼c. lb.	10 p.c. ad val.
Soap, perfumed toilet	50 p c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Soda, bicarbonate of	5-8c. lb.	¼c. lb.
Sponges, not advanced in value by chemical processes	20 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Talcum	.....	15 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.		
Cement	8c. 100 lbs.	10 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, porcelain, decorated	60 p.c. ad val.	20 to 55 p.c. ad val
Earthenware. common, not ornamented	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Glassware, decorated or cut	60 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Marble, manufactures of, except for jewelry	50 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Opera and field glasses, and frames for same	45 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Spectacles and eyeglasses, and frames for same	Graduated rate.	35 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Iron, bar, n.s.p.f.	6-10c. lb.	5 p.c. ad val.
Steel, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate	15 p.c. ad val.
Automobiles, valued at $2,000 or more and automobile bodies.	.....	45 p.c. ad val.
Automobiles valued at less than $2,000, and automobile chassis and finished parts of automobiles not including tires	45 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Copper plates, n.s.p.f.	2½c. lb.	5 p.c. ad val.
Pens, metallic, except gold pens	12c. gross	8c. gross
Table and kitchen utensils, metal	40 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Tin plates	1 2-10c. lb.	15 p.c. ad val.
Pins, not jewelry	35 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Iron beams, girders, joists	Graduated rate	10 p.c. ad val.
Cast iron pipe, andirons, plates, stove plates, hollow ware	8-10c. lb.	10 p.c. ad val.
Aluminum, and alloys of any kind in which it is the chief component, in crude form	7c. lb.	2c. lb.
Watch movements and watch cases, clocks and parts thereof	Graduated rate	30 p.c. ad val.
Zinc in blocks, pigs or sheets	Graduated rate	15 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Paving posts, railroad ties, telephone, trolley and telegraph poles	10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
House or cabinet furniture, and manufactures of wood or bark, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Sugars and syrups of cane juice	Not above 75 degrees polariscope 95-100 of 1c. per lb. and for each additional degree 35-1000 of 1c. per lb. additional.	Not above 75 degrees polariscope 71-100 of 1c. per lb.; for every additional degree 26-1000 of 1c. per lb. additional.*
Saccharin	65c. lb.	65c. lb.
Sugar cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Molasses, not above 40 degrees	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Maple sugar and maple syrup	4c. lb.	3c. lb.
Glucose or grape sugar	1½c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Sugar candy, valued more than 15c. per pound	50 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Sugar candy and all confectionery, n.s.p.f., valued at 15c. per pound or less	4c. lb. and 15 p.c. ad val.	2c. lb.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1909.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Tobacco, wrapper, leaf	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.
Tobacco, filler	35c. to 50c. lb.	35c. to 50c. lb.
Snuff	55c. lb.	55c. lb.
Cigars and cigarettes	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.		
Horses and mules and all live animals, n.s.p.f.	20-25 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Barley, bushel of 48 pounds	30c. bushel	15c. bushel
Barley malt, bushel of 34 pounds	45c. bushel	25c. bushel
Oatmeal and rolled oats	1c. lb.	30c. 100 lbs.
Oats, bushel	15c. bushel	6c. bushel
Rice, cleaned	2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations	1½c. lb.	1c. lb.
Butter and substitutes	6c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Cheese and substitutes therefor	6c. lb.	20c. p.c. ad val.
Hay	$4 ton.	$2 ton
Honey	20c. gallon	10c. gallon
Hops	16c. lb.	16c. lb.
Seeds, flax-seed, linseed and other oil seeds, n.s.p.f. (bu. of 56 lbs.)	25c. bushel	20c. bushel
Seeds, castor (bu. of 50 lbs)	25c. bushel	15c. bushel
Fish, except small fish, packed in oil or in oil and other substances	Graduated rate.	25 p.c. ad val.
Fruits, apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears	25c. bushel	10c. bushel
Fruits, preserved, n.s.p.f.	2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Fruits, oranges, grapefruit, and limes in bulk	1c. lb.	½c. lb.
Lemons	1½c. lb.	½c. lb.
Pineapples in bulk	$8 per 1,000	$5 per 1,000
Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, n.s.p.f.	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Spices, unground	Free list	1c. lb.
Chocolate and cocoa unsweetened, prepared or manufactured, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate	8 p.c. ad val.
Chocolate and cocoa, sweetened, prepared or manufactured, valued at 20c. per pound or less	Graduated rate	2c. lb.
SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES & OTHER BEVERAGES.		
Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, n.s.p.f.	$2.60 gallon	$2.60 gallon
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, quarts	$9.60 per doz.	$9.60 per doz.
Wines, still, in casks, vermuth and similar beverages	45c. to 60c. gallon	45c. to 60c. gallon
Wines, still, in bottles, quarts	$1.85 per doz.	$1.85 per doz.
Malt liquors, in bottles, jugs, gallons	45c. gallon	45c. gallon
Mineral waters, in bottles, quarts	30c. doz.	20c. doz.
SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.		
Cotton thread, uncolored, according to numbers	2½c. lb. to 28c. lb.	5 to 25 p.c. ad val.
Cotton thread, colored, bleached, according to numbers	6c. lb. to 67c. lb.	7½ to 27½ p.c. ad val.
Cotton cloth, uncolored, according to numbers	1c. sq. yard to 12½c. sq. yard.	7½ to 27½ p.c. ad val.
Cotton cloth, colored, bleached, according to numbers	Graduated rate	10 to 30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton handkerchiefs or mufflers, hemmed or hemstitched, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton clothing, ready made	50 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton hosiery, pairs	70c. doz. to $2 doz. & 15 p.c. ad val.	30 to 50 p.c. ad val.
Cotton shirts, drawers, and all underwear, n.s.p.f.	60c. doz. & 15 p.c. ad val. to $2.25 doz. & 35 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton, plushes, velvets; corduroys	9c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val. to 12c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val.	40 p.c. ad val.
Lace manufactures	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Flax hemp or ramie single yarns, finer than 80 lea or number	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Mattings for floors	3½c. sq. yard	2½c. sq. yard
SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Alpaca, hair of	.....	15 p.c. ad val.
Combed wool or tops, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate	8 p.c. ad val.
Yarns	Graduated rate	18 p.c. ad val.
Yarns of hair of angora goat and alpaca	.....	25 p.c. ad val.
Cloths, knit fabrics, felts not woven and all manufactures of every description, wholly or chiefly of wool, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate	35 p.c. ad val.
Blankets, n.s.p.f., and flannels	Graduated rate	25 to 30 p.c. ad val.
Dress goods, women's and children's	Graduated rate	35 p.c. ad val.
Clothing, ready made and wearing apparel of every description, n.s.p.f.	44c. lb. & 60 p.c. ad val.	35 p. c. ad val.
Carpets, woven whole for rooms, and rugs	10c. sq. foot & 40 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Plushes, velvets and all other pile fabrics, cotton cut or uncut	Graduated rate	40 p.c. ad val.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1909.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE L—SILK AND SILK GOODS.		
Silk partially manufactured, or spun silk	35c. lb. and graduated rate.	20c. lb. to 35 p.c. ad val.
Silk, wearing apparel	60 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Silk, yarns, threads, artificial	45c. lb. to 60c. lb.	35 p.c. ad val.
Silk, all manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	50 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE M—PAPERS AND BOOKS.		
Printing paper, other than paper commercially known as hand-made or machine hand-made, valued above 2½c. per lb., n.s.p.f.	3½c. lb. to 15 p.c. ad. val.	12 p.c. ad val.
Books, of all kinds, bound or unbound pamphlets, engravings, photographs, n.s.p.f.	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Paper, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Playing cards	10c. pack and 20 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.		
Beads, not threaded or strung	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Brushes	40 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Bristles	7½c. lb.	7c. lb.
Diamonds and other precious stones, cut but not set	10 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Feathers and downs	20 to 60 p.c. ad val.	20 to 60 p.c. ad val.
Furs, dressed	20 to 40 p.c. ad val.	10 to 40 p.c. ad val.
Furs, wearing apparel	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Gloves (leather)	$1.25 doz. to $5. 80 doz.	$1 to $4.75 doz. pairs.
Gutta-percha and India rubber, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Hair, human, cleaned but not manufactured	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Leather, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	40 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Musical instruments	45 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, or parts	45 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Pipes and smokers' articles	Graduated rate	20 to 50 p.c. ad val.
Paintings and statuary, n.s.p.f.	15 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Toys	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, n.s.p.f.	50 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.

THE FREE LIST.

Acids (not provided for under Schedule A).
Aconite.
Agates, unmanufactured.
Agricultural implements.
Albumen, n.s.p.f.
Alcohol, methyl or wood.
Ammonia, nitrate and sulphate of.
Animals brought into U. S. temporarily or for breeding purposes.
Animals, wild, for exhibition in zoological collections.
Anthracite coal.
Antitoxins.
Aromatic (not garden) seeds.
Arrowroot, not manufactured.
Arsenic.
Art, works of.
Articles returned after having been exported.
Asbestos, unmanufactured.
Asphaltum.
Bacon.
Bagging for cotton, etc.
Barbed fence wire.
Barks, n.s.p.f.
Beans, n.s.p.f.
Beef, fresh.
Beeswax.
Belting leather.
Benzine.
Berries, n.s.p.f.
Bibles.
Birds.
Bismuth.
Bituminous coal.
Books for the blind and for religious, philosophical, scientific or literary purposes, persons or families from foreign countries, professional.
Boots, leather.
Borax, crude.
Brass, old.
Brimstone.
Briquets.
Bristles, crude.
Broom corn.
Buckwheat.
Bullion, gold or silver.
Burlaps
Cabinet wood, in the log, rough, or hewn only.
Calcium, n.s.p.f.
Camel's hair.
Carbolic acid.
Cash registers.
Cattle.
Cement.
Chalk, crude.
Charts for use of societies or United States.
Citizens of U. S. dying in foreign countries, personal effects of.
Clapboards.
Coal.
Cobalt.
Cocoa, crude, n.s.p.f.
Cocoanuts in the shell.
Cocoons, silk.
Cod liver oil.
Coffee.
Coins, gold, silver and copper.
Coke.
Composition metal, n.s.p.f.
Copper, in plates, bars, ingots or pigs, n.s.p.f. and ore.
Copperas.
Cork, unmanufactured.
Corn and corn-meal.
Cotton and cotton bagging.
Cotton gins.
Cotton waste.
Cottonseed oil.
Cream.
Croton oil.
Curry.
Darning needles.
Drawings, original.
Drugs, not advanced.
Dyeing and tanning materials.
Dyewoods, n.s.p.f.
Engravings, original.
Etchings, original.
Evergreen seedlings.
Explosive substances.
Extracts for tanning.
Fans, common palm leaf.
Fats and grease.
Fencing, barbed and galvanized wire.
Ferromanganese.
Fibres and grasses.
Films, moving picture, American manufacture, light struck or damaged.
Flat rails, iron or steel.
Flax.
Flint, flints and flint stones unground.
Flocks.
Flower and grass seeds, n.s.p.f.
Fossils.
Fowls, water.
Fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for purpose of propagation or cultivation.
Fruits or berries, n.s.p.f.
Fulminates.
Furniture of persons or families from foreign countries.
Furs, undressed.
Galvanized wire.
Gasoline.
Glass plates or disks, rough-cut or unwrought.
Glaziers' diamonds.
Gloves, leather, n.s.p.f.
Glue stock.
Goat skins, undressed.
Gold, bullion, medals, ore and sweepings.
Gold, silver, copper or other metal coins.
Grains, drugs, crude.
Granite, unmanufactured, n.s.p.f.
Grasses and fibres.
Guano, manures and all substances used only in manure.
Gunny bags and cloth, old.
Gunpowder.
Gutta-percha, crude.
Hair, n.s.p.f.
Hams.
Handle bolts.
Hand sewing needles.
Harness, saddles and saddlery, or parts thereof.
Harvesters.
Hemlock bark, extract of.
Hemp, n.s.p.f.
Herbs, used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Hides of cattle.
Hones and whetstones.
Hoop iron or steel, coated or not coated with paint.
Hoops, iron or steel, cut to lengths.
Horns and parts of.
Horsehair unmanufactured.
Horseshoe nails.
Horseshoes.
Household effects.
Ice.
India rubber, crude.
Indigo.

THE FREE LIST—*Continued.*

Ingots.
Instruments, philosophical and scientifical.
Inventions, models of.
Iodine, crude and resublimed.
Ipecac.
Iron Ore.
Iron or steel bands, cut to lengths and manufactures of.
Iron or steel billets.
Iron or steel nails, rails and scrap.
Jute.
Kerosene.
Kindling wood.
Lamb and lambskins, undressed.
Land fowls.
Lard.
Laths.
Leather, n.s.p.f., boots and shoes, harness, saddles, and saddlery, shoe laces, sole, uppers, vamps.
Leaves used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Leeches.
Lemon and lime juice.
Lemon peel, not preserved.
Libraries.
Lifeboats and life-saving apparatus.
Linotype machines.
Lithographic stones not engraved.
Lodestones.
Logs.
Loops, iron.
Lumber, planed or finished, n.s.p.f.
Machines, for spreading tar and oil and for sugar making, linotype, sewing, thrashing, typesetting.
Magnesite, crude or calcined.
Maize.
Manganese, oxide and ore of.
Manila.
Manures.
Manuscripts.
Maps, over 20 years old, or for use of United States.
Marrons.
Marrow.
Marshmallow.
Meal, corn.
Meats.
Medals of gold, silver or copper.
Metal composition, n.s.p.f.
Milk, preserved or condensed, etc.
Mineral salts.
Minerals, crude.
Models of inventions.
Moss, crude or unmanufactured.
Mowers.
Music for the blind.
Mustard seed.
Mutton.
Nails.
Naphtha.
Needles, hand sewing and darning.
Newspapers and periodicals issued within 6 months of time of entry.
Nickel ore.
Nitrate of potash or saltpetre, crude and soda.
Nut oil.
Nux vomica.
Oakum.
Oil cake.
Oils not provided for in list under Schedule A.
Orange juice, peel, not preserved, candied or dried.
Ore, cobalt, copper, emery, gold, iron, manganese, manganiferous iron, nickel, silver, tin, tungsten-bearing.
Paper, printing, n.s.p.f., stock, crude.
Paraffin and paraffin oil.
Parchment.
Paris green.
Pearl, mother of, and pearl shells in natural state.
Pebble, Brazilian.
Periodicals and newspapers issued within 6 months of time of entry.
Personal effects.
Petroleum.
Phosphates, crude.
Phosphorus.
Photographic, and moving picture films not exposed or developed.
Pigs, copper, iron.
Plants, fruits, tropical and semi-tropical, for propagation or cultivation.
Plates, copper, glass.
Platinum, unmanufactured.
Plows.
Plumbago.
Pork.
Potash, carbonate, crude, cyanide, sulphate.
Potassium, cyanide of.
Potatoes.
Printing paper not above 2½c. per lb.
Prizes.
Prussic acid.
Pulp woods.
Quinine.
Radium.
Rags, n.s.p.f.
Rails, flat, iron or steel.
Railway bars, iron or steel.
Rapeseed.
Rattan.
Reapers.
Reeds, unmanufactured.
Regalia and gems, statuary and casts of sculpture.
Roots, drugs, crude, n.s.p.f.
Rye and rye flour.
Saddlery.
Safety lamps, miners'.
Sago.
Salt.
Saltpetre, crude.
Scientific apparatus.
Seeds, all flower and grass, n.s.p.f.
Sewing machines.
Sheep.
Shellfish, and shells in natural state.
Shingles.
Shoddy.
Shoes, leather.
Silk, raw.
Silver bullion, coins, medals, ore, sweepings.
Sisal grass.
Skins, undressed.
Soda, arseniate, ash, cyanide, nitrate, silicate, sulphate.
Sole leather.
Specimens, botany and mineralogy and natural history not for sale.
Spermaceti oil.
Spikes.
Spirits, turpentine.
Sprigs, cut.
Stamps, foreign.
Statuary.
Staves.
Steel, scrap.
Stone.
Strychnine.
Sugar-beet seed.
Sulphate of ammonia, copper, iron, potash, soda.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric acid.
Sumac, ground.
Swine.
T-rails, iron or steel.
Tacks, cut.
Talcum, crude, n.s.p.f.
Tallow.
Tanning material.
Tapioca.
Tar, and pitch of wood.
Tea.
Thrashing machines.
Timber.
Tin, except plates.
Tobacco stems.
Trophies.
Turpentine.
Twine.
Type, old.
Typesetting machines.
Typewriters.
Vaccine virus.
Veal.
Vegetable substances, crude.
Vellum.
Verdigris.
Vitriol, blue.
Wagons and carts.
Waste.
Water fowls.
Wax, vegetable or mineral.
Wearing apparel. (See below.)
Weeds and wood used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Whale oil, n.s.p.f.
Wheat, n.s.p.f.
Whetstones.
Wild animals for exhibition in zoological collections.
Wire, barbed fence, galvanized, nails, staples.
Wood, n.s.p.f.
Wood alcohol.
Wood pulp.
Wool, n.s.p.f.
Works of art.
Wrought iron or steel nails, n.s.p.f.

CUSTOM HOUSE EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE.

The Tariff of 1913 provides for the exemption from duty of wearing apparel, etc., as shown in paragraph 642, as follows:

642. Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall include only such articles as were actually owned by them and in their possession abroad at the time of or prior to their departure from a foreign country, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons and are intended for such wear and use, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale: *Provided*, That in case of residents of the United States returning from abroad all wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That up to but not exceeding one hundred dollars in value of articles acquired abroad by such residents of the United States for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty.

BAGGAGE DECLARATIONS.

The law requires that every person entering the United States shall make a declaration and entry of personal baggage. The senior member of a family present as a passenger may, however, declare for the entire family. A failure to declare articles acquired abroad and brought in as baggage renders the articles subject to forfeiture and the passengers liable to criminal prosecution. (Sections 2802 and 3082, R. S.)

CUSTOM HOUSE EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE—*Continued.*

The exact number of pieces of baggage accompanying a passenger must be stated in the declaration, including trunks, valises, boxes, hand bags, and packages or bundles of every kind. Forms of baggage declarations will be furnished passengers by the steamship officers. The declaration should be prepared and signed at least one day before the expected arrival of the vessel. Declarations spoiled in preparation should not be destroyed, but should be turned over to the purser, who will furnish a new blank.

When the declaration has been prepared and signed, the coupon at the bottom of the form must be detached and retained by the passenger and the declaration delivered to the ship's officer designated to receive the same. After all the baggage and effects of the passenger have been landed, the coupon which has been retained must be presented at the inspector's desk, and an inspector will then be detailed to examine the baggage.

Passengers must acknowledge in person, on the pier, their signatures to the declarations.

RETURNING RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Returning residents of the United States must declare all articles acquired abroad, in their baggage or on their persons, whether by purchase, by gift, or otherwise, and whether dutiable or free of duty. Exemption, however, will be allowed by customs officers of articles aggregating not over $100 in value, if suitable for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, and whether intended for the personal use of the passengers or as gifts or presents to others, provided the articles are not bought on commission for another person nor intended for sale. Articles so exempt from duty must, nevertheless, be declared. Articles belonging to one passenger cannot be included in the exemption of another.

Use does not exempt from duty wearing apparel or other articles obtained abroad. Such articles which have been used abroad may, however, be specifically noted on the declaration, and due allowance will be made by the appraising officers for depreciation through wear and use and duties charged upon the articles at their value in their condition as imported.

Passengers must not deduct the $100 exemption in making out their declarations. Such deductions will be made by customs officers on the pier.

All wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken out of the United States by residents shall be admitted free of duty without regard to their value upon their identity being established. If remodelled, repaired, or improved abroad, the cost of such remodelling, repairing, or improvement must be declared, and receipted bills for such alterations should be presented. The cost of such repairs is subject to duty, but may be included by customs officers within the $100 exemption. If the cost or value of the repairs be not declared, the articles will be subject to duty upon their entire value.

Citizens of the United States or persons who have at any time resided in this country shall be deemed to be residents of the United States, unless they shall have abandoned their residence in this country and acquired an actual bona fide residence in a foreign country. Such citizens or former residents who declare as nonresidents must present satisfactory evidence to the customs officers upon the pier that they have given up their residence in the United States and have become bona fide residents of a foreign country.

The residence of a wife follows that of the husband, and the residence of a minor child follows that of its parents.

The examination of baggage will be facilitated and difficulties avoided if receipted bills for foreign purchases be presented, and if all articles acquired abroad be packed separately in one or more trunks.

NONRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nonresidents of the United States must declare all articles in their baggage or on their persons which do not constitute wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, or similar personal effects, whether intended for their personal use or for others. They must also declare all articles of wearing apparel, jewelry, and other articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar effects when not owned by them or when intended for other persons or for sale.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

Household effects, such as furniture, table linen, bed linen, tableware, etc., imported as baggage must be declared. If shown to the satisfaction of the customs officers to have been actually owned and used abroad by the passenger not less than one year and not intended for any other person nor for sale, such effects will be admitted free of duty. If not so owned and used abroad, duties must be paid thereon, unless included in the $100 exemption allowed returning residents.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Each passenger over eighteen years of age may bring in free of duty 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes, or smoking tobacco not exceeding three pounds, if for the bona fide use of such passenger. These articles must be declared, but will be passed free by customs officers in addition to the $100 exemption.

CONTESTED VALUATION.

Passengers dissatisfied with values placed upon dutiable articles by the customs officers on the pier may demand a re-examination. Application therefor should be made to the officers in charge immediately. If, for any reason, this course is impracticable, the packages containing the articles should be left in customs custody and application for reappraisement made to the collector of customs in writing within ten days after the original appraisement. No request for reappraisement can be entertained after the articles have been removed from customs custody.

Examination of any baggage may be postponed if the passenger requests the officer taking his declaration to have the baggage sent to the appraiser's stores.

Currency or certified checks only can be accepted in payment of duties, but upon request baggage will be retained on the pier for 24 hours to enable the owner to secure currency or certified checks.

The offering of gratuities or bribes to customs officers is a violation of law. Customs officers who accept gratuities or bribes will be dismissed from the service. and all parties concerned are liable to criminal prosecution.

Discourtesy or incivility on the part of customs officers should be reported to the collector at the custom house, to the deputy collector or deputy surveyor at the pier, or to the Secretary of the Treasury. Passengers should not, however, deem customs officers discourteous merely because such officers examine baggage thoroughly or appraise articles at a value different from that stated in the passenger's declaration.

BAGGAGE FOR TRANSPORTATION IN BOND.

Baggage may be forwarded in bond to any other port of entry upon good reason therefor being shown.

Passengers desiring to have such baggage forwarded in bond should so indicate on their declara-

CUSTOM HOUSE EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE—*Continued.*

tions, and also make a request therefor upon the inspector at the time he is assigned to the examination of their baggage. Similar action should be taken when it is desired to have baggage forwarded to another country in transit through the United States.

SEALSKIN GARMENTS.

An act of Congress of 1897, as amended in 1912, expressly forbids the importation into the United States of garments made in whole or in part of the skins of seals taken in the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Unless the owner is able to establish to the satisfaction of the collector that the garments are not prohibited by said act, they cannot be admitted.

AIGRETTES AND OTHER PLUMAGE.

Paragraph 347 of the present Tariff Act contains the following proviso:

"The importation of aigrettes, egret plumes, or so-called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins, or parts of skins, of wild birds, either raw or manufactured, and not for scientific or educational purposes, is hereby prohibited; but this provision shall not apply to the feathers or plumes of ostriches or to the feathers or plumes of domestic fowls of any kind."

Any of the above-described prohibited articles will be excluded from entry when brought in by passengers as trimmings on hats or other articles of wearing apparel, and will be confiscated whether found in the baggage or on the person. In cases where there has been no wilful intent to violate the law, such prohibited articles may be exported to a foreign country.

W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

President—Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla. *First Vice-President*—Thomas S. Southgate, Norfolk, Va. *Second Vice-President*—Albert P. Bush, Mobile, Ala. *Managing Director*—Clarence J. Owens, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer and Resident Director*—William H. Saunders, Washington, D. C.

The headquarters of the Congress is at the Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets, Washington, D. C.; Clarence J. Owens, Managing Director.

Among the purposes of the organization are the following:

(*a*) To promote and develop the interests of the following sixteen States of the United States known as the "Southern States," to wit: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(*b*) To collect and disseminate information regarding the resources and conditions of the said States and the opportunities and advantages offered in them for the safe and profitable investment of capital; the attractions offered in the South to the homeseeker, artisan and laborer, and the importance to the National Government of enacting proper legislation looking to the conservation of the natural resources of the South and the improvement of its rivers, harbors and transportation facilities.

(*c*) To encourage, promote and foster the development of the resources of the South with its own capital and by its own inhabitants.

(*d*) To encourage and obtain the establishment in the South of commercial, manufacturing, industrial and other enterprises, and to foster those already existing therein.

(*e*) To encourage, foster and promote the creation and establishment of institutions and organizations whose energies shall be principally directed toward the development of the material resources of the South.

(*f*) To promote and develop proper immigration to the South and to promote and foster the establishment of such organizations as may bring about the development of desirable immigration to the South.

(*g*) To encourage the movement for the construction of good roads and for the extension of railroad and trolley transportation.

(*h*) To encourage, foster and develop patriotic and National sentiments throughout the South and elsewhere in the Nation, and particularly to promote, encourage and foster the feeling and desire for a greater Nation through a greater South.

(*i*) To promote the improvement of educational and other conditions which tend to develop the material resources and happiness of the residents of the South.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

The Bureau of Plant Industry studies plant life in all its relations to agriculture. It investigates the diseases of fruit and forest trees, truck crops and other plants, and carries on field tests and demonstrations of their control and prevention. It studies the bacteriological problems connected with plant production and also the factors of plant nutrition and distributes cultures of nitrogen-gathering bacteria for the inoculation of the seed of leguminous crop plants. It is engaged in the improvement of crops by breeding and selection and the acclimatization and adaptation of new crops and varieties. It is encouraging the production of drug-producing crops and other special crops, and is studying the general physiological problems influencing the growth of plants. In co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Forest Service it is conducting a campaign for the eradication of poisonous plants, especially in the vast stock-grazing areas of the West. It is investigating various technological problems in connection with crop production, particularly with reference to fibre and paper-producing plants and to the standardization and handling of grain. It is engaged in the study of various phases of economic botany and in the devising of methods for the improvement of forest-grazing areas. It is carrying on a propaganda in the interest of good seeds for the farmer and the improvement in the quality of farm seeds. It is conducting extensive work in the breeding and testing of the principal field crops, such as the small grains, corn, cotton, tobacco, forage crops, and sugar-producing plants, with special reference to the improvement of these crops. It is engaged in the operation of testing stations in the semi-arid regions for the co-operative investigation of the problems encountered in crop production under the conditions existing in those areas. The adaptation and breeding of crops is a special feature of this work, which also includes physical determinations of the factors influencing plant growth in those regions.

It is conducting horticultural studies of garden crops and maintains an experimental farm for this and other lines of the work of the bureau. It is engaged in investigations of the transportation and storage of fruits, and in the general upbuilding of the fruit industry. It maintains greenhouses and trial grounds for the work of plant propagation and improvement. It is engaged in the introduction of seeds and plants from foreign countries and in the operation of plant introduction and testing gardens to aid in the development of new plant industries. It is also engaged in the Congressional distribution of seeds and plants.

Postal Information.

(*Revised by the Post-Office Department for* THE WORLD ALMANAC. *Sections quoted by numbers in this subject refer to the Postal Laws and Regulations.*)

DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE.

ALL mailable matter for transmission by the United States mails within the United States to or from or between the possessions of the United States is divided into four classes, under the following regulations: (Domestic rates apply to mail for Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Tutuila and Manua and other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich, Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, the "Canal Zone," the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai City, China, also to mail for officers or members of the crew of vessels of war of the United States, and officers and men of the United States Navy in the United States Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, and to other places where the United States mail service is in operation.)

First-Class Matter—This class includes letters, postal cards, "post cards," and anything sealed or otherwise closed against inspection (except as provided for under other classifications all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed, except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same, or anything containing writing not authorized on mail matter of other classes.

First-class or letter rate of postage to any part of the United States, its possessions, or the above-named countries, *two cents per ounce or fraction thereof.*

Rates on local or drop letters at free delivery offices, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. At offices where there is no free delivery by carriers, and the addressee cannot be served by rural free delivery carriers, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

Rates on **postal cards**, one cent (double or "reply" cards, two cents). Postal cards issued by the Post-Office Department may bear written, printed, or other additions as follows:

(*a*) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line placed approximately one-third of the distance from the left end of the card; the space to the left of the line to be used for a message, etc., but the space to the right for the address only.

(*b*) Addresses upon postal cards may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender.

(*c*) Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

(*d*) Advertisements, illustrations, or writing may appear on the back of the card and on the left third of the face.

2. The addition to a postal card of matter other than as above authorized will subject the card, when sent in the mails, to postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate if wholly or partly in writing, of the third-class rate if entirely in print. In either case the postage value of the stamp impressed upon the card will not be impaired.

3. Postal cards must be treated in all repects as sealed letters, except that those mailed for local delivery will be returned to the sender if undeliverable and the name and address of the sender appear thereon. Undeliverable "double" postal cards will be returned to the sender if known.

4. Postal cards bearing articles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel or other similar substances, are unmailable except when inclosed in tightly sealed envelopes with proper postage attached, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

Cards that have been spoiled in printing or otherwise will be redeemed from the *original purchasers* at 75 per cent, of their face value if unmutilated.

POST CARDS (private mailing cards) bearing written or printed messages are transmissible in the mails.

Private mailing cards ("post cards") in the domestic mails must conform to the following conditions:

(*a*) A "post card" must be an unfolded piece of cardboard not exceeding approximately 3 9-16 by 5 9-16 inches, nor less than approximately 2¾ by 4 inches.

(*b*) It must in form and in the quality and weight of paper be substantially like the Government postal card.

(*c*) It may be of any color not interfering with a legible address and postmark.

(*d*) It may or may not, at the option of the sender, bear near the top of the face the words "post card."

(*e*) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line; the left half to be used for a message, etc., but that to the right for the address only.

(*f*) Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card, and then only on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

(*g*) Advertisements and illustrations may appear on the back of the card and on the left half of the face.

2. Cards, without cover, conforming to the foregoing conditions are transmissible in the domestic mails (including the possessions of the United States) and to Cuba, Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai, China, at the postage rate of 1 cent each.

3. When "post cards" are prepared by printers and stationers for sale, it is desirable that they bear in the upper right hand corner of the face an oblong diagram containing the words "Place postage stamp here," and at the bottom of the space to the right of the vertical dividing line, the words "This space for the address."

4. Cards which do not conform to the conditions prescribed by these regulations are, when sent in the mails, chargeable with postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate, if wholly or partly in writing, or at the third-class rate, if entirely in print.

5. Cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are *unmailable*, except when inclosed in tightly sealed envelopes, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

6. Cards mailed under cover of sealed envelopes (transparent or otherwise) are chargeable with postage at the first-class rate; if inclosed in unsealed envelopes, they are subject to postage according to the character of the message—at the first-class rate if wholly or partly in writing, or the third-class rate if entirely in print; and the postage stamps should be affixed to the envelopes covering the same. Postage stamps affixed to matter inclosed in envelopes are not to be recognized in payment of postage thereon.

Postage on all letters should be *fully* prepaid, but if prepaid one full rate and no more, they will be forwarded, and the amount of deficient postage collected on delivery; if wholly unpaid, or prepaid with less than one full rate and deposited at a post-office, the addressee will be notified to remit postage; and if he fails to do so they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office; but they will be returned to the sender if he is located at the place of mailing, and if his address be printed or written upon them.

Letter rate is charged on typewriting and carbon or letter press copies thereof, and on all imitations or reproductions of typewriting or manuscript obtained by printing, multigraph, mimeograph or similar mechanical process unless such reproductions are presented at post-office windows in the minimum number of twenty identical unsealed copies.

Letters and other matter prepaid at the letter rate—two cents an ounce or fraction thereof—(but no other class of mail matter) will be returned to the sender free if a request to that effect is printed or written on the envelope or wrapper. The limit of weight is the same as that for fourth-class matter.

DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE—*Continued.*

Prepaid letters and other matter prepaid at the letter rate will be forwarded from one post-office to another upon the written request of the person addressed, without additional charge for postage. The direction on forwarded letters may be changed as many times as may be necessary to reach the person addressed. Nothing may be added to such letters except the forwarding address without subjecting them to new postage.

Second-Class Matter—This class includes all printed newspapers and periodicals that have been "Entered as second-class matter," under the act of March 3, 1879, and are regularly issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, from a known office of publication, and mailed by the publishers or news agents to actual subscribers or as sample copies or to news agents for sale, and newspapers and publications of this class mailed by persons other than publishers or registered news agents. Also periodical publications entered under the act of August 24, 1912, of benevolent and fraternal societies, organized under the lodge system and having a membership of a thousand persons, and the publications of strictly professional, literary, historical and scientific societies, and incorporated institutions of learning, State institutions of learning, trade unions, etc., provided that these be published at stated intervals not less than four times a year, and that they be formed of printed paper sheets without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Also periodicals issued by State Departments of Agriculture which are entered under the act of June 6, 1900. Publishers who wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the acts of August 24, 1912 and June 6, 1900, are required to make formal application to the department through the postmaster at the place of publication, producing satisfactory evidence that the organizations, societies, and institutions represented come within the purview of the law. Publications designed primarily for advertising or free circulation, or circulation at a nominal rate, or not having a legitimate list of subscribers, are not entitled to the pound rate under the act of March 3, 1879.

Rates of postage to publishers and news agents, *one cent a pound or fractional part thereof,* prepaid in currency. Newspapers (except weeklies) mailed by the publishers or by registered news agents for local delivery by city letter carriers and periodicals not exceeding 2 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of one (1) cent each, to be prepaid by stamps affixed or in money under special permits. Periodicals exceeding two ounces in weight mailed for local carrier delivery are subject to the rate of two (2) cents each, to be prepaid by stamps affixed or in money under special permits.

Publications which have not been admitted to the second-class are third- or fourth-class matter.

Publications sent to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published are free, unless mailed for delivery at a city letter-carrier office.

Rates of postage on second-class newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, mailed by others than the publishers or news agents, *one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.* Postage must be paid by stamps affixed or if 300 or more identical pieces are mailed at one time, under permit, it may be paid in money. It should be observed that the rate is one cent for each four ounces, not one cent for each paper contained in the same wrapper. This rate applies only when a complete copy is mailed. Parts of second-class publications or partial or incomplete copies are not entitled to second-class rates. Second-class matter is entitled to special delivery when special delivery stamps (or ten cents in ordinary stamps and the words "Special Delivery" placed on the wrapper) are affixed in addition to the regular postage. No limit of weight is prescribed.

Second-class matter must be so wrapped that it may be easily examined. The sender's name and address may be written in them or on the wrapper, also the words "sample copy" when sent as such, or "marked copy" when it contains a marked item or article. Typographical errors in the text may be corrected, but any other writing subjects the matter to letter postage.

Third-Class Matter—Mail matter of the third class includes printed engravings, circulars in print (or by the mimeograph, multigraph, hectograph, electric-pen, or similar process when at least twenty identical copies are mailed at post-office windows at one time), and other matter wholly in print (except books), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same. Printed books are fourth-class matter, as is also miscellaneous printed matter weighing *more than* four pounds. See "Parcel Post or Fourth-Class Mail."

The rate on matter of this class is *one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.* Postage must be paid by stamps affixed, unless 300 or more identical pieces are mailed under special permit when the postage at that rate may be paid in money.

Manuscript unaccompanied by proof sheets of the same is subject to the letter rate.

Third-class matter must admit of easy inspection, otherwise it will be charged letter rate on delivery. It must be fully prepaid, or it will not be despatched. New postage must be prepaid for forwarding to a new address or returning to senders by mail.

The limit of weight is four pounds. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter weighing over four pounds are mailable at the parcel post pound or zone rates. It is entitled, like matter of the other classes, to special delivery when special delivery stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage, or when ten cents in ordinary stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage and the words "Special Delivery" are placed on the wrapper.

Upon matter of the third class, or upon the wrapper or envelope inclosing the same, or the tag or label attached thereto, the sender may write his own name, occupation, and residence or business address, preceded by the word "from," and may make marks other than by written words to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors. There may be placed upon articles of the third class, a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not of the nature of a personal correspondence. Upon the wrapper or envelope of third-class matter, or the tag or label attached thereto, may be placed in writing or otherwise the words "Please do not open until Christmas" or words to that effect, and there may be printed any matter mailable as third class. Written designation of the contents such as "photo," "printed matter," is also permissible, but there must be left on the address side a space sufficient for a legible address, postmark and the necessary stamps.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER—PARCEL POST.

Fourth-Class Matter Embraces that known as domestic parcel post mail, and includes merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, books (including catalogues), miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other mailable matter not embraced in the first, second, and third classes.

Rates of Postage on Fourth-Class or Parcel Post Matter—To Be Fully Prepaid—Unsealed—are as follows:

(*a*) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance

(*b*) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(*c*) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the following table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound:

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER—PARCEL POST—*Continued.*

WEIGHT.	Local Rate.*	1st Zone Rate. 50 Miles. See note below	2d Zone Rate. 50 to 150 Miles.	WEIGHT.	Local Rate.*	1st Zone Rate. 50 Miles. See note below	2d Zone Rate. 50 to 150 Miles.
1 pound	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	26 pounds . . .	$0.18	$0.30	$0.30
2 pounds . . .	.06	.06	.06	27 pounds . . .	.18	.31	.31
3 pounds . . .	.06	.07	.07	28 pounds . . .	.19	.32	.32
4 pounds . . .	.07	.08	.08	29 pounds . . .	.19	.33	.33
5 pounds . . .	.07	.09	.09	30 pounds . . .	.20	.34	.34
6 pounds . . .	.08	.10	.10	31 pounds . . .	.20	.35	.35
7 pounds . . .	.08	.11	.11	32 pounds . . .	.21	.36	.36
8 pounds . . .	.09	.12	.12	33 pounds . . .	.21	.37	.37
9 pounds . . .	.09	.13	.13	34 pounds . . .	.22	.38	.38
10 pounds . . .	.10	.14	.14	35 pounds . . .	.22	.39	.39
11 pounds . . .	.10	.15	.15	36 pounds . . .	.23	.40	.40
12 pounds . . .	.11	.16	.16	37 pounds . . .	.23	.41	.41
13 pounds . . .	.11	.17	.17	38 pounds . . .	.24	.42	.42
14 pounds . . .	.12	.18	.18	39 pounds . . .	.24	.43	.43
15 pounds . . .	.12	.19	.19	40 pounds . . .	.25	.44	.44
16 pounds . . .	.13	.20	.20	41 pounds . . .	.25	.45	.45
17 pounds . . .	.13	.21	.21	42 pounds . . .	.26	.46	.46
18 pounds . . .	.14	.22	.22	43 pounds . . .	.26	.47	.47
19 pounds . . .	.14	.23	.23	44 pounds . . .	.27	.48	.48
20 pounds . . .	.15	.24	.24	45 pounds . . .	.27	.49	.49
21 pounds . . .	.15	.25	.25	46 pounds . . .	.28	.50	.50
22 pounds . . .	.16	.26	.26	47 pounds . . .	.28	.51	.51
23 pounds . . .	.16	.27	.27	48 pounds . . .	.29	.52	.52
24 pounds . . .	.17	.28	.28	49 pounds . . .	.29	.53	.53
25 pounds . . .	.17	.29	.29	50 pounds . . .	.30	.54	.54

NOTE—Where the distance by the shortest regular mail route from the office of origin to the office of delivery in the first or second zone is 300 miles or more, the rates of postage are six cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and two cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

WEIGHT.	3d Zone, 150 to 300 Miles. Rate.	4th Zone, 300 to 600 Miles. Rate.	5th Zone, 600 to 1,000 Miles. Rate.	6th Zone, 1,000 to 1,400 Miles. Rate.	7th Zone, 1,400 to 1,800 Miles. Rate.	8th Zone, all over 1,800 Miles. Rate.
1 pound.	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2 pounds.	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 pounds.	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 pounds.	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 pounds.	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 pounds.	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 pounds.	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 pounds.	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 pounds.	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 pounds.	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 pounds.	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 pounds.	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 pounds.	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14 pounds.	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 pounds.	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 pounds.	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17 pounds.	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 pounds.	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 pounds.	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 pounds.	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40

* The local rate applies to parcels mailed under the following conditions: (1) At any post-office for local delivery at such office. (2) At any city letter carrier office, or at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery by carriers from that office. (3) At any post-office from which a rural route starts, for delivery on such route, or when mailed at any point on a rural route for delivery at an other point thereon, or at the office from which the route starts, or for delivery on any other rural route starting from the same office.

Zones—Parcel Post Guide and Maps—For parcel post purposes the United States is divided into units of area thirty minutes square. Such units form the basis of the eight postal zones. To ascertain in which zone a post-office is located from the office of mailing, a parcel post guide, costing 55 cents, and map, costing 20 cents, are jointly used. The guide applies to all offices, but a separate map is required for each unit. A zone key is furnished with the guide and makes the map unnecessary. The guide and maps may be purchased by sending a postal money order to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C. Stamps are not accepted. The unit numbers are also printed in the U. S. Official Postal Guide, which may be consulted at any post-office and purchased by remitting the price by money order to the Disbursing Clerk, Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C.

Alaska, Hawaiian, and Philippine Islands, etc.—The eighth zone rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof on all parcels weighing more than 4 ounces (except books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, weighing 8 ounces or less) applies (1) between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands; (2) between the United States and its postal agency at Shanghai, China; (3) between any two points in Alaska and between any point in Alaska and any other point in the United States; (4) between the United States and the Canal Zone; (5) between the United States and the Philippine Islands; (6) to, from, or between Guam, Tutuila, and Manua and other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich, and the United States and its other possessions; (7) between the United States and its naval vessels stationed in foreign waters.

Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Republic of Panama—The rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof also applies to fourth-class matter, including seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants (but excepting books and other printed matter on which the rate is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof in all cases), weighing more than four ounces and not exceeding 4 pounds 6 ounces when mailed to Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and the Republic of Panama. (Parcels weighing up to 11 pounds may be sent

to Mexico and the Republic of Panama as foreign parcel post mail under the parcel post conventions with those countries.)

The Limit of Weight of fourth-class matter is 50 pounds for parcels mailed for delivery within the first and second zones, and 20 pounds for all other zones.

Limit of Size—Parcel post matter may not exceed 84 inches in length and girth combined. In measuring a parcel the greatest distance in a straight line between the ends (but not around the parcel) is taken as its length, while the distance around the parcel at its thickest part is taken as its girth. For example, a parcel 35 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 5 inches high measures 65 inches in length and girth combined.

Name and Address of Sender—A parcel of fourth-class matter may not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender, which should be preceded by the word "From."

Additions to Fourth-Class Mail—There may be placed on fourth-class matter, or on the wrapper or cover, tag or label, any marks, numbers, names, or letters for purpose of description, or any writing which is permissible on third-class matter. There may be written on the blank leaves or cover of any book a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence. Space sufficient for a legible address, postmark, the necessary postage stamps, and any words necessary for forwarding or return, must be left on the address side of parcels.

Inclosures—There may be inclosed with fourth-class matter a written or printed invoice showing the name and address of the sender and of the addressee; the names and quantities of articles inclosed together with inscriptions indicating, "for purpose of description," the price, style, stock number, size, and quality of the articles; the order or file number, date of order, and date and manner of shipment, and the initials or name of the salesman, or of the person by whom the articles were packed or checked.

Inscriptions, such as "Merry Christmas," "With best wishes," "Do not open until Christmas," or words to that effect, may be written on fourth-class mail, or on a card inclosed therewith.

Communications Attached to Parcels—When it is desired to send a communication with a parcel on which postage at the fourth-class rate has been fully prepaid, the communication may be placed in an envelope fully prepaid at the first-class rate and addressed to correspond with the address on the parcel and then be tied to or otherwise securely attached to the outside of the parcel in such manner as to prevent its separation therefrom and not to interfere with the address on the parcel.) The stamps to cover the postage on the parcel must be affixed to the wrapper of the parcel, and those to pay the postage on the communication must be affixed to the envelope of the communication. Parcels to which such communications are attached are treated as fourth-class matter. Only one special delivery fee is required on such parcels sent as special delivery matter.

Public Library Books, otherwise mailable as parcel post matter, may bear any printed or written mark constituting a necessary inscription for the purpose of a permanent library record.

Proprietary Articles of Merchandise, such as harmless medicinal preparations, soaps, tobacco, food products, etc., put up in fixed quantities, in original sealed packages, by the manufacturer so as to allow examination of the packages in their simplest mercantile form and labelled in printing so as to show the nature of contents, quantity, and name of the manufacturer, are mailable at the fourth-class rates of postage. If such sealed packages are inclosed in an outer wrapper, the latter must not be sealed.

Meats and Meat-Food Products—Before meat or meat-food products of cattle, sheep, swine, or goats may be accepted for mailing from one State or Territory to another State or Territory, the certificate of inspection or exemption required by Sec. 477, Postal Laws and Regulations, must be filed with the postmaster. Such certificate must be prepared and furnished by the sender.

Game—The dead bodies of any wild animals or birds, or parts thereof, including furs, skins, plumage, etc., lawfully killed and offered for shipment, may be accepted for mailing only when the parcels are plainly marked to show the actual nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender. The dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any wild animals or birds which have been killed or offered for shipment in violation of the laws of a State, Territory, or district, are unmailable, persons sending such articles and the addressees knowingly receiving them in violation of the law being liable to a fine of not more than $200. (Sec. 477½, Postal Laws and Regulations.)

Nursery Stock, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied with a certificate from a State or Government inspector to the effect that the nursery from which such nursery stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects, and the parcel containing such nursery stock is plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender. (Secs. 478 and 478½, Postal Laws and Regulations.)

Place of Mailing—Parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than four ounces must be mailed at a post-office, branch post-office, named, numbered, or lettered station, or delivered to a rural or other carrier duly authorized to receive such matter. Parcels weighing four ounces or less not sent as insured mail may be deposited in letter or package boxes.

SENDER'S RECEIPTS FOR ORDINARY FOURTH-CLASS PARCELS.

The postmaster at the mailing office may, on payment of one cent, give the sender of an ordinary parcel of fourth-class mail a receipt therefor. A postage stamp to cover the charge for the receipt shall be affixed thereto. The name and address of the addressee of the parcel shall be written in the receipt by the sender. (Section 458½, Postal Laws and Regulations.)

The purpose of this receipt is to provide senders of fourth-class parcels, when desired, a record evidencing their mailing, for which a fee of one cent is charged. Their issuance does not in any way insure the parcels against loss while in the mails and no receipt is obtained from the addressee upon delivery. Persons who desire either of these latter facilities should insure their parcels.

Receipt will be given on tag form 3817. The name and address of the addressee shall be written on the tag by the sender, who may place his own name thereon if he desires, and affix on the tag a one-cent postage stamp in the space provided. The tag shall be tied to the parcel before mailing. The postal employé accepting the article shall compare the address on the tag with that on the parcel, postmark the stamp to show the date of acceptance, detach the receipt, and deliver it to the sender.

When such receipts are desired by firms and individuals mailing a number of parcels at one time a Firm Registration Book is used. Each sheet must have affixed postage stamps at the rate of one cent for each parcel listed thereon, which stamps shall be postmarked and the sheet returned to the sender. These sheets are to be filled out by the sender.

When such receipts are desired by patrons residing on rural routes, the parcel should be delivered to the rural carrier, payment being made at the time at the rate of one cent for each parcel, in addition to the postage. The carrier will obtain receipts at the post-office to which he is attached, affix stamp, postmark, and deliver the receipts to the senders on his next trip.

INSURANCE OF FOURTH-CLASS MAIL.

Fees and Conditions—Fourth-class mail shall not be registered, but may be insured against injury, loss or rifling in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $5 in any one case, on payment of a fee of 3 cents; not to exceed $25 on payment of a fee of 5 cents; not to exceed $50 on payment of

a fee of 10 cents, or not to exceed $100 on payment of a fee of 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed; but indemnity will not be allowed in cases of loss of such mail addressed to the Philippine Islands, unless the loss occurred in the postal service of the United States. Such mail may be insured at any post-office or station thereof, or by rural carriers. The sender must fill out an insurance tag, which will be furnished him on request, to be attached to the parcel. Return receipts for insured parcels may be obtained by indorsing the parcels "Return receipt desired." When an article is so damaged as to render it wholly worthless, it is regarded as lost, provided it was packed and indorsed in accordance with the postal requirements. In cases where articles are not rendered worthless, payment will be made for the actual, usual, direct and necessary cost of repairs required to place them in a serviceable condition. Claim must be made within six months from the date the parcel was mailed.

COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE.

Conditions and Fee—Parcels of fourth-class or parcel post matter may be sent C. O. D. from one money order post-office to another on payment of a fee of 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid with stamps affixed. The amount to be remitted to the sender must not exceed $100. The remittance is made by post-office money order, the fee therefor being included in the amount collected from the addressee. A C. O. D. tag furnished by the postmaster must be filled in by the sender and attached to the parcel. Such a parcel becomes automatically insured up to $50, without additional charge against the non-receipt of returns, therefor, if delivered, and against loss, rifling or damage in an amount equivalent to the actual value of its contents.

A receipt is given to the sender of a C. O. D. parcel at the time of mailing, but no return receipt is furnished, as the remittance shows that delivery has been made. Examination of contents of a C. O. D. parcel is not permitted until it has been receipted for and all charges paid.

PREPARATION AND WRAPPING OF MAIL MATTER.

Examination—Fourth-class or parcel post matter must be so wrapped or enveloped that the contents may be examined easily by postal officials. When not so wrapped, or when bearing or containing writing not authorized by law, the matter will be treated as of the first class. Nailed Boxes—Parcel post mail may be inclosed in boxes to which the lids are nailed or screwed, provided the lids can be readily removed with a chisel or screw driver for examination of contents.

Wrapping—All matter should be securely wrapped so as to bear transmission without breaking, or injuring mail bags, their contents, or the persons handling them. Many articles are damaged in the mails for the reason that they are not properly wrapped to withstand the necessary handling. Umbrellas, canes, golf sticks, and similar articles must be reinforced by strips of wood or otherwise sufficiently wrapped to withstand handling and transportation. Hats must be packed in strong boxes; if in ordinary pasteboard hat boxes they must be properly crated. But flowers, candies, etc., should be inclosed in strong and suitable boxes. Stove castings and pieces of machinery should be protected with excelsior or similar material and wrapped in cloth or strong paper or be properly boxed or crated. Mailable hides and pelts must be thoroughly wrapped to prevent the escape of grease. Parcels weighing 20 pounds or under are generally carried inside mail bags with other mail; those weighing over 20 pounds are usually carried outside mail bags. They should be wrapped with that understanding. Parcels improperly or insufficiently wrapped will not be accepted for transmission in the mails.

Harmful Articles not absolutely excluded from the mails, but which, from their form or nature, might, unless properly secured, destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, may be transmitted in the mails only when packed in accordance with the postal regulations. *Sharp-pointed or sharp-edged instruments or tools* must have their points and edges protected so that they cannot cut through their covering, and be thoroughly wrapped. *Powders and all pulverized dry substances* must be so wrapped that none of the contents of the package will sift out. *Pastes, salves, etc.*, not easily liquefiable must be inclosed in water-tight containers and placed in strong boxes and securely wrapped.

Liquids—Admissible liquids in packages not exceeding the limit of weight of fourth-class matter will be accepted for mailing when intended for delivery at the office of mailing or on a rural route starting therefrom when inclosed in a glass or metal container securely inclosed and heavily wrapped, provided it is not necessary to transport them over steam or electric railways.

Admissible liquids and oils, pastes, salves, or other articles easily liquefiable, will be accepted for mailing, regardless of distance, when they conform to the following conditions:

(*a*) *When in strong glass bottles holding 4 ounces or less*, the total quantity sent in one parcel shall not exceed 24 ounces, liquid measure. Each bottle shall be wrapped in paper or other absorbent substance and then all placed in a box made of cardboard or other suitable material and packed in a container made of double-faced corrugated pasteboard of good quality. The corners of the container must fit tightly and be reinforced with tape so as to prevent the escape of any liquid if the contents should be broken, and the whole parcel shall be securely wrapped with strong paper and tied with twine. Single bottles of liquid holding 4 ounces or less may also be packed as prescribed in the following paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*):

(*b*) *When in glass bottles holding more than 4 ounces*, the total quantity sent in one parcel shall not exceed 16 ounces liquid measure. The bottle must be very strong and must be inclosed in a block or tube of metal, wood, papier mâché or similar material; and there must be provided between the bottle and the block or tube a cushion of cotton, felt, or other absorbent. The block or tube, if of wood or papier mâché, must be at least one-eighth of an inch thick for bottles holding 8 ounces or less, and at least three-sixteenths of an inch thick for bottles holding more than 8 ounces. The block or tube must be rendered watertight by an application on the inside of paraffin or other suitable substance and must be closed by a screw top cover with sufficient screw threads to require at least one and one-half complete turns before it will come off. The cover must be provided with a washer, so that no liquid could escape if the bottle should be broken. Any number of bottles separately packed as herein prescribed may be included in a single package if the limit of weight and size for fourth-class matter be not exceeded.

(*c*) *Bottles containing liquid* may also be packed in strong and tight receptacles of wood, metal, or waterproof corrugated pasteboard. Space must be left all around the bottle, which must be filled with bran, sawdust, or other absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid if the bottle should get broken.

(*d*) *When in a metal container*, the weight limit of the parcel is the same as for other fourth-class matter. The container must be securely sealed and inclosed in a strong box.

(*e*) When in parcels weighing more than 20 pounds, mailable liquids in securely sealed glass bottles or metal cans will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when packed in strong boxes and surrounded with sawdust or other suitable substances to protect the contents from breakage. All such packages to be marked "FRAGILE—THIS SIDE UP," or with similar inscriptions and to be transported outside of mail bags.

All packages containing liquid must be marked "FRAGILE."

Fragile Articles—Articles easily broken must be very securely wrapped for safe transmission. Among such articles are: Amber, cakes, candles, chalk, china, combs, clocks, delicate mechanisms, fans,

flowers, fountain pens, hats, instruments of precision, millinery, musical instruments, pipes, plaster-of-paris articles, plumes, pottery, porcelain, phonographs and phonograph records, test tubes, typewriters, watches, wax articles, etc. *Glass, crockery, fragile toys, and other fragile articles* must be so packed as to prevent the escape of particles or pieces from the packages if broken in transit. *Cigars* should be packed in a manner to prevent damage by shock or jar. *Maps, drawings, paintings, etc.*, must be suitably protected with stout material to prevent damage. When not flat, they should be rolled around a stout stick and carefully wrapped or inclosed in a strong pasteboard tube. All such articles should be marked "FRAGILE." Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when so packed in a basket or other container as to prevent damage to other mail. Eggs will be accepted for mailing regardless of distance when each egg is separately wrapped and surrounded with excelsior, cotton, or other suitable material and packed in a strong container made of double-faced corrugated pasteboard, metal, wood, or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package. All such parcels shall be labeled "EGGS." Eggs in parcels weighing more than 20 pounds will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when packed in crates, boxes, baskets, or other containers having tight bottoms to prevent the escape of anything from the packages and so constructed as properly to protect the contents. Such packages are to be marked "EGGS—THIS SIDE UP," and to be transported outside of mail bags. Eggs for hatching shall be accepted for mailing, regardless of distance, when each egg is wrapped separately and surrounded with excelsior, wood-wool, or other suitable material and packed in a basket, preferably with a handle, or other suitable container, lined with paper, fibre-board or corrugated pasteboard, in such a way that nothing can escape from the package. Such parcel shall be labeled "Eggs for Hatching," "Keep from Heat and Cold," "Please Handle with Care," or other suitable words, and shall be handled outside of mail sacks.

Perishable Articles—Parcels containing perishable articles shall be marked "PERISHABLE." Articles likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery shall not be accepted for mailing. *Butter, lard, and perishable articles*, such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowl, vegetables, fruits, berries, and articles of a similar nature which decay quickly, when so packed or wrapped as to prevent damage to other mail, will be accepted for local delivery either at the office of mailing or on any rural route starting therefrom. When inclosed in an inner cover and a strong outer cover of wood, metal, heavy corrugated pasteboard, or other suitable material, and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package, they will be accepted for mailing to all offices to which in the ordinary course of mail they can be sent without spoiling. *Butter, dressed fowl, vegetables, fruits*, and other perishable articles in parcels weighing more than 20 pounds will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when suitably wrapped or inclosed and packed in crates, boxes, or other suitable containers having tight bottoms to prevent the escape of anything from the package, and so constructed as properly to protect the contents. All such parcels to be transported outside of mail bags. Vegetables and fruits which do not decay quickly will be accepted for mailing to any zone if packed so as to prevent damage to other mail.

Forwarding and Return—A new prepayment of postage at the rate applicable between the forwarding office and the one to which fourth-class matter is to be forwarded must be made by the addressee or by some one for him each time it is forwarded. A new prepayment must likewise be made before undeliverable fourth-class matter may be returned to the sender by mail.

Requests for Further Information should be addressed as follows: Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Classification, relative to the classification and admissibility of matter as parcel post mail, rates of postage, limit of weight and size, permissible inclosures and additions, attaching communications to parcels, etc. Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Registered Mails, relative to the insurance and C. O. D. features. Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Railway Mail Service, relative to the admissibility to the mails and wrapping of matter which from its form or character would be liable to injure the mails or the person of postal employés.

ADDITIONAL POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Unmailable Matter—Unmailable domestic matter—that is, matter which is not admissible to the United States mails for delivery in the United States or in any of its possessions—includes:

All matter illegibly, incorrectly, or insufficiently addressed.

All second-class matter and all matter of the third or fourth class not wholly prepaid; and letters and other first-class matter not prepaid one full rate—2 cents.

All matter exceeding the prescribed limit of weight or size. There is no limit of weight for second-class matter or for books and documents published or circulated by order of Congress.

Postal cards or post cards which bear delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libellous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display, and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another, also articles bearing such matter upon the wrapper or outside cover. Dunning postal or other cards are included in this class.

Post cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are unmailable, except as provided under "First-Class Matter."

All matter concerning any lottery, gift, enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or concerning fraudulent schemes devised for the purpose of obtaining money or property under false pretences, representations or promises.

Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind; poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison (except as prescribed in par. 4, sec. 472), and poisonous animals, insects, and reptiles, and explosives of every kind and inflammable materials, including matches, moving picture films (unless made of cellulose-acetate), gasoline, naphtha, benzine, denatured alcohol, and all liquids having flash point at or below 80° F., and infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical, or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and disease germs or scabs (except as prescribed in sec. 473), and other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in anywise hurt, harm or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mail or other property, live animals (except as prescribed in sec. 476), guano or any article exhaling bad odor, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, shall not be admitted to the mails. (Par. 2, sec. 472.)

Poisons, Explosives, Inflammable Materials, Dangerous Articles, Intoxicating Liquors, Etc.—Section 472. All kinds of poison and all articles and compositions containing poison, and all poisonous animals, insects and reptiles, and explosives of all kinds and inflammable materials, and infernal machines and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and all disease germs or scabs, and all other natural or artificial articles, compositions or materials of whatever kind which may kill or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, are hereby declared to be nonmailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office or station thereof, nor by any letter carrier; but the Postmaster-General may permit the transmission in the mails, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe as to preparation and packing, of any article hereinbefore described which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property: *Provided*, That all spirituous, vinous, malted, fer-

mented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, are hereby declared to be nonmailable and shall not be deposited in or carried through the mails. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable unless in accordance with the rules and regulations hereby authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place to which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, whether transmitted in accordance with the rules and regulations authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General or not, with the design, intent, or purpose to kill, or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

2. Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison (except as prescribed in the fourth paragraph hereof), and poisonous animals, insects, and reptiles, and explosives of every kind, and inflammable materials (including matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, turpentine, denatured alcohol, etc.), and infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and disease germs or scabs (except as prescribed in sec. 473), and other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mail or other property, live animals (except as prescribed in sec. 476), raw hides or pelts, guano, or any article exhaling bad odor, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, shall not be admitted to the mails.

3. Liquids not spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or otherwise intoxicating (including samples of altar or communion wine used in church services), and not liable to explosion or spontaneous combustion or ignition by shock or jar, and not inflammable, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, comb honey, soft soap, paste or confections, ointments, salves, and articles of similar consistency, may be admitted to the mails for transmission in the domestic mails when inclosed in packages in conformity with the conditions prescribed in secs. 474 and 475.

4. Medicines and anaesthetic agents, which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property, and not in themselves unmailable, may be admitted to the mails for transmission in the domestic mails when inclosed in packages in conformity with the conditions prescribed in Parcel Post Regulations; *Provided*, That the terms "medicines" and "anaesthetic agents" shall not be construed to mean poisons; *Provided further*, That the article mailed bears the label or superscription of the manufacturer thereof, or dealer therein, or of the licensed physician, surgeon, dentist, or veterinarian preparing or prescribing the same.

Third- or Fourth-Class Matter Mailable Without Stamps—Under special permits postage may be paid in money for third- or fourth-class matter mailed in quantities of 250 or more *identical* pieces of the fourth class, or 300 or more *identical* pieces of the third class. For information concerning the regulations governing such mailings inquiry should be made of the postmaster.

Special Delivery Service—Ten cents on each letter or other article, in *addition* to the regular postage, entitles the article to immediate delivery by special messenger. Special delivery stamps are sold at post-offices, and must be affixed to such mail. Ordinary stamps to the value of ten cents in addition to the regular postage, affixed to a letter or other piece of mail, will entitle it to special delivery if it is marked "Special Delivery." The delivery, at carrier offices, extends to the limits of the carrier routes. At non-carrier offices it extends to one mile from the post-office. Also to patrons of rural routes residing within one-half mile of such routes. Postmasters are not obliged to deliver beyond these limits, and letters addressed to places beyond must await delivery in the usual way, notwithstanding the special delivery stamp.

Registration—All domestic mail matter except fourth-class matter may be registered at the rate of *ten cents for each piece* in addition to the regular rates of postage, to be fully prepaid by stamps. Each piece must bear the name and address of the sender, and a receipt will be returned from the person to whom addressed, when indorsed "receipt desired," or words of similar import. Mail matter can be registered at all post-offices in the United States.

In case of the injury or loss of domestic registered mail in the postal service, indemnity will be paid for the value thereof, not exceeding $50.00 in any one case of first-class matter, and not exceeding $25.00 in any one case of third-class matter. Indemnity within the prescribed limit will be paid for the market value of merchandise lost or the actual, usual, direct and necessary cost of repairs whichever the department may decide upon, and the actual, usual, direct and essential expenses incurred in the duplication of valuable papers, or the original cost of such papers when they are not or cannot be duplicated. Claims for indemnity must be made within one year from the date of loss of domestic mail and date of mailing of foreign mail. The limit of indemnity paid for registered articles lost in the international mails is fifty francs.

Domestic Money Orders—Domestic money orders are issued by money-order post-offices for any amount up to $100, at the following rates:

For sums not exceeding $2.50, 3 cents; over $2.50 to $5, 5 cents; over $5 to $10, 8 cents; over $10 to $20, 10 cents; over $20 to $30, 12 cents; over $30 to $40, 15 cents; over $40 to $50, 18 cents; over $50 to $60, 20 cents; over $60 to $75, 25 cents; over $75 to $100, 30 cents.

All domestic money orders must be made payable at a designated money order office, but those issued at any money order office in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, may be paid at any money order office in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, if presented for payment on or before the expiration of the thirtieth day following the date of issue. If presented after that date and within one year from the last day of the month in which issued, they shall be paid only at the office designated in the money order as the paying office, or repaid at the office of issue.

Stamped Envelopes—Embossed stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers of several denominations, sizes and colors are kept on sale at post-offices, singly or in quantities, at a small advance on the postage rate. Stamps cut from stamped envelopes or wrappers are valueless, but postmasters are authorized to give good stamps for stamped envelopes or newspaper wrappers that may be spoiled in directing, if presented in a substantially whole condition.

Applications for the establishment of post-offices should be addressed to the Postmaster-General, accompanied by a statement of the necessity therefor. Instructions will then be given and blanks furnished to enable the petitioners to provide the department with the necessary information.

The franking privilege was abolished July 1, 1873, but the following mail matter may be sent free by legislative saving clauses, viz.:

1. All public documents printed by order of Congress, the Congressional Record and speeches contained therein, franked by Members of Congress, or the Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House.

ADDITIONAL POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS—*Continued.*

2. Seeds transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture, or by any Member of Congress, procured from that department.

3. Letters and packages relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, mailed only by officers of the same, and letters and parcels mailed by the Smithsonian Institution. All these must be covered by specially printed "penalty" envelopes or labels.

4. The Vice-President, Members and Members-elect and Delegates and Delegates-elect to Congress may frank any mail matter to any Government official or to any person correspondence, not over four ounces in weight, upon official or departmental business.

All communications to Government officers and to Members of Congress are required to be prepaid by stamps unless inclosed in "penalty" envelopes furnished for replies.

Suggestions to the Public—Mail all letters, etc., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case with newspapers and circulars.

All mail matter at large post-offices is necessarily handled in great haste and should therefore in all cases be so PLAINLY addressed as to leave NO ROOM FOR DOUBT AND NO EXCUSE FOR ERROR on the part of postal employés. Names of States should be written in full in order to prevent errors which arise from the similarity of such abbreviations as Cal., Col.; Pa., Va., Vt.; Me., Mo., Md.; Ioa., Ind.; N. H., N. M., N. Y., N. J., N. C., D. C.; Miss., Minn., Mass.; Nev., Neb.; Penn., Tenn., etc., when hastily or carelessly written. This is especially necessary in addressing mail matter to places of which the names are borne by several post-offices in different States.

Avoid as much as possible using envelopes made of flimsy paper, especially where more than one sheet of paper, or any other article than paper, is inclosed. Being often handled, and even in the mail-bags subject to pressure, such envelopes not infrequently split open, giving cause of complaint.

Never send money or any other article of value through the mail except either by means of a money order or in a registered letter or by insured parcel post. Any person who sends money or valuables otherwise not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to ruin.

See that every letter or package bears the full name and post-office address of the writer, in order to secure the return of the letter if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. A much larger portion of the undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of the senders were always fully and plainly written or printed on the envelopes. Persons who have large correspondence find it most convenient to use "special request envelopes;" but those who only mail an occasional letter can avoid much trouble by writing a request to "return if not delivered," etc., on the envelope.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a street mailing-box, or into the receptacle at a post-office, always see that the packet falls into the box and does not stick in its passage; observe, also, particularly, whether the postage stamps remain securely in their places.

Postage stamps should be placed on the upper right-hand corner of the addressed side of all mail matter.

Imitations of postage stamps are not permissible on mail matter.

Space should be left on the address side of all mail matter sufficient for a legible address and for all directions permissible thereon, for postage stamps, for postmarking, rating, and any words necessary for forwarding or return. Watermarks or printing in light tints which do not render the reading of the address difficult will be permitted.

The street and number (or box number) should form a part of the address of all mail matter directed to cities. In most cities there are many persons, and even firms, bearing the same name. Before depositing any package or other article for mailing, the sender should assure himself that it is wrapped and packed in the manner prescribed by postal regulations; that it does not contain *unmailable* matter nor exceed the limit of weight as fixed by law; and that it is fully prepaid and properly addressed.

It is unlawful to send an ordinary letter by express or otherwise outside of the mails unless it be inclosed in a Government-stamped envelope of sufficient value to pay the postage to which it is subject. It is also unlawful to inclose a letter in an express package unless it pertains wholly to the contents of the package.

It is forbidden by the regulations of the Post-Office Department for postmasters to give any person information concerning the mail matter of another, or to disclose the name of a box-holder at a post-office.

Letters addressed to persons temporarily sojourning in a city where the Free Delivery System is in operation should be marked "Transient" or "General Delivery," if not addressed to a street and number or some other designated place of delivery.

Foreign books, etc., infringing United States copyright are *undeliverable* if received in foreign mails, or mailed here.

FOREIGN MAILS.

POSTAGE RATES AND CONDITIONS—See Exceptions Below.

THE rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies except Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama are as follows:

Letters	first ounce or less, 5 cents; each additional ounce	3 cents.
Postal cards, each		2 cents.
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces		1 cent.
Commercial papers (such as legal and insurance papers, deeds, bills of lading, invoices, manuscript for publication, etc.)	Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5 cents.
	Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Samples of merchandise	Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2 cents.
	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Registration fee on letters or other articles		10 cents.

On printed matter and commercial papers the limit of weight is 4 pounds 6 ounces, except that single volumes of books to Salvador, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Panama, are unrestricted as to weight. Size—The limit of size is 18 inches in any one direction, except that printed matter or commercial papers in rolls may be 30 inches long by 4 inches in diameter.

Ordinary letters for countries of the Postal Union (except Canada and Mexico) will be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid at least partially. Domestic rates apply to matter for Porto Rico, Guam, Philippine Islands, Cuba, "Canal Zone," Republic of Panama, Tutuila, Hawaii, Shanghai City, U. S. Naval Vessels and officers and men of the U. S. Navy in the U. S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

EXCEPTIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NEWFOUNDLAND, BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, BRITISH GUIANA, BRITISH HONDURAS, DUTCH WEST INDIES, AND LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The rate on letters for these countries is two cents for each ounce or fraction. The Postal Union rates apply to postal cards, post cards, printed matter, commercial papers and samples.

FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

GERMANY.*

The postage rate on letters for Germany by direct ocean transportation is two cents an ounce. Letters paid at the two-cent rate are despatched only by steamers able to land the mails at a German port. Letters paid at the Postal Union rate are despatched by the quickest route.

A fast steamer sailing for Germany via Plymouth and Cherbourg carries letters for Germany prepaid at the Postal Union rate and at the two-cent rate—the letters paid at the five-cent (Postal Union) rate are landed at Plymouth (the quickest route), whereas the letters paid at the two-cent rate are carried through to Germany by the transatlantic steamer.

The Postal Union rates apply to postal cards, post cards, printed matter, commercial papers and samples regardless of the route by which sent, also to letters despatched via England and France.

CANADA.

Letters, two cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Postal cards and post cards, one cent.

Double postal cards (with paid reply), two cents.

Second-class matter (newspapers and periodicals), one cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. No limit of weight.

Printed matter (except second-class), one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for single volumes of printed books.

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) not exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages of seeds, plants, etc., not exceeding 4 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces are subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for a single book.

Commercial papers, samples, printed books and miscellaneous printed matter may be mailed at the Postal Union postage rates and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails.

Any mailable matter may be registered, but cannot be sent as insured mail.

Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and with the packages so wrapped that the outer cover can be easily opened.

Prepayment of postage upon any article, except the reply half of a double postal card, can be effected only by means of United States postage stamps. Letters will be despatched if prepaid one full rate of postage. Postage on other articles must be prepaid in full.

CUBA.

Letters, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Postal cards and post cards, 1 cent.

Double post cards (with paid reply), 2 cents.

Second-class matter (newspapers and periodicals), 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. No limit of weight.

Printed matter (except second-class), 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for single volumes of printed books. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter and packages of books weighing over 4 pounds but not over 4 pounds 6 ounces may also be sent as fourth-class matter at the rate of 12 cents a pound.

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) not exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages of seeds, plants, etc., not exceeding 4 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces are subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for a single book.

Commercial papers, samples, printed books and miscellaneous printed matter may be mailed at the Postal Union postage rates and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails.

Any mailable matter may be registered, but cannot be sent as insured mail.

Liquids and fatty substances (except samples) are unmailable.

Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and with the packages so wrapped that the outer cover can be easily opened.

Prepayment of postage upon any article, except the reply half of a double postal card, can be effected only by means of United States postage stamps. Letters and postal cards must be despatched whether prepaid or not. Postage on other articles (except fourth-class matter) must be prepaid at least in part, and on fourth-class matter in full.

MEXICO.

Letters, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Postal cards and post cards, 1 cent.

Double postal cards (with paid reply), 2 cents.

Second-class matter (newspapers and periodicals), 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. No limit of weight.

Printed matter (except second-class), 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for single volumes of printed books. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter and packages of books weighing over 4 pounds but not over 4 pounds 6 ounces may also be sent as fourth-class matter at the rate of 12 cents a pound.

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) not exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce and when exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages of seeds, plants, etc., not exceeding 4 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces are subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for a single book.

Parcels may also be sent by foreign parcel post under the conditions of the parcel-post convention with Mexico. The limit of weight is 4 pounds 6 ounces, except that to certain places parcels weighing up to 11 pounds may be forwarded. (For list of places see "Postal Guide.")

Customs declarations must be attached to all parcels of fourth-class matter and all packages sent by foreign parcel post.

Commercial papers, samples, printed books and miscellaneous printed matter may be mailed at the Postal Union postage rates and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails.

*The 2-cent letter rate to Germany is suspended owing to war. All letters for Germany are now subject to the Postal Union rate of 5 cents for the first ounce or less and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

Any mailable matter may be registered, but cannot be sent as insured mail.

Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and with the packages so wrapped that the covers can be easily opened.

Prepayment of postage upon any article, except the reply half of a double postal card, can be effected only by means of United States postage stamps. Letters will be despatched if prepaid one full rate of postage. Postage on other articles must be prepaid in full.

Matter addressed to Mexico must, in all cases, bear as part of the address the name of the State in which the city or town is located. For example, Acapulco, *Guerrero*, Mexico; not Acapulco, Mexico.

PANAMA.

Letters, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Postal cards and post cards, 1 cent.

Double postal cards (with paid reply), 2 cents.

Second-class matter (newspapers and periodicals), 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. No limit of weight.

Printed matter (except second-class), 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for single volumes of printed books. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter and packages of books weighing over 4 pounds but not over 4 pounds 6 ounces may also be sent as fourth-class matter at the rate of 12 cents a pound.

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) not exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages of seeds, plants, etc., not exceeding 4 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces are subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for a single book.

Parcels up to 11 pounds in weight may also be sent by foreign parcel post, under the conditions of the parcel post convention with Panama.

Customs declarations must be attached to all parcels of fourth-class matter and all packages sent by foreign parcel post.

Commercial papers, samples, printed books and miscellaneous printed matter may be mailed at the Postal Union postage rates and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails.

Any mailable matter may be registered, but cannot be sent as insured mail.

Liquids and fatty substances (except samples) are unmailable.

Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and with the packages so wrapped that the cover can be easily opened.

Prepayment of postage upon any article, except the reply half of a double postal card, can be effected only by means of United States postage stamps. Letters and postal cards must be despatched whether prepaid or not. Postage on other articles (except fourth-class matter) must be prepaid at least in part, and on fourth-class matter in full.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Articles intended for delivery in the city of Shanghai, China, are subject to United States domestic postage rates and conditions, but letters specially addressed via Europe-Siberia are subject to the foreign rate. Certain matter may also be sent by *foreign* parcel post.

UNITED STATES NAVAL VESSELS.

Mail matter for officers or members of the crews of United States vessels of war stationed abroad is subject to domestic postage rates and conditions. Packages of fourth-class matter exceeding 4 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound *when the vessels are stationed in foreign waters*. Articles should be addressed "U. S. S. (name of vessel), care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y." and be fully prepaid. Mail so addressed will be forwarded to the vessels, whether at domestic or foreign ports. Express packages will not be received unless they conform to the postal regulations and are placed in the mail with the postage properly prepaid.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Mail for officers and men of the United States Navy in the United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama, is subject to domestic rates and conditions, the same as that for officers and men on U. S. naval vessels stationed abroad.

SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE

must be bona fide trade samples without any salable value. **Wrapping**—Samples of merchandise must be wrapped so that the contents may be easily examined without injury to wrappers. **Permissible Writing**—They must bear no writing except the name or the social position of the sender, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices and indications relating to the weight, size, dimensions and quantity to be disposed of, and words which are necessary to precisely indicate the origin and nature of the merchandise. **Weight**—Packages of samples must not exceed 12 ounces in weight. **Size**—The size must not exceed 12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in depth, except when in the form of a roll, they may be 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter. **Postage**—The postage on samples is 2 cents for the first 4 ounces or less, and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. Register all valuable articles. Registration fee 10 cents.

PARCEL POST.

Postage, 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof; greatest length (unless specially noted below), 3 feet 6 inches; greatest length and girth combined (unless specially noted below), 6 feet; limit of weight (unless specially noted below), 11 pounds; value not limited; registration fee, 10 cents.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by parcel post to Argentine Republic (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"), Dutch Guiana (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"), Uruguay (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"),* Hungary, Bermuda, Jamaica, including Cayman Islands, Turks Island, including Caicos Islands, Barbados (parcels cannot be registered), the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico (limit of size, 2 feet in length, 4 feet in girth; limit of weight for places named in "Postal Guide," 11 pounds; for other places, 4 pounds, 6 ounces), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Anguilla, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, St. Kitts, and the

FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

Virgin Islands), Colombia (limit of size, 2 feet in length, 4 feet in girth), Costa Rica, Salvador (see item "Customs Declarations"), British Guiana, Danish West Indies (St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas), and the Windward Islands (Grenada, Grenadines, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent), Trinidad, including Tobago; Venezuela (see item "Customs Declarations"), Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, Newfoundland, including Labrador. Parcels for Labrador can only be forwarded during the months of July, August, and September; Honduras (Republic of), *Germany, including Cameroon (Kamerun), Toga, German Samoa, German East Africa and German Southwest Africa; Greece (parcels cannot be registered), Italy, including Erythrea, Benadir, Bengazi, and Tripoli in Tripoli (Barbary) and Republic of San Marino and Islands of Carpatos and Rhodes. Liberia*, Netherlands (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"), New Zealand including Cook and Fanning Islands; Nicaragua, Guatemala, Norway, Japan, including Formosa, Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien), and Korea (Chosen); Hongkong, including Kowloon and Chung Chow, Colony of Hongkong; Austria, including Durazzo, San Giovanni de Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scutari, and Valona, all in Albania*, Gibraltar (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"), French Guiana (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations")*, Belgium, ‡France, excluding Algeria and Corsica (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"), Great Britain and Ireland (parcels cannot be registered), Australia, including Tasmania, Denmark, including Faroe Islands and Iceland; Sweden. China (parcels for non-steam served places must not exceed 25 cubic decimeters (one cubic foot) in volume; Hayti, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Dutch West Indies; Curacao and Aruba, Bonaire, Saba. St. Eustatius and the Dutch part of St. Martins (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"); French West Indies: Martinique, Guadeloupe (including Marie Galante, Deseade, Les Saints, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew and the French portion of St. Martins) (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"), Panama. Parcels must be wrapped so as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters. The presence, in an unsealed parcel, of sealed receptacles containing mailable articles which cannot be safely transmitted in the unsealed receptacles, will not render the parcel unmailable, provided the contents of the sealed receptacles are plainly visible, or are unmistakably indicated by the method of packing or by a precise statement on the covers. But such sealed receptacles will not be admitted to the parcel post unless inclosed in an outside cover open to inspection. Any article absolutely prohibited admission to the regular mails for any country is also inadmissible to parcel post mails for that country; but no article is excluded from parcel post mails solely because it is dutiable in the country of destination. ‡Liquids, poisonous, explosive, and inflammable substances are excluded.

CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS.

A "Customs Declaration" Form 4402 (which will be furnished on application at the post-office or a station) must be properly and fully filled out, stating the actual contents, value, etc., of the parcel. General terms, such as "merchandise" or "samples," will not answer; the contents must be accurately described. "Customs Declarations" must be firmly attached to the cover of the parcel, but not pasted or affixed so that they will seal the package and prevent examination of the contents without damaging the cover. In addition to being tied by means of a cord passing through the eyelet, the tag should be bound flat to the parcel (with the front or "declaration" side facing out), so that the tag cannot be used as a handle to lift the parcel while in transit.

Two (2) copies of the "declaration" (form 4402) must be attached to each parcel for Argentine Republic, Dutch Guiana, Dutch West Indies, French West Indies, Netherlands, French Guiana, Gibraltar, Salvador, and Uruguay, and three (3) copies to each parcel for Venezuela.

France—Two copies of the special customs declaration, "Form No. 2 Bis" (4402½), showing in addition to the usual entries the gross weight of the parcel and net weight of the contents, must be attached to parcels for France. One copy may be pasted to the package, but the other copy must be affixed in such a manner that it can be readily removed at the exchange office where the mail is prepared for despatch to France.

GENERAL REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN MAILS.

Rates and conditions to countries not in the Universal Postal Union are now the same as those to Universal Postal Union countries.

Postage can be prepaid upon articles (other than the reply half of double postal cards) only by means of the postage stamps of the country *in* which the articles are mailed. Hence articles mailed in one country addressed to another country which bear postage stamps of the country to which they are addressed are treated as if they had no postage stamps attached to them.

Unpaid letters received from the Postal Union and insufficiently prepaid correspondence of all kinds is chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage.

Matter to be sent in the mails at less than letter rates must be so wrapped that it can be readily examined at the office of delivery, as well as the mailing office, without destroying the wrapper.

Packages of newspapers and periodicals sent in the mails to foreign countries are restricted to a single (outside) address. Those sent to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and Shanghai (City), China, are transmissible as in domestic mails.

The United States two-cent postal card should be used for card correspondence with foreign countries (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and Shanghai City, to which countries the one-cent card is transmissible), but where these cards cannot be obtained, it is allowable to use for this purpose the United States one-cent postal card with a one-cent United States adhesive postage stamp attached thereto. Private cards can be used if conforming in size, etc., to Government cards, such cards should bear the words "post card."

Mail matter *of all kinds* received from any country of the Postal Union is required to be reforwarded at the request of the addressee, from one post-office to another, and in the case of articles other than parcel post packages, to any foreign country embraced in the Postal Union, without additional charge for postage.

All articles prohibited from domestic mails are also excluded from circulation in the mails to and from foreign countries. Postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world will not be forwarded, being prohibited.

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* Service suspended (except to German Samoa) on account of war at time ALMANAC was printed.

‡ Service to the French Departments (states) of Aisne, Ardennes, Aube, Haute-Marne, Haute-Saonne, Marne, Meurthe et Moselle, Meuse, Nord, Oise, Pas de Calais, Seine-et-Marne, Somme, and Vosges suspended.

‡ Liquids and oils, pastes, salves or other articles easily liquefiable are admissible, provided they are packed in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the admission of such substances to the United States domestic parcel post mails, except to Belgium, Bermuda, Chile, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Hungary, Manchuria, Martinique, Nicaragua, and Peru.

FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

FEES FOR INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS.

Fees are subject to change.

DOMESTIC RATES.

Table No. 1.

When payable in Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Martinique, Mexico, Newfoundland, the Philippine Islands, the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai (China) and certain islands in the West Indies, listed in the Register of Money Order Offices

Use the Domestic form for these Orders.

For Orders from		
	$00.01 to $2.50	3 cents
From	$2.51 to $5	5 cents
"	$5.01 to $10	8 cents
"	$10.01 to $20	10 cents
"	$20.01 to $30	12 cents
"	$30.01 to $40	15 cents
"	$40.01 to $50	18 cents
"	$50.01 to $60	20 cents
"	$60.01 to $75	25 cents
"	$75.01 to $100	30 cents

INTERNATIONAL RATES.

Table No. 2.

When payable in Apia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Honduras, Hongkong, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Queensland, Russia, Salvador, South Australia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, Union of South Africa,* Uruguay, and Victoria

Use the International form for these Orders.

For Orders from		
	$00.01 to $10	10 cents
From	$10.01 to $20	20 cents
"	$20.01 to $30	30 cents
"	$30.01 to $40	40 cents
"	$40.01 to $50	50 cents
"	$50.01 to $60	60 cents
"	$60.01 to $70	70 cents
"	$70.01 to $80	80 cents
"	$80.01 to $90	90 cents
"	$90.01 to $100	1 dollar

Observe that for orders payable in the countries referred to in Table No. 1, only the *Domestic* rates are to be charged and the *Domestic* forms are to be used.

* The Union of South Africa comprises the provinces of the Cape of Good Hope (formerly Cape Colony), the Transvaal, the Orange Free State (formerly Orange River Colony), and Natal (including Zululand).

POSTAL-SAVINGS SYSTEM.

INFORMATION FOR DEPOSITORS ANNOUNCED BY POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Object—1. The Postal-Savings System is established by authority of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, for the purpose of providing facilities for depositing savings at interest, with the security of the United States Government for repayment.

Safety—2. The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of deposits made in postal-savings depository offices, with accrued interest thereon, as provided by the Postal-Savings act.

Who May Deposit—3. An account may be opened and deposits made by any person of the age of 10 years or over in his or her own name, or by a married woman in her own name and free from any control or interference by her husband.

4. Deposits will be accepted only from individuals, and no account will be opened in the name of any corporation, association, society, firm or partnership in the name of any person as an officer of a corporation, association, or society, in the name of any person as a member of a firm or partnership, or in the name of two or more persons jointly. No account will be opened in the name of one person in trust for or on behalf of another person or persons.

5. A person may open a postal-savings account at any depository post-office, but no person may at the same time have more than one postal-savings account either at the same office or at different offices.

6. All accounts shall be opened in person by the depositor or his authorized representative. After opening an account, a depositor may forward subsequent deposits to the post-office by registered mail or by money order made payable to the postmaster. See paragraph No. 26.

No Charges to Depositors—7. No charges or fees are collected or required from depositors in connection with the opening of accounts or the subsequent deposit or withdrawal of moneys.

How to Open an Account—8. When a person applies to open an account, he shall furnish the necessary information to enable the postmaster to fill out an application, which the depositor will then be required to sign.

Deposits—9. Deposits are evidenced by postal-savings certificates issued in fixed denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100, each bearing the name of the depositor, the number of his account, the date of issue, and the name of the depository office. The depositor shall sign a duplicate of each certificate, which the postmaster will retain.

10. No account may be opened for less than $1, nor will fractions of a dollar be accepted for deposit. (See paragraph 11 relative to postal-savings cards and stamps.)

11. No person is permitted to deposit more than $1,000 in any one calendar month nor to have a total balance to his credit at any time of more than $1,000 exclusive of accumulated interest.

12. Postal-savings certificates are not transferable or negotiable and are payable only to the person to whom issued, except as provided in paragraphs 27, 28, and 29.

13. On opening an account a depositor is supplied with an envelope in which he may keep his savings certificates. This envelope bears information for his guidance, and a blank ledger record on which an account of his deposits and withdrawals may be kept.

14. If a postal-savings certificate is lost or destroyed the depositor should notify the postmaster. Upon compliance by the depositor with the necessary requirements, a new certificate will be issued by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General if deemed proper.

15. Postmasters are not permitted to receive issued postal-savings certificates for safe-keeping.

Postal-Savings Cards and Stamps—16. Amounts less than $1 may be saved for deposit by purchasing 10-cent postal-savings cards and 10-cent postal-savings stamps. Each postal-savings card bears blank spaces in which such stamps may be affixed from time to time. A postal-savings card with nine postal-savings stamps affixed will be accepted as a deposit of $1 either in opening an account or in adding to an existing account or it may be redeemed in cash.

17. Postal-savings cards and stamps are not valid for postage, and postmasters will not exchange them for postage stamps nor exchange postage stamps for postal-savings cards or stamps.

Interest—18. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the amount represented by each postal-savings certificate, payable annually. Interest will not be paid for any fraction of a year.

19. Deposits will bear interest from the first day of the month next following that in which made.

20. Interest will continue to accrue annually on a postal-savings certificate as long as it remains outstanding, certificates being valid until paid, without limitation as to time.

21. Compound interest is not allowed on an outstanding certificate, but a depositor may withdraw

POSTAL-SAVINGS SYSTEM—*Continued.*

interest accrued and make a new deposit, subject to the restriction that deposits at interest will not be received for less than $1.

Withdrawals—22. A depositor may at any time withdraw the whole or any part of the deposits to his credit, with any interest payable thereon, by surrendering, at the office of issue, postal-savings certificates, properly indorsed, for the amount to be withdrawn.

23. A depositor presenting a certificate for payment in full shall indorse it in the presence of the postmaster or his representative and surrender it. The postmaster or his representative, upon being satisfied as to the depositor's identity, will then make payment.

24. When a depositor desires to withdraw only a part of the amount represented by any certificate, the depository postmaster will cancel the certificate, after paying any interest that may be due thereon, and issue a new certificate or certificates covering the amount remaining on deposit, which will bear interest from the first day of the following month.

25. When a depositor desires to withdraw the interest payable on any certificate, he will be required to give his receipt for the amount of the interest paid. The postmaster will enter on the back of the certificate the date of the interest payment.

Deposits Not Made in Person—26. When a depositor, for good and sufficient reason, is unable to appear in person to make an additional deposit, the amount to be deposited may be sent by a representative or forwarded by registered mail if the money order service is not available, by a money order made payable to the postmaster. Postal-savings accounts may be opened by mail. This important extension of the service will have the practical effect of bringing postal-savings facilities within the reach of every person in the United States. A person residing at a post-office not authorized to accept postal-savings deposits may open an account on or after that date by applying to his local postmaster, who will act as agent for a nearby post-office authorized to accept such deposits. After an account has been opened deposits may be made either in person, by a representative, by money order, or by registered mail if the money order service is not available.

Withdrawals Not Made in Person—27. When, for good and sufficient reason, a depositor is unable to appear in person to make a withdrawal, a blank order for the purpose will be furnished upon his application by mail or at the request of his representative. When the order has been properly filled out and signed by the depositor, his signature witnessed by a disinterested person, and the order returned to the postmaster, together with each certificate to be paid properly indorsed, payment will be made to the depositor's representative, or a money order covering the amount withdrawn, less the money-order fee, will be forwarded to the depositor.

28. When a depositor who is unable to appear in person desires to withdraw the interest payable on any certificate, the blank order furnished will be accompanied by a receipt for the interest to be paid. Upon return of such papers, properly signed by the depositor, the postmaster will make payment as provided in paragraph 27.

Death of Depositor—29. In case of the death of a depositor the Third Assistant Postmaster-General will authorize the payment of the amount standing to his credit to the executor or administrator of his estate upon compliance with necessary requirements. In case of the death of a depositor intestate, where no formal administration is desired by his relatives, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General may authorize the postmaster, upon obtaining an affidavit in proper form, to pay the amount to the persons entitled under the State laws to receive it.

Account of Woman Who Marries—30. A woman who opens an account and afterward marries should present her postal-savings certificates to the postmaster at the issuing office in order that the certificates may be indorsed as payable to her in her new name. The postmaster will receive no further deposits from a woman who marries and fails to comply with this requirement.

Postal-Savings Bonds—31. A depositor may exchange the whole or any part of his deposits in sums of $20, $100 and $500 for United States registered or coupon bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from date of issue, and both principal and interest being payable 20 years from such date in United States gold coin. The exchange may be made as of January 1 and July 1 of each year.

32. A depositor desiring to convert his postal-savings deposits into bonds on January 1 and July 1 of any year shall make application to the postmaster at least one month previously on a form which will be supplied in triplicate for the purpose. At the time of making application the depositor shall indorse and surrender postal-savings certificates covering the amount of the bonds desired, and the postmaster will give him a receipt for the certificates. When the bonds applied for have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, he will forward them direct to the depositor. The exchange is considered as taking effect on the date when the bonds begin to bear interest (January 1 or July 1), and any yearly interest due on the certificates surrendered will be paid by the postmaster on or after that date. A person may hold any amount of bonds.

33. Postal-savings deposits which have been exchanged for bonds are not counted as a part of the maximum of $1,000 allowed one depositor, and there is no limitation upon the amount of postal-savings bonds which may be acquired by a depositor.

34. Postal-savings bonds are exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

35. Postal-savings bonds can be procured only by the surrender of postal-savings deposits and will not be issued to persons who are not depositors, but whether in registered or coupon form they may, after receipt by the depositor, be sold or transferred at any time. A leaflet containing additional information concerning postal-savings bonds may be obtained from the postmaster.

Information—36. Further information concerning the Postal-Savings System may be obtained by application at any depository post-office or by addressing the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Postal Savings, Washington, D. C.

A person desiring to open a postal-savings account should visit the post-office in person, where full instructions will be given. If for any good reason he cannot visit the office a representative may be sent, who will be instructed how to proceed.

TRAVELERS' AID SOCIETY.

President—Gilbert Colgate. *Hon. Vice-Presidents*—Cardinal Farley, Hon. Jacob H. Schiff, Bishop David H. Greer. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman. *Treasurer*—James McAlpin Pyle. *Chairman of Executive Committee*—Rush Taggart. *General Secretary*—Orin C. Baker. *Headquarters*—465 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

The Travelers' Aid Society is non-sectarian, non-political and non-commercial in organization and work, has national and international co-operation. Object: Protects and assists all travellers, especially young women, girls and boys, without fee or gratuity. Safeguards in all the emergencies of travel from influences and dangers vicious, morally, financially, and physically. Prevents error, extortion and crime, relieves suffering, and combats vice of every form. Trained women agents, recognized by official badge, meet trains and boats. Supported by voluntary contributions.

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK TO CITIES IN UNITED STATES.

DISTANCES herein shown are the official distances between New York City and the various cities now used by the War and other Government Departments.

CITIES.	Miles.	CITIES.	Miles.	CITIES.	Miles.	CITIES	Miles.
Albany, N. Y.	145	Cleveland, Ohio	584	Louisville, Ky.	871	St. Paul, Minn.	1,322
Albuquerq'e, N. M.	2,261	Columbus, Ohio	637	Lynchburg, Va.	401	Salt Lake City, Utah	2,442
Alliance, Neb.	1,828	Concord, N. H.	310	Manchester, N. H.	292	San Francisco, Cal.	3,191
Amarillo, Tex.	1,882	Cumberland, Md.	380	Memphis, Tenn.	1,157	Santa Fé, N. Mex.	2,211
Atlanta, Ga.	876	Deadwood, S. Dak.	1,899	Meridian, Miss.	1,142	Savannah, Ga.	845
Atlantic City, N. J.	136	Denver, Col.	1,930	Milwaukee, Wis.	997	Seattle, Wash.	3,136
Augusta, Me.	413	Des Moines, Ia.	1,270	Mobile, Ala.	1,231	Sheridan, Wyo.	2,141
Baltimore, Md.	188	Detroit, Mich.	693	Montpelier, Vt.	329	Shreveport, La.	1,454
Birmingham, Ala.	990	Duluth, Minn.	1,391	Newark, N. J.	9	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1,459
Bismarck, N. Dak.	1,767	El Paso, Tex.	2,310	New Orleans, La.	1,372	Spokane, Wash.	2,797
Boisé, Idaho	2,738	Fargo, N. Dak.	1,564	Norfolk, Va.	347	Springfield, Ill.	1,017
Boston, Mass.	235	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1,805	Ogden, Utah	2,405	Springfield, Mass.	139
Bristol, Tenn.	605	Galveston, Tex.	1,782	Oklahoma, Okla.	1,608	Superior, Wis.	1,386
Buffalo, N. Y.	442	Gr. Rapids, Mich.	821	Omaha, Neb.	1,405	Syracuse, N. Y.	293
Burlington, Vt.	303	Greensboro, N. C.	516	Parkersb'g, W. Va.	586	Tacoma, Wash.	3,231
Butte, Mont.	2,450	Harrisburg, Pa.	195	Pendleton, Ore.	2,968	Tampa, Fla.	1,195
Cape May, N. J.	172	Hartford, Ct.	113	Philadelphia, Pa.	91	Topeka, Kan.	1,437
Carson City, Nev.	2,983	Helena, Mont.	2,452	Phœnix, Ariz.	2,742	Trenton, N. J.	57
Charleston, S. C.	739	Hot Springs, Ark.	1,350	Pittsburgh, Pa.	444	Vicksburg, Miss.	1,282
Charleston, W. Va.	616	Indianapolis, Ind.	825	Portland, Me.	350	Vinita, Okla.	1,426
Chat'nooga, Tenn.	847	Ishpeming, Mich.	1,274	Portland, Ore.	3,204	Washington, D. C.	228
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,921	Jackson, Miss.	1,238	Prescott, Ariz.	2,719	Wheeling, W. Va.	510
Chicago, Ill. (N. Y. Cent.)	982	Jacksonville, Fla.	983	Providence, R. I.	190	Wichita, Kan.	1,549
Chicago, Ill. (Penn. R. R.)	912	Kansas City, Mo.	1,342	Reno, Nev.	2,947	Wilmington, Del.	118
Cincinnati, Ohio	757	Knoxville, Tenn.	736	Richmond, Va.	343	Wilmington, N. C.	588
		Little Rock, Ark.	1,290	Roanoke, Va.	454		
		Los Angeles, Cal.	3,149	St. Louis, Mo.	1,065		

MAIL DISTANCES AND APPROXIMATE TIME TO FOREIGN CITIES FROM NEW YORK.

(For Distances, irrespective of Mail Routes, see Index.)

BY POSTAL ROUTE TO—	Statute Miles.	Days.	BY POSTAL ROUTE TO—	Statute Miles.	Days.
Adelaide, *via* San Francisco	12,845	28	Hongkong, *via* San Francisco	10,590	27
Alexandria, *via* London	6,150	12	Honolulu, *via* San Francisco	5,645	12
Amsterdam, " "	3,985	8	Liverpool	3,540	7
Antwerp, " "	4,000	8	London	3,740	7
Athens, " "	5,655	11	Madrid, *via* London	4,925	9
Bahia, Brazil	5,870	14	Manila, *via* San Francisco	11,583	31
Bangkok, Siam, *via* San Francisco	12,900	43	Melbourne, *via* San Francisco	12,265	27
Bangkok, Siam, *via* London	13,125	41	Mexico City (railroad)	3,750	5
Batavia, Java, *via* London	12,800	34	Panama	2,355	6
Berlin	4,385	8	Paris	4,020	8
Bombay, *via* London	9,765	22	Petrograd, *via* London	5,370	9
Bremen	4,235	8	Rio de Janeiro	6,204	17
Buenos Ayres	8,045	24	Rome, *via* London	5,030	9
Calcutta, *via* London	11,120	24	Rotterdam, *via* London	3,935	8
Cape Town, *via* London	11,245	25	San Juan, Porto Rico	1,730	6
Constantinople, *via* London	5,810	11	Shanghai, *via* San Francisco	9,920	25
Florence, *via* London	4,800	9	Shanghai, *via* Berlin	14,745	22
Glasgow	3,370	8	Stockholm, *via* London	4,975	10
Greytown, *via* New Orleans	2,815	7	Sydney, *via* San Francisco	11,570	26
Halifax, N. S. (rail)	967	1½	Valparaiso, *via* Panama	5,915	22
Hamburg, direct	4,820	9	Vienna	4,740	9
Hamburg, *via* London	4,340	9	Yokohama, *via* San Francisco	7,345	20
Havana	1,366	3			

DISTANCES BETWEEN EUROPEAN CITIES.

TRAVELLING DISTANCES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN EUROPE, IN MILES.

LONDON																													
LIVERPOOL	202																												
PARIS	489	287																											
MADRID	908	1397	1195																										
LISBON	415	1323	1812	1610																									
ANTWERP	1530	1119	211	472	270																								
HAMBURG	412	1804	1495	587	859	657																							
BERLIN	178	497	1889	1582	674	948	746																						
BERNE	611	678	460	1602	1183	359	848	646																					
TURIN	297	837	839	719	1506	1073	500	989	787																				
VIENNA	720	535	427	605	727	2157	1668	849	1182	980																			
MUNICH	266	470	295	401	579	522	1897	1477	582	970	768																		
ROME	647	840	414	639	1048	1180	1033	1746	1223	907	1397	1195																	
TRIESTE	510	487	370	391	533	888	1066	1009	1828	1416	863	1352	1150																
WARSAW	806	1276	702	436	1156	1021	398	576	895	2593	1925	1067	1557	1135															
CONSTANTINOPLE	1205	1725	2138	1564	1298	2018	1883	1699	1903	2025	3345	2718	1899	2232	2030														
ODESSA	363	842	1330	1800	1226	960	1680	1545	1240	1418	1737	3117	2625	1760	2119	1917													
MOSCOW	950	1339	811	1617	2087	1513	1247	1967	1832	1209	1387	1706	3414	2904	1843	2117	1915												
PETROGRAD	406	1356	1733	693	1769	2239	1395	399	2119	1714	1091	1269	1588	3286	2874	1699	1976	1774											
STOCKHOLM	430	836	1510	2408	1082	1171	1731	1084	1110	1337	1176	685	580	993	2884	1972	1219	1491	1289										
COPENHAGEN	416	846	1252	1510	1510	668	1067	1318	671	697	1047	885	270	208	620	2012	1600	812	1181	979									

BOYCOTTING, BLACKLISTING, AND INTIMIDATION LAWS.

THE States having laws prohibiting *boycotting* in terms are Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, and Texas.

The States having laws prohibiting *blacklisting* in terms are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Boycotting and picketing by peaceful and lawful means are declared legal by a Federal statute.

A number of States have laws concerning *intimidation*, conspiracy against workingmen, and interference with employment, viz.: Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho (applies to mine employés only), Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

In the following States it is unlawful for an employer to exact any agreement, either written or verbal, from an employé not to join or become a member of a labor organization, as a condition of employment: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Nevada, New Jersey Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, South Carolina, Utah, and Wisconsin.

EIGHT-HOUR LAWS.

Alaska.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works and in all mines and workings, smelting and reduction works, and at coke ovens.

Arizona.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works and in all mines and workings, smelting and reduction works, blast furnaces, rolling mills, etc.

Arkansas.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public highways and bridges and for railway telegraph operators.

California.—Unless otherwise expressly stipulated, eight hours constitute a day's work. The time of service of all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed upon any public works of, or work done for, the State, or for any political sub-division thereof, whether the work is to be done by contract or otherwise, and of employés in mines and smelters, is limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day.

Colorado.—A day's work for all workingmen employed by the State, or any county, township, school district, municipality, or incorporated town, and for all employés in underground or open cut mines or workings, and in smelting and refining works, is restricted to eight hours.

Connecticut.—Eight hours of labor constitute a lawful day's work unless otherwise agreed. Railroad telegraph operators controlling the movement of trains may work but eight hours, except at stations kept open only in the daytime. Engineers, firemen, machinists and other mechanics employed in State institutions may work but eight hours, except in case of emergency.

Delaware.—Eight hours constitute a lawful day's work for all municipal employés of the City of Wilmington.

District of Columbia.—A day's work for all laborers and mechanics employed by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any public works of the District, is limited to eight hours.

Hawaii.—For all mechanics, clerks, laborers, and other employés on public works and in public offices eight hours of actual service constitute a day's work.

Idaho.—Eight hours' actual work constitute a lawful day's labor for manual laborers employed by the day on all State, county, and municipal works. Labor in mines and smelters is limited to eight hours per day.

Illinois.—Eight hours are a legal day's work in all mechanical employments, except on farms, and when otherwise agreed; the law does not apply to service by the year, month or week. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways.

Indiana.—Eight hours of labor constitute a legal day's work on the public roads, and for all classes of mechanics, workingmen, and laborers, excepting those engaged in agricultural and domestic labor. Overwork by agreement and for extra compensation is permitted.

Iowa.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public roads.

Kansas.—Eight hours are a day's work for all laborers, mechanics, or other persons employed by or on behalf of the State or any county, city, township or other municipality.

Kentucky.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on all public works of the State.

Maryland.—No mechanic or laborer employed by the Mayor or City Council of Baltimore, or by any agent or contractor under them, shall be required to work more than eight hours as a day's labor.

Massachusetts.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth or any county therein, or of any city or town in the Commonwealth upon acceptance of the statute by a majority of voters present and voting upon the same at any general election.

Minnesota.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the State, whether the work is done by contract or otherwise.

Mississippi.—Eight hours are a day's labor on highways.

Missouri.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work. The law does not prevent an agreement to work for a longer or a shorter time and does not apply to agricultural laborers. It is unlawful for employers to work their employés longer than eight hours per day in mines and smelters, or as train despatchers, etc., on railroads, unless the office is open only during the daytime. Eight hours are a day's labor on highways, and on all public works in cities of the second class.

Montana.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work for persons engaged to operate or handle hoisting engines at mines. The law applies only to such plants as are in operation sixteen or more hours per day, or at or in mines where the engine develops fifteen or more horse-power, or where fifteen or more men are employed underground in the twenty-four hours. A day's labor on public works and in smelters, underground mines and in railroad and other tunnels is limited to eight hours.

Nebraska.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public roads and on all public works in cities of the first class.

Nevada.—For labor on public highways, in and about all mines, in smelters, plaster and cement mills, as train despatchers, etc., on railroads, and on all works and undertakings carried on or aided by the State, county, or municipal governments, the hours of labor are fixed at eight per day.

New Jersey.—Eight hours is the limit of a day's work by any person employed by or on behalf of the State or any municipality thereof.

New Mexico.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor in all employment by or on behalf of the State or municipality.

New York.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on highways, and on work done by or for the State, or a municipal corporation, whether directly by contractors or sub-contractors; also for all

classes of employés, except in farm or domestic labor, though overwork for extra pay is permitted in private employments.

North Dakota.—Eight hours are a day's labor on public roads

Ohio.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on all public works; also in all engagements to labor in any mechanical, manufacturing or mining business, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Oklahoma.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works, and in underground mines.

Oregon.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works, and in underground mines yielding metal.

Pennsylvania.—Eight hours of labor shall be deemed and held to be a legal day's work in all cases of labor and service by the day where there is no agreement or contract to the contrary. This does not apply to farm or agricultural labor or to service by the year, month or week Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all mechanics, workmen, and laborers in the employ of the State, or of any municipal corporation therein, or otherwise engaged on public works. This act shall be deemed to apply to employés of contractors. Engineers hoisting workmen at anthracite coal mines may work but eight hours per day.

Philippine Islands.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on highways.

Porto Rico.—No laborer may be compelled to work more than eight hours per day on public works.

South Dakota.—For labor on public highways a day's work is fixed at eight hours.

Tennessee.—Eight hours shall be a day's work on the highways.

Texas.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on the highways, and by train despatchers, etc., except at stations where but one operator is employed.

Utah.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all works carried on or aided by the State, county or municipal governments, and in all underground mines or workings, and in smelters and all other establishments for the reduction of ores.

Washington.—Eight hours in any calendar day shall constitute a day's work on any work done for the State, or for any county or municipality, and in underground coal mines

West Virginia.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the State, and for telegraph operators directing the movement of trains where three or more passenger or ten or more freight trains pass in 24 hours.

Wisconsin.—In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours, but the law does not apply to contracts for labor by the week, month or year. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways. Employés on public works and train despatchers may be employed but eight hours per day.

Wyoming.—Eight hours' actual work constitute a legal day's labor in all underground mines, in smelters, and on all State and municipal works.

United States.—A day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by the United States, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, including dredging and rock excavation in river and harbor work, is limited to eight hours.

After January 1, 1917, 8 hours shall be deemed a day's work and the measure of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for services of employés of carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce by steam railway.

THE WORLD ALMANAC is indebted to Commissioner Royal Meeker of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for this Summary of Labor Legislation revised to date

STATE LABOR BUREAUS IN THE UNITED STATES

LOCATION.	Title.	Orgzd.	Chief Officer.	Address.
Dist. of Col.	United States Bureau of Labor Stat	1885	Royal Meeker	Washington.
Arkansas	Bureau of Labor & Statistics	1913	J. C. Clary	Little Rock
California	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1883	Jno. P McLaughlin	San Francisco.
Colorado	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1887	E. V. Brake	Denver.
Connecticut	Dept. of Labor & Factory Inspection	1893	Patrick H. Connolly	Hartford.
Georgia	Department of Commerce & Labor	1911	H. M. Stanley	Atlanta
Hawaii	Dept of Immigration, Labor & Stat	1911	R. A. Kearns	Honolulu.
Idaho	Bureau of Immigration, Labor & Stat	1895	Samuel J. Rich	Boisé
Illinois	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1879	L. D McCoy	Springfield.
Indiana	Bureau of Statistics	1879	T. W. Brolley	Indianapolis
Iowa	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1884	A. L. Urick	Des Moines
Kansas	Dept. of Labor & Industry	1885	P. J. McBride	Topeka
Kentucky	Bureau of Agriculture, Lab. & Stat	1876	J. W. Newman	Frankfort
Louisiana	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1900	Wm. McGilvray	New Orleans.
Maine	Department of Labor & Industry	1887	R. A. Eddy	Augusta
Maryland	Bureau of Statistics & Information	1884	Frank A. White	Baltimore.
Massachus'tts	Board of Labor & Industries	1869	A. W. Donovan	Boston
Michigan	Department of Labor	1883	J. V Cunningham.	Lansing.
Minnesota	Department of Labor & Industries	1887	W F Houk	St Paul.
Missouri	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1879	J. T. Fitzpatrick	Jefferson City
Montana	Department of Labor & Industry	1893	W J. Swindlehurst	Helena.
Nebraska	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1887	Chas. W Pool	Lincoln.
Nevada	Bureau of Labor	1915	W E. Wallace	Carson City
N. Hampshire	Bureau of Labor	1893	J. S. B. Davie	Concord.
New Jersey	Department of Labor	1878	Lewis T. Bryant	Trenton.
New York	Industrial Commission	1883	John Mitchell	Albany.
N. Carolina	Department of Labor & Printing	1887	M L. Shipman	Raleigh.
N. Dakota	Department of Agriculture & Labor	1890	W C. Gilbreath	Fargo.
Ohio	Industrial Commission	1913	W. D. Yaple	Columbus.
Oklahoma	Department of Labor	1907	Chas. L Daugherty	Guthrie.
Oregon	Bur. Labor Stat. & Insp. Fac. Works'ps.	1903	P. H. Hoff	Salem
Pennsylvania	Department of Labor & Industries	1913	J. P. Jackson	Harrisburg.
Porto Rico	Bureau of Labor	1912	J. Clark Bills	San Juan.
Rhode Island	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	1887	George H Webb	Providence.
S. Carolina	Dep't of Agriculture Com. & Industry	1909	E. J. Watson	Columbia.
Tennessee	Dept. of Workshop and Factory Inspec'n	1913	W. L. Mitchell	Nashville.
Texas	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1909	C. W Woodman	Austin.
Utah	Bureau of Immigrat'n Labor & Stat	1911	H. T. Haines	Salt Lake City
Virginia	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1898	James B. Doherty	Richmond
Washington	Bureau of Labor	1897	E. W. Olson	Olympia.
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor	1889	Jack H. Nightingale	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	Industrial Commission	1883	C. H. Crownhart	Madison.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

HEADQUARTERS—Washington, D. C. *President*—Samuel Gompers. *Secretary*—Frank Morrison. *Treasurer*—John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill. *First Vice-President*—James Duncan, Quincy, Mass. *Second Vice-President*—James O'Connell, Washington, D. C. *Third Vice-President*—D. A. Hayes, Philadelphia, Pa. *Fourth Vice-President*—Joseph F. Valentine, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Fifth Vice-President*—John R. Alpine, Chicago, Ill. *Sixth Vice-President*—H. B. Perham, St. Louis, Mo. *Seventh Vice-President*—Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind. *Eighth Vice-President*—William Green, Indianapolis, Ind.

The federation is composed of 109 national and international unions, 5 departments, 45 State branches, 718 city central unions, and 689 local unions. The approximate paid membership is 2,045,793. The objects and aims of the American Federation of Labor are officially stated to render employment and means of subsistence less precarious by securing to the workers an equitable share of the fruits of their labor.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS COMPRISING THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and—Thomas J. McNamara, 2516 Slattery Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America—Charles Iffland, 212 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen—Jacob Fischer, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of—William McCarthy, Fitzgerald Building, 1482-90 Broadway, New York City.

Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of—William F. Kramer, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of—F. P. Reinemeyer, Suite 7-12, Law Building, Kansas City, Kan.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of—Walter N. Reddick, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—C. L. Baine, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United—Joseph Proebstle, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, International—William Van Bodegraven, 2341 West Twelfth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of—Harry Jones, 304 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International—W. R. Boyer, 851 King Place, Chicago, Ill.

Brushmakers' International Union—George J. Vitzthun, 2052 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of—Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carriage, Wagon, and Automobile Workers of North America, International Union of—William P. Mavell, 37 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood—Thomas J. Lodge, 10 Carlisle Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America—George W. Perkins, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail—H. J. Conway, Lock Drawer 248, Lafayette, Ind.

Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' Union of the United States and Canada—Henry Kuhlmann, 12 St. Mark's Place, New York City.

Coopers' International Union of North America—William R. Deal, Bishop Building, Kansas City, Kan.

Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of—William Bondy, 727 Manida Street, New York.

Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America—Andries Meyer, 323 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of—Charles P. Ford, Reisch Building, Springfield, Ill.

Elevator Constructors, International Union of—Frank J. Schneider, 418 Perry Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating—James G. Hannahan, 6334 Yale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary—C. L. Shamp, 3615 North Twenty-fourth Street, Omaha, Neb.

Foundry Employés, International Brotherhood of—George Bechtold, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, International—Andrew Wennels, 1181 Broadway, New York City.

Garment Workers of America, United—B. A. Larger, Bible House, New York City.

Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies—Abe Baroff, 32 Union Square, New York City.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada—Harry Jenkins, Rooms 930-932 Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Glass Workers' Union, American Flint—William P. Clarke, Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio.

Glove Workers' Union of America, International—Elizabeth Christman, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The—James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.

Grinders' and Finishers' National Union, Pocket Knife Blade—F. A. Didsbury, 508 Brook Street, Bridgeport, Ct.

Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United Cloth—Max Zuckerman, 62 East Fourth Street, New York City.

Hatters of North America, United—Martin Lawlor, Bible House, New York City.

Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, International—A. Persion, 82 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen—Hubert S. Marshall, 605 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hotel and Restaurant Employés' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America—Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of—M. F. Tighe, House Building, Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lace Operatives of America, The Chartered Society of Amalgamated—David L. Gould, 545 West Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire, and Metal—Ralph V. Brandt, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Laundry Workers' International Union—H. L. Morrison, Box 11, Station 1, Troy, N. Y.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of—J. J. Pfeiffer, 504 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada—James M. O'Connor, Langdon Building, 309 Broadway, New York City.

Longshoremen's Association, International—John J. Joyce, 702 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Machinists, International Association of—George Preston, 908 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Maintenance of Way Employés, International Brotherhood of—George Seal, 27 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Marble Workers, International Association of—Stephen C. Hogan, 406 East 149th Street, New York City.

Masters, Mates, and Pilots, American Association of—W. D. Tenniswood, 308 Vine Street, Camden, N. J.

Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of North America, Amalgamated—Homer D. Call, 212 May Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet—John E. Bray, 407 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Mine Workers of America, United—William Green, Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Miners, Western Federation of—Ernest Mills, 508 Denham Building, Denver, Col.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—*Continued.*

Moulders' Union of North America, International—Victor Kleiber, 530 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Musicians, American Federation of—Owen Miller, 3535 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of—J. C. Skemp, Drawer 99, Lafayette, Ind.
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of—J. T. Carey, 127 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.
Patternmakers' League of North America—James Wilson, Second National Bank Building, Ninth and Main Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of—Edward I. Hannah, 249 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada—Carl Bergstrom, Lock Box 27, Albion, N. Y.
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International—Louis A. Schwarz, 5609 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative—T. A. Scully, 442 East Second Street, Middletown, Ohio.
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, United Association of—Thomas E. Burke, 411 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Metal Union of North America—Charles R. Atherton, Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Post-Office Clerks, National Federation of—Thomas F. Flaherty, 317 Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative—John T. Wood, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United—H. A. Ellis, Columbus, Kan.
Print Cutters' Association of America, National—Richard H. Scheller, 108 Washington Street, Lodi, N. J.
Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, Machine National Association of—P. E. Lyons, 334 Trenton Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper Plate—James E. Goodyear, 1236 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International—Joseph C. Orr, Rogersville, Tenn.
Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of—John H. Malin, P.-O. Drawer K, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America—Fred. W. Suitor, Scampini Building Barre, Vt.
Railroad Telegraphers. Order of—L. W. Quick, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of—E. William Weeks, 507 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of—W. V. H. Bright, Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Railway Employés of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric—W. D. Mahon, 104 East High Street, Detroit, Mich.
Railway Postal Clerks, Brotherhood of—Urban A. Walter, Box 1302, Denver, Col.
Roofers, Composition, Damp, and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of—D. J. Ganley, 14 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sawsmiths' National Union—F. E. Kingsley, 2915 McPherson Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Seamen's Union of America, International—Thomas A. Hanson, 570 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of Railroad—D. R. Daniels, 28 Newton Street, Mansfield, Mass.
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International—Joseph M. Gavlak, 3643 West Forty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Slate Workers, American Brotherhood of—Philip Jago, Pen Argyle, Pa.
Spinners' International Union—Urban Fleming, 188 Lyman Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Stage Employés International Alliance, Theatrical—M. A. Carney, 107 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City.
Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, International Brotherhood of—E. M. Foley, 508 Fort Dearborn Building, Chicago, Ill.
Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of America, The—H. Wilbur Hoagland, 106 W. Sidney Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International—Charles A. Sumner, Room 29, Globe Building, Boston, Mass.
Stone Cutters' Association of North America, Journeymen—Walter W. Drayer, American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Stove Mounters' International Union—Frank Grimshaw, 1210 Jefferson Avenue E., Detroit, Mich.
Switchmen's Union of North America—M. R. Welch, 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen—Thomas Sweeney, corner East Sixty-seventh Street and Stony Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of—Thomas L. Hughes, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Textile Workers of America, United—Sara Conboy, 86 Bible House, New York City.
Tile Layers' and Helpers' International Union Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic—James P. Reynolds, 119 Federal Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tobacco Workers' International Union—E. Lewis Evans, Iroquois Life Building, Louisville, Ky.
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America—Murt Malone, 191 Boyd Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union—Michael Carraher, 206 East 128th Street, New York City.
Telegraphers' Union of America, The Commercial—Wesley Russell, 922 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
Typographical Union, International—J. W. Hays, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Upholsterers' Union of North America—James H. Hatch, Box 10, Station Y, New York City.
Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring—Alfred Haughton, 50 Cherry Street, Brockton, Mass.
Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire—E. E. Desmond, 99 Seventh Street, Harrison, N. J.
Weavers' Union of America, International Shingle—William H. Reid, 202 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash.
White Rats Actors' Union of America—Harry Mountford, 227 West Forty-sixth Street New York City.

NATIONAL UNIONS

NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International. William Dobson, University Park Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Engineer, Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. Prenter, General Secretary, Cleveland, Ohio.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. A. H. Hawley, General Secretary and Treasurer, Jefferson Building, Peoria, Ill.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. A. E. King, General Secretary-Treasurer, American Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
National Window Glass Workers. J. M. Neenan, Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Order of Railway Conductors of America. A. B. Garretson, President, Cedar Rapids Savings Bank Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. E. Whitney, Grand Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

General Executive Board: General Master Workman, John W. Hayes, Washington, D. C., Chairman; General Worthy Foreman, William A. Denison, Rochester, N. Y.; General Secretary-Treasurer, I. D. Chamberlain, Washington, D. C.; Chris. Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. W. Bonehill, Rochester, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

HEADQUARTERS, 164 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Wm. D. Haywood, General Secretary-Treasurer; Joseph J. Ettor, Assistant Secretary and General Organizer. Executive Board—F. H. Little, A. C. Christ, M. J. Welsh, Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly.

PREAMBLE—The working class and the employing class have nothing in common.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centring of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trades unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with capitalists but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

The organization differs from syndicalism in that great stress is laid upon having a form of organization to correspond, cell for cell, tissue for tissue, with capitalist industry itself, and also because it seeks to build a new union on revolutionary lines rather than to attempt to change the present reactionary and out-of-date craft unions. The organization claims to have blended the practical features of socialism, anarchism, and syndicalism, and yet it is distinct from all three.

The I. W. W. is composed of 535 recruiting and industrial unions, having a total membership of 85,000, five national administrations—Hawaiian, Australian, New Zealand, Great Britain, and South African.

Excerpts from Constitution and By-Laws follow:

The Industrial Workers of the World shall be composed of actual wage-workers brought together in an organization embodying thirteen national industrial departments, national industrial unions, local industrial unions, local recruiting unions, industrial councils, and individual members.

The annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be held on the third Monday of September each year at such place as may be determined by previous convention.

Members-at-large shall pay an initiation fee of $2.00 and $1.00 per month dues and assessments. No working man or woman shall be excluded from membership in local unions because of creed or color.

That to the end of promoting industrial unity and of securing necessary discipline within the organization, the Industrial Workers of the World refuse all alliances, direct or indirect, with existing political parties or anti-political sects.

THE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION.

HEADQUARTERS, Detroit, Mich. General Secretary-Treasurer, H. Richter, Detroit; General Organizer, Rudolph Katz, Maywood. N. J. General Executive Board—August Gilhaus, New York City; A. Giergin-sky, Hartford, Ct.; Ingvar Paulsen, Roxbury, Mass.; W. A. Peyton, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Hammerlindl, San Francisco, Cal.

PREAMBLE—The working class and the employing class have nothing in common.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the toilers come together on the political field under the banner of a distinct revolutionary political party governed by the workers' class interests, and on the industrial field under the banner of One Great Industrial Union to take and hold all means of production and distribution, and to run them for the benefit of all wealth producers.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centring of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

Excerpts from Constitution and By-Laws follow:

The Workers' International Industrial Union shall be composed of actual wage-workers brought together in an organization embodying thirteen national industrial departments, national industrial unions, local industrial unions, local recruiting unions, industrial councils and individual members.

A national industrial union shall be comprised of the local industrial unions of the various localities in America in a given industry.

The industrial departments shall consist of not less than ten local unions, aggregating a membership of not less than ten thousand members. The industrial departments shall be sub-divided in industrial unions of closely kindred industries in the appropriate organizations for representation in the departmental administration. The departments included are: Department of Mining Industry; Transportation Industry; Metal and Machinery Industry; Glass and Pottery Industry; Food-Stuffs Industry; Brewery, Wine and Distillery Industry; Floricultural, Stock and General Farming Industries; Building Industry; Textile Industries; Leather Industries; Wood Working Industries; Public Service Industries; Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

The annual convention shall be held on the Sunday preceding the Fourth of July of each year at such place as may be determined by previous convention.

Individual members may be admitted to membership-at-large in the organization on payment of 50 cents initiation fee and 25 cents per month dues, together with assessments.

None but actual wage-workers shall be members of the Workers' International Industrial Union. No member of the Workers' International Industrial Union shall be an officer in a pure and simple trade union. No member of one industrial or trade organization in the Workers' International Industrial Union can at the same time hold a card in another industrial or trade organization of this body. No workingman or workingwoman shall be excluded from membership because of creed or color.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

AS TABULATED BY THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

In the following table an effort has been made to show the principal causes of the strikes tabulated, though this has been difficult in many cases on account of the indefinite character of the information available.

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, BY CAUSES, 1915.

Matter of Dispute.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Matter of Dispute.	Strikes.	Lockouts.
Increase of wages	286	12	For organizing	....	12
Decrease of wages	90	10	For open or closed shop	20	12
Non-payment of wages	10	1	Discharge of foreman wanted	11	....
Increase of hours	7	....	Because of discharge of union men	60	13
Decrease of hours	67	7	Because of employment of non-union men	40	5
Wages and hours	133	2	Discrimination	8	....
General conditions	35	4	Sympathetic	9	1
Conditions and wages	28	1	Jurisdictional	25	....
Conditions and hours	6	....	Miscellaneous	113	22
Conditions, wages, and hours	11	1	Not reported	208	39
Recognition of the union	37	15			
Recognition and wages	26	1			
Recognition and hours	6	....	Total	1,246	159
Recognition, wages, and hours	10	1			

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1915.

Result.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Result.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Result.	Strikes.	Lockouts.
Won	164	16	pending arbitration	28	2	Pending	140	31
Compromised	273	30				Not reported	513	63
Lost	128	17						
Employés return'd			Total	593	65	Grand total	1,246	159

As shown in the following table the duration of the strikes that ended in 1915 varied from less than 1 day to 3 years and 9 months, the latter being the strike of federated shopmen on the Harriman lines that was finally called off in June.

DURATION OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Duration.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Duration.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Duration.	Strikes.	Lockouts.
Less than 1 day	10	....	10 days	18	....	32 to 35 days	12	1
1 day	30	1	11 days	12	....	36 to 42 days	21	4
2 days	43	....	12 days	6	1	43 to 49 days	9	....
3 days	41	1	13 days	13	2	50 to 63 days	20	4
4 days	26	2	14 days	16	1	64 to 77 days	12	2
5 days	29	2	15 to 18 days	16	5	78 to 91 days	13	2
6 days	23	....	19 to 21 days	20	....	92 to 199 days	22	7
7 days	24	3	22 to 24 days	22	3	200 to 1,367 days	15	2
8 days	19	2	25 to 28 days	14	1			
9 days	12	1	29 to 31 days	13	2	Total	531	49

The total duration of these strikes was 18,973 days and of the lockouts 3,075 days, the average duration of the strikes being 36 days and of the lockouts 63 days. If, however, the 37 strikes and 9 lockouts which lasted more than three months are omitted from consideration, the average was 17 days for strikes and 27 days for lockouts.

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY MONTHS IN WHICH STARTED, 1915.

Month.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Month.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Month.	Strikes.	Lockouts.
Pend'g Dec. 31,'14	37	17	June	52	6	December	70	8
January	49	13	July	94	14			
February	45	12	August	137	7	Total	1,104	148
March	72	14	September	146	14	Month not stated	142	11
April	88	16	October	102	7			
May	110	10	November	102	10	Grand total	1,246	159

In the above table only those strikes are counted as pending December 31, 1914, which were actually settled during the year 1915.

In 701 strikes and 144 lockouts the employés were connected with unions; in 117 strikes and 3 lockouts they were non-union employés; in 29 strikes they were non-union at the time of striking, but organized almost immediately after.

NUMBER OF STRIKES IN THE 13 INDUSTRY GROUPS IN WHICH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF STRIKES OCCURRED, 1914 AND 1915.

Industry.	1915.		1914.	Industry.	1915.		1914.
	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes and Lockouts.		Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes and Lockouts.
Metal trades	280	41	129	Teaming	28	2	34
Building trades	204	27	275	Furniture	16	4	18
Clothing industries	127	12	78	Theatrical employés	14	5	20
Textile work	77	7	54	Transportation	17	1	52
Mining	65	2	51	Lumber	13	1	40
Baking	30	33	47	Printing and publishing	4	2	30
Iron and steel workers	30	....	34				

NUMBER OF STRIKES IN THE 14 INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF STRIKES OCCURRED, 1914 AND 1915.

Occupation.	1915.		1914.	Occupation.	1915.		1914.
	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes and Lockouts.		Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes and Lockouts.
Machinists	163	16	44	Teamsters	28	2	30
Bakers	30	33	47	Tailors	26	1	14
Miners, coal	55	2	48	Street-railway employés	22	2	27
Carpenters	42	8	35	Painters	20	4	61
Metal polishers	37	13	26	Sheet-metal workers	21	2	13
Moulders	42	6	27	Electrical workers	20	....	9
Plumbers and steam-fitters	34	9	83	Weavers	19	1	4

The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts in 1914 and 1915 by States and by sections of the country; on account of their incompleteness the figures for the two years do not admit of close comparison:

NUMBER OF STRIKES BY STATES, 1915.

State.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	State.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	State.	Strikes.	Lockouts.
Alabama	1	2	Maine	6	....	Pennsylvania	148	15
Alaska	....	....	Maryland	11	1	Porto Rico	7	1
Arizona	4	1	Massachusetts	131	7	Rhode Island	22	2
Arkansas	2	1	Michigan	29	3	South Carolina	4	....
California	21	6	Minnesota	11	3	South Dakota	1	....
Colorado	4	....	Mississippi	1	....	Tennessee	4	3
Connecticut	141	8	Missouri	37	4	Texas	9	....
Delaware	14	....	Montana	3	....	Utah	6	....
Dist. of Columbia	1	....	Nebraska	2	....	Vermont	5	1
Florida	....	....	Nevada	....	....	Virginia	9	....
Georgia	9	2	New Hampshire	5	....	Washington	25	5
Idaho	....	....	New Jersey	100	9	West Virginia	23	3
Illinois	52	21	New York	196	22	Wisconsin	15	5
Indiana	21	9	North Carolina	3	....	Wyoming	1	....
Iowa	11	2	North Dakota	1	....	In several States	1	....
Kansas	6	1	Ohio	115	18			
Kentucky	14	1	Oklahoma	5	1	Total	1,246	159
Louisiana	3	1	Oregon	6	1			

The largest number of disputes occurred in the leading manufacturing States, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Ohio, having 801, or considerably more than half the strikes and lockouts shown for 1915.

The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts in cities in which 10 or more disputes occurred during 1915, with the number of disturbances occurring in the same city for the year 1914. Allowance for incompleteness of data should be made in comparing the two years.

CITIES IN WHICH 10 OR MORE STRIKES OCCURRED IN 1914 AND 1915.

City.	1915.		1914.	City.	1915.		1914.
	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes and Lockouts.		Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes and Lockouts.
New York, N. Y.	127	15	74	Hartford, Ct.	15	1	3
Bridgeport, Ct.	51	2	3	New Haven, Ct.	16	....	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	36	6	19	St. Louis, Mo.	14	2	9
Chicago, Ill.	25	15	24	Newark, N. J.	13	2	9
Cleveland, Ohio	32	3	18	Wilmington, Del.	13	....	2
Boston, Mass.	26	3	27	Kansas City, Mo.	11	2	17
Springfield, Mass.	22	1	6	Seattle, Wash.	11	2	5
Worcester, Mass.	20	2	8	Baltimore, Md.	11	1	14
Pittsburgh, Pa.	21	....	20	Wheeling, W. Va.	12	....	1
Toledo, Ohio	16	4	8	Waterbury, Ct.	11	....	1
Detroit, Mich.	16	3	22	Trenton, N. J.	10	1	9
Elizabeth, N. J.	17	....	2	Cincinnati, Ohio	9	2	11
Jersey City, N. J.	16	1	5	Reading, Pa.	9	2	3

At the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor in November, 1915, a statement was made in regard to the number of strikes occurring during the year preceding the meeting. This statement was made up from reports filed by the individual unions that compose the federation. The total number of these disturbances and their results were as follows:

Result.	1914-15.	1913-14.	Result.	1914-15.	1913-14.
Won	552	543	Lost	119	60
Compromised	115	118			
Pending	218	236	Total	1,004	957

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1916.

According to data compiled from various sources by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number of strikes and lockouts during the six months January to June, 1916, inclusive, was 1,719. The number similarly compiled during the first six months of the calendar year 1915 was 487.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1916, INCLUSIVE.

Kind of Dispute.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Month Not Stated.	Total
Strikes	151	157	215	317	478	201	133	1,652
Lockouts	8	5	8	11	15	12	8	67
Total	159	162	223	328	493	213	141	1,719

The column for June includes disputes that began in that month only. During this month 152 other disputes were reported which either began in preceding months or the date of beginning was not given. These disputes have been placed in the columns in which they belong.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION STATISTICS.

The following table shows the membership of trade unions in the principal trade union countries, according to returns received through various sources. The returns are for the year 1913. Canada trade unionists are estimated to number 150,000. Australia (in 1912) 497,925.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP.

Country.	Total Membership.	Country.	Total Membership.	Country.	Total Membership.
Austria	748,760	Hungary (1912)	97,000	Sweden	97,252
Belgium	202,746	Italy (1912)	971,667	Switzerland (1912)	131,380
Denmark	152,787	Netherlands	220,275	United Kingdom	3,928,191
France	1,026,302	New Zealand	71,544	United States	2,604,701
German Empire	3,835,660	Norway	64,108		

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS OF TRADE UNIONS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES FOR THE YEAR 1912.

(Source: Supplement 11 to the Reichsarbeitsblatt, pt. 2, pp. 68, 69, Berlin, 1915.)

Country.	Total Disbursements.	Unemployment and Travelling Benefits.		Sickness, Invalidity, Funeral, and Other Social Benefits.		Strike and Lockout Benefits.		Administration, Propaganda, Legal Aid, Publications, Libraries, Etc.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Germany (a)	$16,375,933	$2,330,744	14.23	$3,721,861	22.73	$3,465,914	21.16	$6,857,414	41.88
Germany (b)	2,941,481	14,238	.....	341,988	.....	75,281	.....	509,974	.....
Great Britain	18,562,775	2,901,769	15.63	5,571,298	30.02	6,675,337	35.96	3,414,371	18.39
Austria	2,703,498	401,958	14.87	590,680	21.85	324,996	12.02	1,385,864	51.26
Sweden	505,927	64,228	12.69	26,130	5.17	138,283	27.33	277,286	54.81
Netherlands	326,254	23,532	7.21	58,084	17.81	68,467	20.98	176,171	54.00
Denmark	746,406	418,197	56.03	47,454	6.36	66,878	8.96	213,879	28.65
Switzerland	307,477	27,058	8.80	97,060	31.57	73,442	23.88	109,917	35.75
Norway	431,553	39,662	9.19	167,787	38.88	141,861	32.87	82,243	19.06
United States (c)	.....	255,867	.....	2,500,074	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Social-Democratic, Christian, and Hirsch-Duncker trade unions. (b) Independent trade societies and non-militant workmen's federations and societies. (c) Bulletin of the Department of Labor, State of New York, 1913, p. 413; only data relating to benefit expenditures are discussed in the Bulletin.

POPULATION ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.

The following table gives the percentages of total occupied population for the principal groups in the eight leading industrial countries prior to the war:

Occupation Group.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Italy.	Belgium.	United States.
Agriculture	12.66	41.42	35.11	60.80	70.15	59.06	21.90	See separate classification below.
Commercial occupations	11.39	6.54	6.30	3.34	2.56	3.43	11 79	
Conveyance of men, goods and messages	8.20	2.89	2.89	1.70	1.55	3.12	2.03	
Mines and quarries	5.00	1.59	3.25	1.56	.78	.89	6.46	
Metals, machines, implements and conveyances	7.89	4.35	6.99	2.78	2.15	2.14	5.95	
Building and works of construction	6.77	4.20	6.99	2.96	1.48	5.02	7.28	
Textile fabrics	6.92	4.55	3.75	3.26	.37	4.81	6.86	
Dress	7.23	8.05	5.39	3.92	2.85	6.64	7.86	

A distinct classification adopted by United States Census Bureau based on 1910 census is as follows: All occupations, 38,167,336 (consisting of 30,091,564 males and 8,075,772 females) with per cent. in parentheses showing distribution of total. Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 12,659,203 (33.2); extraction of minerals, 964,824 (2.5); manufacturing and mechanical industries, 10,658,881 (27.9); transportation, 2,637,671 (6.9); trade 3,614,670 (9.5); public service (not elsewhere classified), 459,291 (1.2); professional service, 1,663,569 (4.4); domestic and personal service, 3,772,174 (9.9); clerical occupations, 1,737,053 (4.6).

SYNDICALISM.

So diverse are the views on Syndicalism held by Syndicalists and their avowed enemies that a middle course will give a clearer outline of its aims and expectations than would a full statement drawn from the many and conflicting reports available to date.

Syndicalism was born of the growing differences and controversies within labor and trade unions. The first symptoms appeared in France, whence the doctrine soon spread to Italy, to England and thence to America. Syndicalism is antagonistic to government, to existing labor unions and to capital alike, and is even designed to supplant socialism.

Born in the brain of the intellectuals within the great unions, Syndicalism has made a profound impression upon workers within and without the unions in a remarkably short time. The doctrine of Syndicalism demands the turning over of every and all means of production and distribution to the Syndicalist trade unions, to be controlled by said unions so that the workmen will become their own employers, thus securing the whole product for themselves. The first objective aim is to eliminate the present owners, but means to accomplish this vary.

In France the Syndicalists adopt the general "strike," but in a different sense from which strikes are known in America. For instance, the Syndicalists strike not for higher wages. Primarily they aim at the total cessation from all activity, stoppage of mails, lighting, transportation and every activity that now binds society together. They depend upon non-interference or co-operation of the army (in Europe) and upon crippling the power of all established government wherever the army is not a factor. They rely upon the consequent uprising of all society wherever active Syndicalism prevails, and trust to the peaceful reapportionment of all authority and rights to the associated labor and trade unions true to the doctrine of Syndicalism.

The government is regarded as the greatest enemy by the Syndicalists. They claim that corrupt political control makes just economic control impossible. While the objects to be attained seem reasonable enough, the means of accomplishing these objects are dangerously speculative and appear to threaten society with anarchy in its direst form.

Syndicalism demands that social revolution come through labor unions in order to abolish capitalism, whereas Socialists expect to work reform by political agitation through Parliamentary majorities. Syndicalists see the futility of all endeavor to obtain government majorities and hence ignore the government altogether in their propaganda, relying upon the genius of Syndicalism to permeate the mind of the masses sufficiently to sap the strength and power of government opposition and thus obtain all their demands by a bloodless revolution.

Prior to the war France had approximately 600,000 avowed Syndicalists. Agricultural Italy was a veritable hotbed of Syndicalism. Organized farm laborers controlled over 200,000 acres of tillable land, which were farmed on the co-operative plan, and the entire Italian railway system was under the influence of advanced Syndicalism.

At a conference of Syndicalists held in England in November, 1910, 60,000 professed followers attended, since which date their doctrine has spread considerably, especially among the more intelligent of the industrial workers.

Here in America Syndicalism first showed its head during the labor troubles at Lawrence, Mass., under direction of the Industrial Workers of the World. The Syndicalists have also widened and extended the definition of the word labor by including in its comprehension all workers who are actively useful within the community. This includes the physician, teacher, artist, and those engaged in other professions.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

Commissioner—William L. Chambers. *Assistant Commissioner*—G. W. W. Hanger. *Members of Board*—William L. Chambers, Martin A. Knapp, and G. W. W. Hanger.

(Created by act of Congress, Approved July 15, 1913.)

The purpose for which the board was established is to settle by mediation, conciliation and arbitration all controversies concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment that may arise between any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, for a continuous carriage or shipment from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and their employés, which includes all persons actually engaged in any capacity in train operation or train service of any description, whether the cars upon or in which they are employed are owned or held and operated by the carrier under lease or other contract.

The Commissioner is appointed by the President for a term of seven years, salary $7,500, and is the executive officer of the board, which consists of the Commissioner and not more than two other officials of the Government, who are designated by the President. The Assistant Commissioner is appointed by the President, salary $5,000 per annum.

Since the organization of the board and up to June 30, 1916, fifty-six controversies between railroads and their employés engaged in train operation have reached the stage where an appeal for the services of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation was made. In all of these cases an adjustment of the controversy was secured by the board, forty-five cases having been settled by mediation alone, while eleven were settled by arbitration.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

HEADQUARTERS, Washington, D. C. Chief of Bureau, Julia C. Lathrop ($5,000); Helen L. Sumner, Assistant Chief ($2,400).

The Children's Bureau was created by an act of April 9, 1912, to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child-life among all classes of our people, and especially to investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents, and diseased children, employment and legislation affecting children in the several States and Territories.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916, an appropriation of $164,640 was made by Congress, providing for a staff of seventy-six persons. With this staff and appropriation the organization of the bureau falls into certain divisions, as an industrial division, a social service division, a division on child hygiene, a statistical division, and a library division.

THE ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

THE Federation of French Alliances in the United States and Canada number 150 groups. The officers of the federation are: *Honorary President*—J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador. *President*—J. Le Roy White, Baltimore. *Vice-Presidents*—M. Alexander, T. Mason, New York; H. Kirke White, Detroit; G. Desaulniers, Montreal; A. Legallet, San Francisco, Cal.; B. E. Young, Nashville, Tenn. *Secretary*—M. Louis Delamarre. *Treasurer*—M. T. Tileston Wells. Office, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.

OFFICE, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

AN organization of prominent representatives of capital, labor, and the general public formed in 1900 as the direct outgrowth of conventions held in Chicago and New York in 1898-1899. Its purpose is to organize the best brains of the Nation in an educational movement seeking the solution of some of the great problems related to social and industrial progress; to provide for study and discussion of questions of national import; to aid thus in the crystallization of the most enlightened public opinion; and, when desirable, to promote legislation in accordance therewith. National organizations of manufacturers, farmers, wage-earners, bankers, lawyers, economists, scientists, churchmen, merchants, trade and transportation representatives and many other class societies meet frequently to discuss their respective interests. The object of The National Civic Federation, in addition to creating departments to study national problems, is to provide a means by which all these elements of society may come together and consider questions in which they have a common interest.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, V. Everit Macy; Vice-Presidents, Samuel Gompers, Charles S. Barrett; Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman; Chairman Executive Council, Ralph M. Easley; Chairman Industrial Economics Department, John Hays Hammond; Chairman Welfare Department, Louis A. Coolidge; Chairman Woman's Department, Miss Maude Wetmore; Chairman Taxation Department, E. R. A. Seligman; Chairman Department Compensation Industrial Accidents, August Belmont; Chairman Department Regulation of Public Utilities, Emerson McMillin; Chairman Social Insurance Department, George W. Perkins; Chairman Food and Drugs Department, Vincent Astor; Chairman Department on Reform in Legal Procedure, Alton B. Parker; Chairman Department on Regulation of Industrial Corporations, Jeremiah W. Jenks; Chairman Department on Pensions, William R. Willcox; Secretary, D. L. Cease.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ON THE PART OF THE PUBLIC:

William Howard Taft (Fellow, Yale University), New Haven, Ct.; Franklin MacVeagh (former Secretary of the Treasury), Washington, D. C.; Elihu Root (former United States Senator), New York City; Charles S. Barrett (President Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America), Union City, Ga.; Andrew Carnegie (Philanthropist), New York City; Robert Bacon (former Ambassador to France), New York City; Nicholas Murray Butler (President Columbia University), New York City; James Speyer (Speyer & Co.), New York City; Francis Lynde Stetson (Attorney), New York City; Robert M. Thompson (Chairman Executive Committee Navy League), Washington, D. C.; V. Everit Macy (Capitalist), New York City; Marcus M. Marks (President Borough of Manhattan), New York City; Albert Shaw (Editor "Review of Reviews"), New York City; Theodore Marburg (Political Economist), Baltimore, Md.; Jeremiah W. Jenks (Professor of Government, New York University), New York City; Benjamin Ide Wheeler (President University of California), Berkeley, Cal.; Talcott Williams (Director of the School of Journalism, Columbia University), New York City.

ON THE PART OF EMPLOYERS:

Nicholas F. Brady (President New York Edison Co.), New York City; Louis A. Coolidge (Treasurer United Shoe Machinery Corporation), Boston, Mass.; George B. Cortelyou (President Consolidated Gas Co.), New York City; James Couzens (former Vice-President Ford Motor Company), Detroit, Mich.; Henry P Davison (J. P. Morgan & Co.), New York City; T. Coleman du Pont (President Equitable Office Building Corporation), New York City; Otto M. Eidlitz (Building Trades Employers' Association), New York City; Adolph Lewisohn (Director General Development Co.), New York City; Samuel Mather (Pickands, Mather & Co.), Cleveland, Ohio; Ogden L Mills (Director International Paper Co.), New York City; J. G. Schmidlapp (Banker), Cincinnati, Ohio; Louis B. Schram (Chairman Labor Committee United States Brewers' Association), New York City; A. H. Smith (President New York Central Lines), New York City; Frank Trumbull (Chairman Board of Directors, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway), New York City; Theodore N. Vail (President American Telephone and Telegraph Co.), New York City; Harris Weinstock (Weinstock-Nichols Co.), San Francisco, Cal.

ON THE PART OF WAGE-EARNERS:

Samuel Gompers (President American Federation of Labor), Washington, D. C.; Warren S. Stone (Grand Chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers), Cleveland, Ohio; James Duncan (President Granite Cutters' International Association of America), Quincy, Mass; James M. Lynch (former President International Typographical Union), New York City; A. B. Garretson (President Order of Railway Conductors of America), Cedar Rapids, Iowa; W. G. Lee (President Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen), Cleveland, Ohio; T. V. O'Connor (President International Longshoremen's Association), Buffalo, N. Y.; William D. Mahon (President Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés of America), Detroit, Mich.; Timothy Healy (President International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen), New York City; W. S. Carter (President Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen), Peoria, Ill.; John Golden (President United Textile Workers of America), New York City; William A. Coakley (President International Lithographic Press Feeders' Protective Association), New York City; Daniel J. Tobin (President International Brotherhood of Teamsters), Indianapolis, Ind.; John F. Tobin (General President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union), Boston, Mass.; Joseph F. Valentine (President International Molders' Union of North America), Cincinnati, Ohio; Denis A. Hayes (President Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada), Philadelphia, Pa., and members of Executive Council.

DEPARTMENT ON COMPENSATION FOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND THEIR PREVENTION.

Chairman, August Belmont; Chairman Committee on Legislative Policy, Francis Lynde Stetson; Chairman Committee on Uniform State Legislation, George Sutherland; Chairman Legal Compensation Committee, P Tecumseh Sherman; Chairman Committee on Accident Prevention, Louis B. Schram; Chairman Committee on Statistics and Cost, Cyrus W. Phillips; Chairman Joint Commission to Study Operation State Laws, Cyrus W. Phillips; Chairman Committee on Plan and Scope and Finance, Otto M. Eidlitz; Secretary, Miss Gertrude Beeks.

WELFARE DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Louis A. Coolidge; First Vice-Chairman, Cyrus H. McCormick; Second Vice-Chairman, Emerson McMillin; Third Vice-Chairman, Percy S. Straus; Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman; Director, Miss Gertrude Beeks; Chairman Pension Department, William R. Willcox; Chairman National Survey Welfare Committee, W. G. Mather; Chairman New York Welfare Committee, W. L. Saunders; Chairman Welfare Exhibit Committee, Leslie Graff; Chairman Food Values Committee, Dr. Edward K. Dunham; Chairman Minimum Wage Commission, A. J. Porter; Secretary, Miss Mary G. Potter.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Chairman, Miss Maude Wetmore, Rhode Island; Secretary, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, New York City; Treasurer, Miss Anne Morgan, New York City; First Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Boston, Mass.; Second Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Charles E. Hamlin, Washington, D. C.; Third Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, Washington, D. C.; Fourth Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Bayard Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fifth

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION—*Continued.*

Vice-Chairman, Miss Maud Rives Borland, New York City; Sixth Vice-Chairman, Miss Agnes C. Laut, New York City; Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, New York City; Chairman New York and New Jersey Section, Mrs. Francis McNiel Bacon, Jr., New York City; Chairman District of Columbia Section, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Washington, D. C.; Chairman Virginia and West Virginia Section, Mrs. J. Allison Hodges, Richmond, Va.; Chairman New England Section, Mrs. George T. Rice, Boston, Mass.; Chairman Alabama Section, Mrs. Cyrus Pitman Orr, Birmingham, Ala.; Chairman Mississippi Section, Mrs. Walter M. Sillers, Rosedale, Miss.; Chairman North and South Carolina Section, Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, Spray, N. C.; Chairman Florida Section, Mrs. William Brooks Young, Jacksonville, Fla.; Chairman Missouri Section, Mrs. Henry C. Flower, Kansas City, Mo.; Chairman National Industrial Employees' Committee, Mrs. H. S. B. Beale, Washington, D. C.; Chairman National Government Employés Committee, Mrs. Henry A. Peckham, Washington, D. C.; Chairman National Vacation Committee, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, New York City; Chairman National Country Life Committee, Mrs. Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery, Ala.; Chairman Press and Publication Committee, Mrs. Gilbert Montague, New York City; Chairman By-Laws Committee, Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, New York City.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS.

President, George Pope; *Secretary*, George S. Boudinot; *Assistant Secretary*, W. M. Benney; *Treasurer*, Henry Abbott; *General Manager*, J. Philip Bird. Headquarters, 30 Church Street, New York.

DECLARATION OF LABOR PRINCIPLES.

1. Fair dealing is the fundamental and basic principle on which relations between employés and employers should rest.

2. The National Association of Manufacturers is not opposed to organizations of labor as such, but it is unalterably opposed to boycotts, blacklists and other illegal acts of interference with the personal liberty of employer or employé.

3. No person should be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and there should be no discriminating against or interference with any employé who is not a member of a labor organization by members of such organizations.

4. With due regard to contracts, it is the right of the employé to leave his employment whenever he sees fit, and it is the right of the employer to discharge any employé when he sees fit.

5. Employers must be free to employ their work people at wages mutually satisfactory, without interference or dictation on the part of individuals or organizations not directly parties to such contracts.

6. Employers must be unmolested and unhampered in the management of their business in determining the amount and quality of their product, and in the use of any methods or systems of pay which are just and equitable.

7. In the interest of employés and employers of the country, no limitation should be placed upon the opportunities of any person to learn any trade to which he or she may be adapted.

8. The National Association of Manufacturers disapproves absolutely of strikes and lockouts, and favors an equitable adjustment of all differences between employers and employés by any amicable method that will preserve the rights of both parties.

9. Employés have the right to contract for their services in a collective capacity, but any contract that contains a stipulation that employment should be denied to men not parties to the contract is an invasion of the constitutional rights of the American workman, is against public policy, and is in violation of the conspiracy laws. This association declares its unalterable antagonism to the closed shop and insists that the doors of no industry be closed against American workmen because of their membership or non-membership in any labor organization.

10. The National Association of Manufacturers pledges itself to oppose any and all legislation not in accord with the foregoing declaration.

AREA OF ISLANDS.

Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.
Amboyna	262	Formosa	14,000	Madura	2,000	Reunion	970
Australia	2,946,651	Gotland	1,150	Malay Archi. *b*		Sakhalin	29,100
Azores *a*	920	Governor's	‡½	Malta	100	Samoan *a*	1,100
Baffin Land	236,000	Greenland	827,300	Man	230	Sardinia	9,306
Bahamas *a*	5,400	Great Britain	88,600	Manhattan (N. Y. City)	22	Scilly *a*	†30
Balearic *a*	1,935	Guam	210	Martha's Vineyard	120	Shetland *a*	551
Banks	25,000	Hawaiian *a*	6,449	Mauritius	710	Sicily	9,800
Bermudas *a*	20	Hayti	28,800	Melville Land	20,000	Skye	535
Block	*8	Hebrides *a*	3,000	Mindanao	36,290	South (N. Z.)	58,525
Borneo	284,000	Helgoland §		Nantucket	60	Southampton	17,800
Bornholm	210	Hainan	13,000	Newfoundland	42,000	South Georgia	1,000
Canary *a*	2,850	Hokkaido	36,500	New Guinea	330,000	Sumatra	162,000
Cape Breton	3,120	Hongkong	30	New Hebrides	*a* 5,100	Tasmania	26,200
Cape Cod	380	Honshiu	87,500	North (N. Z.)	44,468	Terra del Fuego	18,500
Cape Verde *a*	1,480	Iceland	39,800	North Devon	24,000	Teneriffe	900
Caroline *a*	560	Ireland	32,600	North Somerset	12,000	Trinidad	1,750
Celebes	72,000	Jamaica	4,200	Nova Zembla	35,000	Tutuila	55
Ceylon	24,700	Japan *a*	160,000	Orkney *a*	375	Vancouver	18,000
Corfu	300	Java	48,400	Pemba	380	West Indies, British *a*	13,750
Corsica	3,400	Jersey	45	Philippines *a*	115,026	W. Spitzbergen	15,260
Crete	2,900	Ladrones *d*		Pines	614	Windward *a*	519
Cuba	44,164	Leeward *a*	701	Prince Edward	2,134	Zanzibar	640
Cyprus	3,600	Long Is., N. Y.	1,376	Prince of Wales	15,000		
East Indies *c*		Luzon	41,000	Porto Rico	3,604		
Ellesmere	40,000	Madagascar	227,000				
Falkland *a*	5,500	Madeira	510				

* Miles in length. † In circumference. ‡ In diameter. § German naval base consisting of a rock rising about 175 feet above the sea, one mile long by about one-third mile wide. *a* Area of entire group. *b* See Philippines, etc. *c* See Borneo, etc. *d* See Guam, etc.

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION OF THE HAGUE.

PROVIDED FOR BY THE CONVENTION SIGNED AT THE HAGUE JULY 29, 1899.

(The following list corrected to September 1, 1916.)

Argentina—His Excellency Mr. Estanislas S. Zeballos, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship.

Mr. Luis Maria Drago, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship.

His Excellency Mr. Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship.

Mr. Joaquin V. Gonzales, Senator, President of the National University of La Plata, formerly Minister of the Interior.

Austria-Hungary—Mr. Henri Lammasch, LL. D., Aulic Councillor, Member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament.

His Excellency Albert de Berzeviczy, Privy Councillor, formerly Minister of Religion and Public Instruction in Hungary.

His Excellency Baron Ernest de Plener, LL. D., Privy Councillor, President of the Supreme Court of Audit.

Mr. François Nagy, Confidential Counsellor of His Imperial Majesty.

Belgium—Baron Descamps, Secretary-General of the Institute of International Law.

Mr. Ernest Nijs, Counsellor of the Court of Appeals of Brussels.

Mr. Leon Arendt, Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Jules van den Heuvel, Minister of State.

Bolivia—His Excellency Mr. Severo Fernandez Alonso, LL. D., formerly President of Bolivia.

His Excellency Mr. Claudio Pinilla, LL. D., Minister of State.

His Excellency Mr. Eliodoro Villazon, formerly President of Bolivia.

His Excellency Mr. Ignacio Calderon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, formerly Professor of Law in the University of La Paz, formerly Minister of Finance.

Brazil—His Excellency Mr. Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, LL. D., formerly President of the late Imperial Council of Ministers.

His Excellency Mr. Ruy Barbosa, LL. D., Senator, formerly Ambassador.

His Excellency Mr. Clovis Bevilaqua, LL. D., Law Officer of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency Mr. Ubaldino do Amaral Fontoura, LL. D., formerly Deputy, Federal Prefect, and Arbitrator on the Brazilian-Peruvian Arbitration Commission.

Bulgaria—Mr. Stoyan Daneff, LL. D., President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Dimitri Stancioff, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister at Paris and Brussels.

Mr. Nicolas Ghenadieff, LL. D., Barrister, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Chile—Mr. Carlos Concha, LL. D., formerly Minister of State.

Mr. Miguel Cruchaga, LL. D., formerly Minister of State.

Mr. Manuel Alejandro Alvarez, LL. D., formerly Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Eliodoro Yañez, formerly Deputy and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

China—His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, formerly Imperial Commissioner for the Revision of Laws.

His Excellency Hoo-Wei-Teh, formerly Minister at Tokio.

His Excellency Liou She-Shun, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency J. van den Heuvel, Belgian Minister of State, formerly Minister of Justice.

Colombia—Gen. Jorge Holguin, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Financial Delegate in Europe.

General Marceliano Vargas, formerly Minister of the Interior.

His Excellency Mr. J. Marceliano Hurtado, Minister to the Quirinal.

Mr. Felipe Diaz Erazo, Counsellor of Legation at Paris.

Dr. Ignacio Gutierrez-Ponce, Minister at The Hague, London and Vienna.

Cuba—Mr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, LL. D., Senator, Professor of International Public and Private Law at the University of Habana.

Mr. Manuel Sanguily, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senator.

Mr. Cosme de la Torriente, formerly Secretary of State.

His Excellency Mr. Juan de Dios Garcia Kohly, LL. D., Minister at The Hague, formerly Judge of the Court of Appeals, Assistant Secretary of Justice, and President of the Civil Service Commission.

Denmark—His Excellency Mr. J. H. Deuntzer, LL. D., Privy Councillor, formerly Professor at the University of Copenhagen, Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Axel Vedel, Chamberlain, formerly Director at Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. C. E. Cold, Counsellor of Court of Appeals of Copenhagen.

Mr. D. Nyholm, Honorary Councillor of State and Member of the Mixed Tribunal at Cairo.

Dominican Republic—Mr. Apolinar Tejera, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, formerly President of the Supreme Court and Deputy.

Mr. Cabral y Baez, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Manuel A. Machado, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. de J. Froncoso de la Concha, Justice of the Supreme Court.

Ecuador—His Excellency Mr. Honorato Vasquez, LL. D., Deputy and Senator, Under Secretary of State at the Department for Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lima and Madrid.

His Excellency Mr. Victor Manuel Rendón, formerly Minister at Paris.

His Excellency Mr. Gonzalo F. Cordóva, LL. D., Minister at Washington.

His Excellency Mr. Augusto Aguirre Aparicio, LL. D., Minister at Lima.

France—Mr. Léon Bourgeois, LL. D., Senator, Minister of Labor.

Mr. A. Decrais, Senator, formerly Ambassador to Italy, to Austria-Hungary, and to Great Britain, formerly Minister of the Colonies.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Minister Plenipotentiary, Senator.

Mr. Louis Renault, Minister Plenipotentiary, Law Officer of the Department for Foreign Affairs.

German Empire—Mr. Kriege, LL. D., Counsellor of Legation, Director of the Department for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. von Martitz, LL. D., Superior Confidential Counsellor of the Regency, Professor at the University of Berlin.

Mr. de Staff, LL. D., President of the Superior Court of Marienwerder.

His Excellency Chevalier von Treutlein-Moerdes, Director at the Ministry of Justice, Counsellor of State.

Great Britain—The Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Member of the Privy Council, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada.

The Earl of Desart, K. C. B., formerly Solicitor to the Treasury.

The Right Honorable James Bryce, O. M., formerly Ambassador at Washington.

Greece—Mr. Denis Stephanos, Deputy, Member of the Institute of International Law, formerly

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION OF THE HAGUE—*Continued.*

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chief of the Civil Cabinet of the King, and Minister of Justice (twice).
His Excellency Mr. Georges Streit, Professor of International Law at the University of Athens.
Mr. Michel Kebedgy, formerly Judge of the Mixed Court of Appeals at Alexandria.
Mr. N. Politis, LL. D., formerly Professor of the Faculty of Law of Paris, Associate of the Institute of International Law, Minister and Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Guatemala—Mr. Antonio Batres Jauregui, Councillor of State, formerly President of the Judicial Power and of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro and at Washington.
Mr. Carlos Salazar, Substitute Dean of the Faculty of Law, Guatemalan Counsel at the Court of Justice of Central America, formerly Member of the Court of Appeals.
Mr. Antonio González Saravia, Judge of the Supreme Court.
Mr. Alberto Mencos, formerly Minister of Special Mission.

Hayti—Mr. Jaques Nicolas Leger, Barrister, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.
Mr. Solon Menos, Barrister, formerly Secretary of State for Finance, Commerce, Justice and Foreign Relations.
Mr. F. D. Legitime, Publiciste, formerly President of Hayti.
Mr. Tertullien Guilbaud, Barrister, formerly Member of the Constitutional Assembly, formerly Senator.

Italy—Mr. Victor Emmanuel Orlando, Lawyer, University Professor, Member of Parliament, formerly Minister of Justice.
His Excellency Tommaso Tittoni, Senator, Ambassador at Paris.
Dr. Carlo Schanzer, LL. D., Member of the Superior Council of Public Health and of Public Benevolence and Assistance; formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

Japan—Baron Itchiro Motono, LL. D., Ambassador at Petrograd.

Luxemburg—Mr. Henri Vannerus, President of the Council of State, formerly President of the Superior Court of Justice.

Mexico—Mr. José Ives Limantour, LL. D., formerly Minister of Finance and Public Credit.
Mr. Pablo Macedo, LL. D., formerly President of the Monetary Commission.
His Excellency Mr. Carlos Perreyra, Minister at The Hague and Brussels.
Mr. Joaquin D. Casasus, LL. D., formerly Ambassador at Washington.

Montenegro—(No appointments have been made).

Netherlands—His Excellency Jonkheer A. F. de Savornin Lohman, LL. D., formerly Minister of the Interior.
Jonkheer G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice.
Mr. P. W. A. Cort van der Linden, LL. D., Member of the Council of State, formerly Minister of Justice.
His Excellency Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek, LL. D., Minister of State, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Nicaragua—Mr. Desire Pector, Consul-General at Paris.
Mr. Simon Planas Suarez, LL. D., Minister at Lisbon, Rome and The Hague.
Mr. Leon Vallez, Consul-General of Nicaragua in Belgium.

Norway—His Excellency Mr. George Francis Hagerup, LL. D., formerly Minister of State and President of the Council.
Mr. Sigurd Ibsen, LL. D., formerly Minister of State.
Mr. H. J. Horst, formerly President of the Lagthing.

Panama—His Excellency Dr. Belisario Porras, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at San José, Costa Rica.
Mr. Ramon M. Valdes, LL. D., formerly Minister at Washington, London, and Brussels.

Persia—His Excellency Mirza Samad-Khan Momtazos-Saltaneh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.
His Excellency Mirza Hassan-Khan Muchir ul Deviet, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Petrograd.

Peru—Dr. Ramon Ribeyro, Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister of State.
Dr. Luis F. Villaran, Rector of the University of San Marcos, Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister of State.
His Excellency Dr. Manuel Alvarez Calderon, Minister at Berne, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels
Mr. Lizardo Almazora, LL. D., Judge of the Supreme Court, formerly Minister of Justice.

Portugal—His Excellency Mr. Fernando Matozo Santos, formerly Peer of the Realm and Minister of Finances and Foreign Affairs.
His Excellency Mr. Francisco Antonio da Veiga Beirao, Councillor of State, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and of Justice.
His Excellency Mr. José Capello Franco Frazao, formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies.
His Excellency Mr. Artur Pinto de Miranda Montenegro, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice.

Roumania—Mr. Theodore G. Rosetti, formerly President of the Council of Ministers, formerly President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice.
Mr. Jean Kalinderu, LL. D., formerly President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice.
Mr. Jean N. Lahovary, Minister of Agriculture, of Industry, of Commerce, and of Domain, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Constantin G. Dissescu, formerly Minister of Worship and Public Instruction.

Russia—Mr. A. Sabouroff, Secretary of State, Member and President of the First Department of the Council of the Empire, Senator, Privy Councillor.
Mr. Tagantzeff, Member of the Council of the Empire, Senator, Privy Councillor.
Baron Michel de Taube, Permanent Member of the Council of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Professor of International Law at the Imperial University of Petrograd, Councillor of State.

Salvador—Mr. Manuel Delgado, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, formerly Rector of the National University.
Mr. Salvador Gallegos, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Mr. Salvador Rodriguez Gonzalez, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, of Justice and Public Charities.
Mr. Alonso Reyes Guerra, LL. D., Consul-General at Hamburg, Germany.

Serbia—Mr. George Pavlovitch, formerly Minister of Justice, President of the Court of Cassation, Professor of Law of the University of Belgrade.
Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

Siam—Mr. Corragioni d'Orelli, LL. D., Counsellor of Legation at Paris.
Mr. Jens I. Westengard, General Adviser to the Siamese Government.

Spain—His Excellency Mr. Eduardo Dato y Iradiez, Deputy, formerly Minister of Justice.
His Excellency Mr. R. M. de Labra, Senator, Barrister at the Court of Cassation.

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION OF THE HAGUE—*Continued.*

His Excellency Mr. Manuel Garcia Prieto, LL. D., formerly Minister of State and Minister of Justice.
His Excellency Mr. Juan Alvarado y del Saz, Deputy, formerly Minister of Finance and Marine.
Sweden—Mr. Knut Hjalmar Leonard de Hammarskjold, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice, and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen.
Mr. Johan Frederik Ivar Afzelius, LL. D., Member of the First Chamber of the Diet.
Mr. Johannes Hellner, LL. D., formerly Minister, Member of the Supreme Court.
His Excellency Baron Carl Nils Daniel Bildt, D. Litt., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy.
Switzerland—His Excellency Mr. Charles Edouard Lardy, LL. D., Swiss Minister at Paris.
Mr. Eugene Huber, LL. D., Professor at the University of Berne.
Col. Leo Weber, LL. D., formerly Federal Judge, Colonel of the Military Justice, Auditor-in-Chief of the Swiss Army.
Turkey—His Highness Ibrahim H. Pasha, formerly Ambassador at Rome.
His Excellency Osman Bey, First President of the Court of Cassation.
Mr. Haladjian Effendi, LL. D. of the University of Paris, Deputy from Constantinople, former Minister of Commerce and Public Works.
Mr. Cheref Bey, Licentiate of Laws of the University of Paris and Constantinople, Professor of Public General Law and Administrative Law at the University of Constantinople.
United States—Mr. George Gray, formerly United States Senator.
Mr. Oscar Straus, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.
Mr. Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and United States Senator.
Mr. John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law at Columbia University, formerly Counsellor of the Department of State.
Uruguay—Mr. Juan Zorilla de San Martin, LL. D., formerly Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, Lisbon, and Paris.
Mr. José Pedro Massera, LL. D., Member of the Chamber of Deputies.
Mr. Manuel B. Otero, Barrister, Senator.
Dr. Francisco Arroyo Parejo, LL. D., formerly Procuror-General.
Venezuela—Dr. Carlos Leon, LL. D., formerly Minister of Public Instruction, formerly Member of the Court of Cassation.
Dr. Nicomedes Zuloaga, LL. D., formerly Member of the Court of Cassation.
Gen. Manuel Antonio Matos, formerly Senator, formerly Minister of Finance.
Secretary-General—Baron Michiels van Verduynen.
First Secretary of the Court—Jonkheer W. Roell.
The Administrative Council—The Administrative Council consists of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the diplomatic representatives at The Hague of the ratifying powers.

DECISIONS RENDERED BY THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION AT THE HAGUE.

October 14, 1902—In the matter of the case of the Plus Fund of the Californias between the United States and Mexico.
February 22, 1904—Respecting the preferential claims of the creditor nations of Venezuela under the protocols of May 7, 1903.
May 22, 1905—In the difference between France, Germany and Great Britain on the one hand. and Japan on the other, respecting leases held in perpetuity.
May 22, 1909—In the matter of the Casablanca dispute between France and Germany.
August 8, 1909—In the matter of the dispute between Great Britain and France, respecting the right of certain Muscat Dhows to fly the French flag.
October 22, 1909—Respecting the maritime boundary between Norway and Sweden.
Sept. 7, 1910—In the North Atlantic Fisheries case between the United States and Great Britain.
October 25, 1910—In the Orinoco steamship case between the United States and Venezuela.
February 24, 1911—In the "Savarkar" case between Great Britain and France.
Nov. 11, 1912—In the "Interest" case between Russia and Turkey.
May 3, 1912—In the "Canevaro" case between Italy and Peru.
May 6, 1913—In the "Carthage" case between France and Italy.
May 6, 1913—In the "Manouba" case between France and Italy.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS OF EGYPT.

In 1876, as the result of negotiations between the Ottoman and Egyptian Governments and the various Christian powers having representatives at Cairo, certain courts were created in Egypt for the trial of civil and commercial causes arising between natives and foreigners of different nationality, as well as all questions of real estate between any person and suits of foreigners against the Egyptian Government and members of the Khedival family. These mixed tribunals, in civil matters within their exclusive jurisdiction, superseded the consular courts. A mixed tribunal consists of five Judges, three of whom are foreigners and two natives. The foreign Judges are appointed by the Khedive on the recommendation of the great powers, each of which is represented by from one to three Judges. There are three tribunals of original jurisdiction (first instance), one each at Cairo, Alexandria, and Mansura, and a Court of Appeals at Alexandria. The United States is represented in these courts by the following Judges:

Court of Appeals.—Somerville P. Tuck of New York (appointed 1908; appointed to Court of First Instance 1894).

Court of First Instance.—William G. Van Horne of Utah (appointed 1902); Pierre Crabités of Louisiana (appointed 1911).

THE NEW YORK PEACE SOCIETY.

This society was founded in 1815, merged with the American Peace Society in 1828, refounded in 1906 and incorporated in 1910. It has a membership of 1800, with branches in Poughkeepsie, Albany, North Tonawanda, and elsewhere.

Its purpose is "To foster a spirit of justice and good will among the nations, to promote the judicial settlement of international disputes and to support public measures which tend to remove causes of enmity, to unite nations in friendly co-operation and to hasten the coming brotherhood of man."

Both men and women are eligible for membership in the society, and receive free its monthly magazine and tickets to its annual course of lectures.

The officers of the society are: *President*—Andrew Carnegie. *Secretary*—William H. Short. *Treasurer*—Central Trust Company of New York, Forty-second Street branch. Headquarters, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE organization for the completion, maintenance, operation, government and sanitation of the anama Canal and its adjuncts and the government of the Canal Zone consists of the following departments, offices and agencies, and such others as may be established by the Governor of the Panama Canal on the Isthmus or elsewhere with the approval of the President of the United States, all to be under the direction of the Governor, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of War:

Executive Department—Headquarters, Balboa Heights; Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor; C. A. McIlvaine, Executive Secretary; W. P. Copeland, Chief Clerk; C. H. Calhoun, Chief Division of Civil Affairs; Capt. Harry D. Mitchell, Chief Division of Police and Fire; A. R. Lang, Superintendent Division of Schools; Charles R. Williams, District-Attorney, Ancon, Canal Zone.

Department of Operation and Maintenance—Headquarters, Balboa Heights; Lieut.-Col. Chester Harding, Engineer of Maintenance; Lieut.-Col. J. J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Assistant to the Engineer of Maintenance; C. J. Embree, Office Engineer; Capt. W. H. Rose, Electrical Engineer; D. E. Wright, Resident Engineer; F. H. Cooke, Designing Engineer; T. B. Mönniche, Engineer of Docks, Cristobal; Capt. T. H. Dillon, Superintendent of Gatun Locks, Gatun; W. G. Comber, Resident Engineer, Paraiso; D. C. Nutting, Jr., Superintendent Mechanical Division, Balboa; Commander H. I. Cone, U. S. N., Marine Superintendent; Lieut. P. P. Bassett, Captain of the Port, Cristobal; Lieut. A. B. Reed, Captain of the Port, Balboa; Board of Local Inspectors, Lieut. P. P. Bassett, Lieut. A. B. Reed, and J. Macfarlane, headquarters Balboa Heights; First Lieut. Creswell Garlington, Assistant Engineer Division of Fortifications; George M. Wells, Resident Engineer Building Division; R. H. Whitehead, Superintendent Pacific Locks, Pedro Miguel; F. D. Wilson, Chief Hydrographer; O. E. Malsbury, Assistant Engineer Section of Surveys; C. C. Snedeker, Supervisor, Coco Solo, Cristobal.

Supply Department—Major W. R. Grove, Chief Quartermaster, Balboa Heights; Capt. F. H. Smith, Assistant Chief Quartermaster; C. H. Mann, Sales Agent, Cristobal; Robert K. Morris, General Manager Commissary Division, Cristobal.

Accounting Department—Headquarters Balboa Heights; H. A. A. Smith, Auditor; T. L. Clear, Collector; John H. McLean, Paymaster; Ad. Faure, Chief Accountant.

Health Department—Lieut.-Col Deane C. Howard, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Chief Health Officer, Balboa Heights; Major Elbert E. Persons, General Inspector, Balboa Heights; Major Albert E. Truby, U. S. A., Superintendent Ancon Hospital; Dr. M. C. Guthrie, Chief Quarantine Officer, Balboa Heights; Capt. H. P. Carter, Health Officer of Panama, Ancon; Capt. D. W. Harmon, Health Officer of Colon, Cristobal.

Washington Office—Major Earl I. Brown, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer and Chief of Office; Ray L. Smith, Assistant to the Chief of Office; A. L. Flint, Chief Clerk, Purchasing Department.

Panama Railroad Company—Samuel W. Heald, Superintendent, Balboa Heights; William F. Foster, Master of Transportation, Balboa Heights. Office in the United States, No. 24 State Street, New York.

Courts—William H. Jackson, District Judge, Ancon; E. M. Goolsby, Clerk, Ancon; W. H. May, Marshal, Ancon; S. E. Blackburn, Magistrate, Balboa; John W. Thompson, Magistrate, Cristobal.

The Canal has a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea. It is about 50 miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. The distance from deep water to the shore line in Limon Bay is about 4 1-2 miles, and from the Pacific shore line to deep water is about 4 miles; hence the length of the Canal from shore to shore is approximately 41 1-2 miles. The channel ranges in width from 300 to 1,000 feet. The average bottom width of the channel in this project is 649 feet, and the minimum width is 300 feet. The Canal has a minimum depth of 41 feet. The time required for the passage of a ship of medium size through the entire length of the Canal is estimated at from 9 1-2 to 10 hours, and for larger vessels from 10 1-2 to 11 hours.

The Gatun Dam along the crest is 8,000 feet long, including the spillway, or about 1 1-2 miles, and 2,100 feet wide at its greatest width. The crest of the dam is at an elevation of 115 feet above sea level, or 30 feet above the normal level of Gatun Lake, and 100 feet wide. The width of the dam at the normal water level of the lake, *i. e.*, 85 feet above sea level, is about 388 feet.

The Panama Canal was opened to navigation on August 15, 1914.

The actual construction cost at present estimated for completing the Canal is $325,201,000, which includes $20,053,000 for sanitation and $7,382,000 for civil administration. These figures do not include the $50,000,000 paid to the New French Canal Company and to the Republic of Panama for property and franchises. Hence it is estimated that the total construction cost of the Canal to the United States will approximate $375,000,000.

Appropriations by Congress to March 31, 1916, $379,960,275 (which includes appropriations for other than construction purposes); fortifications, $14,689,873; total credits by United States Treasury to March 31, 1916, $394,650,149.

TRAFFIC FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916.

Covering the fiscal year from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, and showing the number of vessels passing through the Canal in each direction:

The number of ocean-going vessels passing through the Canal during the period from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, inclusive, was 787. Their aggregate net tonnage, according to the rules for the measurement of vessels for the Panama Canal, was 2,479,761. The total quantity of cargo carried through the Canal on these ships was 3,140,046 tons. The aggregate of the tolls collected from the ships was $2,399,830.42. The total amount expended on account of the operation and maintenance of the Canal was $6,999,750.15, leaving a deficit in the account of $4,599,919.73. The largest item in the operation and maintenance costs is the charge for dredging, which is slightly over one-half of the total. The dredging in Gaillard Cut cost $3,513,350.06, and the total dredging charge in this account was $3,560,016.04. This is just about twice the charge for the preceding fiscal year, which was $1,769,475.59. The increased cost in this matter was due to the slides on both banks of the Canal north of Gold and Contractor's Hills, which caused the suspension of traffic from the middle of September, 1915, to the middle of April, 1916, and the consequent great falling off in the amount of tolls collected for the year.

The number of ships which passed through the Canal during the fiscal year 1915 (the Canal was opened to commercial traffic for the first time on August 15, 1914) was 1,088. Their aggregate net tonnage was 3,843,035. The cargo they carried through the Canal amounted to 4,969,792 tons. Their tolls amounted to $4,343,383.69, after all refunds had been made.

For convenience the traffic in the two years may be compared in this form:

ITEM	Fiscal Year 1915.	Fiscal Year 1916.	Per Cent. 1916 of 1915.
No. of vessels	1,088	787	72.3
Net tonnage	3,843,035	2,479,761	64.5
Tons of cargo	4,969,792	3,140,046	63.4
Tolls	$4,343,383.69	$2,399,830.42	55.3

The vessels were distributed over the principal trade routes as follows:

THE PANAMA CANAL—*Continued.*

ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC.

	Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Tons of Cargo.
United States, coastwise	2	11,039	18,805
United States to South and Central America	12	43,016	73,329
United States to Far East and Australia	20	94,719	149,089
Atlantic terminus of Canal to South & Central America	19	35,126	23,455
Europe to west coast of South America	3	8,988	9,414
Europe to west coast of North America	2	5,883	9,790
Miscellaneous routings	1	4,869	8,492
Vessels in ballast	11	32,718	....
Total	70	236,358	292,771

PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC.

	Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Tons of Cargo.
United States, coastwise	....	.....	.....
South and Central America to United States	21	77,519	143,752
Far East and Australia to United States	2	10,234	5,559
South and Central America to Atlantic terminus of Canal	19	36,280	28,528
West coast of South America to Europe	5	17,135	27,521
West Coast of North America to Europe	1	3,642	6,596
Miscellaneous routings	2	12,109	13,064
Vessels in ballast	4	6,767	....
Total	54	163,686	225,020

Distances from New York to San Francisco by water, former route, 13,135 miles; via Panama Canal, 5,262 miles. New York to Hawaii, former all-water route, 12,800 miles; by Canal, 7,000 miles. New York to Manila via Hawaii, former route, 17,800 miles; by Canal, 12,000 miles.

The Canal brings Callao 4,320 miles nearer Liverpool by steamer, reducing the distance from 10,230 miles to 5,910 miles and saving about 14 days in time. To Valparaiso the shortening in distance is 1,813 miles, making it 7,185 instead of 8,998, and the saving in time is about 6 days. By its means the United States has an all-sea route, which is from 2,500 to 3,000 miles shorter than routes from Europe. New York, via the Canal, is 3,779 miles from Callao, instead of 9,769 as formerly, while New Orleans is only 3,264 miles from Callao.

Between New York and Yokohama the reduction is 3,729 miles, and that Japanese city is brought nearer to New York than Liverpool by 1,805 miles. Shanghai is 1,629 miles nearer to New York. Sydney, Australia, is 3,806 miles nearer to New York, and the distance between the two cities is 2,382 miles less than the distance between Sydney and Liverpool. Wellington, New Zealand, is 2,542 miles nearer New York, and the distance between them is 2,759 miles less than between Wellington and Liverpool. Between New Zealand and Europe there is an average saving of 1,600 miles.—(From United States Consular Report.)

PANAMA CANAL TOLL RATES.

1. On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, one dollar and twenty cents ($1.20) per net vessel ton—each one hundred (100) cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

2. On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, forty (40) per cent. less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

3. Upon naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, fifty (50) cents per displacement ton.

4. Upon Army and Navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, one dollar and twenty cents ($1.20) per net ton, the vessels to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

The Panama Canal Act of 1912, providing for the permanent government of the Canal Zone and other regulations, was amended in a bill signed by the President on June 15, 1914, known as the "Panama Tolls Exemption Repeal Bill," whereby the clause exempting American coastwise vessels from paying tolls was repealed. Full text of the Panama Canal Act of 1912 was printed in the 1914 edition of THE WORLD ALMANAC.

PANAMA CANAL NEUTRAL.

ALL NAVIES OF THE WORLD MAY USE IT DURING WAR.

It is provided by treaties that the Panama Canal, like the Suez Canal, shall remain absolutely neutral. It "shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and war of all nations and shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it."

Strict rules of neutrality have been devised for the passage of war vessels of the nations engaged in conflict. The warships will be compelled to pass through with the least possible delay and with only such intermissions as may result from the necessities of the service.

No belligerent may "embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the Canal, except in the case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible despatch."

The treaty provides that no warship will have the right to exercise the law of search on a commercial ship in transit through the Canal and the provision likewise protects all ships within three marine miles of either terminal.

Ships carrying contraband either in the Atlantic or Pacific do so at their own risk, but warships may not remain in the three-mile zone longer than twenty-four hours, and the treaty stipulates that "a vessel of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent."

AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY.

The society was founded by Andrew H. Green, incorporated in 1895, and is a National society for the protection of natural scenery, the preservation of historic landmarks and the improvement of cities *President*—Geo. F. Kunz. *Secretary*—Edw. H. Hall, 154 Nassau St., New York. *Treasurer*—N. T. Phillips.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ADDITIONS to the original territory of the Union, include Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, Samoa and Guam, in the Pacific, and Porto Rico and Pine Islands, in the West Indies, and the Panama Canal Zone. The area of the original thirteen States (years 1783–1817) comprised 892,135 square miles.

The additions to the territory of the United States subsequent to the peace treaty with Great Britain of 1783 are shown by the following table:

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

ADDITIONS TO THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1800 TO 1900.

Territorial Division.	Year	Area Added. S. Miles.	Territorial Division.	Year	Area Added. S. Miles.	Territorial Division.	Year	Area Added. S. Miles.
Louisiana purchase..	1803	327,987	Gadsden purchase...	1853	29,670	Addit'nal Philippines	1901	68
Gained through treaty with Spain	1819	13,435	Alaska.....	1867	590,884	Panama Canal Zone.	1904	436
Florida.....	1819	58,666	Hawaiian Islands...	1898	6,449	Total added area.	..	2851,171
Texas	1845	389,166	Porto Rico.....	1898	3,435	Total United States including original 13 States.		3,743,306
Oregon	1846	286,541	Guam	1898	210			
Mexican cession	1848	529,189	Philippine Islands...	1898	114,958			
			Samoa.....	1899	77			

Payments for above were made by the United States as follows: Louisiana purchase, $15,440,000; Gadsden purchase, $10,000,000; Alaska, $7,200,000; Florida, $5,000,000; Hawaiian Islands, public debt assumed to the amount of $4,000,000.

By treaty of February 2, 1848, a payment of $8,250,000 was made to Mexico in consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in that treaty.

The treaty of Paris, of December 10, 1898, terminating the Spanish-American war, provided for a money payment to Spain (for relinquishing claim to Porto Rico, Guam and Philippine Islands) of $20,000,000, and a subsequent treaty of November 7, 1900, provided for a further payment of $100,000 for other Philippine Islands.

By the first treaty the Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States, and the later treaty of November 7, 1900, ceded certain outlying islands of the Philippines not included in the first cession.

A payment of $10,000,000 was made to the Republic of Panama under treaty stipulations governing the control of the Panama Canal strip.

No money payments were made upon the acquisition of the other Territories mentioned in the list.

The United States did not acquire, by the Isthmian Canal Convention of November 18, 1903, any title to territory in the Republic of Panama, but merely a perpetual right of occupation, use, and control of and over a zone of land ten miles in width. For this privilege it paid to the Republic of Panama the sum of $10,000,000, and undertook to pay the sum of $250,000 annually so long as such occupancy continued, such payments beginning on February 26, 1913.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine Islands, lying off the southern coast of Asia, between Formosa and Borneo, in longitude 116° 40′ and 126° 34′ E., and latitude 4° 40′ and 21° 3′ N., embrace 3,141 islands and islets, of which only 1,668 are named. They are bounded on the north by the China Sea, east by the Pacific Ocean, south by the Celebes Sea and Borneo, west by China Sea. The climate is one of the best in the tropics. The thermometer during July and August rarely goes below 79° or above 85°. The extreme ranges in the year are said to be 61° and 97°, and the annual mean 81°. The total land area is about 115,026 square miles. The two islands, with areas exceeding 10,000 square miles each, are Luzon, 40,969, being about the size of New York, and Mindanao, with 36,292 square miles. The only other islands having areas of over 1,000 square miles are:

Samar.....	5,031	Paragua...	4,027	Cebu.....	1,762
Negros....	4,881	Mindoro...	3,851	Bohol.....	1,441
Panay.....	4,611	Leyte.....	2,722	Masbate...	1,236

There are twenty islands, each having areas between 100 and 1,000 square miles, seventy-three between 10 and 100, and 262 between 1 and 10 square miles, and the remaining 2,775 have areas of less than a square mile each.

POPULATION.

The census of 1903 showed a population of 7,635,426, of whom about 9 per cent., or 647,740 are non-Christians, and nearly seven millions are more or less civilized. The estimated population for 1915 was 8,937,597. Racially the people are principally of Malay stock. The civilized tribes are practically all adherents of the Catholic Church, the religion being introduced into the country by the Spaniards when they took possession of the islands in 1565. The Moros are Mohammedans and the other wild peoples have no recognized religious beliefs. The wild tribes form about 10 per cent. of the entire population.

There are about twenty-five different tribes in the islands speaking some one of nineteen dialects, the most populous tribe being the Visayans, who constitute 47 per cent. of the entire civilized population; second, Tagalogs, 20 per cent.; third, Ilocanos, about 10 per cent.; Bicols, 7 per cent.; Pangasinan, 6 per cent.; Pampangan, 5 per cent.; Cagayan, 3 per cent., and Zambalan, 2 per cent.

The islands with large populations are: Luzon, with 3,798,507 inhabitants, of whom 223,506 are uncivilized; Panay, 743,646 (14,933 uncivilized); Cebu, 592,247 (all civilized); Mindanao, 499,634 (252,940 uncivilized); Negros, 460,776 (21,217 uncivilized); Leyte, 357,641 (all civilized); Bohol, 243,148 (all civilized); Samar, 222,690 (688 uncivilized). The capital of the Archipelago is Manila, with 266,943 inhabitants. Other towns are: In Luzon, Bauan (39,094), Lipa (37,934), Laoag (34,454), Batangas (33,131), San Carlos (27,166), Tabaco (21,946), in Samar, Calbayog (15,895); in Panay, Janiuay (20,738), Miagao (20,656), Iloilo (19,054); in Cebu, Argao (35,448), Cebu (31,079), Barili (31,617), Carcar (31,895), Sibonga (25,848); in Leyte, Baybay (22,990), Ormoc (16,128).

The density of population in the Philippines is about 74 per square mile; that of Java is not less than 595; that of the continental United States is about 31 per square mile. There are about 20,000 Americans and Europeans in the islands, including troops, while the number of Chinese is estimated at 50,000.

EDUCATION.

Education has been practically reorganized by the Americans. The total annual enrolment for the year 1915 is 610,519. The total number of schools is 4,284. Altogether 803 permanent school buildings of all classes have been completed since the beginning of American occupation, representing a total of 4,234 rooms. In August, 1915, 10,502 teachers were employed, of whom 483 were Americans and 10,019 Filipinos. The English language exclusively is taught in the public schools, and emphasis is placed on industrial training.

IN GENERAL.

Vital statistics are confined to Manila, population (1914), 266,943; death rate for the last quarter of 1915 was 23.98 per 1,000, and the birth rate 33.62 per 1,000. Among the American residents, however, the death rate is only 10 to 15 per 1,000.

The assessed real estate property value as of October 1, 1915, was $341,228,755. The reported value of church buildings, mostly Catholic, is $20,849,355. The bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Government, including the bonded indebtedness of the cities of Manila and Cebu, is $16,125,000.

In 1914 there were 73 newspapers and periodicals

published in the islands, 17 being in English, 7 in English and Spanish, 1 in English and native dialects, 1 in English and German, 15 in Spanish, 10 in Spanish and native dialects, 20 in native dialects, and 2 in Chinese.

On December 31, 1914, there were in operation 685 post-offices, free delivery municipal letter-carrier service in 447 municipalities, 302 money-order offices, 439 postal savings banks with 48,876 accounts. Of the 48,876 depositors 41,414 are Filipinos.

The total kilometerage of telegraph and cable lines on December 31, 1914, were 9794.60 and the number of telegraph offices 303. Of the 303 telegraph offices 7 are wireless stations.

There are in operation about 714 miles of railroad, of which about 582 miles are in Luzon, 72 miles in Panay, and 60 miles in Cebu. Manila has an urban and suburban electric railway system operating about 40 miles of line. Already more than 9,400 miles of public roads have been built.

Agriculture.

Although agriculture is the chief occupation of the Filipinos, yet only one-ninth of the surface is under cultivation. The soil is very fertile, and even after deducting the mountainous areas it is probable that the area of cultivation can be very largely extended and that the islands can support a population equal to that of Japan. Out of 800,000 farmers, less than 2,500 operate large farms. The Bureaus of Education and Agriculture through combined effort have in five years more than doubled the production of corn, while the rice crop increased 40 per cent.; the cocoanut industry developed 300 per cent. in eight years, while the exports of sugar and tobacco practically doubled in ten years. Only a small fraction of the land is cultivated.

The chief products are hemp, rice, corn, sugar, tobacco, cocoanuts and cacao, hemp being the most important commercial product and constituting 40 per cent. of the value of all exports.

Imports and Exports.

In the year ended June 30, 1916, the imports of merchandise from the United States into the Philippines were $23,804,367, and the total exports from the Philippines for the same period to the United States were $28,838,526.

The imports of merchandise from foreign countries, year ended June 30, 1916, were $22,169,258, and the exports were $32,625,505. The principal foreign countries trading with the Philippines are Great Britain, France, French East Indies, China, Japan, and Spain.

Civil Government of the Philippines.

Under the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, the Governor-General and members of the Upper House of the Legislature, the Philippine Commission, were appointed by the President. Wm. H. Taft, the first Governor-General, was succeeded by Luke E. Wright in December, 1903, by Henry Clay Ide in 1905, James F. Smith in 1906, W. Cameron Forbes in 1909, and Francis Burton Harrison in 1913. At first there were 8 and later 9 members of the commission, 5 Americans and 3 Filipinos; members of the commission were secretaries of the four executive departments—Interior, Finance and Justice, Commerce and Police, and Public Instruction. In 1907 the elective Assembly was established, forming the Lower House of the Legislature, its authority being limited to the so-called civilized provinces, of which there are 38, each with a Governor, Treasurer and Prosecuting Attorney or fiscal, who are elected for terms of four years. The judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, with seven Judges; Courts of First Instance and Justice of the Peace Courts. The Philippine Constabulary, which is distributed throughout the Archipelago in 125 stations, consists of 341 officers and 4,972 enlisted men.

Of the laws recently enacted by the Legislature may be mentioned that authorizing the Governor-General to purchase the Manila Railroad, that creating the Philippine National Bank, and a general revision of administrative legislation under the title "Administrative Code of the Philippine Islands."

By the Act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, the Philippine Commission is abolished, there being substituted as the Upper House of the Legislature a Senate composed of 24 members, and instead of the Assembly, a House of Representatives of 90 members, all of whom are to be elected at triennial elections, excepting two Senators and nine Representatives who are to be appointed by the Governor-General to represent the non-Christian provinces. This act generally enlarges the powers of the Insular Government, and embodies as a preamble the following statement:

Whereas, It was never the intention of the people of the United States in the incipiency of the war with Spain to make it a war of conquest or for territorial aggrandizement; and

Whereas, It is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein; and

Whereas, For the speedy accomplishment of such purpose it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them without, in the mean time, impairing the exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States, in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be the better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence.

PORTO RICO.

The island of Porto Rico, over which the flag of the United States was raised in token of formal possession on October 18, 1898, is the most eastern of the Greater Antilles in the West Indies and is separated on the east from the Danish island of St. Thomas by a distance of about fifty miles, and from Hayti on the west by the Mona passage, seventy miles wide. Distances from San Juan, the capital, to important points are as follows: New York, 1,411 miles; Charleston, S. C., 1,200 miles; Key West, Fla., 1,050 miles; Havana, 1,000 miles.

The island is a parallelogram in general outline, 108 miles from the east to the west, and from 37 to 43 miles across, the area being about 3,604 square miles, or somewhat less than half that of the State of New Jersey (Delaware has 2,050 square miles and Connecticut 4,990 square miles). The population according to an enumeration made by the United States Government in 1900 was 953,243, of whom 589,426 were white and 363,817 colored. The density was 260 to the square mile in 1900; 83.2 per cent. of the population could not read. The population in 1915 is reported as 1,198,970.

Porto Rico is unusually fertile, and its dominant industries are agriculture and lumbering. In elevated regions the vegetation of the temperate zone is not unknown. There are more than 500 varieties of trees found in the forests, and the plains are full of palm, orange, and other trees. The principal crops are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and maize, but oranges, bananas, rice, pineapples, and many other fruits are important products. The largest article of export from Porto Rico is sugar. The next is tobacco. Other exports in order of amount are coffee, fruits, molasses, cattle, timber, and hides.

The principal minerals found in Porto Rico are gold, carbonates, and sulphides of copper and magnetic oxide of iron in large quantities. Lignite is found at Utuado and Moca, and also yellow amber. A large variety of marbles, limestones, and other building stones are deposited on the island, but these resources are very undeveloped. There are salt works at Guanica and Salina on the south coast, and at Cape Rojo on the west, and these constitute the principal mineral industry in Porto Rico.

The principal cities are Mayaguez, with 16,939, Ponce, 35,027 inhabitants; and San Juan, the capital, with 48,716. The shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Porto Rico, year ended June 30, 1916, were $34,927,311. The exports of domestic merchandise to the United States were $60,906,453. The foreign trade, year ended June 30, 1916, was: Imports, $3,058,400; exports, $5,883,589. Exports of sugar to United States in year ended June 30, 1916, $45,799,299.

An act providing for a civil government for Porto Rico was passed by the Fifty-sixth Congress and received the assent of the President April 12, 1900. A statement of its provisions was printed in THE WORLD

PORTO RICO—*Continued.*

ALMANAC for 1901, pages 92 and 93. President Roosevelt in his message to Congress in December, 1906, recommended the granting of United States citizenship to the Porto Ricans, and bills were introduced in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third Congresses providing for citizenship and revision of the organic act, but they failed to reach a final vote. In the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress a new organic act for Porto Rico was passed by the House of Representatives, and on May 23, 1916, the bill was passed, giving the Porto Rican Government all its internal revenue regardless of whether the goods on which it is paid are used in Porto Rico or this country. Heretofore revenues on goods used in the United States have gone to the Federal treasury. Property and educational qualifications are provided for applicants for citizenship.

Under the act of 1900, there are two legislative chambers, the Executive Council, or "Upper House," composed of the Government Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of the Interior, and Commissioner of Education, and five citizens appointed by the President, and the House of Delegates, or "Lower House," consisting of 35 members, elected by the people. The island is represented in the Congress of the United States by a Resident Commissioner.

The Legislature in 1914 authorized the issue of bonds in the amount of $1,000,000 for the construction of public improvements and a further issue of bonds in the sum of $150,000 for additional work on the irrigation systems, and provided for secondary railroads subventioned by the Government of Porto Rico.

In 1915 it made women eligible for membership on school boards, designated a Mothers' Day, established a system of juvenile courts, authorized the sale to laborers of certain public lands; granted to former owners of real property sold for taxes subsequent to July 1, 1901, or to any one interested therein, the right of redemption and provided for the protection of Porto Rican cigars from fraudulent misrepresentation.

GUAM.

The island of Guam, the largest of the Mariana Archipelago, was ceded by Spain to the United States by article 2 of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, December 10, 1898. It lies in a direct line from San Francisco to the southern part of the Philippines, and is 5,044 miles from San Francisco and 1,506 miles from Manila. It is about 30 miles long and 100 miles in circumference, and has a population of 12,517. The inhabitants are mostly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Philippines, the original race of the Mariana Islands being nearly extinct. The prevailing language is English. Spanish and Chamorro are also spoken. Nine-tenths of the islanders can read and write. The island is thickly wooded, well watered, and fertile, and possesses an excellent harbor. The productions are tropical fruits, cacao, rice, corn, tobacco, and sugar cane. The island of Guam was discovered by Hernando de Magallanes on March 6, 1521.

The island was captured by the U. S. S. Charleston, Capt. Henry Glass commanding, June 21, 1898, the American flag raised over Fort Santa Cruz, and a salute fired. Later the island was made a naval station, and Commander E. D. Taussig, of the U. S. S. Bennington, took possession February 1, 1899. The Governor is a naval officer, and the island has a marine garrison as well as a station ship.

TUTUILA (AMERICAN SAMOA).

Tutuila, the Samoan island which, with its attendant islets of Manu'a, Olosega, Ofu, Aunuu and Rose, became a possession of the United States by virtue of the tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in 1899, covers, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, fifty-five square miles, and has (by census of February 1, 1912) 7,251 inhabitants. It possesses the most valuable island harbor, Pago-Pago, in the South Pacific, and perhaps in the entire Pacific Ocean. Commercially the island is unimportant at present, but is extremely valuable in its relations to the commerce of any nation desiring to cultivate trans-Pacific commerce.

Ex-Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, says of Pago-Pago that "The harbor could hold the entire naval force of the United States, and is so perfectly arranged that only two vessels can enter at the same time. The coaling station, being surrounded by high bluffs, cannot be reached by shells from outside." Capacity of coaling station, 4,200 tons.

The Samoan Islands, in the South Pacific, are fourteen in number and lie in a direct line drawn from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand. Tutuila is 4,160 miles from San Francisco, 2,263 miles from Hawaii, 1,580 miles from Auckland, 2,354 miles from Sydney, and 4,200 miles from Manila. The inhabitants are native Polynesians and Christians of different denominations.

The civil government is administered by a Governor, a naval officer nominated by the Navy Department and appointed by the President. All civil affairs are under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department.

WAKE AND OTHER ISLANDS.

The United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island on July 4, 1898, by Gen. F. V. Greene, commanding Second Detachment Philippine expedition. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hongkong, about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 miles from the second.

The United States possesses a number of scattered small islands in the Pacific Ocean, some hardly more than rocks or coral reefs, over which the flag has been hoisted from time to time. They are of little present value and mostly uninhabited. The largest are Christmas, Gallego, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Phœnix, Palmyra, Howland, Baker, Johnston, Gardner, Midway, Morell, and Marcus Islands. The Midway Islands are occupied by a colony of telegraphers in charge of the relay in the cable line connecting the Philippines with the United States, in all about forty persons.

The Santa Barbara group is a part of California and the Aleutian chain, extending from the peninsula of Kamchatka in Asiatic Russia to the promontory in North America which separates Bering Sea from the North Pacific, a part of Alaska.

HAWAII.

HAWAII was annexed to the United States by joint resolution of Congress July 7, 1898. A bill to create Hawaii a Territory of the United States was passed by Congress and approved April 30, 1900.

The area of the several islands of the Hawaiian group is as follows: Hawaii, 4,210 square miles; Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63. Total, 6,740 square miles.

At the time of the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook in 1778 the native population was about 200,000. This has steadily decreased, so that at the census of 1910 the native born numbered but 98,157. Total foreign born (1910), 93,752.

The first United States census of the islands was taken in 1900 with the following result: Hawaii Island, 46,843; Kauai Island, 20,562; Niihau Island, 172; Maui Island, 25,416; Molokai Island and Lanai Island, 2,504; Oahu Island, 58,504. Total of the Territory, 154,001. The population of the City of Honolulu was

HAWAII—*Continued.*

39,306. The population of Hawaii according to the 1910 census, made by the United States Census Bureau, was 191,909, Honolulu City having a population of 52,183. Estimated population in 1916 (by Territorial Board of Health), 237,623.

POPULATION OF HAWAII, BY ISLANDS, 1910.

Hawaii	55,382	Lanai	131	Molokai	1,791
Kahoolawe	2	Maui	28,623	Niihau	208
Kauai	23,744	Midway	35	Oahu	81,993

BY COLOR OR RACE.

Hawaiian	26,041	Spanish	1,900	Black	158
Caucasian Hawaiian	8,772	Other Caucasian	14,867	Mulatto	537
Asiatic Hawaiian	3,734	Chinese	21,674	All other	2,736
Portuguese	22,303	Japanese	79,674		
Porto Rican	4,890	Korean	4,533		

The exports of domestic merchandise from Hawaii to the United States in the twelve months ended June 30, 1916, were valued at $64,445,631. The imports into Hawaii from the United States for the same period were valued at $28,029,681. Exports of sugar from Hawaii in year ended June 30, 1916, was $54,409,380.

The value of imports and exports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, aggregated $98,769,062, the imports valued at $34,098,210, and exports $64,670,852. (The imports from the United States have doubled during the last eight years.) The exports of pineapples have increased 8 1-2 times, or from about $800,000 to about $6,389,705 during the last seven years. The customs receipts were $1,161,051.

The Territorial bonded indebtedness was $8,024,000, or 3.87 per cent. of the assessed value of property, which is $206,970,229.

Bank deposits aggregated $26,379,249, of which commercial deposits were $17,317,339 and savings deposits $9,061,910.

There are 93 post-offices. There are powerful wireless stations for transmitting and receiving messages to and from San Francisco and Japan and with vessels at sea.

The number of schools is 223. There are 1,128 teachers, and the number of pupils has increased during the 16 years of Territorial government from 15,537 to 37,946. This is exclusive of 112 Japanese schools, given over to the teaching of the Japanese language and other Japanese ethics not included in the curriculum of the public schools. The attendance at these schools for the year 1915 was 11,216.

The Hawaiian Department, U. S. A., is the largest military department of the United States, while the Naval Station at Pearl Harbor is one of the most important naval depots and promises to eventually become the largest.

The new Territorial Government was inaugurated at Honolulu June 14, 1900, and the first Territorial Legislature began its sessions at Honolulu February 20, 1901. The Legislature is composed of two Houses—the Senate of fifteen members, holding office four years, and the House of Representatives of thirty members, holding office two years. The Legislature meets biennially, and sessions are limited to sixty days.

The executive power is lodged in a Governor, a Secretary, both appointed by the President, and hold office four years, and the following officials appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate of Hawaii. An Attorney-General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor and Deputy, Surveyor, High Sheriff, and members of the Boards of Health, Public Instruction, Prison Inspectors, etc. They hold office for four years, and must be citizens of Hawaii.

The Territorial Courts comprise a Supreme Court of three members, five Circuit Courts, of which one has three members, who sit separately, and the others one member each, and 29 District Courts. The Supreme Court and Circuit Court Judges are appointed by the President, and the District Magistrates by the Governor of Hawaii. The Circuit Courts are the courts of general original jurisdiction. They try law, equity, probate, and divorce cases. The First Circuit Court acts also as a court of land registration. The Circuit and District Courts act also as Juvenile Courts. The Territory is a Federal Judicial District, with two District Judges, District-Attorney, and Marshal, all appointed by the President. The District Judges have all the powers of a Circuit Judge.

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate, who is elected biennially by the people.

Provision is made in the act creating the Territory for the residence of Chinese in the Territory, and prohibition as laborers to enter the United States.

CUBA.

THE island of Cuba is 760 miles long, and its width varies from about 25 miles to 100 miles. Its area comprises 45,881 square miles, or about that of Pennsylvania. It has numerous safe and commodious harbors, that of Havana being one of the largest and finest in the world. Measuring from points of nearest approach to its neighbors, Cuba is about 100 miles from Key West, Fla., north; 54 miles from Hayti, east; 130 miles from Yucatan, west, and 85 miles from Jamaica, south. There are 2,360 miles of railway lines and 200 miles of electric railways.

The two principal agricultural staples of the island are sugar and tobacco. It also produces in considerable quantities fruits, vegetables, timber and metals, mainly iron, manganese and copper ore, and is adapted to coffee and cotton raising. The ground has no rival for fertility, and when duly cultivated gives marvellous results. The sugar cane when planted in superior ground is cut during 50 years without being planted again. Cuba is superior to the rest of the tropical lands, with the possible exception of Porto Rico. The whole land is mantled with rich soils, fertile calcareous loams, which, under constant humidity, yield in abundance every form of useful vegetation of the tropical and temperate climes. It has 1,246 miles of shaded roads and highways. The average fluctuation of the temperature is 12 degrees. The average in January is 70.3; July, 82.4; extremes, 60 to 92. Value of farms, plantations, etc., $120,000,000; tobacco crop, calculated at $32,000,000, and although there are but few plantations, oranges, grapefruit, etc., produce annually $10,000,000, while pineapples, cocoa, molasses, asphalt, iron, nickel, mahogany, cedar, etc., produce $10,000,000 also. Cuba's annual sugar crop exceeds $130,000,000.

The Government is republican in form. The President, who is chosen by popular suffrage, serves four years and appoints his own Cabinet. The Congress consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, one Representative being chosen for every 25,000 inhabitants, as nearly as possible. The provinces, of which there are six, corresponding to the American States, elect their own Governors and control their own internal affairs.

POPULATION.

Population of Cuba in 1915, 2,511,098; provinces, as follows:

Pinar del Rio	262,996	Santa Clara	580,138
Habana	659,818	Camaguey	159,026
Matanzas	272,681	Oriente	576,439

CUBA—*Continued.*

Population of cities as follows:

Pinar del Rio	13,138	Santa Clara	16,702
San Antonio de los Baños	10,236	Trinidad	12,567
Habana	312,370	Camagüey	33,605
Matanzas	36,009	Guantánamo	12,673
Cienfuegos	34,546	Holguin	10,569
Sancti Spiritus	15,091	Manzanillo	20,343
Sagua la Grande	17,426	Santiago de Cuba	48,609

FOREIGN TRADE, 1914-15.

According to the latest statistics published by the Cuban Treasury Department, the trade for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, amounted to $347,579,000, of which $128,132,000 represented imports and $219,447,000 exports. Compared with the figures for the preceding year, there was a decline of $5,876,000 in imports and an increase of $48,450,000 in exports. Of the imports in 1914-15, $78,972,000 worth came from the United States, $14,098,000 worth from England, $10,227,000 worth from Spain, $4,240,000 worth from France, $3,023,000 worth from British India, $2,428,000 worth from Porto Rico, $2,219,000 worth from Germany, and $2,187,000 worth from Norway. The principal countries of destination and the amounts purchased were as follows: United States, $185,995,000; England, $24,218,000; Spain, $2,911,000; Canada, $1,416,000. The returns show a big decrease in the trade with Germany and notable increases in the trade with the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands.

THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

President (Salary, $25,000) ..... GEN. MARIO G. MENOCAL
Vice-President ..... ENRIQUE JOSE VARONA

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Dr. Pablo Desvernine.
Secretary of the Treasury—Leopoldo Cancio y Luna.
Secretary of Government—Aurelio Hevia.
Secretary of Justice—Cristobal de la Guardia.
Secretary of Public Works—José Ramón Villalón.
Sec'y of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor—Emilio Núñez.
Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts—Ezequiel García Enseñat.
Secretary of Health and Charities—Enrique Núñez.
Secretary of the Presidency—Dr. Rafael Montoro.

LEGISLATIVE.

President of the Senate—Dr. Eugenio Sanchéz Agramonte.
President (Speaker) of the House of Representatives—Dr. Orestes Ferrara.

The Isle of Pines, which under the generally accepted survey is supposed to have an area of 614.34 square marine miles, or about 521,381 acres, is situated off the south coast of Western Cuba, its nearest point to the larger island being about 34 1-2 statute miles distant, while the island itself and its adjacent keys form the southern barrier of the Gulf of Batabano, a bight which extends northward to an extent sufficient to make Habana Province, to which the Isle of Pines is officially attached, the narrowest part of Cuba. The Isle of Pines is practically the only land southward of Cuba to Panama, from which it is distant about 850 miles; it is 230 miles almost due east of Cape Cartuche, Yucatan, and 370 miles northwest of the island of Jamaica.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE.

(William C. De Lanoy, Director (Salary, $5,000); J. B. B. Parker, Assistant Director. Headquarters, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.)

THE Bureau of War Risk Insurance was created by Act of Congress on September 2, 1914, to cover American vessels and their cargoes against the risks of war. It was to expire September 2, 1916, but on August 11, 1916, was extended for a further period of one year.

During the two years of this bureau's existence it has covered war risk insurance on many vessels and cargoes where the market was small; and without the assistance which was granted by the bureau many of these vessels could not have sailed.

From September 2, 1914, to August 3, 1916, the bureau issued 1,543 policies, insuring ships and cargoes of a value of $139,113,737, for which the Government received in premiums $2,924,315.20, with a known loss to date of only $771,329.57, reduced through salvage by the sum of $58,811.42, reducing the net loss to $712,518.15.

The expenses attending the conduct of the bureau up to July 3, 1916, a period of 22 months, has been $33,582.47.

The bureau has a list of ports to which the rates are not made public but may be had upon application to the bureau. The published schedule of rates is as follows:

Rates—Rates from any ports in the United States to any ports in the world (other than those named in the special list), or *vice versa*, are on steam vessels as follows:

Cargo, Freight, and Advances—1. Between ports of the United States or its possessions, or between non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, or between the west coast of the United States and Japan or China, 5 cents per $100.

2. Between United States ports and belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, 10 cents per $100.

3. Between United States ports and non-belligerent ports other than above not north of Havre in Europe nor east of Sicily in the Mediterranean, 1-2 per cent.

4. To ports in the Far East via Suez, 5-8 per cent.

5. To all other ports, 3-8 per cent.

Vessel (Voyage Risks)—By voyage, meaning from port of loading to not more than two ports of discharge.

1. Between ports of the United States or its possessions, or between non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, or between the west coast of the United States and Japan or China, 5 cents per $100.

2. Between United States ports and belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, 10 cents per $100.

3. Between United States ports and non-belligerent ports other than above not north of Havre in Europe nor east of Sicily in the Mediterranean, 1-2 per cent.

4. To ports in the Far East via Suez, 5-8 per cent.

5. To all other ports, 3-8 per cent.

Vessel (Time)—Time policies to be issued for a period of 90 days only; rate, 1 1-4 per cent.

If warranted to use only ports in the Western Hemisphere, 1-2 per cent.

If warranted to use only non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, 1-4 per cent.

All rates subject to change without notice and effective from the date thereof. Rates for sailing vessels to be advised in each case.

NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE National parks and reservations mentioned below are under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Congress, by act of August 25, 1916, created a National Park Service, and placed the administration of the National parks and monuments under the Department of the Interior in charge of a director of such service. General information, the annual administrative reports, copies of the rules and regulations, and compilations of the laws relating to the parks may be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior or from the supervisors of the parks.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK is in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, and has an area of 2,142,720 acres. The supervisor's address is Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. The park can be reached by the following railroads: Northern Pacific Railroad to Gardiner, the northern entrance, via Livingston, Mont.; Oregon Short Line Railroad to Yellowstone, Mont., the western entrance; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to Cody, Wyo., from which the eastern entrance of the park is accessible. Stage and private transportation connections for the reservation are made at all these points. The tourist season extends from June 1 to September 15.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, including the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove, embraces an area of 719,622 acres. The supervisor's address is Yosemite, Cal. The park can be reached from Merced on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific Railroads by way of Yosemite Valley Railroad, which runs to the western boundary, and by connections of the same roads to Raymond, on the southwest; stage lines run from the terminus of the Yosemite Valley Railroad and from Raymond to Yosemite Valley within the park. The tourist season extends from May 1 to November 1, but the park is accessible and hotel accommodations are furnished the entire year.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA, has an area of approximately 915,000 acres, of which 15,000 acres have been surveyed. Within the limits stated there are 250 lakes, ranging from 10 miles to a few hundred feet in extent. There are about 80 glaciers between 5 square miles and a few acres in area. There are wild animals, plants, and rocks in number and quantity to satisfy the most ardent student, and views of great variety, beauty and grandeur to gratify the artist and the lover of nature. The address of the supervisor is Belton, Mont. The park can be reached via the Great Northern Railway. The tourist season extends from May 1 to about September 15.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON, has an area of 207,360 acres. The supervisor's address is Ashford, Wash., The park is reached by stage or private transportation from Ashford, Wash., on the Tacoma Eastern Railroad, and by trail from Fairfax, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The tourist season extends from June 15 to September 15.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, has an area of 161,597 acres. The address of the supervisor is Three Rivers, Cal. This park may be reached from Visalia, on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroads by way of the Visalia Electric Railroad Company to Lemon Cove, thence by stage or private conveyance to the Giant Forest within the park, or by private conveyance from Visalia via Lemon Cove.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, has an area of 2,536 acres. This reservation is administered jointly with Sequoia National Park, and the tourist season extends from June 1 to September 15. The address of the supervisor is given above. The park may be reached from Sanger, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, thence by auto stage or private conveyance, a distance of 46 miles to the park, also from Cuttler Station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, thence 39 miles by stage or private conveyance by way of Orosi and Badger to the park.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, OREGON, has an area of 159,360 acres. The address of the supervisor during the tourist months (June 15 to September 30) is Crater Lake, Ore., and during the balance of the year Klamath Falls, Ore. This park may be reached by stage or automobile from Klamath Falls, Medford, Chiloquin, or Ashland, Ore., on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK, SOUTH DAKOTA, contains 10,522 acres. The supervisor's address is Wind Cave, S. Dak. This park may be reached by private conveyances from Hot Springs, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroads, or by similar conveyance from Custer, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The reservation is open to tourists the entire year.

SULLYS HILL PARK, NORTH DAKOTA, on the shore of Devils Lake, has an area of 780 acres. The address of the supervisor is Fort Totten, N. Dak. Devils Lake, Narrows, and Tokio, on the Great Northern Railroad, are close to the park, and from these points the reservation can be approached by wagon or by boat (private conveyance).

PLATT NATIONAL PARK, AT SULPHUR, OKLAHOMA, has an area of 848.22 acres. Sulphur is the post-office address of the supervisor. The town is accessible by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroads. The park, which is open to tourists the entire year, is within walking or riding distance of the railroads.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO, under the organic act approved June 29, 1906, contained an area of 42,376 acres, and the 5-mile strip under the park jurisdiction for the protection of ruins, provided for by the act, abutting the park, contained 175,360 acres. The 5-mile strip was eliminated from park supervision by the act of June 30, 1913, and the boundaries of the park proper were changed so as to make the present aggregate area 76.51 square miles, or 48,966.4 acres. The address of the supervisor is Mancos, Col., the nearest railroad station, on the Rio Grande Southern Railroad. This station is about 25 miles from the ruins, which may be reached only by horseback or on foot. The tourist season extends from May 1 to September 30.

CASA GRANDE RUIN, ARIZONA, a reservation; has an area of 480 acres. The nearest railroad station is Casa Grande, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It may also be reached by private conveyance from Florence, Ariz., on the Phoenix and Eastern Railroad. The address of the custodian is Florence.

The Mesa Verde National Park and the Casa Grande Reservation were set aside to protect the instructive prehistoric ruins and other objects of antiquity which they contain. These ruins are being excavated and repaired and are open for the inspection of visitors. Reports on the repair of such ruins have been issued by the Department of the Interior, and more detailed accounts are distributed by the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK, created by the act of January 26, 1915, is in Colorado, about 45 miles in an air line northwest of Denver. It has an area of approximately 229,000 acres, and is on both sides of the Continental Divide in the neighborhood of Longs Peak. The park may be reached from Lyons, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; from Loveland, on the Colorado and Southern Railroad; and from Granby, on the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad.

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, created by act of August 8, 1916, has an area of 82,880 acres, and contains Lassen Peak, 10,437 feet elevation, still exhibiting some volcanic activity; the remarkable Cinder Cone, 6,907 feet elevation, erupted a few hundred years ago; many hot springs and mud geysers, seven lakes and many interesting ice caves and lakes of volcanic glass. The park may be reached from Red Bluff, Susanville, or Westwood, on the Southern Pacific Railway, and from Keddie, on the Western Pacific Railway. No appropriation has yet been made for administration of this park.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, created by act of August 1, 1916, contains three celebrated Hawaiian volcanoes—Kilauea, Mauna Loa, and Haleakala, wholly unique of their kind, the most

NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

famous in the world of science, and the most continuously, variously and harmlessly active volcanoes on earth. It also contains a wonderful lake of lava and magnificent tropical forests. No appropriation has yet been made for administration of this park.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION, ARKANSAS (the permanent reservation), has an area of 911.63 acres. Eleven bathhouses on the reservation and twelve in the City of Hot Springs, as well as several hotels operated in connection with bathhouses, receive hot water from the springs, under lease with the Secretary of the Interior. The address of the supervisor is Hot Springs, Ark.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES—Under the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, interdepartmental regulations governing the excavation, appropriation, etc., of prehistoric ruins or objects of antiquity have been promulgated by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War. Applications for permits to make excavations on the public lands, Indian reservations, or the national monuments named below should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. The following have been preserved from entry and set aside as national monuments: Devils Tower, Wyoming; Montezuma Castle, Arizona; Petrified Forest, Arizona; El Morro, New Mexico; Chaco Canyon, New Mexico; Muir Woods, California; Natural Bridges, Utah; Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana; Tumacacori, Arizona; Navajo, Arizona; Mukuntuweap, Utah; Shoshone Cavern, Wyoming; Gran Quivira, New Mexico; Sitka National Monument, Alaska; Rainbow Bridge, Utah; Pinnacles, California; Colorado, Colorado; Papago Saguaro National Monument, Arizona; Capulin Mountain, New Mexico; Sieur de Monts, Maine; Dinosaur National Monument, Utah.

Nine other National monuments within National forests have also been set aside under this act and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom inquiries in regard thereto should be addressed. Two other National monuments (Big Hole Battlefield, in Montana, and Cabrillo, in California) are under jurisdiction of the Secretary of War.

FORESTS AND FORESTRY.

(Report of year ended June 30, 1916.)

OUR forests now cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the United States. Forests publicly owned contain one-fifth of all timber standing. Forests privately owned contain at least four-fifths of the standing timber. The timber privately owned is not only four times that publicly owned, but it is generally more valuable.

The original forests of the United States contained timber in quantity and variety far beyond that upon any other area of similar size in the world. They covered 850,000,000 acres, with a stand of not less than 5,200,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, according to present standards of use. There were five great forest regions—the Northern, the Southern, the Central, the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific.

The present rate of cutting for all purposes undoubtedly exceeds the annual growth of the forests. The great pineries of the Lake States are nearing exhaustion and heavy inroads have been made upon the supply of valuable timber throughout all parts of the country.

The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing the great centres of the lumber industry toward the South and West. In consequence, the State of Washington now leads in lumber production, followed closely by Louisiana, then Mississippi, North Carolina, and Oregon. Among the softwoods, in 1915, the production of yellow pine lumber amounted to about fourteen and three-quarter billion feet; the Douglas fir of the Northwest held second place, with more than four and one-half billion feet, while white pine, with two and three-quarter billion feet ranked third. Of the hardwoods oak came first, with approximately three billion feet, followed in the order named by cypress, maple, red gum, chestnut, yellow poplar, birch, and beech.

We take from our forests yearly, including waste in logging and in manufacture, more than 22,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood, valued at about $1,375,000,000.

We use in a single year 90,000,000 cords of firewood, nearly 40,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, 150,000,000 ties, nearly 1,700,000,000 staves, 445,000,000 board feet of veneer, over 135,000,000 sets of heading, over 350,000,000 barrel hoops, over 3,300,000 cords of native pulp wood, 170,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers, nearly 1,500,000 cords of wood for distillation, over 140,000 cords for excelsior, and nearly 3,500,000 telegraph and telephone poles.

About 4,333,000 cords of wood are used in the manufacture of paper, of which about 1,000,000 cords are imported practically all from Canada. The demand for wood pulp is making a severe drain on the spruce forests, which furnish the principal supply, though a number of other woods, such as poplar, hemlock, pine, and balsam, are now being used in considerable quantities. Tests by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture have shown that pulp suitable for use in the manufacture of news and wrapping paper can be made from some ten species of native woods, including Sitka spruce, Western hemlock, Engelmann spruce, red fir, white fir, and lodgepole pine.

The demand for highly durable woods for railroad ties threatened to create a serious problem in many parts of the country where the supplies of white oak, chestnut, cedar, and cypress are growing less. In place of these, more plentiful woods, such as Southern pine, Douglas fir, tamarack, and hemlock, are coming into use, largely in consequence of the introduction of treatment by preservatives which retard decay.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE.

The Forest Service is one of the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. It has charge of the administration and protection of the National forests and also promotes the practice of forestry generally through investigations and the diffusion of information.

The work of the Government in forestry was initiated by the appointment of Dr. Franklin B. Hough in 1876 as special agent in the Department of Agriculture. In 1881 a division of forestry was created in that department. In 1901 this division became the Bureau of Forestry, and in 1905, when the care of the National forests was given to this bureau, its name became the Forest Service.

Previously the care of National forests had been in the hands of the Department of Interior.

A law authorizing the President to set apart forest reserves was passed in 1891, but no provision for their administration and use was made until 1897. Previous to 1905 the Bureau of Forestry merely gave expert advice, on request, to the Department of the Interior concerning the application of forestry to the forest reserves. The change of name from "forest reserves" to "National forests" was made in 1907 to correct the impression that the forests were, as "reserves," withdrawn from use. Since the Forest Service took charge of them the fundamental aim has been to open them to the widest use consistent with their proper protection.

The National forests were set aside as follows: By President Harrison, 13,416,710 acres; by President Cleveland, 25,686,320 acres; by President McKinley, 7,050,089 acres; by President Roosevelt, 148,346,924 acres. Since early in 1909 a careful readjustment of the boundaries has been going on. In consequence President Taft added to the National forests 4,333,847 acres and eliminated from them 11,680,578 acres, while to June 30, 1916, President Wilson has added 562,279 acres and eliminated 11,615,124 acres. Acts of Congress prohibit any additions by the President to the National forest area in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado.

The present net area of the National forests, including Alaska and Porto Rico, is 155,407,920 acres, with an additional 706,975 acres acquired by purchase in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachian regions for National forest purposes.

The expenditures upon the National forests for protection, administration, and improvement at present exceed the revenues from the forests by about $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 a year, depending partly on the severity of the fire season and partly on the activity of the general lumber market, and excluding the recent appropriation of $10,000,000 by Congress for roads and trails. The normal gross cost of administration and protection is approximately $4,750,000, while from $300,000 to $600,000 yearly is invested in the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other permanent improvements. The cost of administration includes the cost of handling much free-use business, while the cost of protection is chiefly the cost of protecting water supplies and future timber supplies.

COMPARISON OF RECEIPTS FROM THE SEVERAL SOURCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1916 AND 1915.

Fiscal Year.	Timber.	Grazing.	Special Uses, Etc.	All Sources.
1916	$1,412,592.51	$1,210,214.59	$200,733.61	$2,823,540.71
1915	1,175,133.95	1,130,495.00	175,840.40	2,481,469.35

Under the law 25 per cent. of the receipts are paid to the States in which the National forests are located, to be expended for roads and schools. The amount to be paid to the States in this way from the receipts in 1916 is about $695,541.40.

By the acts of Congress organizing them as States, Arizona and New Mexico also receive for their school funds an additional share of the receipts based on the proportion that their school lands within the National forests bear to the total National forest area in the States. The approximate amounts due on account of the receipts for 1916 are $31,046.12 to Arizona, and $10,329 to New Mexico.

Congress has also provided that 10 per cent. of the receipts shall be set aside as an appropriation to be used under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture for road and trail building in National forests in co-operation with State authorities or otherwise. The amount thus appropriated on account of fiscal year 1916 receipts is $278,216.56. This, added to the amount carried over from 1915 receipts fund, $151,089.21, and the amount appropriated for improvements, in the regular agricultural bill, $400,000, makes the total available for the construction of roads, trails, cabins, bridges, telephone lines, etc., on the National forests for the fiscal year 1917, $829,305.77.

In addition to the foregoing the Federal Aid Road act, passed by Congress in 1916, appropriated ten million dollars for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within or partly within National forests. This money becomes available at the rate of a million dollars a year for the next ten years. In general, the States and counties are required to furnish co-operation in an amount at least equal to 50 per cent. of the estimated cost of the surveys and construction of projects approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. The apportionments among the States is based on the area of National forest lands in each State and the estimated value of the timber and the forage resources which the forests contain. The total amount from all sources available for roads, trails and other improvements on the National forests during the fiscal year 1917 is $1,829,305.77.

The total regular appropriation for salaries, general expenses, and improvements for the fiscal year 1917 is $5,574,735.00, as against $5,553,256.00 for 1916.

The grazing receipts for 1916 were paid by the holders of 28,052 permits to graze 1,860,635 cattle, horses, and swine, and of 5,276 permits to graze 7,886,473 sheep and goats. The receipts from timber sales were paid by approximately 11,000 purchasers to cut the equivalent of 545,428,000 board feet of timber. The receipts from special uses were paid by the holders of approximately 5,000 permits. In other words, these receipts represent profitable use of the forests by some 49,000 individuals or concerns. To the use for which payment was made must be added the heavy free use of the forests by the public. Figures for free use of timber are as follows:

FREE USE OF TIMBER ON NATIONAL FORESTS.

Fiscal Year.	Number of Users.	Cut.	Value.
		Board Feet.	
1916	41,544	120,853,000	$184,653.00
1915	40,015	123,168,000	206,464.13

In issuing permits for reservoirs, conduits, power-houses and transmission lines for commercial power development the Forest Service has steadfastly insisted on conditions designed to prevent speculative or perpetual holdings and to secure the full development of available power and the payment of reasonable charges for the use of land.

The total stand of timber on the National forests is estimated at nearly six hundred billions board feet.

The following table shows the local cut of timber from the National forests in the fiscal year 1916:

State.	Cut Under Sale.	Cut Under Free Use.		Total Cut.
		Written Permit.	Without Written Permit.	
	Board Feet.	*Board Feet.*	*Board Feet.*	*Board Feet.*
Oregon	88,157,000	7,663,000	2,297,000	98,117,000
Idaho	76,679,000	20,969,000	74,000	97,722,000
California	57,352,000	7,711,000	192,000	65,255,000
Montana	47,249,000	8,861,000	1,774,000	57,884,000
Arizona	44,672,000	1,224,000	4,889,000	50,785,000
Washington	48,187,000	1,918,000	50,000	50,155,000
Alaska	35,019,000	11,723,000	3,000,000	49,742,000
Colorado	39,611,000	9,627,000	33,000	49,271,000
Utah	25,844,000	9,727,000	126,000	35,697,000
New Mexico	17,761,000	4,479,000	9,270,000	31,510,000
Wyoming	20,513,000	7,382,000	.....	27,895,000
South Dakota	20,896,000	5,224,000	.....	26,120,000
Arkansas	12,238,000	138,000	.....	12,376,000
Minnesota	5,323,000	329,000	10,000	5,662,000
Nevada	1,607,000	1,276,000	.....	2,883,000
Virginia	1,355,000	216,000	.....	1,571,000
Tennessee	1,066,000	294,000	.....	1,360,000
North Carolina	1,156,000	.....	.....	1,156,000
Michigan	353,000	88,000	.....	441,000
New Hampshire	266,000	.....	.....	266,000
Oklahoma	.....	145,000	.....	145,000
Florida	81,000	14,000	60,000	155,000
North Dakota	.....	65,000	.....	65,000
Georgia	43,000	.....	.....	43,000
Nebraska	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Totals	545,428,000	99,078,000	21,775,000	666,281,000

The great areas contained in the National forests have now been brought to a condition where they are beginning to serve the purposes of the West. The conservation of timber and forage through wise use and the protection of stream flow are the means of sustaining many industries which have contributed materially to the prosperity of the country.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FOREST SERVICE.

At the head of the Forest Service are the Forester, Henry S. Graves, and the Associate Forester, A. F. Potter. The work is organized under the following branches: Operation, James B. Adams in charge; Lands, E. A. Sherman in charge; Silviculture, W. B. Greeley in charge; Grazing, A. F. Potter in charge; Research, including Forest Products Laboratory, Earle H. Clapp in charge; Acquisition of Lands under the Weeks law, William L. Hall in charge.

The 153 National forests are grouped in seven districts, with a District Forester in charge of each, and headquarters as follows: District 1 (Montana, Northeastern Washington, Northern Idaho, Northwestern South Dakota, and Southwestern North Dakota), Missoula, Mont., F. A. Silcox, District Forester; District 2 (Colorado, Wyoming, the remainder of South Dakota, Nebraska, Northern Michigan, and Northern Minnesota), Denver, Col., Smith Riley, District Forester; District 3 (Arizona and New Mexico), Albuquerque, N. Mex., P. G. Redington, District Forester; District 4 (Utah, Southern Idaho, Western Wyoming, Eastern and Central Nevada and a small portion of Northwestern Arizona), Ogden, Utah, L. F. Kneipp, District Forester; District 5 (California and Southwestern Nevada), San Francisco, Cal., Coert Du Bois, District Forester; District 6 (Washington, Oregon, and Alaska), Portland, Ore., Geo. H. Cecil, District Forester; District 7 (Arkansas, Florida, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Porto Rico), Washington, D. C., William L. Hall, District Forester.

On July 1, 1916, the force employed by the Forest Service numbered 3,682. Of these 3,008 were employed upon the National forests and 674 were engaged in administrative, scientific and clerical work at the Washington and district headquarters. Of the employés on the National forests the force engaged principally in protective work numbered 2,078 men, as follows: Forest Rangers, 406; Assistant Forest Rangers, 769; Forest Guards, 903. The protective force was therefore about one man for every 75,000 acres, or 117 square miles. (Prussia has one man for every 1,700 acres, and Baden one for every 750.)

BRANCH OF SILVICULTURE.

The replacement of old stands by new growth is accomplished by regulating the cutting through the insertion of special provisions in timber sales contracts in such a way as to insure natural reproduction. On completely denuded areas, however, artificial reforestation by planting or sowing is generally necessary for the establishment of a new growth of trees. The object of such work is usually to produce commercial timber, although in a number of cases the reforesting of denuded watersheds is undertaken primarily to control and regulate the flow of streams directly supplying cities and towns. During the year ended June 30, 1916, over 10,000 acres in National forests were planted or sown to trees, chiefly Douglas fir, Western yellow pine, Western white pine, white pine, and lodgepole pine. There are 21 Government nurseries which supply the National forests. These have a present stock of about 37,000,000 plants and are capable of supplying 15,000,000 a year.

BRANCH OF GRAZING.

The number of stock grazed during the past season (1916), under permit, was 1,860,635 head of cattle, horses, and swine, and 7,886,473 head of sheep and goats. The annual productive value of this number of stock is more than $30,000,000. The number of persons holding permits to graze live stock during the past year was 33,328.

About 16 per cent. of all the sheep in the United States are grazed in the National forests.

EASTERN NATIONAL FORESTS.

The act of March 1, 1911, commonly known as the Weeks law, provides for the acquisition of forest lands on the watersheds of navigable streams. Its purpose is to promote and protect the navigability of the streams by preserving the forest on the upland portions of their watersheds. Through this act means are afforded of extending the National forest system to regions where the Government has hitherto owned no forest lands and taken no direct part in forest preservation.

The original appropriation was $2,000,000 per year for five and one-half years, beginning with the last half of the fiscal year 1911. The Agricultural Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1913 made the appropriation for 1912 and subsequent years available until expended.

In order to concentrate the purchases where they will be of the greatest benefit from the standpoint of watershed protection, certain areas in the Appalachian region have been designated, aggregating 6,966,304 acres, to which purchases will be for the present confined. The United States Geological Survey has examined the greater part of this land, as required by law, in order to determine whether or not the forest cover exercises a beneficial influence in regulating the flow of navigable streams. Up to July 1, 1916, 6,966,304 acres were reported upon favorably by the Geological Survey.

The Forest Service has been designated as the bureau to receive proposals of land and to examine and value lands for purchase. The National Forest Reservation Commission considers the recommendations of the Forest Service and approves the lands to be purchased and fixes the price to be paid.

From April 1, 1911, to June 30, 1916, proposals were received covering 4,227,060 acres, of which 3,547,414 acres were within the general areas in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachians which had been selected for purchase.

During the same period 2,137,269 acres were examined, and 1,329,487 acres were approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The total surveyed acreage under protection, including acquired and additional areas approved for purchase, is as follows: Georgia area, 96,385; Maine area, 24,825; New Hampshire area, 280,439; North Carolina area, 249,765; South Carolina area, 17,270; Tennessee area, 223,204; Virginia area, 291,618; West Virginia area, 102,220. Total, 1,285,726.

As these lands are acquired they are administered along the same lines as are the National forests in the West, and the above-named areas will, as title is obtained and plans for handling them are prepared, be given formal designation as National forests.

FOREST POLICY OF THE STATES.

The movement for National forestry has been followed by a widespread development of State forest activities. New York and Pennsylvania, the pioneers in this field, inaugurated State policies before the work of the National Government had awakened general interest in forestry, but in most of the States forest work has been either a direct outgrowth of Federal activities or indirectly due to them. Ten or twelve years ago few States were giving their forest problems any serious consideration; to-day 32 have forest departments, 24 employ professionally trained foresters, and practically all show recognition of the need for a State forest policy.

The appropriations for the yearly support of the several State forest departments vary greatly. The smallest is $500; the greatest approximately $315,000. Those which appropriate over $25,000 are: Pennsylvania, $315,000; New York, $178,000; Minnesota, $118,000; Michigan, $105,000; Massachusetts, $78,000, in addition to $175,000 for the suppression of gypsy and brown-tail moths; Maine, $73,000; New Hampshire, $39,000; Washington and Wisconsin, $35,000 each; Oregon, $30,000, and New Jersey, $43,000.

FORESTS AND FORESTRY—*Continued.*

Systematic forest fire protection by the States has been greatly stimulated by the operation of the so-called Weeks law, under which the Federal Government co-operates through the Forest Service with individual States for protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, the Federal Government bearing in no case more than half the cost nor contributing more than $8,000 to any State in any one year. More than thirteen million acres of private and State-owned land are protected by Federal appropriations under this act, at an average cost of three-fourths of a cent per acre. Altogether, more than one hundred million acres are fairly well protected against forest fires under this law by the combined private, State, and Federal appropriations, at an average cost of less than two cents per acre. The States which have entered into co-operative agreements under this law are: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

Tennessee, Alabama, Colorado, and California have organized fire-warden systems, but do not appropriate State funds for fire protection. Maine, by means of a timber land tax, supports an efficient forest fire service covering the unorganized townships in the northern part of the State; in the remaining townships each bears the cost of an ex-officio warden system. The Forest Service of Minnesota covers 20,000,000 acres by systematic patrol and maintains a permanent field force of rangers and patrolmen, with ex-officio town fire-wardens as an auxiliary force. Idaho has adopted a co-operative system of protection with private owners, under which the State pays its pro rata share of the cost, on the basis of State-owned area within the area protected by a privately organized system.

In the fifty years preceding 1913, forest fires had caused an average annual loss in the United States of about 70 human lives and at least $25,000,000 worth of timber, besides the loss of live stock, crops, buildings, and various kinds of improvements worth many millions more. Added to this are the enormous losses from the destruction of young tree growth, soil deterioration, damage to water courses and water supplies, interruption of business, and depreciation of property.

New York has a State-owned "Forest Preserve" of 1,825,882 acres in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains, under fire protection, but not under forest management, which the State Constitution forbids. The entire central portion of these two mountain regions, comprising 7,200,000 acres, is protected from fire by a State ranger system; in the rest of the State, town officers are depended on to keep fires down. Private owners are furnished tree seedlings at cost from the State nurseries, which also grow material for reforesting denuded portions of the preserve. Three laws give forest lands reduction of, or exemption from, tax assessment under certain conditions. Pennsylvania has more than 1,000,000 acres of State-owned forests and practises forestry on them, maintaining a State ranger training school at Mont Alto. These forests are chiefly in the mountains of the central part of the State, and protect streamflow as well as supply timber. Additional lands may be purchased at not more than $10 per acre. Private lands are protected under a fire-warden system. The State distributes planting material. The same is true of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Idaho.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan have large holdings of State forests. Minnesota has approximately 1,000,000 acres of school lands which are to be retained for State school forests, besides 43,000 acres now in State forests. Wisconsin has 400,000 acres reserved, and Michigan 589,000, of which 312,000 acres are used for exchange to add to the 277,000 acres permanently reserved in several large blocks in different parts of the State. South Dakota has 75,000 acres of State forest in the Black Hills. New Jersey 13,720 acres, and New Hampshire, Vermont, California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Maryland from 2,000 to 9,000 acres each.

In Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan the tax on forest land may be levied chiefly on yield or income.

PRIVATE FORESTRY.

While progress in the forestry movement has been mainly through public agencies, in the last few years a marked advance has been made by private owners.

The greater part of the privately owned timber of the country is in the Northwest, where the liability of the timber to destruction by fire and the example of the protective work carried on by the Government led to the formation of fire protective associations among the timber owners. From the Northwest the movement spread over a considerable part of the timbered area in the Northern and Western States. At present there are forty associations of this kind in the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Michigan, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, and North Carolina. The associations are supported by assessments on an acreage basis and maintain a system of protection more or less similar to that on the National forests. The land thus privately protected is estimated at approximately twenty-five million acres.

The practice of forestry by private owners is gradually extending in the Northeastern States, largely because conditions in that region make it economically possible. The greatest progress has been made in Central New England, where excellent nearby markets, low-priced rough land, and a varied demand for forest products combine to make the growing of trees profitable. Many New England farmers are planting old pastures to white pine, and in some sections land with young tree growth is valued more highly than similar land without. Considerable planting is also being done by the farmers of the Middle West in the form of farm woodlots and windbreaks. While these produce comparatively little saw timber they yield a large amount of firewood and post material, besides benefiting the farm by their presence.

AMERICAN WOOD-PRESERVERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Carl G. Crawford, Louisville, Ky. *First Vice-President*—John Foley, Philadelphia, Pa. *Second Vice-President*—M. K. Trumbull, Kansas City, Mo. *Secretary-Treasurer*—F. J. Angier, Baltimore, Md.

The objects and purposes of the association shall be to advance the wood-preserving industry in all its branches; to afford its members opportunities for the interchange of ideas with respect to improvements in the wood-preserving industry, and for the discussion of all matters bearing upon the industry of wood preserving; to maintain a high business and professional standard in all respects, and to standardize specifications for wood preservatives and their introduction into the materials to be preserved.

The means to be employed for these purposes shall be meetings for the presentation and discussion of appropriate papers, and for social and professional intercourse; the publication of such papers and discussions as may be deemed expedient; co-operation with other societies, associations and organizations in the work of standardizing specifications affecting the wood-preserving industry, and all other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the association or any of them, and as the members may from time to time consider advisable.

Thirteenth annual meeting will be held in New York, N. Y., January 23, 24, and 25, 1917.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

THE National Conservation Association, with headquarters in the Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., is now the organized head of the conservation movement in the United States.

In a booklet explaining the objects of the association is the following:

"The National Conservation Association is fighting for the prompt and orderly development of our natural resources, for the welfare of ourselves and our children, and for the rights of the plain people. The association is bound neither by political considerations nor official connections. It is free to speak the whole truth.

"That conservation means the use of our natural resources for the benefit of us all and not merely for the profit of a few is already household knowledge. The task which the National Conservation Association has set for itself is to get this principle put into practical effect."

The association has no political affiliations, and is supported by membership dues and voluntary contributions. It publishes bulletins, legislative briefs, statements, and leaflets, and scrutinizes all Federal conservation legislation.

Gifford Pinchot, President; Charles W. Eliot, Honorary President; Harry A. Slattery, Secretary.

The National Conservation Congress is the National clearing-house for the State Conservation Commissions and Conservation Committees of National associations and all organizations concerned in the conservation of the country's natural resources. It is the organized head of the conservation movement in the United States. Its chief object is "to afford an agency through which the people of the country may frame policies and principles affecting the conservation and utilization of their resources, to be put into effect by their respective representatives in the State and Federal Governments."

The Congress holds annual meetings "to provide for discussion of the resources of the United States as the foundation for the prosperity of the people." The Congress also undertakes "to furnish definite information concerning the resources and their development, use, and preservation."

Membership dues range from $1 a year to $100 or more, according to classification.

The Congress is managed by its officers and an Executive Committee, and by an Advisory Board, consisting of one member from each National association having a Conservation Committee.

President—E. Lee Worsham, Atlanta, Ga. *Executive Secretary*—Thomas R. Shipp, 610 Riggs Building, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Norman C. McLoud, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE American Forestry Association, with headquarters at 1410 H Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., was organized in 1882 and incorporated in January, 1897. It is devoted to the conservation of private, State and National forests and to public education in the knowledge of trees, their care and development. It is a voluntary organization for the inculcation and spread of a forest policy on a scale adequate for our economic needs, and any person is eligible for membership. It is independent, has no official connection with any Federal or State department or policy, and is devoted to a public service conducive to National prosperity. It asserts that forestry means the propagation and care of forests for the production of timber as a crop; protection of watersheds; utilization of non-agricultural soil; use of forests for public recreation.

It declares that forestry is of immense importance to the people; that the census of 1913 shows our forests annually supply over one and a quarter billion dollars' worth of products; employ 735,000 people; pay $367,000,000 in wages; cover 550,000,000 acres unsuited for agriculture; regulate the distribution of water; prevent erosion of lands, and are essential to the beauty of the country and the health of the Nation. It recognizes that forestry is an industry limited by economic conditions; that private owners should be aided and encouraged by investigations, demonstrations, and educational work, since they cannot be expected to practise forestry at a financial loss; that Federal and State Governments should undertake scientific forestry upon National and State forest reserves for the benefit of the public. It will devote its influence and educational facilities to the development of public thought and knowledge along these practical lines.

It supports these policies: Federal administration and management of National forests; adequate appropriations for their care and management; Federal co-operation with the States—especially in forest fire protection. State activity by acquirement of forest lands; organization for fire protection; encouragement of forest planting by communal and private owners; non-political departmentally independent forest organization, with liberal appropriations for these purposes. Forest fire protection by Federal, State and fire protective agencies, and its encouragement and extension, individually and by co-operation; without adequate fire protection all other measures for forest crop production will fail. Forest planting by Federal and State Governments and long-lived corporations, and acquirement of waste lands for this purpose; and also planting by private owners where profitable, and encouragement of natural regeneration. Forest taxation reforms removing unjust burdens from owners of growing timber. Closer utilization in logging and manufacturing without loss to owner; aid to lumbermen in achieving this. Cutting of mature timber where and as the domestic market demands it, except on areas maintained for park or scenic purposes, and compensation of forest owners for loss suffered through protection of watersheds, or on behalf of any public interest. Equal protection to the lumber industry and to public interests in legislation affecting private timberland operations, recognizing that lumbering is as legitimate and necessary as the forests themselves. Classification by experts of lands best suited for farming and those best suited for forestry; and liberal National and State appropriations for this work.

The membership of the association is close to 13,000 in every State in the Union, every Province in Canada and every civilized and semi-civilized country in the world. The subscribing membership is $3.00 a year; contributing membership is $10.00 a year; sustaining membership is $25.00 a year and life membership is $100.00. Members receive each month the *American Forestry Magazine* which contains articles on everything pertaining to trees, forests, and birds.

President—Charles Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, N. J. *Treasurer*—John E. Jenks, Washington, D. C. *Executive Secretary and Editor-in-Chief*—Percival S. Ridsdale, Washington, D. C.

BIRD CENSUS.

During the Summer of 1914 the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture took initial steps toward a census of the birds of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining approximately the number and relative abundance of the different species. In view of the recognized value of birds to agriculture, such information cannot fail to be of great value.

One of the most abundant birds in the United States, possibly the most abundant bird, is the robin. It is also one of the most sociable, and in the Northeastern part, where it is most abundant, it commonly nests close to farm buildings, but almost never in extensive woods.

No other bird is anywhere near as abundant as either the robin or the English sparrow, but several others are common enough to make their total numbers run well into the millions. For every 100 robins reported in the 1914 census there were 49 catbirds, 37 brown thrashers, 28 house wrens, 27 kingbirds, and 26 bluebirds. This last number is particularly gratifying because only a few years ago nearly the whole bluebird population of the Eastern States was destroyed by an unusually severe Winter. Since then the birds have been gradually recovering from the catastrophe, and this season's census shows that there are now several million bluebirds in Northeastern United States.

This preliminary census shows that the most abundant bird on farms of the Northeastern States is the robin; that the next is the English sparrow, and that following these are the catbird, the brown thrasher, the house wren, the kingbird, and the bluebird, in the order named.

On August 29, 1916, the United States Senate ratified the treaty with Canada extending to all migratory birds the same protection on both sides of the Canadian border.

IRRIGATION, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PROJECTS.

IRRIGATION and crop results on projects, 1915. (Source: The Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior.)

STATE.	Project.	Irrigable Acreage.	Irrigated Acreage.	Cropped Acreage.	VALUE OF CROPS. Total.	VALUE OF CROPS. Per Acre Cropped.
Arizona	Salt River	219,691	179,350	171,832	$3,661,769	$21.31
Arizona-California	Yuma	72,440	27,857	25,101	873,721	34.81
California	Orland	20,320	8,928	6,930	220,422	31.81
Colorado	Uncompahgre Valley	65,000	41,463	40,553	1,044,915	25.76
Idaho	Boisé	150,000	76,705	69,818	1,526,873	21.87
	Minidoka	120,000	83,562	77,008	1,725,515	22.41
Montana	Huntley	30,813	18,203	18,185	535,363	29.41
	Milk River	22,200	4,192	3,887	51,249	13.18
	Sun River	16,326	4,261	4,243	80,000	19.00
Montana-North Dakota	Lower Yellowstone	42,329	12,656	11,990	194,011	16.18
Nebraska-Wyoming	North Platte	129,714	70,007	68,130	1,263,617	18.55
Nevada	Truckee-Carson	65,000	40,295	38,495	592,523	15.39
New Mexico	Carlsbad	24,796	13,470	11,322	245,684	21.70
	Hondo	3,330	1,294	1,287	17,778	13.81
New Mexico-Texas	Rio Grande	45,000	33,876	32,246	1,103,389	34.22
Oregon	Umatilla	17,000	5,306	3,603	104,653	29.04
Oregon-California	Klamath	38,000	27,254	27,254	377,488	13.85
South Dakota	Belle Fourche	78,591	44,067	43,063	462,050	10.72
Washington	Okanogan	10,099	7,800	4,814	254,425	52.60
	Yakima:					
	Sunnyside Unit	82,757	66,607	54,919	2,750,326	50.08
	Tieton Unit	34,000	22,000	18,100	668,650	37.00
Wyoming	Shoshone	42,816	25,753	24,833	410,031	16.51
	Totals for irrigated areas covered by crop reports	1,330,222	814,906	757,613	$18,164,452	$24.00
	Additional irrigated areas not covered by crop reports:					
Idaho	Boisé	80,000	20,422	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	Uncompahgre Valley	4,500	4,500	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska-Wyoming	North Platte	8,050	8,050	.....	.....	.....
Utah	Strawberry Valley	50,000	8,900	.....	.....	.....
	Totals, reclamation projects	1,472,772	856,778	(a) 800,000	(a) $19,000,000	(a) $24.00

(a) Estimated.

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

WORKS of art in the Capitol Building, Washington, have been acquired by gift from private individuals interested in the preservation of the historical, biographical, or pictorial art of the Nation; by the gift from States, as instanced by the statues of distinguished citizens forming the collection in Statuary Hall, and by purchase by the Government. A general supervision of the art works of the Capitol is exercised by the Joint Committee on the Library. This committee also has charge of accessions to the art works of the Capitol Building, except as otherwise provided by law.

Statuary Hall, formerly the hall of the House of Representatives, was established as Statuary Hall by Act of Congress of July 2, 1864. By this legislation a National Hall of Statuary was created, and the President was authorized to invite each State to contribute to the collection to be formed, two statues, in either marble or bronze, of deceased citizens of the State whom "for historic renown or from civil or military services" the State should consider as worthy of commemoration in this National Hall of Statuary.

The following is a list of statues presented by the States and the dates of the works:

STATE.	Name.	Date.	STATE.	Name.	Date
Alabama	J. L. M. Curry	1906	New Hampshire	John Stark	1894
Connecticut	Roger Sherman	1872	"	Daniel Webster	1894
"	Jonathan Trumbull	1872	New Jersey	Richard Stockton	1886
Florida	John W. Gorrie	1914	"	Philip Kearny	1875
Idaho	George L. Shoup	1909	New York	Robert R. Livingston	1874
Illinois	James Shields	1893	"	George Clinton	1873
"	Frances E. Willard	1905	North Carolina	Zebulon Baird Vance	1916
Indiana	Oliver P. Morton	1899	Ohio	James A. Garfield	1885
"	Lew Wallace	1909	"	William Allen	1887
Iowa	James Harlan	1909	Pennsylvania	J. P. G. Muhlenberg	1881
"	Samuel J. Kirkwood	1913	"	Robert Fulton	1881
Kansas	John J. Ingalls	1904	Rhode Island	Nathanael Greene	1869
"	George W. Glick	1914	"	Roger Williams	1870
Maine	William King	1877	South Carolina	John C. Calhoun	1909
Maryland	Charles Carroll	1901	Texas	Stephen F. Austin	1904
"	John Hanson	1901	"	Samuel Houston	1904
Massachusetts	Samuel Adams	1873	Vermont	Ethan Allen	1875
"	John Winthrop	1872	"	Jacob Collamer	1879
Michigan	Lewis Cass	1889	Virginia	Washington	1908
"	Zachariah Chandler	1913	"	R. E. Lee	1908
Minnesota	Henry Mower Rice	1916	West Virginia	John E. Kenna	1901
Missouri	Francis P. Blair	1899	"	Francis H. Pierpont	1903
"	Thomas H. Benton	1899	Wisconsin	James Marquette	1895

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL JUNE 30, 1916.

Regular Establishment—Invalids or survivors, 15,553; widows and dependents, 4,549.

Service—Act of May 11, 1912, invalids or survivors, 320,376; act of February 6, 1907, invalids or survivors, 1,727.

Civil War, General Law—Invalids or survivors, 39,593; widows and dependents, 52,217.

Civil War, Act of June 27, 1890—Invalids or survivors, 681; dependents, 3,725.

Civil War, Act of April 19, 1908—Widows, 235,536.

War with Spain—Invalids or survivors, 24,101; widows and dependents, 4,371.

War of 1812—Widows, 115.

War with Mexico—Invalids or survivors, 513; widows, 3,785.

Indian Wars—Invalids or survivors, 676; widows, 1,902.

Army nurses (women), 252.

Total pensioners on the roll June 30, 1916, 709,572.

Total number of original applications during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, 59,395.

Total number of original claims allowed for fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, 19,004.

Number of pensioners on roll June 30, 1916—Invalids or survivors, 403,120; widows and dependents, 306,452; total, 709,572.

Paid pensioners, during 1916, $159,155,089.92.

(For number of pension claims, pensioners and disbursements, by years, from 1867 to 1912, see WORLD ALMANAC for 1913, page 166.)

Expenses for the Pension Bureau and Disbursing Office in disbursing pension fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, $1,656,722.33.

All the pension agencies have been consolidated, and all pensioners are now paid by the Commissioner of Pensions through the Disbursing Office of the Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PENSIONS FOR ALL WARS AND OF THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT TO JUNE 30, 1916.

War of the Revolution (estimated), $70,000,000; War of 1812 (service pension), $45,991,743.76; Indian wars (service pension), $13,790,299.13; war with Mexico (service pension), $50,422,229.22; Civil War, $4,765,075,020.92; war with Spain and Philippine insurrection, $53,744,667.55; regular establishment, $39,098,319.01; unclassified, $16,508,447.41. Total, $5,054,630,727.

PENSIONERS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY JUNE 30, 1916.

Alabama....	2,797	Idaho.....	1,947	Minnesota..	10,999	N. Dakota..	2,537	Vermont....	5,663
Alaska.....	69	Illinois....	48,888	Mississippi..	3,472	Ohio.....	67,123	Virginia....	7,541
Arizona.....	775	Indiana.....	43,264	Missouri....	34,175	Oklahoma...	9,868	Washington.	8,621
Arkansas....	7,626	Iowa	24,089	Montana....	2,050	Oregon.....	6,752	W. Virginia..	9,194
California...	25,051	Kansas.....	28,040	Nebraska...	12,438	Pennsylv'a..	65,469	Wisconsin...	17,123
Colorado....	6,980	Kentucky...	18,487	Nevada.....	345	Rhode Island	3,881	Wyoming...	728
Connecticut.	8,662	Louisiana...	4,650	N. Hamp...	5,680	S. Carolina...	1,467	Canal Zone..	1
Delaware...	2,252	Maine.....	12,348	New Jersey..	17,844	S. Dakota...	4,669	Insular Pos..	148
Dist. of Col.	7,781	Maryland...	10,770	New Mexico.	1,642	Tennessee...	14,680	Foreign.....	4,359
Florida.....	4,403	Massach'ts..	29,539	New York...	59,094	Texas.....	7,275		
Georgia.....	2,593	Michigan...	29,690	N. Carolina..	3,144	Utah.....	889	Total.....	709,572

The following are the rates for total disability from causes incident to the service:

Army—Lieutenant-colonel and all officers of higher rank, $30; major, surgeon, and paymaster, $25; captain, provost marshal, and chaplain, $20; first lieutenant, assistant surgeon, and deputy provost marshal, $17; second lieutenant and enrolling officer, $15; enlisted men, $8.

Navy—Captain and officers of higher rank, commander, lieutenant commanding and master commanding, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively ranking with commander by law, $30; lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon, $25; master, professor of mathematics, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster and chaplain, $20; first assistant engineer, ensign, and pilot, $15; cadet midshipman, passed midshipman, midshipman, clerks of admirals, paymasters, or other officers commanding vessels, second and third assistant engineers, master's mate, and warrant officers, $10; enlisted men, $8.

Marine Corps—Lieutenant-colonel and officers of higher rank, $30; major, $25; captain, $20; first lieutenant, $17; second lieutenant, $15; enlisted men, $8.

[NOTE—See also New United States Army Law.]

Pension at certain ages on account of service in the Civil and Mexican Wars. Act of May 11, 1912. Any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, on making proof of such facts is entitled to receive a pension as follows: Age sixty-two years—For a service of 90 days, $13.00 per month; 6 months, $13.50; 1 year, $14.00; 1½ years, $14.50; 2 years, $15.00; 2½ years, $15.50, and 3 years and more, $16.00. Age 66 years—For a service of 90 days, $15.00 per month; 6 months, $15.50; 1 year, $16.00; 1½ years, $16.50; 2 years, $17.00; 2½ years, $18.00, and 3 years and more, $19.00. Age 70 years—For a service of 90 days, $18.00 per month; 6 months, $19.00; 1 year, $20.00; 1½ years, $21.50; 2 years, $23.00; 2½ years, $24.00, and 3 years and more $25.00. Age 75 years—For a service of 90 days, $21 per month; 6 months, $22.50; 1 year, $24.00; 1½ years, $27.00, and 2 years and more, $30.00. And such pension shall commence from the date of filing the application in the Bureau of Pensions. Any person who served sixty days or more in the war with Mexico, and who received an honorable discharge, is entitled to $30.00 per month. Any person who was wounded in battle or in line of duty in the Civil War, and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability, is now unable to perform manual labor, is entitled to $30.00 per month.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

President—Elihu Root. *Vice-President*—Chief Justice White, Justice William R. Day, P. C. Knox, Andrew Carnegie, Joseph H. Choate, John W. Foster, George Gray, William W. Morrow, Richard Olney, Horace Porter, Oscar S. Straus, Jacob M. Dickinson, William H. Taft, Robert Bacon, Robert Lansing, Henry Cabot Lodge, John Bassett Moore. *Recording Secretary*—James Brown Scott. *Corresponding Secretary*—Charles Henry Butler. *Treasurer*—Chandler P. Anderson. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE—Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the Act of Congress approved June 14, 1902, provides that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officers of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States." The following rules are accordingly prescribed for the granting and issuing of passports in the United States:

2. TO WHOM PASSPORTS ARE ISSUED—Section 4076 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. Comp. Stat. 1901, 2765) provides that "no passport shall be granted or issued to, or verified for, any other persons than those owing allegiance, whether citizens or not, to the United States."

3. BY WHOM ISSUED AND REFUSAL TO ISSUE—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Revised Statutes, sections 4075, 4078), and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion.

Passports are not issued by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State.

Applications for passports by persons in Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the Chief Executives of those islands. The evidence required of such applicants is similar to that required of applicants in the United States.

4. FEE—By Act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted.

5. APPLICATIONS—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must submit a written application in duplicate, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application should be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued, and signed by him, as it is not proper for one person to apply for another.

The affidavit must be made before a clerk of a Federal court or of a State court authorized by the Act of Congress of June 29, 1906, to naturalize aliens, within the jurisdiction of which the applicant or his witness resides, and the seal of the court must be affixed; but in any place where there is a Federal court the affidavit must be made before a clerk of such court. In any place where there is an agent of the Department of State, the Secretary of State may, in his discretion, require the application to be made before such agent. The clerk of court or agent of the Department of State before whom the application is made must mail it directly to the Department of State. The applicant must state from what point he intends to leave the United States, and the date of his intended departure, and also if by a port of the United States, by what ship he intends to sail.

Each application must be in the hands of the Department of State or its agents at least five days before the applicant's departure from the United States.

If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required. The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, the place of his permanent residence, and within what length of time he will return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship. He is also required to state the names of the foreign countries which he expects to visit, and the objects of his visits thereto. The latter statement should be brief and general in form, thus: "Commercial business." An applicant who states that he is going abroad on commercial business must support his application with a letter from the head of the firm or firms which he represents, stating the names of the countries it is necessary for him to visit and the objects of his visits thereto. An applicant who is going abroad for any other purpose must satisfy the Department of State that it is imperative that he go and he should submit satisfactory documentary evidence substantiating his statement concerning the imperativeness of his proposed trip.

The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, viz.: Age, ——; stature, —— feet —— inches (English measure); forehead, ——; eyes, ——; nose, ——; mouth, ——; chin, ——; hair, ——; complexion, ——; face, ——; special identifying marks, if any (scars, birthmarks, etc.).

The application must also be accompanied by triplicate photographs of the applicant, on thin paper, unmounted, and not larger in size than three by three inches. One must be attached to the back of each application by the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom it is made, with an impression of such officer's seal so placed as to cover part of the photograph, but not the features, and the other sent loose, to be attached to the passport by the department. The loose photograph must be signed across its face, so as not to obscure the features, by the applicant, and the signature thereon must correspond to the applicant's signature affixed to the application. Photographs on cardboard or post cards will not be accepted.

The application must be supported by an affidavit of at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness' knowledge and belief. This affidavit must be made before the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is executed, and the witness must be an American citizen, who resides within the jurisdiction of the court or the department's agent. The applicant or his witness must be known to the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is executed, or must be able to satisfy such officer as to his identity and the *bona fides* of the applicant.

6. NATIVE CITIZENS—An application containing the information indicated by rule 5, will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens; except that a person born in the United States in a place where births are recorded will be required to submit a birth certificate with his application. If a birth certificate is not obtainable, the application should be supported by an affidavit of the physician who attended the birth or affidavits of parents or other reputable persons having actual knowledge of the applicant's birth in this country.

Passports issued by the Department of State or its diplomatic or consular representatives are intended for identification and protection in foreign countries, and not to facilitate entry into the United States, immigration being under the supervision of the Department of Labor.

7. A PERSON BORN ABROAD WHOSE FATHER WAS A NATIVE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. In such case evidence of the father's birth in this country similar to that required in section 6 above should be submitted.

8. NATURALIZED CITIZENS—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, and, if possible, what ship he sailed on, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization, or an explanation of the difference should be submitted.

9. WOMAN'S APPLICATION—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 5,

she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife or widow of a native citizen of the United States the fact should be made to appear in her application, which should be made according to the form prescribed for a native citizen, whether she was born in this country or abroad. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 5, she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, or a certified copy of the court record thereof, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his birth, emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen. She should sign her own Christian name with the family name of her husband (thus: Mary Doe, not Mrs. John Doe). A married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relations be indicated in her application for a passport, and that in the case of a married woman her husband's citizenship be established.

10. THE CHILD OF A NATURALIZED CITIZEN CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE NATURALIZATION OF THE PARENT—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

11. A RESIDENT OF AN INSULAR POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES WHO OWES ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other Government; and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses who are able to corroborate his statement as to birth, residence, and loyalty. No fee is required for the issuance by the Department of State of an insular passport.

12. EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL OF PASSPORT—A passport expires six months from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application accompanied by the old passport, and if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, provided the application upon which the old passport was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant.

13. RENEWAL OF PASSPORT.—Passports issued by the Department of State, which have not expired, may be renewed by it for a period of six months upon the sworn applications of the holders; provided that the holders are residing in the United States at the time they make their application for renewal, that they intend to visit only those countries named in the passports which they hold, and that they show to the satisfaction of the Department of State that it is necessary for them to do so.

An application for the renewal of a passport must be in the form of an affidavit addressed to the Secretary of State. The affidavit must be made before a clerk of a proper court within the jurisdiction of which the applicant resides, and the seal of the court must be affixed; but in any place where there is an agent of the Department of State, the Secretary of State may, in his discretion, require the application to be made before such agent. The clerk of court, or the agent of the Department of State before whom the application is made, must mail it directly to the Department of State.

The applicant must state that he is a loyal citizen of the United States, give the name of the foreign countries which he expects to visit, and explain the object and necessity of his proposed visits thereto. The same evidence as to the necessity of the applicant's going abroad will be required of a person applying for the renewal of his passport as that required by rule 5 of applicants for passports. The applicant must also state from what point he intends to leave the United States, and the date of his intended departure, and also, if by a port of the United States, by what ship he intends to sail. In addition, the applicant must submit a photograph of himself, which must correspond to the photographs attached to his passport and the application upon which it was issued. The photograph which must be on thin paper and about three by three inches in size, must be attached to the application for renewal by the clerk of court or the agent of the Department of State before whom the application is made, and the seal of such officer must be impressed thereon.

No passport shall be renewed more than twice. No fee is required by the Department of State for the renewal of a passport.

A person abroad holding a passport issued by the Department of State may have it renewed for a period of six months upon presenting it to a diplomatic or principal consular officer of the United States, when it is about to expire, with a sworn statement of the names of the countries which he expects to visit and the objects of his visits thereto.

14. WIFE, MINOR CHILDREN, AND SERVANTS—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, and maid-servant, who is a citizen of the United States, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving their names in full, the dates and places of their births, and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. In such case, however, three photographs of each person should accompany the passport application. For a man-servant or any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and maid-servant under the above-named conditions. (The term "maid-servant" does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion, or person holding like relation to the applicant for a passport.)

15. TITLES—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

16. BLANK FORMS OF APPLICATION—They will be furnished by the department free of charge to persons who desire to apply for passports. Supplies of blank applications are also furnished by the department to clerks of courts and are held by the department's agents.

17. ADDRESS—Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Bureau of Citizenship, and each communication should give post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

18. ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS—The Secretary of State is authorized to make regulations on the subject of issuing and granting passports additional to these rules and not inconsistent with them.

Effective May 1, 1916.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 17, 1916.

WOODROW WILSON.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF PASSPORTS.

SIGNATURE OF PASSPORT.

A person to whom a passport is issued should affix his signature thereon, in the space designated in the lower left-hand corner, immediately upon its receipt.

VISA OF PASSPORTS.

The department understands that passports should be visaed for entry into the following-named countries, by diplomatic or consular officers thereof: Austria-Hungary, British Empire, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Italy, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, and Turkey.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Upon arrival in belligerent countries persons may obtain information in regard to registration, et cetera, from the local authorities directly or through the nearest American Consulate.

(The information given below is believed to be correct, yet it is not to be considered as authentic, as it relates to the regulations of a foreign country. For further and more authentic information concerning restrictions from travel in foreign countries, it is necessary to apply to diplomatic or consular representatives of those countries.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Persons going to Austria-Hungary should have their passports visaed by an Austro-Hungarian diplomatic or consular officer, preferably in the United States. Each person over nine years of age going to Austria-Hungary via Germany must bear a separate passport. (See para-

graph headed "Germany.") Native American citizens and American citizens who were naturalized before September 27, 1906, should obtain authenticated copies of their passport applications to submit with their passports to the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic or consular officers to whom they apply to have their passports visaed. Married women should also submit their marriage certificates. In order to obtain an authenticated copy of a passport application, the applicant should send to the department an exact copy, with photograph attached, of his original application. If possible, the copy for authentication should be sent to the department with the original passport application.

BRITISH EMPIRE—Persons going to British territory should have their passports visaed by a British diplomatic or consular officer, preferably in the United States. A person going to the British Empire accompanied by his wife and minor children may have his family included in his passport, but a photograph of each member of his family over fourteen years of age must be attached to his passport. Persons sailing for England from the port of New York should have their passports visaed by the British Consul-General in that city. The department has been informed that rigid restrictions have been placed upon all travel between England and the Continent of Europe, and that admission to Belgium from Holland is understood to be practically forbidden to travellers from England.

Persons over fifteen years of age desiring to visit Australia are required to produce passports visaed by British diplomatic or consular officers.

BULGARIA—Persons going to Bulgaria should haved their passports visaed by the Consul-General of Bulgaria at New York City, or by a diplomatic or consular officer of Bulgaria in some foreign country.

FRANCE—Persons going to France should have their passports visaed by a French diplomatic or consular officer, preferably in the United States. Every person going to France, unless he was naturalized since September 27, 1906, should obtain an authenticated copy of the application upon which his passport was issued and present it, with his passport, to the French diplomatic or consular officer to whom he applies to have his passport visaed, as in the case of a person going to Austria-Hungary. An application for a visa should be made at least three days before it is necessary to obtain the visa. An American citizen who does not go directly from this country to France, but sojourns in some other foreign country before visiting France, should inquire of a French diplomatic or consular representative in such foreign country concerning the special formalities which it will be necessary for him to fulfil before entering French territory. Persons who go to France by way of England are required to obtain special permits from the French Passport Bureau in London. Applications therefor must be made within three days of the date of sailing from England.

GERMANY—Persons going to Germany should have their passports visaed by a German diplomatic or consular officer, preferably in the United States. Under German regulations, each person over nine years of age entering Germany must hold a separate passport. Native American citizens and American citizens who were naturalized before September 27, 1906, should obtain authenticated copies of their passport applications to submit with their passports to the German diplomatic or consular officers to whom they apply to have their passports visaed, as in the case of persons going to Austria-Hungary. Married women should also submit their marriage certificates. A new visa of a passport by a German diplomatic or consular officer is required for each separate entry into Germany. In order to obtain a visa the bearer of a passport must apply in person to a German diplomatic or consular officer. The bearer must present two photographs, similar to the one on his passport, for the files of the German diplomatic or consular officer. A visa will not be granted unless the journey seems to be necessary, and the necessity must be shown by the bearer. If his journey is for business purposes, he must submit papers showing what business houses he intends to visit in Germany. If the journey is for the purpose of visiting friends or relations, the urgent necessity of doing so must be shown.

ITALY—Persons going to Italy should have their passports visaed by an Italian consular officer, preferably in the United States. Under Italian regulations, each person over sixteen years of age entering Italy must hold a separate passport.

PERSIA—Persons going to Persia should have their passports visaed by the Persian Minister at Washington, D. C.

PORTUGAL—Persons going to Portugal should have their passports visaed by a Portuguese diplomatic or consular officer, preferably the Portuguese Consul-General in New York City.

ROUMANIA—Persons going to Roumania should have their passports visaed by a Roumanian diplomatic or consular officer in some foreign country, there being no diplomatic or consular officers of Roumania in the United States.

RUSSIA—Persons going to Russia should have their passports visaed by a Russian consular officer, preferably in the United States, at San Francisco, Chicago or New York City. A person who desires a visa of his passport to cover a period longer than three months should make a special request to that effect. Russian regulations require that a passport must state definitely the names of the places in Russia which the holder expects to visit and the objects of his visits thereto, and must bear the photographs of all persons included therein who are over ten years of age. Native American citizens and American citizens who were naturalized before September 27, 1906, should obtain authenticated copies of their passport applications to submit with their passports to the Russian consular officers to whom they apply to have their passports visaed, as in the case of persons going to Austria-Hungary.

SERBIA—Persons going to Serbia should have their passports visaed by the Consul-General of Serbia in New York City, or by a diplomatic or consular officer of Serbia in some foreign country.

TURKEY—Persons going to Turkey should have their passports visaed by a Turkish consular officer, preferably in the United States, at San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, or New York City.

EXTRA PHOTOGRAPHS.

Persons going to belligerent countries may avoid inconvenience by carrying with them several extra unmounted photographs similar to the ones attached to their passports.

ROUTES OF TRAVEL.

The department cannot undertake to advise American citizens concerning the routes they should take in travelling abroad. It may be said, however, that it is objectionable for persons to travel through or from a belligerent country to a country which is at war therewith. Consequently the Department of State declines to issue passports for such travel.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 18, 1916.

LIABILITY FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES OF PERSONS RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE Department of State has recently received numerous inquiries from foreign-born persons residing in this country as to whether they may be compelled to perform military service in their native lands and as to what penalties, by way of fines, confiscation of property, or imprisonment in case of return, they will incur if they fail to report to the authorities of their countries of origin for military service. Some of the inquiries refer to persons who have obtained naturalization as citizens of the United States, others to persons who have made declarations of intention to become American citizens, and still others to persons who have taken no steps toward acquiring American citizenship. Misconception and confusion concerning this matter appear to be current.

The United States is not a party to any treaties under which persons of foreign origin residing in this country may be compelled to return to their countries of origin for military service, nor is there any way in which persons may be forced into foreign armies against their will so long as they remain in the United States.

The department cannot undertake to give authentic, official information either in general, as to the requirements of the military service laws of foreign countries and the penalties provided

therein for evasion of military service, or, in particular, as to the status and present or future liabilities of individuals under such laws. Information of this kind must be obtained from officials of the foreign countries concerned.

The department issues printed circulars concerning the status in their native lands of naturalized citizens of the United States, natives of certain European countries, and these will be furnished to interested persons upon request. It is specifically stated in these circulars that the information contained in them is not to be considered as official so far as it relates to the laws and regulations of foreign countries.

The United States has concluded treaties of naturalization with the following European countries: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, the German States, Great Britain, Norway and Sweden. Copies of these treaties are to be found in "Treaties, Conventions, etc., between the United States of America and Other Powers" (Government Printing Office, 1910), and separate copies may be furnished by the department upon request. Under these treaties the naturalization of persons concerned as citizens of the United States and the termination of their former allegiance are recognized, with the reservation, in most of them, that such persons remain liable to trial and punishment in their native lands for offences committed prior to emigration therefrom, including offences of evasion of military duty. The United States holds that no naturalized citizen of this country can rightfully be held to account for military liability to his native land accruing subsequent to emigration therefrom, but this principle may be contested by countries with which the United States has not entered into treaties of naturalization. The latter countries may hold that naturalization of their citizens or subjects as citizens of other countries has no effect upon their original military obligation, or may deny the right of their citizens or subjects to become naturalized as citizens of other countries, in the absence of express consent or without the fulfilment of military obligations. More specific information as to the department's understanding of the laws of these countries concerning nationality and military obligations may be found in the department's circulars mentioned above.

It is important to observe that an alien who declares his intention to become a citizen of the United States does not, at the time of making such declaration, renounce allegiance to his original sovereign, but merely declares that he intends to do so. Such person does not, by his declaration of intention, acquire the status of a citizen of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, August 14, 1914.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

THE Sixty-first Congress, third session, passed an act, approved February 9, 1911, "to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln." The text of the act is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William H. Taft, * Shelby M. Cullom, Joseph G. Cannon, George Peabody Wetmore, Samuel Walker McCall, † H. D. Money, and Champ Clark are hereby created a commission to be known as the Lincoln Memorial Commission, to procure and determine upon a location, plan, and design for a monument or memorial in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, subject to the approval of Congress.

SEC. 2. That in the discharge of its duties hereunder said commission is authorized to employ the services of such artists, sculptors, architects, and others as it shall determine to be necessary, and to avail itself of the services or advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, created by the act approved May 17, 1910.

SEC. 3. That the construction of the monument or memorial, herein and hereby authorized, shall be upon such site as shall be determined by the commission herein created, and approved by Congress, and said construction shall be entered upon as speedily as practicable after the plan and design therefor is determined upon and approved by Congress, and shall be prosecuted to completion, under the direction of said commission and the supervision of the Secretary of War, under a contract or contracts hereby authorized to be entered into by said Secretary in a total sum not exceeding two million dollars.

SEC. 4. That vacancies occurring in the membership of the commission shall be filled by appointment by the President of the United States.

By joint resolution, approved February 1, 1913, Congress approved the plan, design and location for the memorial recommended by the commission.

The memorial is being erected in Potomac Park on the axis of the United States Capitol and the Washington Monument, in accordance with plans prepared by Henry Bacon of New York City.

Work on the construction of the memorial was commenced on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12, 1914, when the first sod was turned by the Special Resident Commissioner, ex-Senator Blackburn. The foundation was completed and the cornerstone laid February 12, 1915. One million three hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated by Congress toward the construction, which is to cost $2,000,000, the memorial to be completed in four years from the commencement of work.

The foundation of the memorial, which is of reinforced concrete, rises 45 feet above the present grade, and will be surrounded by a mound of earth 1,000 feet in diameter. The exterior of the memorial proper is of white Colorado Yule marble, and the interior limestone. The only sculpture will be a colossal statue of Lincoln, designed by Daniel Chester French, flanked by two bronze panels bearing Lincoln's Gettysburg and Second Inaugural addresses.

* Joseph C. S. Blackburn, former United States Senator from Kentucky, was appointed by President Wilson on February 2, 1914, to fill the vacancy on the commission caused by the death of Mr. Cullom. † Thomas S. Martin, United States Senator from Virginia, was afterward appointed to fill the vacancy on the commission caused by the death of Senator Money. Secretary of the Memorial, Henry A. Vale, Office Building, United States Senate.

INTERNATIONAL POLAR COMMISSION.

ORGANIZED at Brussels, Belgium, May 29, 1908. *President*—————. *Vice-President*—Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, Sweden. *Secretary*—Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary (U. S. N.).

MEMBERS—Prof. E. Bruckner, Prof. G. Trabert, Prof. E. Oberhummer and Prof. A. Grund, Austria; Baron Roland Eötvös, Rear-Admiral A. Gratzl, Prof. R. de Kövesligethy, and Dr. J. Kepes, Hungary; Capt. A. de Gomery de Gerlache, Brussels, and Prof. Georges Lecointe, Uccle, Belgium; Rear-Admiral Louis A. Goui, Chile; Capt. Holm, Capt. Koch, Capt. Amdrup, and Dr. la Cour, Denmark; Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., and Herbert L. Bridgman, United States; Admiral Umberto Cagni, R. N.; Prof. G. Cora, Capt. Marquis Giovanni Roncagli, and Cavalier Petro Molinelli, Italy; Dr. Van der Stok, Capt. J. M. Phaff, Dr. Van Everdingen, and J. L. H. Luymes, Netherlands; Prof. Mehedinti, Prof. Coculesco, and Prof. Stefan Popescu, Roumania; Prof. Rudmose Brown, Dr. William S. Bruce, Dr. Bartholomew, and Dr. Richardson, Great Britain; Gen. Lieut. Jules de Schokalsky and Dr. Knipovitch, Russia; Dr. Baron de Geer, Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, Dr. Hamberg and Dr. Andersson, Sweden; Prof. Erich Von Drygalski, Prof. Albrecht Penck, Dr. Supan and Dr. Wiechert, Germany; M. M. Maurice Zimmerman, and Ernest Gourdon, France.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

THE following paraphrase and condensation of the naturalization laws of the United States have been revised by the Commissioner of Naturalization of the Department of Labor, and includes such minor changes in the law as were provided by the amendments embodied in the acts of Congress, approved June 25, 1910, and June 30, 1914.

The following courts alone have the power to naturalize aliens: United States District Courts now existing, or which may hereafter be established by Congress in any State, United States District Courts for the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, also all courts of record in any State or Territory now existing, or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

The power to naturalize, conferred upon the above mentioned courts, is limited to persons residing within the geographical limits over which their respective jurisdiction extends.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

Any alien who is a white person, or of African nativity or African descent, is required, if he desires to become naturalized, to file a declaration of intention in the clerk's office of any court having jurisdiction over the place in which he lives, and such declaration may not be filed until the alien has reached the age of eighteen years. This declaration must contain information as to the name, age, occupation, time and place of arrival in the United States, and must further show that it is the declarant's *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

Aliens of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who have been honorably discharged from service in the armies of the United States, either regular or volunteer, are not required to make a declaration of intention.

Any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has served five consecutive years in the United States Navy or one enlistment in the United States Marine Corps, may be admitted to citizenship (under the act of July 26, 1894) without any previous declaration of intention.

Under the act approved June 30, 1914, any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who may under existing law become a citizen, who has served one enlistment of not less than four years in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, or who has completed four years in the United States Coast Guard, and received an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for reenlistment, or has completed four years of honorable service in the naval auxiliary service, is admissible to citizenship, upon his petition, without a previous declaration of intention, and without proof of residence on shore.

The widow and children who are under age at the time that an alien who has made his declaration of intention has died, without having secured a certificate of naturalization, are also exempted from the necessity of filing a declaration of intention.

By act of June 25, 1910, any person who on May 1, 1905, was an inhabitant for five years and qualified to become a citizen of the United States and who for the five years preceding May 1, 1910, had resided in the United States continuously and who, because of misinformation in regard to his citizenship, had in good faith exercised the rights and duties of a citizen of the United States because of wrongful information and belief, may, upon proof of these facts satisfactory to a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, petition for naturalization without filing the required declaration of intention upon compliance with the other requirements of the law.

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION.

Not less than two years after an alien has filed his declaration of intention, and after not less than five years' continuous residence in the United States, he may file a petition for citizenship in any one of the courts above stated which has jurisdiction over the place in which he resides, provided he has lived at least one year continuously, immediately prior to the filing of such petition, in the State or Territory in which such place is located. This petition must be signed by the petitioner in his own handwriting and shall give his full name, place of residence, occupation, place of birth and the date thereof, the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States. If such arrival occurred subsequent to the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, he must secure a certificate from the Department of Labor showing the fact of such arrival and the date and place thereof, for filing with the clerk of the court to be attached to his petition. If he is married he must state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of the filing of his petition, and, if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and present place of residence of each living child. The petition must set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government; that he is not a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may, at the time of filing such petition, be a citizen or subject. This petition must be verified at the time it is filed by the affidavit of two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States and who shall state that they have known the petitioner during his entire residence (not exceeding five years) in the State in which the petition is filed, which must be not less than one year, and that they have known him to be a resident of the United States continuously during the five years immediately preceding the filing of the petition; that during such time he acted as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. If a portion of the five years has been passed by the petitioner in some other State than that in which he resides at the time of filing his petition the affidavit of the witnesses may verify so much of the petitioner's residence as has been passed in the State (not less than one year), and the portion of said five years' residence out of the State may be shown by depositions at the time of hearing on the petition.

No petition may be heard until the expiration of at least ninety days after it is filed nor within thirty days preceding a general election. At the hearing upon a petition, which shall be at a date fixed by order of the court, the witnesses are required to again attend and testify in open court so that the Judge or Judges thereof may be satisfied that the petitioner is qualified and that he has complied with all the requirements of the law.

Any alien who has borne an hereditary title or been a member of an order or nobility must renounce such title or position expressly before becoming naturalized. No alien may become naturalized, if physically capable, who does not speak the English language.

Aliens who are admitted to citizenship by order in open court will be required to take the oath of allegiance and thereafter will be entitled to a certificate of naturalization.

The law also provides as to those persons, who though not citizens owe permanent allegiance to the United States, and who may become residents of any State or organized Territory of the United States, that they may be naturalized upon compliance with all the requirements of the law, except that they will not be called upon to renounce allegiance to any foreign sovereignty.

At the time of filing his declaration of intention an alien is required to pay to the clerk of the court a fee of one dollar. At the time of filing a petition for naturalization a petitioner is required to pay to the clerk of the court a fee of four dollars. This latter fee is for the cost of recording the petition and hearing the case, as well as for the issuance, if the petition is granted, of the certificate of naturalization.

NATURALIZATION LAWS—*Continued.*

NATURALIZATION OF WOMEN.

The naturalization laws apply to unmarried alien women, and the foreign-born widows of aliens (who were not naturalized). The citizenship and allegiance of a woman married to an alien is governed by that of the husband, and it has been held by the courts that during the existence of the marriage relations with an alien, a woman can neither be naturalized upon her own petition, nor file a valid declaration of intention. A foreign-born widow of an alien may proceed upon the declaration of the deceased husband, and the alien wife of an insane alien may petition upon the declaration of the insane husband, provided the wife has made a homestead entry under the United States land laws.

CITIZENSHIP OF WOMEN.

Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen. A foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage retains her citizenship after the termination of the marital relation if she continues to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a naturalization court; or, if she resides abroad, she may retain her citizenship by registering before a United States Consul within one year after the termination of the marital relation.

Loss of Citizenship by Marriage—An American woman who marries a foreigner takes the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if residing in the United States, by merely continuing to reside therein; or, if abroad, by registering before a United States Consul within one year, or by returning to reside in the United States. Under this law, the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed a decision of a California court that an American woman married to an alien cannot vote in that State.

CHINESE, JAPANESE, ETC.

The naturalization of Chinese is expressly prohibited by Section 14, Chapter 126, Laws of 1882.

Section 2169 of the United States Revised Statutes limits naturalization to aliens being free white persons and to aliens of African nativity or descent. Under this section the various courts have denied naturalization to Afghans, a Fiji Islander, Hindus (East Indians), Indians, Japanese, and other Mongolians, Malays (including a native of Burma), and members of the Asiatic races.

THE NATIONAL PURE FOOD LAW.

THE Pure Food act, approved June 30, 1906, is entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes." It took effect by its terms on January 1, 1907.

The first section of the act makes it unlawful for any person to manufacture within the District of Columbia or any Territory any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, under a penalty not to exceed $500, or one year's imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court, for the first offence, and not less than $1,000 or one year's imprisonment, or both, for each subsequent offence.

Sec. 2 of the act makes it applicable to food or drugs introduced into any State from any other State, and from or to any foreign country.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, including the collection and examination of specimens of foods and drugs manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or which shall be offered for sale in unbroken packages in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, or which may be submitted for examination by the chief health, food, or drug officer of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or at any domestic or foreign port through which such product is offered for interstate commerce, or for export or import between the United States and any foreign port or country.

Sec. 4. That the examinations of specimens of foods and drugs shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examinations whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this act have been violated by such party, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States District-Attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination, under the oath of such officer. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

Sec 5. That it shall be the duty of each District-Attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this act, or to whom any health or food or drug officer or agent of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

The sections descriptive of the articles which come within the scope of the act are as follows:

"Sec. 6. That the term 'drug,' as used in this act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term 'food,' as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed or compound.

"Sec. 7. That for the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:"

In case of drugs:

"First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: Provided, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary.

"Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold."

In the case of confectionery:

"If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug."

In the case of food:

"First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

"Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

"Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part extracted.

"Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

"Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: Provided, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservatives shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

"Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

"Sec. 8. That the term 'misbranded,' as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

"That for the purposes of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded."

In case of drugs:

"First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

"Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

"Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false and fraudulent."

In the case of food:

"First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

"Second. If it be labelled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein.

"Third. If in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count: Provided, however, That reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of this act. (The act of March 3, 1913, provides that no penalty of fine, imprisonment, or confiscation shall be enforced for any violation of its provisions as to domestic products prepared or foreign products imported prior to eighteen months after its passage.)

"Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading, in any particular: Provided, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

"First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

"Second. In the case of articles labelled, branded or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations or blends, and the word 'compound,' 'imitation' or 'blend,' as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: Provided, That the term 'blend' as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or

THE NATIONAL PURE FOOD LAW—*Continued.*

manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

"Sec. 9. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act, when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, designating it."

The remaining provisions of the act provide the methods of prosecuting offenders and destroying goods imported or offered for import which are adulterated or falsely labelled.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

(Bureau of Chemistry, Carl L. Alsberg, Chief, Washington, D. C.)

During the fiscal year 1915 4,412 official samples of foods and drugs shipped in interstate commerce and 873 unofficial samples were collected and examined; 20,238 import shipments were examined at the import laboratories; 767 cases were transmitted to the Department of Justice, in 276 of which criminal proceedings and in 491 of which seizure proceedings were recommended; 501 criminal and 457 seizure cases, in all 958, were terminated in the courts.

ABOLISHING GUARANTY LEGEND AND SERIAL NUMBER ON FOOD AND DRUGS.

It has been made to appear that (1) dealers in food and drugs have on hand a great many labels and containers printed or marked prior to the date of Food Inspection Decision 153 (May 5, 1914); (2) these labels and containers bear the legend "Guaranteed by (name of guarantor) under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906," or a serial number issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or both; (3) these labels and containers, when so printed or marked, complied with the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act in effect at the time, and (4) great financial loss will result to such dealers, through their inability to use these labels and containers, if Regulation 9, as amended by Food Inspection Decisions 153 and 155, be enforced beginning on May 1, 1916.

Accordingly, proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act, based on the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, or the sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories, prior to May 1, 1918, of any article of food or drugs, will not be instituted solely on account of the fact that the label thereon or the container thereof bears the legend "Guaranteed by (name of guarantor) under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906," or a serial number issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or both, upon it being established that such label or container was so printed or marked prior to May 5, 1914.

INVENTIONS.

EPOCH-MAKING INVENTIONS BY PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS, AS LISTED IN THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE.

Invention.	Inventor.	Date.	Invention.	Inventor.	Date.
Telephone	Bell	1876	Type-bar casting	Mergenthaler	1885
Typewriter	Sholes	1878	Chrome tanning	Schulz	1884
Cash register	Patterson	1885	Disk ploughs (modern type)	Hardy	1896
Incandescent lamp	Edison	1880	Welt machine	Goodyear	1871
Talking machine	Edison	1878	Electric lamp	Brush	1879
Electric furnace reduction	Cowles	1885	Recording adding machine	Burroughs	1888
Electrolytic alkali prod'ction	Castner	1890	Celluloid	Hyatt	1870
Transp'rent photograph film	Eastman	1888	Automatic knot-tying harvester machine	Appleby	1880
Motion-picture machine	Edison	1893	Water gas	Lowe	1875
Buttonhole-sewing machine	Reece	1881	Machine for making barbed wire	Glidden	1875
Carborundum	Acheson	1891	Rotary converter	Bradley	1887
Calcium carbide	Willson	1888	Automatic car-coupler	Janney	1873
Artificial graphite	Acheson	1896	High-speed steel	Taylor & White	1901
Split-phase induction motor	Tesla	1887	Dry-air process for blast furnace	Gayley	1894
Air brake	Westinghouse	1869	Block signals for railways	Robinson	1872
Electric welding	Thomson	1889	Trolley car	Van Depoele & Sprague	1884-87
Chain-stitch shoe-sewing machine	French & Myers	1881	Harveyized armor plate	Harvey	1891
Continuous-process match machine	Beecher	1888			
Single-type composing machine	Lanston	1887			

As compared with this list, note the following list of important inventions that have been made during the same period by foreigners, which has been compiled from information furnished by the 43 examining divisions of the Patent Office:

Invention.	Date.	Inventor.	Nationality.
Electric steel	1900	Heroult	French.
Dynamite	1867	Nobel	Swedish.
Artificial alizarene (dye)	1869	Graebe & Lieberman	German.
Siphon recorder	1874	Thompson	English.
Gas engine, Otto cycle	1877	Otto	German.
Wireless telegraphy	1900	Marconi	Italian.
Smokeless powder	1886	Vielle	French.
Diesel oil motor	1900	Diesel	German.
Centrifugal creamer	1880	De Laval	Swedish.
Manganese steel	1884	Hadfield	English.
Electric transformer	1883	Gaulard & Gibbs	English.
Cyanide process for extracting metal	1888	Arthur & De Forrest	English.
Mantle burner	1890	Welsbach	Austrian.
By-product coke oven	1893	Hoffman	Austrian.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

SUMMARY OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM 1907 TO 1916, INCLUSIVE.

Fiscal Years.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Income Tax.	Fiscal Years.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Income Tax.
1907	$156,336,902	$51,811,070	$59,567,818	.....	1912	$156,391,487	$70,590,151	$63,268,770	.....
1908	140,158,807	49,862,754	59,807,617	.....	1913	163,879,342	76,783,424	66,266,989	.....
1909	134,868,034	51,887,178	57,456,411	.....	1914	159,098,177	79,986,639	67,081,512	$71,381,274
1910	148,029,311	58,118,457	60,572,288	.....	1915	144,619,699	79,957,373	79,328,946	80,190,694
1911	155,279,858	67,005,950	64,367,777	.....	1916	158,682,429	a88,063,947	88,771,103	*124,937,252

Of the miscellaneous receipts received in 1916 (total $1,678,021), $819,654 was from playing cards, and $458,772 from penalties, etc. Receipts from oleomargarine $1,485,970. (a) Including $258,097 from sale of internal revenue stamps affixed to Philippine products, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1909. * Income tax from corporations $56,972,720, from individuals $67,943,594, from Alaska railroads $20,937.

INCOME TAX.

The receipts of income tax from individuals for year ended June 30, 1916 as classified to conform to provisions of the act, were as follows:

Income tax, normal	$23,995,777.28	$100,000 and not more than $250,000	$10,936,326.15
Income tax, additional, from net incomes exceeding:		$250,000 and not more than $500,000	6,393,858.64
$20,000 and not more than $50,000	6,091,775.71	Exceeding $500,000	12,647,862.91
$50,000 and not more than $75,000	4,071,361.94	Accepted offers in compromise	183,159.38
$75,000 and not more than $100,000	3,623,472.62	Total	$67,943,594.63

Supplemental statement showing the receipts under act of October 3, 1913, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States, Etc.	Corporation Income Tax.	Individual Income Tax.	States, Etc.	Corporation Income Tax.	Individual Income Tax.
Alabama	$201,568.82	$109,983.51	Nebraska	$332,705.69	$160,206.31
Alaska	5,697.20	10,741.56	Nevada	52,367.40	5,224.54
Arizona	182,694.64	50,607.07	New Hampshire	103,162.65	101,777.92
Arkansas	112,074.11	44,278.79	New Jersey	1,637,733.80	2,928,300.13
California	1,886,379.17	1,488,184.98	New Mexico	138,868.57	43,916.16
Colorado	464,293.67	342,478.80	New York	14,947,802.46	30,252,255.39
Connecticut	1,275,389.68	1,446,218.16	North Carolina	323,927.03	176,754.33
Delaware	1,078,185.89	1,441,431.59	North Dakota	97,930.34	38,432.79
District of Col	152,892.39	493,682.99	Ohio	3,627,218.61	2,416,701.11
Florida	108,690.12	133,461.34	Oklahoma	404,575.80	489,440.08
Georgia	367,291.95	199,546.46	Oregon	197,795.61	118,437.49
Hawaii	341,938.37	112,144.95	Pennsylvania	6,789,242.89	6,313,191.41
Idaho	129,392.94	40,932.61	Rhode Island	416,816.44	686,626.04
Illinois	5,579,151.99	5,166,689.91	South Carolina	173,188.91	76,250.01
Indiana	814,207.98	410,320.06	South Dakota	78,211.48	20,161.60
Iowa	517,887.96	277,098.45	Tennessee	329,015.11	207,316.37
Kansas	377,189.51	139,303.47	Texas	897,670.97	672,456.10
Kentucky	411,345.54	165,112.75	Utah	430,493.93	85,452.71
Louisiana	406,416.45	296,341.35	Vermont	83,533.01	259,470.85
Maine	320,841.32	193,181.89	Virginia	647,833,96	289,932.99
Maryland	555,687.34	806,216.58	Washington	374,240.51	208,425.57
Massachusetts	2,668,189.60	4,193,828.30	West Virginia	332,149.92	132,064.13
Michigan	2,020,472.80	1,876,745.98	Wisconsin	778,335.91	559,948.98
Minnesota	1,854,447.24	866,557.91	Wyoming	109,210.07	21,623.57
Mississippi	78,096.61	67,456.97			
Missouri	1,583,236.61	1,206,728.67	Total	$56,972,720.88	$67,943,594.63
Montana	174,529.91	99,952.95			

Note—The receipts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, included: Corporation income tax, $39,144,531.71; individual income tax, $41,046,162.09.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916.

States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.
Alabama	$667,840.10	Maine	$838,660.93	Pennsylvania	$44,817,504.27
Alaska	47,684.71	Maryland	8,789,495.35	Porto Rico*	588,551.78
Arizona	351,618.89	Massachusetts	16,059,024.68	Rhode Island	2,403,593.62
Arkansas	462,609.35	Michigan	12,370,450.88	South Carolina	598,535.44
California	15,167,119.68	Minnesota	6,827,377.49	South Dakota	457,742.23
Colorado	1,665,031.28	Mississippi	304,884.61	Tennessee	2,883,994.62
Connecticut	5,295,874.32	Missouri	16,856,519.11	Texas	4,032,276.04
Delaware	3,076,028,03	Montana	991,399.65	Utah	934,681.87
Dist. of Columbia	1,408,009.49	Nebraska	4,682,808.98	Vermont	459,561.97
Florida	1,816,214.81	Nevada	157,393.28	Virginia	9,567,961.24
Georgia	1,392,273.28	New Hampshire	922,659.06	Washington	1,905,891.20
Hawaii	694,137.85	New Jersey	18,666,493.49	West Virginia	2,099,127.46
Idaho	307,257.95	New Mexico	306,518.72	Wisconsin	12,993,916.57
Illinois	65,287,404.68	New York	104,910,489.62	Wyoming	250,144.85
Indiana	30,848,288.74	North Carolina	19,543,586.25	Philippine Islands	258.097.63
Iowa	2,562,859.08	North Dakota	388,141.95	Alaska (special fund)	†20,937.10
Kansas	1,216,626.92	Ohio	33,743,476.42		
Kentucky	37,242,180.89	Oklahoma	1,367,289.06		
Louisiana	10,182,988.37	Oregon	1,032,051.93	Total	$512,723,287.77

Note—Alabama and Mississippi comprise the district of Alabama; Colorado and Wyoming, the district of Colorado; Connecticut and Rhode Island, the district of Connecticut; Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, and the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Va., the district of Maryland; Montana, Idaho, and Utah, the district of Montana; New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont, the district of New Hampshire; New Mexico and Arizona, the district of New Mexico; North Dakota and South Dakota, the district of North and South Dakota; Washington and Alaska, the district of Washington; Nevada forms a part of the first district of California. † Income tax collected on railroads in Alaska.

* The collections credited to Porto Rico were returned from the following districts, viz: First district of New York, $98,995.71; second district of New York, $489,556.07; total, $588,551.78.

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, oleomargarine, etc., on which tax was paid are as follows:

Articles Taxed.	Fiscal Year Ended June 30. 1915.	1916.
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, and cherries.....gals..	2,516,054	2,984,743
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, and cherries.....gals..	121,639,124	133,241,785
Fermented liquors.....bbls..	59,746,701	58,564,508
Cigars, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....number..	7,058,122,323	7,390,183,170
Cigars, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....number..	972,263,280	947,537,360
Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....number..	15,703,061	21,560,406
Cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....number..	16,740,476,912	21,066,196,672
Snuff.....lbs..	29,839,074	33,170,680
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....lbs..	402,474,245	417,235,928
Oleomargarine.....lbs..	143,268,730	†150,523,725
Adulterated butter.....lbs..	19,737	192,222
Process or renovated butter.....lbs..	39,351,564	35,021,016

NOTE—The quantity of mixed flour withdrawn cannot be stated, owing to the variable number of pounds taxed.

† Includes 3,983,493 pounds (colored) at 10 cents and 146,540,232 pounds (uncolored) at one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

Receipts of tax on Porto Rican products—spirits, cigars, and cigarettes—year ended June 30, 1916, $588,551; on cigars and cigarettes from Philippines, $258,097.

SPECIAL TAXES AND RATES—Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels a year, $100; rectifiers of 500 barrels or more a year, $200.

Wholesale liquor dealers, $100; retail liquor dealers, $25.

Wholesale dealers in malt liquors, $50; retail dealers in malt liquors, $20.

Manufacturers of stills, $50; and for stills or worms, manufactured, each, $20.

Brewers: Annual manufacture less than 500 barrels, $50; annual manufacture 500 barrels or more, $100.

Manufacturers of filled cheese, $400; wholesale dealers in filled cheese, $250; retail dealers in filled cheese, $12.

Manufacturers of oleomargarine, $600; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, $480; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $200; retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, $48; retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $6.

Manufacturers of adulterated butter, $600; wholesale dealers in adulterated butter, $480; retail dealers in adulterated butter, $48; manufacturers of process or renovated butter, $50; manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour, $12.

DISTILLED SPIRITS, ETC.—Distilled spirits, per gallon, $1.10; stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each, 5 and 10 cents. Case stamps for spirits bottled in bond, 10 cents. Grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines, per taxable gallon, 55 cents.

Still wines, 2 cents per quart; champagne and other sparkling wines, including all carbonate wines, 20 cents per quart; and liqueurs, cordials, or similar compounds, 6 cents per quart—domestic and imported.

FERMENTED LIQUORS—Fermented liquors per barrel, $1 and $1.50; if stored in warehouse, 50 cents per barrel.

TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, AND CIGARETTES—Tobacco, however prepared, manufactured, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per lb., 8 cents; snuff, however prepared, manufactured, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per lb., 8 cents.

Cigars, weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand, $3; cigars weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand, 75 cents; cigarettes weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand, $3.60; cigarettes weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand, $1.25.

OLEOMARGARINE, ADULTERATED BUTTER, AND PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER—Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored in imitation of butter, per lb. 10 cents; oleomargarine, free from coloration that causes it to look like butter, of any shade of yellow, per lb., ¼ of 1 cent; oleomargarine, imported from foreign countries, per lb., 15 cents.

Adulterated butter, per lb., 10 cents; process or renovated butter, per lb., ¼ of 1 cent.

FILLED CHEESE—Filled cheese, per lb., 1 cent; same, imported, per lb., 8 cents.

MIXED FLOUR—Mixed flour, per barrel of 196 lbs., or more than 98 lbs., 4 cents; half barrel of 98 lbs., or more than 49 lbs., 2 cents; quarter barrel of 49 lbs., or more than 24½ lbs., 1 cent; eighth barrel of 24½ lbs. or less, ½ cent.

MISCELLANEOUS—Playing cards, per pack, 2 cents. Opium, manufactured for smoking purposes, per lb., $300. White phosphorous matches, per hundred, 2 cents.

COST OF COLLECTION.

The cost of collecting the internal revenue for the fiscal year 1916 was approximately $14.02 per thousand dollars, or 1.40 per cent., which is the lowest annual cost of the bureau. The cost of collection the previous year, in which the largest sum was collected prior to the fiscal year 1916, was $16.37 per thousand dollars, or 1.64 per cent. The average cost of collection since the establishment of the bureau is $24.26 per thousand dollars, or 2.43 per cent.

EMERGENCY REVENUE.

Public Resolution No. 2, approved December 17, 1915 (H. J. Res. 59), extended the provisions of the act of October 22, 1914, to and including December 31, 1916. The revenue collected thereunder during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, and included in the total ordinary receipts was as follows:

Wines, champagne, liqueurs, cordials, etc.....	$2,631,529.98
Grape brandy used in fortification of sweet wines.....	491,202.91
Fermented liquors (additional 50 cents per barrel).....	29,311,164.50
Special taxes relating to manufacture and sale of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.....	2,739,853.05
Special taxes, including bankers, brokers, theatres, bowling alleys, etc.....	6,908,108.21
Schedule A (documentary stamps, etc.).....	38,110,282.49
Schedule B (perfumery, cosmetics, etc.).....	4,086,160.99
Total.....	$84,278,302.13

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

District.	Collector.	Address.	District.	Collector.	Address.
Alabama	John D. McNeel	Birmingham.	New Hamp.	Seth W. Jones	Portsmouth.
Arkansas	Jack Walker	Little Rock.	1st N. Jersey	Samuel Iredell	Camden.
1st Cal.	Joseph J. Scott	San Francisco.	5th N. Jersey	Charles V. Duffy	Newark.
6th Cal.	John P. Carter	Los Angeles.	New Mexico	Lewis T. Carpenter	Phoenix, Ariz.
Colorado	Mark A. Skinner	Denver.	1st N. York	Henry P. Keith	Brooklyn.
Connecticut	James J. Walsh	Hartford.	2d N. York	John Z. Lowe, Jr.	New York City.
Florida	Henry H. Lewis	Jacksonville.	3d N. York	Mark Eisner	New York City.
Georgia	Aaron O. Bialock	Atlanta.	14th N. York	Roscoe Irwin	Albany.
Hawaii	John F. Haley	Honolulu.	21st N. York	Neal Brewster	Syracuse.
1st Illinois	Julius F. Smietanka	Chicago.	28th N. York	Vincent H. Riordan	Buffalo.
5th Illinois	Edward D. McCabe	Peoria.	N. & S. Dak.	James Coffey	Aberdeen, S. D.
8th Illinois	John L. Pickering	Springfield.	4th N. Car.	Josiah W. Bailey	Raleigh.
13th Illinois	John M. Rapp	East St. Louis.	5th N. Car.	Alston D. Watts	Statesville.
6th Indiana	Peter J. Kruyer	Indianapolis.	1st Ohio	Andrew C. Gilligan	Cincinnati.
7th Indiana	Isaac R. Strouse	Terre Haute.	10th Ohio	Frank B. Niles	Toledo.
3d Iowa	Louis Murphy	Dubuque.	11th Ohio	Beriah E. Williamson	Columbus.
Kansas	Wm. H. L. Pepperell	Wichita.	18th Ohio	Harry H. Weiss	Cleveland.
2d Kentucky	Josh T. Griffith	Owensboro.	Oklahoma	Hubert L. Bolen	Oklahoma.
5th Kentucky	Thomas S. Mayes	Louisville.	Oregon	Milton A. Miller	Portland.
6th Kentucky	Charlton B. Thompson	Covington.	1st Penn.	Ephraim Lederer	Philadelphia.
7th Kentucky	Ben Marshall	Lexington.	9th Penn.	Benjamin F. Davis	Lancaster.
8th Kentucky	John W. Hughes	Danville.	12th Penn.	Fred C. Kirkendall	Scranton.
Louisiana	John Y. Fauntleroy	New Orleans.	23d Penn.	C. Gregg Lewellyn	Pittsburgh.
Maryland	Joshua W. Miles	Baltimore.	S. Carolina	Duncan C. Heyward	Columbia.
3d Mass.	John F. Malley	Boston.	Tennessee	Edward B. Craig	Nashville.
1st Michigan	James J. Brady	Detroit.	3d Texas	Alex. S. Walker	Austin.
4th Michigan	Emanuel J. Doyle	Grand Rapids.	2d Virginia	Richd. C. L. Moncure	Richmond.
Minnesota	Edward J. Lynch	St. Paul.	6th Virginia	John M. Hart	Roanoke.
1st Missouri	George H. Moore	St. Louis.	Washington	David J. Williams	Tacoma.
6th Missouri	Edgar M. Harber	Kansas City.	West Virginia	Samuel A. Hays	Parkersburg.
Montana	William C. Whaley	Helena.	1st Wisconsin	Paul A. Hemmy	Milwaukee.
Nebraska	Geo. L. Loomis	Omaha.	2d Wisconsin	Burt Williams	Madison.

FEDERAL INCOME-TAX PAYERS.

AN ANALYSIS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1914 AS SHOWN IN THE 1915 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Income taxes were paid to the Federal Government by 357,515 persons. Of this number 282,806 were married, 51,729 single men, 22,980 single women, and 3,985 married women making returns separate from those of their husbands.

INCOMES THAT PAID TAX.

174 incomes exceeding $500,000.	1,189 betw'n $100,000 and $150,000.	8,672 betw'n $20,000 and $25,000.
69 between $400,000 and $500,000.	1,501 betw'n $75,000 and $100,000.	15,790 betw'n $15,000 and $20,000.
147 between $300,000 and $400,000.	3,660 between $50,000 and $75,000.	34,141 betw'n $10,000 and $15,000.
130 between $250,000 and $300,000.	3,185 between $40,000 and $50,000.	127,448 betw'n $5,000 and $10,000.
233 between $200,000 and $250,000.	6,008 between $30,000 and $40,000.	66,525 betw'n $4,000 and $5,000.
406 between $150,000 and $200,000.	5,483 between $25,000 and $30,000.	82,754 betw'n $3,000 and $4,000.

BRITISH INCOME-TAX PAYERS.

(American Consular Report, May, 1915.)

It is probable that the total number of income-tax payers in Great Britain is somewhat under 1,000,000, many workingmen escaping payment of the tax because of the difficulty of obtaining an accurate record of individual earnings. In 1914 there were 709,356 assessments on individuals with incomes between £160 and £10,000 ($780 and $48,665) and 390 whose incomes exceeded the latter figure, the gross income of the 709,746 individuals being $1,228,226,600. Classified by incomes these tax payers numbered:

Income.	Number of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	Income.	Number of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.
$780 to $975	257,499	$230,059,500	$4,380 to $4,865	7,445	$35,199,100
$975 to $1,460	237,434	286,987,400	$4,865 to $9,735	16,363	110,137,900
$1,460 to $1,945	85,557	147,357,500	$9,735 to $14,600	3,381	40,748,000
$1,945 to $2,435	46,063	102,762,600	$14,600 to $19,465	1,231	20,916,800
$2,435 to $2,920	23,411	63,537,800	$19,465 to $24,330	678	15,155,100
$2,920 to $3,405	13,383	42,772,100	$24,330 to $48,665	882	30,320,100
$3,405 to $3,895	10,250	37,844,200	$48,665 and over	390	40,440,400
$3,895 to $4,380	5,779	23,988,100			

The foregoing schedule does not indicate the returns made by 55,949 firms nor the returns on incomes of public companies and local authorities.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN.

The National Association of Credit Men has for its object the improving and safeguarding of the conditions under which credit is extended through the co-operation of its 20,780 members. It aims to secure the enactment of laws beneficial to the honest debtor and creditor. It strives for better mercantile agency service, the prevention of commercial fraud, the bettering of credit department methods, the dissemination of literature of general interest to credit men and the education of his customers in the use of the financial statement, observance of discount terms, etc.

The work is done through a number of standing committees appointed by the national organization, which work with the co-operation of similar committees appointed by one hundred and fifteen affiliated branches. A number of the local branches operate bureaus for the exchange of credit information between their members, and bureaus for the friendly adjustment of insolvent estates.

President—Chas. D. Joyce, Philadelphia, Pa. *First Vice-President*—S. J. Whitlock, Chicago, Ill. *Second Vice-President*—Frank S. Flagg, New York City. *Secretary-Treasurer*—J. H. Tregoe, 41 Park Row, New York City.

GENERAL REVENUE LAW.

An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I.—INCOME TAX.

PART I.—ON INDIVIDUALS.

SECTION 1. (a) That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the entire net income received in the preceding calendar year from all sources by every individual, a citizen or resident of the United States, a tax of 2 p. c. upon such income; and a like tax shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually upon the entire net income received in the preceding calendar year from all sources within the United States by every individual, a non-resident alien, including interest on bonds, notes, or other interest-bearing obligations of residents, corporate or otherwise.

(b) In addition to the income tax imposed by subdivision (a) of this section (herein referred to as the normal tax) there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon the total net income of every individual, or, in the case of a non-resident alien, the total net income received from all sources within the United States, an additional income tax (herein referred to as the additional tax) of 1 p. c. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $40,000, 2 p. c. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $40,000 and does not exceed $60,000, 3 p. c. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $60,000 and does not exceed $80,000, 4 p. c. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $80,000 and does not exceed $100,000, 5 p. c. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $150,000, 6 p. c. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $200,000, 7 p. c. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $200,000 and does not exceed $250,000, 8 p. c. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $300,000, 9 p. c. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $300,000 and does not exceed $500,000, 10 p. c. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000, 11 p. c. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000, 12 p. c. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000, and 13 p. c. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $2,000,000.

For the purpose of the additional tax there shall be included as income the income derived from dividends on the capital stock or from the net earnings of any corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, except that in the case of non-resident aliens such income derived from sources without the United States shall not be included.

All the provisions of this title relating to the normal tax on individuals, so far as they are applicable and are not inconsistent with this subdivision, and section 3, shall apply to the imposition, levy, assessment, and collection of the additional tax imposed under this subdivision.

(c) The foregoing normal and additional tax rates shall apply to the entire net income, except as hereinafter provided, received by every taxable person in the calendar year 1916 and in each calendar year thereafter.

INCOME DEFINED.

SEC. 2. (a) That, subject only to such exemptions and deductions as are hereinafter allowed, the net income of a taxable person shall include gains, profits, and income derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce, or sales, or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in real or personal property, also from interest, rent, dividends, securities, or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, or gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever: *Provided*, That the term "dividends" as used in this title shall be held to mean any distribution made or ordered to be made by a corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, out of its earnings or profits accrued since March 1, 1913, and payable to its shareholders, whether in cash or in stock of the corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company which stock dividend shall be considered income to the amount of its cash value.

(b) Income received by estates of deceased persons during the period of administration or settlement of the estate, shall be subject to the normal and additional tax and taxed to their estates, and also such income of estates or any kind of property held in trust, including such income accumulated in trust for the benefit of unborn or unascertained persons, or persons with contingent interests and income held for future distribution under the terms of the will or trust shall be likewise taxed, the tax in each instance, except when the income is returned for the purpose of the tax by the beneficiary to be assessed to the executor, administrator, or trustee as the case may be: *Provided*, That where the income is to be distributed annually or regularly between existing heirs or legatees, or beneficiaries the rate of tax and method of computing the same shall be based in each case upon the amount of the individual share to be distributed.

Such trustees, executors, administrators, and other fiduciaries are hereby indemnified against the claims or demands of every beneficiary for all payments of taxes which they shall be required to make under the provisions of this title and they shall have credit for the amount of such payments against the beneficiary or principal in any accounting which they make as such trustees or other fiduciaries.

(c) For the purpose of ascertaining the gain derived from the sale or other disposition of property real, personal or mixed, acquired before March 1, 1913, the fair market price or value of such property as of March 1, 1913, shall be the basis for determining the amount of such gain derived.

ADDITIONAL TAX INCLUDES UNDISTRIBUTED PROFITS.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of the additional tax, the taxable income of any individual shall include the share to which he would be entitled of the gains and profits, if divided or distributed, whether divided or distributed or not, of all corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, or insurance companies however created or organized, formed or fraudulently availed of for the purpose of preventing the imposition of such tax through the medium of permitting such gains and profits to accumulate instead of being divided or distributed, and the fact that any such corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, is a mere holding company, or that the gains and profits are permitted to accumulate beyond the reasonable needs of the business, shall be *prima facie* evidence of a fraudulent purpose to escape such tax; but the fact that the gains and profits are in any case permitted to accumulate and become surplus shall not be construed as evidence of a purpose to escape the said tax in such case unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify that in his opinion such accumulation is unreasonable for the purposes of the business. When requested by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or any district collector of internal revenue, such corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company shall forward to him a correct statement of such gains and profits and the names and addresses of the individuals or shareholders who would be entitled to the same if divided or distributed.

INCOME EXEMPT FROM LAW

SEC. 4. The following income shall be exempt from the provisions of this title:

The proceeds of life insurance policies paid to individual beneficiaries upon the death of the insured; the amount received by the insured, as a return of

premium or premiums paid by him under life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts, either during the term or at the maturity of the term mentioned in the contract or upon the surrender of the contract; the value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or descent (but the income from such property shall be included as income); interest upon the obligations of a State or any political subdivision thereof or upon the obligations of the United States or its possessions or securities issued under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act of July 17, 1916; the compensation of the present President of the United States during the term for which he has been elected, and the Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States now in office, and the compensation of all officers and employés of a State, or any political subdivision thereof, except when such compensation is paid by the United States Government.

DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED.

SEC. 5. That in computing net income in the case of a citizen or resident of the United States—

(a) For the purpose of the tax there shall be allowed as deductions—

First—The necessary expenses actually paid in carrying on any business or trade, not including personal, living, or family expenses;

Second—All interest paid within the year on his indebtedness;

Third—Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States, or its Territories, or possessions, or any foreign country, or under the authority of any State, county, school district, or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any State, not including those assessed against local benefits;

Fourth—Losses actually sustained during the year, incurred in his business or trade, or arising from fires, storms, shipwreck, or other casualty, and from theft, when such losses are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise: *Provided*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the loss sustained from the sale or other disposition of property, real, personal, or mixed, acquired before March 1, 1913, the fair market price or value of such property as of March 1, 1913, shall be the basis for determining the amount of such loss sustained;

Fifth—In transactions entered into for profit but not connected with his business or trade, the losses actually sustained therein during the year to an amount not exceeding the profits arising therefrom;

Sixth—Debts due to the taxpayer actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year;

Seventh—A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property arising out of its use or employment in the business or trade;

Eighth—(a) In the case of oil and gas wells a reasonable allowance for actual reduction in flow and production to be ascertained not by the flush flow, but by the settled production or regular flow; (b) in the case of mines a reasonable allowance for depletion thereof not to exceed the market value in the mine of the product thereof, which has been mined and sold during the year for which the return and computation are made, such reasonable allowance to be made in the case of both (a) and (b) under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That when the allowances authorized in (a) and (b) shall equal the capital originally invested, or in case of purchase made prior to March 1, 1913, the fair market value as of that date, no further allowance shall be made. No deduction shall be allowed for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate, and no deduction shall be made for any amount of expense of restoring property or making good the exhaustion thereof for which an allowance is or has been made.

CREDITS ALLOWED.

(b) For the purpose of the normal tax only, the income embraced in a personal return shall be credited with the amount received as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of any corporation, joint-stock company or association, trustee, or insurance company, which is taxable upon its net income as hereinafter provided;

(c) A like credit shall be allowed as to the amount of income, the normal tax upon which has been paid or withheld for payment at the source of the income under the provisions of this title.

NON-RESIDENT ALIENS.

SEC. 6. That in computing net income in the case of a non-resident alien—

(a) For the purpose of the tax there shall be allowed as deductions—

First—The necessary expenses actually paid in carrying on any business or trade conducted by him within the United States, not including personal, living, or family expenses;

Second—The proportion of all interest paid within the year by such person on his indebtedness which the gross amount of his income for the year derived from sources within the United States bears to the gross amount of his income for the year derived from all sources within and without the United States, but this deduction shall be allowed only if such person includes in the return required by section 8 all the information necessary for its calculation;

Third—Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States, or its Territories, or possessions, or under the authority of any State, county, school district, or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any State, paid within the United States, not including those assessed against local benefits;

Fourth—Losses actually sustained during the year, incurred in business or trade conducted by him within the United States, and losses of property within the United States arising from fires, storms, shipwreck, or other casualty, and from theft, when such losses are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise: *Provided*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of such loss or losses sustained in trade, or speculative transactions not in trade, from the same or any kind of property acquired before March 1, 1913, the fair market price or value of such property as of March 1, 1913, shall be the basis for determining the amount of such loss or losses sustained;

Fifth—In transactions entered into for profit but not connected with his business or trade, the losses actually sustained therein during the year to an amount not exceeding the profits arising therefrom in the United States;

Sixth—Debts arising in the course of business or trade conducted by him within the United States due to the taxpayer actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year;

Seventh—A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property within the United States arising out of its use or employment in the business or trade; (a) in the case of oil and gas wells a reasonable allowance for actual reduction in flow and production to be ascertained not by the flush flow, but by the settled production or regular flow; (b) in the case of mines a reasonable allowance for depletion thereof not to exceed the market value in the mine of the product thereof which has been mined and sold during the year for which the return and computation are made, such reasonable allowance to be made in the case of both (a) and (b) under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That when the allowance authorized in (a) and (b) shall equal the capital originally invested, or in case of purchase made prior to March 1, 1913, the fair market value as to that date, no further allowance shall be made. No deduction shall be allowed for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate, and no deduction shall be made for any amount of expense of restoring property or making good the exhaustion thereof for which an allowance is or has been made.

(b) There shall also be allowed the credits specified by subdivisions (b) and (c) of section 5.

PERSONAL EXEMPTION.

SEC. 7. (a) That for the purpose of the normal tax only, there shall be allowed as an exemption in the nature of a deduction from the amount of the net income of each of said persons, ascertained as provided herein, the sum of $3,000, plus $1,000 additional if the person making the return be a head of a family or a married man with a wife living with him, or plus the sum of $1,000 additional if the person making the return be a married woman with a husband living with her; but in no event shall this

additional exemption of $1,000 be deducted by both a husband and a wife: *Provided*, That only one deduction of $4,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of both husband and wife when living together: *Provided further*, That guardians or trustees shall be allowed to make this personal exemption as to income derived from the property of which such guardian or trustee has charge in favor of each ward or *cestui que* trust: *Provided further*, That in no event shall a ward or *cestui que* trust be allowed a greater personal exemption than $3,000, or, if married, $4,000, as provided in this paragraph, from the amount of net income received from all sources. There shall also be allowed an exemption from the amount of the net income of estates of deceased persons during the period of administration or settlement, and of trust or other estates the income of which is not distributed annually or regularly under the provisions of paragraph (b), section 2, the sum of $3,000 including such deductions as are allowed under section 5.

(b) A non-resident alien individual may receive the benefit of the exemption provided for in this section only by filing or causing to be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue a true and accurate return of his total income, received from all sources, corporate or otherwise, in the United States, in the manner prescribed by this title; and in case of his failure to file such return the Collector shall collect the tax on such income, and all property belonging to such non-resident alien individual shall be liable to distraint for the tax.

RETURNS.

SEC. 8. (a) The tax shall be computed upon the net income, as thus ascertained, of each person subject thereto received in each preceding calendar year ending December 31.

(b) On or before March 1, 1917, and the first day of March in each year thereafter, a true and accurate return under oath shall be made by each person of lawful age except as hereinafter provided, having a net income of $3,000 or over for the taxable year to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which such person has his legal residence or principal place of business, or if there be no legal residence or place of business in the United States, then with the Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, Md., in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, setting forth specifically the gross amount of income from all separate sources, and from the total thereof deducting the aggregate items of allowances herein authorized: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall have authority to grant a reasonable extension of time, in meritorious cases, for filing returns of income by persons residing or travelling abroad who are required to make and file returns of income and who are unable to file said returns on or before March 1 of each year: *Provided further*, That the aforesaid return may be made by an agent when by reason of illness, absence, or non-residence the person liable for said return is unable to make and render the same, the agent assuming the responsibility of making the return and incurring penalties provided for erroneous false, or fraudulent return.

(c) Guardians trustees, executors, administrators, receivers, conservators, and all persons, corporations, or associations acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a return of the income of the person, trust, or estate for whom or which they act, and be subject to all the provisions of this title which apply to individuals. Such fiduciary shall make oath that he has sufficient knowledge of the affairs of such person, trust, or estate to enable him to make such return and that the same is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, true and correct, and be subject to all the provisions of this title which apply to individuals: *Provided*, That a return made by one of two or more joint fiduciaries filed in the district where such fiduciary resides, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, shall be a sufficient compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

(d) All persons, firms, companies, co-partnerships, corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, except as hereinafter provided in whatever capacity acting, having the control, receipt, disposal, or payment of fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income of another individual subject to tax, shall in behalf of such person deduct and withhold from the payment an amount equivalent to the normal tax upon the same and make and render a return, as aforesaid, but separate and distinct, of the portion of the income of each person from which the normal tax has been thus withheld, and containing also the name and address of such person or stating that the name and address or the address, as the case may be, are unknown: *Provided*, That the provision requiring the normal tax of individuals to be deducted and withheld at the source of the income shall not be construed to require the withholding of such tax according to the 2 p. c. normal tax rate herein prescribed until on and after January 1, 1917, and the law existing at the time of the passage of this act shall govern the amount withheld or to be withheld at the source until January 1, 1917.

That in either case mentioned in subdivisions (c) and (d) of this section no return of income not exceeding $3,000 shall be required, except as in this title provided.

(e) Persons carrying on business in partnership shall be liable for income tax only in their individual capacity, and the share of the profits of the partnership to which any taxable partner would be entitled if the same were divided, whether divided or otherwise, shall be returned for taxation and the tax paid under the provisions of this title: *Provided*, That from the net distributive interests on which the individual members shall be liable for tax, normal and additional, there shall be excluded their proportionate shares received from interest on the obligations of a State or any political or taxing subdivision thereof, and upon the obligations of the United States and its possessions, and all taxes paid to the United States or to any possession thereof, or to any State, county, or taxing subdivision of a State, and that for the purpose of computing the normal tax there shall be allowed a credit, as provided by section 5, subdivision (b), for their proportionate share of the profits derived from dividends. And such partnership, when requested by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or any district collector, shall render a correct return of the earnings, profits, and income of the partnership, except income exempt under section 4 of this act, setting forth the item of the gross income and the deductions and credits allowed by this title, and the names and addresses of the individuals who would be entitled to the net earnings, profits, and income, if distributed.

(f) In every return shall be included the income derived from dividends on the capital stock or from the net earnings of any corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, except that in the case of non-resident aliens such income derived from sources without the United States shall not be included.

(g) An individual keeping accounts upon any basis other than that of actual receipts and disbursements, unless such other basis does not clearly reflect his income, may, subject to regulations made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, make his return upon the basis upon which his accounts are kept, in which case the tax shall be computed upon his income as so returned.

ASSESSMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.

SEC. 9. (a) That all assessments shall be made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and all persons shall be notified of the amount for which they are respectively liable on or before the first day of June of each successive year, and said amounts shall be paid on or before the fifteenth day of June, except in cases of refusal or neglect to make such return and in cases of erroneous, false, or fraudulent returns, in which cases the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, upon the discovery thereof, at any time within three years after said return is due, or has been made, make a return upon information obtained as provided for in this title or by existing law, or require the necessary corrections to be made, and the assessment made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue thereon shall be paid by such person or persons immediately upon notification of the amount of such assessment; and to any sum or sums due and unpaid after June 15 in any year, and for ten days after notice and demand thereof by the Collector, there shall be added the sum of 5 p. c. on the amount of tax unpaid, and interest at the rate of 1 p. c. per month upon said tax from the

time the same became due, except from the estates of insane, deceased, or insolvent persons.

(b) All persons, firms, co-partnerships, companies, corporations, joint-stock companies, or associations, and insurance companies, in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, trustees acting in any trust capacity, executors, administrators, receivers, conservators, employers, and all officers and employés of the United States having the control, receipt, custody, disposal, or payment of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, emoluments, or other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income of another person, exceeding $3,000 for any taxable year, other than income derived from dividends on capital stock, or from the net earnings of corporations and joint-stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, the income of which is taxable under this title, who are required to make and render a return in behalf of another, as provided herein, to the Collector of his, her, or its district, are hereby authorized and required to deduct and withhold from such annual or periodical gains, profits, and income such sum as will be sufficient to pay the normal tax imposed thereon by this title, and shall pay the amount withheld to the officer of the United States Government authorized to receive the same; and they are each hereby made personally liable for such tax, and they are each hereby indemnified against every person, corporation, association, or demand whatsoever for all payments which they shall make in pursuance and by virtue of this title.

In all cases where the income tax of a person is withheld and deducted and paid or to be paid at the source, such person shall not receive the benefit of the personal exemption allowed in section 7 of this title except by an application for refund of the tax unless he shall, not less than thirty days prior to the day on which the return of his income is due, file with the person who is required to withhold and pay tax for him a signed notice in writing claiming the benefit of such exemption and thereupon no tax shall be withheld upon the amount of such exemption: *Provided*, That if any person for the purpose of obtaining any allowance or reduction by virtue of a claim for such exemption, either for himself or for any other person, knowingly makes any false statement or false or fraudulent representation, he shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding $300.

And where the income tax is paid or to be paid at the source, no person shall be allowed the benefit of any deduction provided for in sections 5 or 6 of this title unless he shall, not less than thirty days prior to the day on which the return of his income is due, either (1) file with the person who is required to withhold and pay tax for him a true and correct return of his gains, profits, and income from all other sources, and also the deductions asked for, and the showing thus made shall then become a part of the return to be made in his behalf by the person required to withhold and pay the tax, or (2) likewise make application for deductions to the Collector of the district in which return is made or to be made for him: *Provided*, That when any amount allowable as a deduction is known at the time of receipt of fixed annual or periodical income by an individual subject to tax, he may file with the person, firm, or corporation making the payment a certificate, under penalty for false claim, and in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, stating the amount of such deduction and making a claim for an allowance of the same against the amount of tax otherwise required to be deducted and withheld at the source of the income, and such certificate shall likewise become a part of the return to be made in his behalf.

If such person is absent from the United States, or is unable owing to serious illness to make the return and application above provided for, the return and application may be made by an agent, he making oath that he has sufficient knowledge of the affairs and property of his principal to enable him to make a full and complete return, and that the return and application made by him are full and complete.

(c) The amount of the normal tax hereinbefore imposed shall be deducted and withheld from fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income derived from interest upon bonds and mortgages, or deeds of trust or other similar obligations of corporations, joint-stock companies, associations, and insurance companies, whether payable annually or at shorter or longer periods, although such interest does not amount to $3,000, subject to the provisions of this title requiring the tax to be withheld at the source and deducted from annual income and returned and paid to the Government.

(d) And likewise the amount of such tax shall be deducted and withheld from coupons, checks, or bills of exchange for or in payment of interest upon bonds of foreign countries and upon foreign mortgages or like obligations (not payable in the United States), and also from coupons, checks, or bills of exchange for or in payment of any dividends upon the stock or interest upon the obligations of foreign corporations, associations, and insurance companies engaged in business in foreign countries.

And the tax in such cases shall be withheld, deducted, and returned for and in behalf of any person subject to the tax hereinbefore imposed, although such interest or dividends do not exceed $3,000, by (1) any banker or person who shall sell or otherwise realize coupons, checks, or bills of exchange drawn or made in payment of any such interest or dividends (not payable in the United States), and (2) any person who shall obtain payment (not in the United States), in behalf of another of such dividends and interest by means of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange, and also (3) any dealer in such coupons who shall purchase the same for any such dividends or interest (not payable in the United States), otherwise than from a banker or another dealer in such coupons.

(e) Where the tax is withheld at the source, the benefit of the exemption and the deductions allowable under this title may be had by complying with the foregoing provisions of this section.

(f) All persons, firms, or corporations undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of such interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange shall obtain a license from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and shall be subject to such regulations enabling the Government to ascertain and verify the due withholding and payment of the income tax required to be withheld and paid as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and any person who shall knowingly undertake to collect such payments as aforesaid without having obtained a license therefor, or without complying with such regulations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and for each offence be fined in a sum not exceeding $5,000, or imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

(g) The tax herein imposed upon gains, profits, and income not falling under the foregoing and not returned and paid by virtue of the foregoing shall be assessed by personal return under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The intent and purpose of this title is that all gains, profits, and income of a taxable class, as defined by this title, shall be charged and assessed with the corresponding tax, normal and additional, prescribed by this title, and said tax shall be paid by the owner of such income, or the proper representative having the receipt, custody, control, or disposal of the same. For the purpose of this title ownership or liability shall be determined as of the year for which a return is required to be rendered.

The provisions of this title relating to the deduction and payment of the tax at the source of income shall only apply to the normal tax hereinbefore imposed upon individuals.

PART II.—ON CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 10. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually upon the total net income received in the preceding calendar year from all sources by every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, organized in the United States, no matter how created or organized but not including partnerships, a tax of 2 p. c. upon such income; and a like tax shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually upon the total net income received in the preceding calendar year from all sources within the United States by every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company organized, authorized, or existing under the laws of any foreign country, including interest on bonds, notes, or other interest-

bearing obligations of residents, corporate or otherwise, and including the income derived from dividends on capital stock or from net earnings of resident corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, or insurance companies whose net income is taxable under this title: *Provided*, That the term "dividends" as used in this title shall be held to mean any distribution made or ordered to be made by a corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, out of its earnings or profits accrued since March 1, 1913, and payable to its shareholders, whether in cash or in stock of the corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, which stock dividend shall be considered income, to the amount of its cash value.

The foregoing tax rate shall apply to the total net income received by every taxable corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company in the calendar year 1916 and in each year thereafter, except that if it has fixed its own fiscal year under the provisions of existing law, the foregoing rate shall apply to the proportion of the total net income returned for the fiscal year ending prior to December 31, 1916, which the period between January 1, 1916, and the end of such fiscal year bears to the whole of such fiscal year, and the rate fixed in section 2 of the act approved October 3, 1913, entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," shall apply to the remaining portion of the total net income returned for such fiscal year.

For the purpose of ascertaining the gain derived or loss sustained from the sale or other disposition by a corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, of property, real, personal, or mixed, acquired before March 1, 1913, the fair market price or value of such property as of March 1, 1913, shall be the basis for determining the amount of such gain derived or loss sustained.

CONDITIONAL AND OTHER EXEMPTIONS.

SEC. 11. (a) That there shall not be taxed under this title any income received by any—

First—Labor, agricultural, or horticultural organization;

Second—Mutual savings bank not having a capital stock represented by shares;

Third—Fraternal beneficiary society, order, or association, operating under the lodge system or for the exclusive benefit of the members of a fraternity itself operating under the lodge system, and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, or other benefits to the members of such society, order, or association or their dependents;

Fourth—Domestic building and loan association and co-operative banks without capital stock organized and operated for mutual purposes and without profit;

Fifth—Cemetery company owned and operated exclusively for the benefit of its members;

Sixth—Corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual;

Seventh—Business league, Chamber of Commerce, or Board of Trade, not organized for profit and no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual;

Eighth—Civic league or organization not organized for profit but operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare;

Ninth—Club organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation, and other non-profitable purposes, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or member;

Tenth—Farmers' or other mutual hail, cyclone, or fire insurance company, mutual ditch or irrigation company, mutual or co-operative telephone company, or like organization of a purely local character, the income of which consists solely of assessments, dues, and fees collected from members for the sole purpose of meeting its expenses;

Eleventh—Farmers', fruit growers', or like association, organized and operated as a sales agent for the purpose of marketing the products of its members and turning back to them the proceeds of sales, less the necessary selling expenses, on the basis of the quantity of produce furnished by them;

Twelfth—Corporation or association organized for the exclusive purpose of holding title to property, collecting income therefrom, and turning over the entire amount thereof, less expenses, to an organization which itself is exempt from the tax imposed by this title; or

Thirteenth—Federal land banks and National farm-loan associations as provided in section 26 of the act approved July 17, 1916, entitled "An act to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositaries and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes."

Fourteenth—Joint-stock land banks as to income derived from bonds or debentures of other joint-stock land banks or any Federal land bank belonging to such joint-stock land bank.

(b) There shall not be taxed under this title any income derived from any public utility or from the exercise of any essential governmental function accruing to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision of a State or Territory, nor any income accruing to the government of the Philippine Islands or Porto Rico, or of any political subdivision of the Philippine Islands or Porto Rico: *Provided*, That whenever any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision of a State or Territory, has, prior to the passage of this title, entered in good faith into a contract with any person or corporation, the object and purpose of which is to acquire, construct, operate, or maintain a public utility, no tax shall be levied under the provisions of this title upon the income derived from the operation of such public utility, so far as the payment thereof will impose a loss or burden upon such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or a political subdivision of a State or Territory; but this provision is not intended to confer upon such person or corporation any financial gain or exemption or to relieve such person or corporation from the payment of a tax as provided for in this title upon the part or portion of the said income to which such person or corporation shall be entitled under such contract.

DEDUCTIONS.

SEC. 12. (a) In the case of a corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, organized in the United States, such net income shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of its income received within the year from all sources—

First—All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid within the year in the maintenance and operation of its business and properties, including rentals or other payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property to which the corporation has not taken or is not taking title, or in which it has no equity.

Second—All losses actually sustained and charged off within the year and not compensated by insurance or otherwise, including a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property arising out of its use or employment in the business or trade; (a) in the case of oil and gas wells a reasonable allowance for actual reduction in flow and production to be ascertained not by the flush flow, but by the settled production or regular flow; (b) in the case of mines a reasonable allowance for depletion thereof not to exceed the market value in the mine of the product thereof which has been mined and sold during the year for which the return and computation are made, such reasonable allowance to be made in the case of both (a) and (b) under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That when the allowance authorized in (a) and (b) shall equal the capital originally invested, or in case of purchase made prior to March 1, 1913, the fair market value as of that date, no further allowance shall be made; and (c) in the case of insurance companies, the net addition, if any, required by law to be made within the year to reserve funds and the sums other than dividends paid within the year on policy and annuity contracts: *Provided*, That no deduction shall be allowed for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate, and no deduction shall be made for any amount of expense of restoring property or making good the ex-

haustion thereof for which an allowance is or has been made: *Provided further*, That mutual fire and mutual employers' liability and mutual workmen's compensation and mutual casualty insurance companies requiring their members to make premium deposits to provide for losses and expenses shall not return as income any portion of the premium deposits returned to their policyholders, but shall return as taxable income all income received by them from all other sources plus such portions of the premium deposits as are retained by the companies for purposes other than the payment of losses and expenses and reinsurance reserves: *Provided further*, That mutual marine insurance companies shall include in their return of gross income gross premiums collected and received by them less amounts paid for reinsurance, but shall be entitled to include in deductions from gross income amounts repaid to policyholders on account of premiums previously paid by them and interest paid upon such amounts between the ascertainment thereof and the payment thereof, and life insurance companies shall not include as income in any year such portion of any actual premium received from any individual policyholder as shall have been paid back or credited to such individual policyholder, or treated as an abatement of premium of such individual policyholder, within such year;

Third—The amount of interest paid within the year on its indebtedness to an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the sum of (a) the entire amount of the paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, or, if no capital stock, the entire amount of capital employed in the business at the close of the year, and (b) one-half of its interest-bearing indebtedness then outstanding: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this title preferred capital stock shall not be considered interest-bearing indebtedness, and interest or dividends paid upon this stock shall not be deductible from gross income: *Provided further*, That in cases wherein shares of capital stock are issued without par or nominal value, the amount of paid-up capital stock, within the meaning of this section, as represented by such shares, will be the amount of cash, or its equivalent, paid or transferred to the corporation as a consideration for such shares: *Provided further*, That in the case of indebtedness wholly secured by property collateral, tangible or intangible, the subject of sale or hypothecation in the ordinary business of such corporation, joint-stock company or association as a dealer only in the property constituting such collateral, or in loaning the funds thereby procured, the total interest paid by such corporation, company, or association within the year on any such indebtedness may be deducted as a part of its expenses of doing business, but interest on such indebtedness shall only be deductible on an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the actual value of such property collateral: *Provided further*, That in the case of bonds or other indebtedness, which have been issued with a guaranty that the interest payable thereon shall be free from taxation, no deduction for the payment of the tax herein imposed, or any other tax paid pursuant to such guaranty, shall be allowed; and in the case of a bank, banking association, loan or trust company, interest paid within the year on deposits or on moneys received for investment and secured by interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness issued by such bank, banking association, loan or trust company;

Fourth—Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States, or its Territories, or possessions, or any foreign country, or under the authority of any State, county, school district, or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any State, not including those assessed against local benefits.

(b) In the case of a corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company organized, authorized, or existing under the laws of any foreign country, such net income shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of its income received within the year from all sources within the United States—

First—All the ordinary and necessary expenses actually paid within the year out of earnings in the maintenance and operation of its business and property within the United States, including rentals or other payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property to which the corporation has not taken or is not taking title, or in which it has no equity.

Second—All losses actually sustained within the year in business or trade conducted by it within the United States and not compensated by insurance or otherwise, including a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property arising out of its use or employment in the business or trade; (a) and in the case (a) of oil and gas wells a reasonable allowance for actual reduction in flow and production to be ascertained not by the flush flow, but by the settled production or regular flow; (b) in the case of mines a reasonable allowance for depletion thereof not to exceed the market value in the mine of the product thereof which has been mined and sold during the year for which the return and computation are made, such reasonable allowance to be made in the case of both (a) and (b) under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That when the allowance authorized in (a) and (b) shall equal the capital originally invested, or in case of purchase made prior to March 1, 1913, the fair market value as of that date, no further allowance shall be made; and (c) in the case of insurance companies, the net addition, if any, required by law to be made within the year to reserve funds and the sums other than dividends paid within the year on policy and annuity contracts: *Provided*, That no deduction shall be allowed for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate, and no deduction shall be made for any amount of expense of restoring property or making good the exhaustion thereof for which an allowance is or has been made: *Provided further*, That mutual fire and mutual employers' liability and mutual workmen's compensation and mutual casualty insurance companies requiring their members to make premium deposits to provide for losses and expenses shall not return as income any portion of the premium deposits returned to their policyholders, but shall return as taxable income all income received by them from all other sources plus such portions of the premium deposits as are retained by the companies for purposes other than the payment of losses and expenses and reinsurance reserves: *Provided further*, That mutual marine insurance companies shall include in their return of gross income gross premiums collected and received by them less amounts paid for reinsurance, but shall be entitled to include in deductions from gross income amounts repaid to policyholders on account of premiums previously paid by them, and interest paid upon such amounts between the ascertainment thereof and the payment thereof, and life insurance companies shall not include as income in any year such portion of any actual premium received from any individual policyholder as shall have been paid back or credited to such individual policyholder, or treated as an abatement of premium of such individual policyholder, within such year;

Third—The amount of interest paid within the year on its indebtedness to an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the proportion of the sum of (a) the entire amount of the paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, or, if no capital stock, the entire amount of the capital employed in the business at the close of the year, and (b) one-half of its interest-bearing indebtedness then outstanding, which the gross amount of its income for the year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States bears to the gross amount of its income derived from all sources within and without the United States: *Provided*, That in the case of bonds or other indebtedness which have been issued with a guaranty that the interest payable thereon shall be free from taxation, no deduction for the payment of the tax herein imposed or any other tax paid pursuant to such guaranty shall be allowed; and in case of a bank, banking association, loan or trust company, or branch thereof, interest paid within the year on deposits by or on moneys received for investment from either citizens or residents of the United States and secured by interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness issued by such bank, banking association, loan or trust company, or branch thereof;

Fourth—Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States, or its Territories, or possessions, or under the authority of any State, county, school district, or municipality, or other

taxing subdivision of any State, paid within the United States, not including those assessed against local benefits;

(c) In the case of assessment insurance companies, whether domestic or foreign, the actual deposit of sums with State or Territorial officers, pursuant to law, as additions to guarantee or reserve funds shall be treated as being payments required by law to reserve funds.

RETURNS.

SEC. 13. (a) The tax shall be computed upon the net income, as thus ascertained, received within each preceding calendar year ending December 31; *Provided*, That any corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, subject to this tax, may designate the last day of any month in the year as the day of the closing of its fiscal year and shall be entitled to have the tax payable by it computed upon the basis of the net income ascertained as herein provided for the year ending on the day so designated in the year preceding the date of assessment instead of upon the basis of the net income for the calendar year preceding the date of assessment; and it shall give notice of the day it has thus designated as the closing of its fiscal year to the Collector of the district in which its principal business office is located at any time not less than 30 days prior to March 1 of the year in which its return would be filed if made upon the basis of the calendar year;

(b) Every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, subject to the tax herein imposed, shall, on or before March 1, 1917, and March 1 in each year thereafter, or, if it has designated a fiscal year for the computation of its tax, then within 60 days after the close of such fiscal year ending prior to December 31, 1916, and the close of each such fiscal year thereafter, render a true and accurate return of its annual net income in the manner and form to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and containing such facts, data, and information as are appropriate and in the opinion of the Commissioner necessary to determine the correctness of the net income returned and to carry out the provisions of this title. The return shall be sworn to by the President, Vice-President, or other principal officer, and by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer. The return shall be made to the Collector of the district in which is located the principal office of the corporation, company, or association, where are kept its books of account and other data from which the return is prepared, or in the case of a foreign corporation, company, or association, to the Collector of the district in which is located its principal place of business in the United States, or if it have no principal place of business, office, or agency in the United States, then to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, Md. All such returns shall as received be transmitted forthwith by the Collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue;

(c) In cases wherein receivers, trustees in bankruptcy, or assignees are operating the property or business of corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to tax imposed by this title, such receivers, trustees, or assignees shall make returns of net income as and for such corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, in the same manner and form as such organizations are hereinbefore required to make returns, and any income tax due on the basis of such returns made by receivers, trustees, or assignees shall be assessed and collected in the same manner as if assessed directly against the organizations of whose businesses or properties they have custody and control;

(d) A corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, keeping accounts upon any basis other than that of actual receipts and disbursements, unless such other basis does not clearly reflect its income, may, subject to regulations made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, make its return upon the basis upon which its accounts are kept, in which case the tax shall be computed upon its income as so returned;

(e) All the provisions of this title relating to the tax authorized and required to be deducted and withheld and paid to the officer of the United States Government authorized to receive the same from the income of non-resident alien individuals from sources within the United States shall be made applicable to incomes derived from interest upon bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust or similar obligations of domestic or other resident corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies by non-resident alien firms, co-partnerships, companies, corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies not engaged in business or trade within the United States and not having any office or place of business therein;

(f) Likewise, all the provisions of this title relating to the tax authorized and required to be deducted and withheld and paid to the officer of the United States Government authorized to receive the same from the income of non-resident alien individuals from sources within the United States shall be made applicable to income derived from dividends upon the capital stock or from the net earnings of domestic or other resident corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies by non-resident alien companies, corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies not engaged in business or trade within the United States and not having any office or place of business therein.

ASSESSMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.

SEC. 14. (a) All assessments shall be made and the several corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies shall be notified of the amount for which they are respectively liable on or before June 1 of each successive year, and said assessment shall be paid on or before June 15: *Provided*, That every corporation, joint-stock company or association, and insurance company, computing taxes upon the income of the fiscal year which it may designate in the manner hereinbefore provided, shall pay the taxes due under its assessment within 105 days after the date upon which it is required to file its list or return of income for assessment: except in cases of refusal or neglect to make such return, and in cases of erroneous, false or fraudulent returns, in which cases the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, upon the discovery thereof, at any time within three years after said return is due, make a return upon information obtained as provided for in this title or by existing law: and the assessment made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue thereon shall be paid by such corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company immediately upon notification of the amount of such assessment; and to any sum or sums due and unpaid after June 15 in any year, or after 105 days from the date on which the return of income is required to be made by the taxpayer, and after ten days' notice and demand thereof by the Collector, there shall be added the sum of 5 p. c. on the amount of tax unpaid and interest at the rate of 1 p. c. per month upon said tax from the time the same becomes due: *Provided*, That upon the examination of any return of income made pursuant to this title, the act of August 5, 1909, entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," and the act of October 3, 1913, entitled, "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," if it shall appear that amounts of tax have been paid in excess of those properly due, the taxpayer shall be permitted to present a claim for refund thereof notwithstanding the provisions of section 3228 of the Revised Statutes;

(b) When the assessment shall be made, as provided in this title, the returns, together with any corrections thereof, which may have been made by the Commissioner, shall be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and shall constitute public records and be open to inspection as such: *Provided*, That any and all such returns shall be open to inspection only upon the order of the President, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President: *Provided further*, That the proper officers of any State imposing a general income tax may, upon the request of the Governor thereof, have access to said returns or to an abstract thereof, showing the name and income of each such corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe;

(c) If any of the corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, or insurance companies aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to make a return at the time or times hereinbefore specified in each year, or shall render a false or fraudulent return, such corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding $10,000: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall have authority, in the case of either corporations or individuals, to grant a reasonable extension of time in meritorious cases, as he may deem proper.

(d) That section 3225 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3225. When a second assessment is made in case of any list, statement, or return, which in the opinion of the Collector or Deputy Collector was false or fraudulent, or contained any understatement or undervaluation, no tax collected under such assessment shall be recovered by any suit unless it is proved that the said list, statement, or return was not false nor fraudulent and did not contain any understatement or undervaluation; but this section shall not apply to statements or returns made or to be made in good faith under the laws of the United States regarding annual depreciation of oil or gas wells and mines."

PART III.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

SEC. 15. That the word "State" or "United States" when used in this title shall be construed to include any Territory, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, when such construction is necessary to carry out its provisions.

SEC. 16. That sections 3167, 3172, 3173, and 3176 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3167. It shall be unlawful for any Collector, Deputy Collector, agent, clerk, or other officer or employé of the United States to divulge or to make known in any manner whatever not provided by law to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any income return, or to permit any income return or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; and it shall be unlawful for any person to print or publish in any manner whatever not provided by law any income return or any part thereof or source of income, profits, losses, or expenditures appearing in any income return; and any offence against the foregoing provision shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if the offender be an officer or employé of the United States he shall be dismissed from office or discharged from employment.

"SEC. 3172. Every Collector shall, from time to time, cause his deputies to proceed through every part of his district and inquire after and concerning all persons therein who are liable to pay any internal revenue tax, and all persons owning or having the care and management of any objects liable to pay any tax, and to make a list of such persons and enumerate said objects.

"SEC. 3173. It shall be the duty of any person, partnership, firm, association, or corporation, made liable to any duty, special tax, or other tax imposed by law, when not otherwise provided for, (1) in case of a special tax, on or before July 31 in each year, (2) in case of income tax on or before March 1 in each year, or on or before the last day of the 60-day period next following the closing date of the fiscal year for which it makes a return of its income, and (3) in other cases before the day on which the taxes accrue, to make a list or return, verified by oath, to the Collector or a Deputy Collector of the district where located, of the articles or objects, including the amount of annual income charged with a duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares, and merchandise made or sold and charged with a tax, the several rates and aggregate amount, according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person, partnership, firm, association, or corporation is liable: *Provided*, That if any person liable to pay any duty or tax, or owning, possessing, or having the care or management of property, goods, wares, and merchandise, article or objects liable to pay any duty, tax, or license, shall fail to make and exhibit a list or return required by law, but shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all the property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles, and objects liable to pay any duty or tax, or any business or occupation liable to pay any tax as aforesaid, then, and in that case, it shall be the duty of the Collector or Deputy Collector to make such list or return, which, being distinctly read, consented to, and signed and verified by oath by the person so owning, possessing, or having the care and management as aforesaid, may be received as the list of such person: *Provided further*, That in case no annual list or return has been rendered by such person to the Collector or Deputy Collector as required by law, and the person shall be absent from his or her residence or place of business at the time the Collector or a Deputy Collector shall call for the annual list or return, it shall be the duty of such Collector or Deputy Collector to leave at such place of residence or business, with some one of suitable age and discretion, if such be present, otherwise to deposit in the nearest post-office a note or memorandum addressed to such person, requiring him or her to render to such Collector or Deputy Collector the list or return required by law within 10 days from the date of such note or memorandum, verified by oath. And if any person, on being notified or required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to render such list or return within the time required as aforesaid, or whenever any person who is required to deliver a monthly or other return of objects subject to tax fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the Collector, is erroneous, false, or fraudulent, or contains any undervaluation or understatement, or refuses to allow any regularly authorized Government officer to examine the books of such person, firm, or corporation, it shall be lawful for the Collector to summon such person, or any other person having possession, custody, or care of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such person, or any other person he may deem proper, to appear before him and produce such books at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogatories, under oath, respecting any objects or income liable to tax or the returns thereof. The Collector may summon any person residing or found within the State or Territory in which his district lies; and when the person intended to be summoned does not reside and can not be found within such State or Territory, he may enter any collection district where such person may be found and there make the examination herein authorized. And to this end he may there exercise all the authority which he might lawfully exercise in the district for which he was commissioned: *Provided*, That 'person,' as used in this section, shall be construed to include any corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company when such construction is necessary to carry out its provisions.

"SEC. 3176. If any person, corporation, company, or association fails to make and file a return or list at the time prescribed by law, or makes, wilfully or otherwise, a false or fraudulent return or list, the Collector or Deputy Collector shall make the return or list from his own knowledge and from such information as he can obtain through testimony or otherwise. Any return or list so made and subscribed by a Collector or Deputy Collector shall be *prima facie* good and sufficient for all legal purposes.

"If the failure to file a return or list is due to sickness or absence the Collector may allow such further time, not exceeding 30 days, for making and filing the return or list as he deems proper.

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall assess all taxes, other than stamp taxes, as to which returns or lists are so made by a Collector or Deputy Collector. In case of any failure to make and file a return or list within the time prescribed by law or by the Collector, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall add to the tax 50 p. c. of its amount except that, when a return is voluntarily and without notice from the Collector filed after such time and

it is shown that the failure to file it was due to a reasonable cause and not to wilful neglect, no such addition shall be made to the tax. In case a false or fraudulent return or list is wilfully made, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall add to the tax 100 p. c. of its amount.

"The amount so added to any tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner and as part of the tax unless the tax has been paid before the discovery of the neglect, falsity, or fraud, in which case the amount so added shall be collected in the same manner as the tax."

SEC. 17. That it shall be the duty of every collector of internal revenue, to whom any payment of any taxes is made under the provisions of this title, to give to the person making such payment a full written or printed receipt, expressing the amount paid and the particular account for which such payment was made; and whenever such payment is made such collector shall, if required, give a separate receipt for each tax paid by any debtor, on account of payments made to or to be made by him to separate creditors in such form that such debtor can conveniently produce the same separately to his several creditors in satisfaction of their respective demands to the amounts specified in such receipts; and such receipts shall be sufficient evidence in favor of such debtor to justify him in withholding the amount therein expressed from his next payment to his creditor; but such creditor may, upon giving to his debtor a full written receipt, acknowledging the payment to him of whatever sum may be actually paid, and accepting the amount of tax paid as aforesaid (specifying the same) as a further satisfaction of the debt to that amount, require the surrender to him of such collector's receipt.

SEC. 18. That if any individual liable to make the return or pay the tax aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to make such return at the time or times hereinbefore specified in each year, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $20 nor more than $1,000. Any individual or any officer of any corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company required by law to make, render, sign, or verify any return who makes any false or fraudulent return or statement with intent to defeat or evade the assessment required by this title to be made shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $2,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, with the costs of prosecution: *Provided*, That where any tax heretofore due and payable has been duly paid by the taxpayer, it shall not be re-collected from any person or corporation required to retain it at its source, nor shall any penalty be imposed or collected in such cases from the taxpayer, or such person or corporation whose duty it was to retain it, for failure to return or pay the same, unless such failure was fraudulent and for the purpose of evading payment.

SEC. 19. The Collector or Deputy Collector shall require every return to be verified by the oath of the party rendering it. If the Collector or Deputy Collector have reason to believe that the amount of any income returned is understated, he shall give due notice to the person making the return to show cause why the amount of the return should not be increased, and upon proof of the amount understated may increase the same accordingly. Such person may furnish sworn testimony to prove any relevant facts, and, if dissatisfied with the decision of the Collector, may appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision under such rules of procedure as may be prescribed by regulation.

SEC. 20. That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the district courts of the United States for the district within which any person summoned under this title to appear to testify or to produce books shall reside, to compel such attendance, production of books, and testimony by appropriate process.

SEC. 21. That the preparation and publication of statistics reasonably available with respect to the operation of the Income Tax Law and containing classifications of taxpayers and of income, the amounts allowed as deductions and exemptions, and any other facts deemed pertinent and valuable, shall be made annually by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 22. That all administrative, special, and general provisions of law, including the laws in relation to the assessment, remission, collection, and refund of internal revenue taxes not heretofore specifically repealed and not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, are hereby extended and made applicable to all the provisions of this title and to the tax herein imposed.

SEC. 23. That the provisions of this title shall extend to Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That the administration of the law and the collection of the taxes imposed in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands shall be by the appropriate Internal Revenue officers of those Governments, and all revenues collected in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands thereunder shall accrue intact to the general Governments thereof, respectively: *Provided further*, That the jurisdiction in this title conferred upon the District Courts of the United States shall, so far as the Philippine Islands are concerned, be vested in the courts of the first instance of said islands: *And provided further*, That nothing in this title shall be held to exclude from the computation of the net income the compensation paid any official by the Governments of the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, or the political subdivisions thereof.

SEC. 24. That section 2 of the act approved October 3, 1913, entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed, except as herein otherwise provided, and except that it shall remain in force for the assessment and collection of all taxes which have accrued thereunder, and for the imposition and collection of all penalties or forfeitures which have accrued or may accrue in relation to any of such taxes, and except that the unexpended balance of any appropriation heretofore made and now available for the administration of such section or any provision thereof shall be available for the administration of this title or the corresponding provision thereof.

SEC. 25. That income on which has been assessed the tax imposed by section 2 of the act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1913, shall not be considered as income within the meaning of this title: *Provided*, That this section shall not conflict with that portion of section 10, of this title, under which a taxpayer has fixed its own fiscal year.

TITLE II.—ESTATE TAX.

SEC. 200. That when used in this title—

The term "person" includes partnerships, corporations, and associations;

The term "United States" means only the States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia;

The term "executor" means the executor or administrator of the decedent, or, if there is no executor or administrator, any person who takes possession of any property of the decedent; and

The term "Collector" means the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which was the domicile of the decedent at the time of his death, or, if there was no such domicile in the United States, then the Collector of the district in which is situated the part of the gross estate of the decedent in the United States, or, if such part of the gross estate is situated in more than one district, then the Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, Md.

SEC. 201. That a tax (hereinafter in this title referred to as the tax), equal to the following percentages of the value of the net estate to be determined as provided in section 203 is hereby imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent dying after the passage of this act, whether a resident or non-resident of the United States:

One per cent. of the amount of such net estate not in excess of $50,000:

$50,000 to $150,000, 2 p. c.
$150,000 to $250,000, 3 p. c.
$250,000 to $450,000, 4 p. c.
$450,000 to $1,000,000, 5 p. c.

$1,000,000 to $2,000,000, 6 p. c.
$2,000,000 to $3,000,000, 7 p. c.
$3,000,000 to $4,000,000, 8 p. c.
$4,000,000 to $5,000,000, 9 p. c.
Exceeding $5,000,000, 10 p. c.

SEC. 202. That the value of the gross estate of the decedent shall be determined by including the value at the time of his death of all property, real or personal, tangible or intangible, wherever situated:

(a) To the extent of the interest therein of the decedent at the time of his death which after his death is subject to the payment of the charges against his estate and the expenses of its administration and is subject to distribution as part of his estate.

(b) To the extent of any interest therein of which the decedent has at any time made a transfer, or with respect to which he has created a trust, in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death, except in case of a bona fide sale for a fair consideration in money or money's worth. Any transfer of a material part of his property in the nature of a final disposition or distribution thereof, made by the decedent within two years prior to his death without such a consideration, shall, unless shown to the contrary, be deemed to have been made in contemplation of death within the meaning of this title; and

(c) To the extent of the interest therein held jointly or as tenants in the entirety by the decedent and any other person, or deposited in banks or other institutions in their joint names and payable to either or the survivor, except such part thereof as may be shown to have originally belonged to such other person and never to have belonged to the decedent.

For the purpose of this title, stock in a domestic corporation owned and held by a non-resident decedent shall be deemed property within the United States, and any property of which the decedent has made a transfer or with respect to which he has created a trust, within the meaning of subdivision (b) of this section, shall be deemed to be situated in the United States, if so situated either at the time of the transfer or the creation of the trust, or at the time of the decedent's death.

SEC. 203. That for the purpose of the tax the value of the net estate shall be determined—

(a) In the case of a resident, by deducting from the value of the gross estate—

(1) Such amounts for funeral expenses, administration expenses, claims against the estate, unpaid mortgages, losses incurred during the settlement of the estate arising from fires, storms, shipwreck, or other casualty, and from theft, when such losses are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, support during the settlement of the estate of those dependent upon the decedent, and such other charges against the estate, as are allowed by the laws of the jurisdiction, whether within or without the United States, under which the estate is being administered; and

(2) An exemption of $50,000;

(b) In the case of a non-resident, by deducting from the value of that part of his gross estate which at the time of his death is situated in the United States that proportion of the deductions specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of this section which the value of such part bears to the value of his entire gross estate, wherever situated. But no deductions shall be allowed in the case of a non-resident unless the executor includes in the return required to be filed under section 205 the value at the time of his death of that part of the gross estate of the non-resident not situated in the United States.

SEC. 204. That the tax shall be due one year after the decedent's death. If the tax is paid before it is due a discount at the rate of 5 p. c. per annum, calculated from the time payment is made to the date when the tax is due, shall be deducted. If the tax is not paid within 90 days after it is due, interest at the rate of 10 p. c. per annum from the time of the decedent's death shall be added as part of the tax, unless because of claims against the estate, necessary litigation, or other unavoidable delay the Collector finds that the tax cannot be determined, in which case the interest shall be at the rate of 6 p. c. per annum from the time of the decedent's death until the cause of such delay is removed, and thereafter at the rate of 10 p. c. per annum. Litigation to defeat the payment of the tax shall not be deemed necessary litigation.

SEC. 205. That the executor, within 30 days after qualifying as such, or after coming into possession of any property of the decedent, whichever event first occurs, shall give written notice thereof to the Collector. The executor, shall also, at such times and in such manner as may be required by the regulations made under this title file with the Collector a return under oath in duplicate, setting forth (a) the value of the gross estate of the decedent at the time of his death, or, in case of a non-resident, of that part of his gross estate situated in the United States; (b) the deductions allowed under section 203; (c) the value of the net estate of the decedent as defined in section 203; and (d) the tax paid or payable thereon; or such part of such information as may at the time be ascertainable and such supplemental data as may be necessary to establish the correct tax.

Return shall be made in all cases of estates subject to the tax or where the gross estate at the death of the decedent exceeds $60,000, and in the case of the estate of every non-resident any part of whose gross estate is situated in the United States. If the executor is unable to make a complete return as to any part of the gross estate of the decedent, he shall include in his return a description of such part and the name of every person holding a legal or beneficial interest therein, and upon notice from the Collector such person shall in like manner make a return as to such part of the gross estate. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall make all assessments of the tax under the authority of existing administrative special and general provisions of law relating to the assessment and collection of taxes.

SEC. 206. That if no administration is granted upon the estate of a decedent, or if no return is filed as provided in section 205, or if a return contains a false or incorrect statement of a material fact, the Collector or Deputy Collector shall make a return and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall assess the tax thereon.

SEC. 207. That the executor shall pay the tax to the Collector or Deputy Collector. If for any reason the amount of the tax cannot be determined, the payment of a sum of money sufficient, in the opinion of the Collector, to discharge the tax shall be deemed payment in full of the tax, except as in this section otherwise provided. If the amount so paid exceeds the amount of the tax as finally determined, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall refund such excess to the executor. If the amount of the tax as finally determined exceeds the amount so paid, the Commissioner shall notify the executor of the amount of such excess. From the time of such notification to the time of the final payment of such excess part of the tax, interest shall be added thereto at the rate of 10 p. c. per annum, and the amount of such excess shall be a lien upon the entire gross estate, except such part thereof as may have been sold to a bona fide purchaser for a fair consideration in money or money's worth.

The Collector shall grant to the person paying the tax duplicate receipts, either of which shall be sufficient evidence of such payment, and shall entitle the executor to be credited and allowed the amount thereof by any court having jurisdiction to audit or settle his accounts.

SEC. 208. That if the tax herein imposed is not paid within 60 days after it is due, the Collector shall, unless there is reasonable cause for further delay, commence appropriate proceedings in any court of the United States, in the name of the United States, to subject the property of the decedent to be sold under the judgment or decree of the court. From the proceeds of such sale the amount of the tax, together with the costs and expenses of every description to be allowed by the court, shall be first paid, and the balance shall be deposited according to the order of the court, to be paid under its direction to the person entitled thereto. If the tax or any part thereof is paid by, or collected out of that part of the estate passing to or in the possession of, any person other than the executor in his capacity as such, such person shall be entitled to reimbursement out of any part of the estate still undistributed or by a just and equitable contribution by the persons whose interest in the estate of the decedent would have been reduced if the tax had been paid before

the distribution of the estate or whose interest is subject to equal or prior liability for the payment of taxes, debts, or other charges against the estate, it being the purpose and intent of this title that so far as is practicable and unless otherwise directed by the will of the decedent the tax shall be paid out of the estate before its distribution.

SEC. 209. That unless the tax is sooner paid in full, it shall be a lien for 10 years upon the gross estate of the decedent, except that such part of the gross estate as is used for the payment of charges against the estate and expenses of its administration, allowed by any court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be divested of such lien.

If the decedent makes a transfer of, or creates a trust with respect to, any property in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death (except in the case of a bona fide sale for a fair consideration in money or money's worth) and if the tax in respect thereto is not paid when due, the transferee or trustee shall be personally liable for such tax, and such property to the extent of the decedent's interest therein at the time of such transfer, shall be subject to a like lien equal to the amount of such tax. Any part of such property sold by such transferee or trustee to a bona fide purchaser for a fair consideration in money or money's worth shall be divested of the lien and a like lien shall then attach to all the property of such transferee or trustee, except any part sold to a bona fide purchaser for a fair consideration in money or money's worth.

SEC. 210. That whoever knowingly makes any false statement in any notice or return required to be filed by this title shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Whoever fails to comply with any duty imposed upon him by section 205, or, having in his possession or control any record, file, or paper, containing or supposed to contain any information concerning the estate of the decedent, fails to exhibit the same upon request to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or any collector or law officer of the United States, or his duly authorized deputy or agent, who desires to examine the same in the performance of his duties under this title, shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding $500, to be recovered, with costs of suit, in a civil action in the name of the United States.

SEC. 211. That all administrative, special, and general provisions of law, including the laws in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes, not heretofore specifically repealed are hereby made to apply to this title so far as applicable and not inconsistent with its provisions.

SEC. 212. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make such regulations, and prescribe and require the use of such books and forms, as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

TITLE III.—MUNITION MANUFACTURER'S TAX.

SEC. 300. That when used in this title—

The term "person" includes partnerships, corporations, and associations;

The term "taxable year" means the 12 months ending December 31. The first taxable year shall be the 12 months ending December 31, 1916; and

The term "United States" means only the States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 301. (1) That every person manufacturing (a) gunpowder and other explosives, excepting blasting powder and dynamite used for industrial purposes; (b) cartridges, loaded and unloaded, caps or primers, exclusive of those used for industrial purposes; (c) projectiles, shells, or torpedoes of any kind, including shrapnel, loaded or unloaded, or fuses, or complete rounds of ammunition; (d) firearms of any kind and appendages, including small arms, cannon, machine guns, rifles, and bayonets; (e) electric motor boats, submarine or submersible vessels or boats, or (f) any part of any of the articles mentioned in (b), (c), (d), or (e), shall pay for each taxable year, in addition to the income tax imposed by Title I., an excise tax of 12½ p. c. upon the entire net profits actually received or accrued for said year from the sale or disposition of such articles manufactured within the United States: *Provided, however*, That no person shall pay such tax upon net profits received during the year 1916 derived from the sale and delivery of the articles enumerated in this section under contracts executed and fully performed by such person prior to January 1, 1916.

(2) This section shall cease to be of effect at the end of one year after the termination of the present European war, which shall be evidenced by the proclamation of the President of the United States declaring such war to have ended.

SEC. 302. That in computing net profits under the provisions of this title, for the purpose of the tax there shall be allowed as deductions from the gross amount received or accrued for the taxable year from the sale or disposition of such articles manufactured within the United States, the following items:

(a) The cost of raw materials entering into the manufacture;

(b) Running expenses, including rentals, cost of repairs and maintenance, heat, power, insurance, management, salaries, and wages;

(c) Interest paid within the taxable year on debts or loans contracted to meet the needs of the business and the proceeds of which have been actually used to meet such needs;

(d) Taxes of all kinds paid during the taxable year with respect to the business or property relating to the manufacture;

(e) Losses actually sustained within the taxable year in connection with the business of manufacturing such articles, including losses from fire, flood, storm, or other casualty, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise; and

(f) A reasonable allowance according to the conditions peculiar to each concern, for amortization of the values of buildings and machinery, account being taken of the exceptional depreciation of special plants.

SEC. 303. If any person manufactures any article specified in section 301 and, during any taxable year or part thereof, whether under any agreement, arrangement, or understanding, or otherwise, sells or disposes of any such article at less than the fair market price obtainable therefor, either (a) in such manner as directly or indirectly to benefit such person or any person directly or indirectly interested in the business of such person, or (b) with intent to cause such benefit, the gross amount received or accrued for such year or part thereof from the sale or disposition of such article shall be taken to be the amount which would have been received or accrued from the sale or disposition of such article if sold at the fair market price.

SEC. 304. On or before March 1, 1917, and March 1 in each year thereafter, a true and accurate return under oath shall be made by each person manufacturing articles specified in section 301 to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which such person has his principal office or place of business, in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, setting forth specifically the gross amount of income received or accrued from the sale or disposition of the articles specified in section 301, and from the total thereof deducting the aggregate items of allowance authorized in section 302, and such other particulars as to the gross receipts and items of allowance as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require.

SEC. 305. All such returns shall be transmitted forthwith by the Collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who shall, as soon as practicable, assess the tax found due and notify the person making such return of the amount of tax for which such person is liable, and such person shall pay the tax to the Collector on or before 30 days from the date of such notice.

SEC. 306. If the Secretary of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall have reason to be dissatisfied with the return as made, or if no return is made, the Commissioner is authorized to make an investigation and to determine the amount of net profits and may assess the proper tax accord-

ingly. He shall notify the person making, or who should have made, such return and shall proceed to collect the tax in the same manner as provided in this title, unless the person so notified shall file a written request for a hearing with the Commissioner within 30 days after the date of such notice; and on such hearing the burden of establishing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the gross amount received or accrued or the amount of net profits, as determined by the Commissioner, is incorrect, shall devolve upon such person.

SEC. 307. The tax may be assessed on any person for the time being owning or carrying on the business, or on any person acting as agent for that person in carrying on the business, or where a business has ceased, on the person who owned or carried on the business, or acted as agent in carrying on the business immediately before the time at which the business ceased.

SEC. 308. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized, personally or by his agent, to examine the books, accounts, and records of any person subject to this tax.

SEC. 309. No person employed by the United States shall communicate, or allow to be communicated to any person not legally entitled thereto, any information obtained under the provisions of this title, or allow any such person to inspect or have access to any return furnished under the provisions of this title.

SEC. 310. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this title or the regulations made thereunder, or who knowingly makes false statements in any return, or refuses to give such information as may be called for, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall, in addition to paying any tax to which he is liable, be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 311. All administrative, special, and general provisions of law, relating to the assessment and collection of taxes not specifically repealed, are hereby made to apply to this title so far as applicable and not inconsistent with its provisions.

SEC. 312. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all necessary regulations for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may require any person subject to such provisions to furnish him with further information whenever in his judgment the same is necessary to collect the tax provided for herein.

TITLE IV.—MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.

SEC. 400. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of $1.50 on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquor, brewed or manufactured and sold, or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, for every barrel containing not more than 31 gallons; and at a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law. And section 3339 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended accordingly.

SEC. 401. That natural wine within the meaning of this act shall be deemed to be the product made from the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of sound, ripe grapes, without addition or abstraction, except such as may occur in the usual cellar treatment of clarifying and aging; *Provided, however*, That the product made from the juice of sound, ripe grapes by complete fermentation of the must under proper cellar treatment and corrected by the addition (under the supervision of a gauger or storekeeper-gauger in the capacity of gauger) of a solution of water and pure cane, beet, or dextrose sugar (containing, respectively, not less than 95 p. c. of actual sugar, calculated on a dry basis) to the must or to the wine, to correct natural deficiencies, when such addition shall not increase the volume of the resultant product more than 35 p. c., and the resultant product does not contain less than five parts per thousand of acid before fermentation and not more than 13 p. c. of alcohol after complete fermentation, shall be deemed to be wine within the meaning of this act, and may be labelled, transported, and sold as "wine," qualified by the name of the locality where produced, and may be further qualified by the name of its own particular type or variety: *And provided further*, That wine as defined in this section may be sweetened with cane sugar or beet sugar or pure condensed grape must and fortified under the provisions of this act, and wines so sweetened or fortified shall be considered sweet wine within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 402. (a) That upon all still wines, including vermuth, and upon all artificial or imitation wines or compound sold as wine hereafter produced in or imported into the United States, and upon all like wines which on the date this section takes effect shall be in the possession or under the control of the producer, holder, dealer, or compounder there shall be levied, collected, and paid taxes at rates as follows;

On wines containing not more than 14 p. c. of absolute alcohol, 4 cents per wine gallon, the per centum of alcohol taxable under this section to be reckoned by volume and not by weight.

On wines containing more than 14 p. c. and not exceeding 21 p. c. of absolute alcohol, 10 cents per wine gallon.

On wines containing more than 21 p. c. and not exceeding 24 p. c. of absolute alcohol, 25 cents per wine gallon.

All such wines containing more than 24 p. c. of absolute alcohol by volume shall be classed as distilled spirits and shall pay tax accordingly: *Provided*, That on all unsold still wines in the actual possession of the producer at the time this title takes effect, upon which the tax imposed by the act approved October 22, 1914, entitled "An act to increase the Internal Revenue and for other purposes," and the joint resolution approved December 17, 1915, entitled "Joint resolution extending the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to increase the Internal Revenue, and for other purposes,' approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916," has been assessed, the tax so assessed shall be abated, or, if paid, refunded under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

(b) That the taxes imposed by this section shall be paid by stamp on removal of the wines from the Custom House, winery, or other bonded place of storage for consumption or sale, and every person hereafter producing, or having in his possession or under his control when this section takes effect, any wines subject to the tax imposed in this section shall file such notice, describing the premises on which such wines are produced or stored; shall execute a bond in such form; shall make such inventories under oath; and shall, prior to sale or removal for consumption, affix to each cask or vessel containing such wine such marks, labels, or stamps as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time prescribe; and the premises described in such notice shall, for the purpose of this section, be regarded as bonded premises. But the provisions of this subdivision of this section, except as to payment of tax and the affixing of the required stamps or labels, shall not apply to wines held by retail dealers, as defined in section 3244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, nor, subject to regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall the tax imposed by this section apply to wines produced for the family use of the producer thereof and not sold or otherwise removed from the place of manufacture and not exceeding in any case 200 gallons per year. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to have prepared and issue such stamps denoting payment of the tax imposed by this section as he may deem requisite and necessary; and until such stamps are provided the taxes imposed by this section shall be assessed and collected as other taxes are assessed and collected, and all provisions of law relating to assessment and collection of taxes, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to the taxes imposed by this section.

(c) That under such regulations and official supervision and upon the giving of such notices, entries, bonds, and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, any producer of wines defined under the provisions of this section or section 401 of this act, may withdraw from any fruit distillery or special bonded warehouse grape brandy, or wine spirits, for the fortification of such wines on the premises where actually made; *Provided*, That there shall be levied and assessed against the producer of such wines a tax of 10 cents per proof gallon of grape brandy or wine spirits so used by him in the fortification of such wines during the preceding month, which assessment shall be paid by him within six months from the date of notice thereof; *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as exempting any wines, cordials, liqueurs, or similar compounds from the payment of any tax provided for in this section.

That sections 42, 43 and 45 of the act of October 1, 1890, as amended by section 68 of the act of August 27, 1894, are further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 42. That any producer of pure sweet wines may use in the preparation of such sweet wines, under such regulations and after the filing of such notices and bonds, together with the keeping of such records and the rendition of such reports as to materials and products as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, wine spirits produced by any duly authorized distiller, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in determining the liability of any distiller of wine spirits to assessment under section 3309 of the Revised Statutes, is authorized to allow such distiller credit in his computations for the wine spirits withdrawn to be used in fortifying sweet wines under this act.

"SEC. 43. That the wine spirits mentioned in section 42 herein mentioned is the product resulting from the distillation of fermented grape juice, to which water may have been added prior to, during, or after fermentation, for the sole purpose of facilitating the fermentation and economical distillation thereof, and shall be held to include the product from grapes or their residues commonly known as grape brandy, and shall include commercial grape brandy which may have been colored with burnt sugar or caramel; and the pure sweet wine which may be fortified with wine spirits under the provisions of this act is fermented or partially fermented grape juice only, with the usual cellar treatment, and shall contain no other substance whatever introduced before, at the time of, or after fermentation, except as herein expressly provided; *Provided*, That the addition of pure boiled or condensed grape must or pure crystallized cane or beet sugar, or pure dextrose sugar containing, respectively, not less than 95 p. c. of actual sugar calculated on a dry basis, or water, or any or all of them, to the pure grape juice before fermentation, or to the fermented product of such grape juice, or to both, prior to the fortification herein provided for, either for the purpose of perfecting sweet wines according to commercial standards or for mechanical purposes, shall not be excluded by the definition of pure sweet wine aforesaid; *Provided, however*, That the cane or beet sugar, or pure dextrose sugar added for sweetening purposes shall not be in excess of 11 p. c. of the weight of the wine to be fortified; *And provided further*, That the addition of water herein authorized shall be under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time prescribe; *Provided, however*, That records kept in accordance with such regulations as to the percentage of saccharine, acid, alcoholic, and added water content of the wine offered for fortification shall be open to inspection by any official of the Department of Agriculture thereto duly authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture; but in no case shall such wines to which water has been added be eligible for fortification under the provisions of this act, where the same, after fermentation and before fortification, have an alcoholic strength of less than 5 p. c. of their volume.

"SEC. 45. That under such regulations and official supervision, and upon the execution of such entries and the giving of such bonds, bills of lading, and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe any producer of pure sweet wines as defined by this act may withdraw wine spirits from any special bonded warehouse in original packages or from any registered distillery in any quantity not less than eighty wine gallons, and may use so much of the same as may be required by him under such regulations, and after the filing of such notices and bonds and the keeping of such records and the rendition of such reports as to materials and products and the disposition of the same as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, in fortifying the pure sweet wines made by him, and for no other purpose, in accordance with the foregoing limitations and provisions; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized whenever he shall deem it to be necessary for the prevention of violations of this law to prescribe that wine spirits withdrawn under this section shall not be used to fortify wines except at a certain distance prescribed by him from any distillery, rectifying house, winery, or other establishment used for producing or storing distilled spirits, or for making or storing wines other than wines which are so fortified, and that in the building in which such fortification of wines is practised no wines or spirits other than those permitted by this regulation shall be stored in any room or part of the building in which fortification of wines is practised. The use of wine spirits for the fortification of sweet wines under this act shall be under the immediate supervision of an officer of Internal Revenue, who shall make returns describing the kinds and quantities of wine so fortified, and shall affix such stamps and seals to the packages containing such wines as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide by regulations the time within which wines so fortified with the wine spirits so withdrawn may be subject to inspection, and for final accounting for the use of such wine spirits and for rewarehousing or for payment of the tax on any portion of such wine spirits which remain not used in fortifying pure sweet wines."

(d) That under such regulations and upon the execution of such notices, entries, bonds and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, domestic wines subject to the tax imposed by this section may be removed from the winery where produced, free of tax, for storage on other bonded premises or from said premises to other bonded premises; *Provided*, That not more than one such additional removal shall be allowed, or for exportation from the United States or for use as distilling material at any regularly registered distillery; *Provided, however*, That the distiller using any such wine as material shall, subject to the provisions of section 3309 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, be held to pay the tax on the product of such wines as will include both the alcoholic strength therein produced by fermentation and that obtained from the brandy or wine spirits added to such wines at the time of fortification.

(e) That upon all domestic and imported sparkling wines, liqueurs, cordials, and similar compounds remaining in the hands of dealers when this section takes effect, or thereafter removed from the place of manufacture or storage for sale or consumption, there shall be levied and paid, by stamp, taxes as follows:

On each bottle or other container of champagne or sparkling wine, 3 cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof.

On each bottle or other container of artificially carbonated wine, 1½ cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof.

On each bottle or other container of liqueurs, cordials, or similar compounds, by whatever name sold or offered for sale, containing sweet wine, fortified with grape brandy under the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section, 1½ cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof.

The taxes imposed by this section shall not apply to wines, liqueurs, or cordials on which the

tax imposed by the act approved October 22, 1914, entitled "An act to increase the Internal Revenue, and for other purposes," and the joint resolution approved December 17, 1915, entitled "Joint resolution extending the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to increase the Internal Revenue, and for other purposes,' approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916," has been paid by stamp.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to have prepared suitable revenue stamps denoting the payment of the taxes imposed by this section; and all provisions of law relating to Internal Revenue stamps, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to the taxes imposed by this section; *Provided*, That the collection of the tax herein prescribed on imported still wines, including vermuth, and sparkling wines, including champagne, and on imported liqueurs, cordials, and similar compounds, may be made within the discretion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, by assessment instead of by stamps.

(f) That any person who shall evade or attempt to evade the tax imposed by this section, or any requirement of this section or regulation issued pursuant thereof, or who shall, otherwise than provided in this section, recover or attempt to recover any spirits from domestic or imported wine, or who shall rectify, mix, or compound with distilled spirits any domestic wines, other than in the manufacture of liqueurs, cordials, or similar compounds taxable under the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction, be punished for each such offence by a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, and all wines, spirits, liqueurs, cordials, or similar compounds as to which such violation occurs shall be forfeited to the United States. But the provision of this subdivision of this section and the provision of section 3244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, relating to rectification, or other Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, shall not be held to apply to or prohibit the mixing or blending of wines subject to tax under the provisions of this section with each other or with other wines for the sole purpose of perfecting such wines according to commercial standards; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting the use of tax-paid grain or other ethyl alcohol in the fortification of sweet wines as defined in section 53 of this act.

(g) That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by regulations to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, may require the use at each fruit distillery of such spirit meters, and such locks and seals to be affixed to fermenters, tanks, or other vessels and to such pipe connections as may in his judgment be necessary or expedient; and the said Commissioner is hereby authorized to assign to any such distillery and to each winery where wines are to be fortified such number of gaugers or storekeeper-gaugers in the capacity of gaugers as may be necessary for the proper supervision of the manufacture of brandy or the making or fortifying of wines subject to tax imposed by this section; and the compensation of such officers shall not exceed $5 per diem while so assigned, together with their actual and necessary travelling expenses, and also a reasonable allowance for their board bills, to be fixed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, but not to exceed $2.50 per diem for said board bills.

(h) That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to make such allowances for unavoidable loss of wines while on storage or during cellar treatment as in his judgment may be just and proper, and to prepare all necessary regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

(i) That the second paragraph of section 3264, Revised Statutes of the United States of America, as amended by section 5 of the act of March 1, 1879, and as further amended by the Act of Congress approved June 22, 1910, be amended so as to read as follows;

"In all surveys 45 gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain, and seven gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from molasses shall represent not less than one gallon of molasses, except in distilleries operated on the sour-mash principle, in which distilleries 60 gallons of beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain, and except that in distilleries where the filtration-aeration process is used, with the approval of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; that is, where the mash after it leaves the mash tub is passed through a filtering machine before it is run into the fermenting tub, and only the filtered liquor passes into the fermenting tub, there shall hereafter be no limitation upon the number of gallons of water which may be used in the process of mashing or filtration for fermentation; but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to protect the revenue, shall be authorized to prescribe by regulation, to be made by him, such character of survey as he may find suitable for distilleries using such filtration-aeration process. The provisions hereof relating to filtration-aeration process shall apply only to sweet-mash distilleries."

SEC. 403. That under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, alcohol or other distilled spirits of a proof strength of not less than 180 degrees intended for export free of tax may be drawn from receiving cisterns at any distillery, or from storage tanks in any distillery warehouse, for transfer to tanks or tank cars for export from the United States and all provisions of existing law relating to the exportation of distilled spirits not inconsistent herewith shall apply to spirits removed for export under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 404. That section 3255 of the Revised Statutes as amended by act of June 3, 1896, and as further amended by act of March 2, 1911, be further amended so as to read as follows;

"SEC. 3255. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may exempt distillers of brandy made exclusively from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, plums, pawpaws, persimmons, prunes, figs, or cherries from any provision of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the tax thereon, when in his judgment it may seem expedient to do so; *Provided*, That where, in manufacture of wine, artificial sweetening has been used the wine or the fruit pomace residuum may be used in the distillation of brandy, as such use shall not prevent the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, from exempting such distiller from any provision of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the tax thereon, when in his judgment it may seem expedient to do so; *And provided further*, That the distillers mentioned in this section may add to not less than 500 gallons (or 10 barrels) of grape cheese not more than 500 gallons of a sugar solution made from cane, beet, starch, or corn sugar, 95 p. c. pure, such solution to have a saccharine strength of not to exceed 10 p. c., and may ferment the resultant mixture on a winery or distillery premises, and such fermented product shall be regarded as distilling material."

SEC. 405. That distilled spirits known commercially as gin of not less than 80 p. c. proof may at any time within eight years after entry in bond at any distillery be bottled in bond at such distillery for export without the payment of tax, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

SEC. 406. That section 3354 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by the act approved June 18, 1890, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows;

"SEC. 3354. Every person who withdraws any fermented liquor from any hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel upon which the proper stamp has not been affixed for the purpose of bottling the same, or who carries on or attempts to carry on the business of bottling fermented liquor in any brewery or other place in which fermented liquor is made, or upon any premises having communication with such brewery, or any warehouse, shall be liable to a fine of $500, and the property used in such bottling or business shall be liable to forfeiture; *Provided, however*, That this section shall

not be construed to prevent the withdrawal and transfer of unfermented, partially fermented, or fermented liquors from any of the vats in any brewery by way of a pipe line or other conduit to another building or place for the sole purpose of bottling the same, such pipe line or conduit to be constructed and operated in such manner and with such cisterns, vats, tanks, valves, cocks, faucets, and gauges, or other utensils or apparatus, either on the premises of the brewery or the bottling house, and with such changes of or additions thereto, and such locks, seals, or other fastenings, and under such rules and regulations as shall be from time to time prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all locks and seals prescribed shall be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the expense of the United States: *Provided further*, That the tax imposed in section 3339 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be paid on all fermented liquor removed from a brewery to a bottling house by means of a pipe or conduit, at the time of such removal by the cancellation and defacement, by the Collector of the district or his deputy, in the presence of the brewer, of the number of stamps denoting the tax on the fermented liquor thus removed. The stamps thus cancelled and defaced shall be disposed of and accounted for in the manner directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. And any violation of the rules and regulations hereafter prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of these provisions, shall be subject to the penalties above provided by this section. Every owner, agent, or superintendent of any brewery or bottling house who removes, or connives at the removal of, any fermented liquor through a pipe line or conduit, without payment of the tax thereon, or who attempts in any manner to defraud the revenue as above, shall forfeit all the liquors made by and for him, and all the vessels, utensils, and apparatus used in making the same."

SPECIAL TAXES.

SEC. 407. That on and after January 1, 1917, special taxes shall be, and hereby are, imposed annually as follows, that is to say:

Every corporation, joint-stock company or association, now or hereafter organized in the United States for profit and having a capital stock represented by shares, and every insurance company, now or hereafter organized under the laws of the United States, or any State or Territory of the United States, shall pay annually a special excise tax with respect to the carrying on or doing business by such corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, equivalent to 50 cents for each $1,000 of the fair value of its capital stock and in estimating the value of capital stock the surplus and undivided profits shall be included: *Provided*, That in the case of insurance companies such deposits and reserve funds as they are required by law or contract to maintain or hold for the protection of or payment to or apportionment among policyholders shall not be included. The amount of such annual tax shall in all cases be computed on the basis of the fair average value of the capital stock for the preceding year: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this tax an exemption of $99,000 shall be allowed from the capital stock as defined in this paragraph of each corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company: *Provided further*, That a corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, actually paying the tax imposed by section 301 of Title III. of this act shall be entitled to a credit as against the tax imposed by this paragraph equal to the amount of the tax so actually paid: *And provided further*, That this tax shall not be imposed upon any corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company not engaged in business during the preceding taxable year, or which is exempt under the provisions of section 11, Title I., of this act.

Every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, now or hereafter organized for profit under the laws of any foreign country and engaged in business in the United States shall pay annually a special excise tax with respect to the carrying on or doing business in the United States by such corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, equivalent to 50 cents for each $1,000 of the capital actually invested in the transaction of its business in the United States: *Provided*, That in the case of insurance companies such deposits or reserve funds as they are required by law or contract to maintain or hold in the United States for the protection of or payment to or apportionment among policyholders, shall not be included. The amount of such annual tax shall in all cases be computed on the basis of the average amount of capital so invested during the preceding year: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this tax an exemption from the amount of capital so invested shall be allowed equal to such proportion of $99,000 as the amount so invested bears to the total amount invested in the transaction of business in the United States or elsewhere: *Provided further*, That this exemption shall be allowed only if such corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company makes return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under regulations prescribed by him, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the amount of capital invested in the transaction of business outside the United States: *And provided further*, That a corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company actually paying the tax imposed by section 301 of Title III of this act, shall be entitled to a credit as against the tax imposed by this paragraph equal to the amount of the tax so actually paid: *And provided further*, That this tax shall not be imposed upon any corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company not engaged in business during the preceding taxable year, or which is exempt under the provisions of section 11, Title I., of this act.

Second—Brokers shall pay $30. Every person, firm, or company, whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities, for others, shall be regarded as a broker.

Third—Pawnbrokers shall pay $50. Every person, firm, or company whose business or occupation it is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn, or exchange, any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any kind of personal property whatever, as security for the repayment of money loaned thereon, shall be deemed a pawnbroker.

Fourth—Ship brokers shall pay $20. Every person, firm, or company whose business it is as a broker to negotiate freights and other business for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers or consignors or consignees of freight carried by vessels, shall be regarded as a ship broker under this section.

Fifth—Custom House brokers shall pay $10. Every person, firm, or company whose occupation it is, as the agent of others, to arrange entries and other Custom House papers, or transact business at any port of entry relating to the importation or exportation of goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be regarded as a Custom House broker.

Sixth—Proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls, where a charge for admission is made, having a seating capacity of not more than 250, shall pay $25; having a seating capacity of more than 250 and not exceeding 500, shall pay $50; having a seating capacity exceeding 500 and not exceeding 800, shall pay $75; having a seating capacity of more than 800, shall pay $100. Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic or operatic or other representations, plays, or performances, for admission to which entrance money is received, not including halls or armories rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, shall be regarded as a theatre: *Provided*, That in cities, towns, or villages of 5,000 inhabitants or less the amount of such payment shall be one-half of that above stated: *Provided further*, That whenever any such edifice is under lease at the passage of this act, the tax shall be paid by the lessee, unless otherwise stipulated between the parties to said lease.

Seventh—The proprietor or proprietors of circuses shall pay $100. Every building, space, tent, or area where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports or theatrical performances not otherwise provided for in this section are exhibited shall be regarded as a circus: *Provided*, That no special tax paid in one State, Territory, or the District of

Columbia shall exempt exhibitions from the tax in another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and but one special tax shall be imposed for exhibitions within any one State, Territory, or District.

Eighth—Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money not enumerated in this section shall pay $10: *Provided*, That a special tax paid in one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall not exempt exhibitions from the tax in another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and but one special tax shall be required for exhibitions within any one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall not apply to Chautauquas, lecture lyceums, agricultural or industrial fairs, or exhibitions held under the auspices of religious or charitable associations: *Provided further*, That an aggregation of entertainments, known as a street fair, shall not pay a larger tax than $100 in any State, Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

Ninth—Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms shall pay $5 for each alley or table. Every building or place where bowls are thrown or where games of billiards or pool are played, except in private homes, shall be regarded as a bowling alley or a billiard room, respectively.

SEC. 408. That on and after January 1, 1917, special taxes on tobacco, cigar, and cigarette manufacturers shall be, and hereby are, imposed annually as follows, the amount of such annual taxes to be computed in all cases on the basis of the annual sales for the preceding fiscal year:

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 lbs. shall each pay $3;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 lbs. shall each pay $6;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 lbs. shall each pay $12;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 200,000 lbs. shall each pay at the rate of 8 cents per 1,000 lbs., or fraction thereof;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 cigars shall each pay $2;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 cigars shall each pay $3;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 cigars shall each pay $6;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 200,000 and do not exceed 400,000 cigars shall each pay $12;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 400,000 cigars shall each pay at the rate of 5 cents per 1,000 cigars, or fraction thereof;

Manufacturers of cigarettes, including small cigars weighing not more than 3 lbs. per 1,000, shall each pay at the rate of 3 cents for every 10,000 cigarettes, or fraction thereof.

In arriving at the amount of special tax to be paid under this section, and in the levy and collection of such tax, each person, firm, or corporation engaged in the manufacture of more than one of the classes of articles specified in this section shall be considered and deemed a manufacturer of each class separately.

Every person who carries on any business or occupation for which special taxes are imposed by this title, without having paid the special tax therein provided, shall, besides being liable to the payment of such special tax, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than $500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 409. That all administrative or special provisions of law, including the law relating to the assessment of taxes, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to and made a part of this title, and every person, firm, company, corporation, or association liable to any tax imposed by this title, shall keep such records and render, under oath, such statements and returns, and shall comply with such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 410. That the act approved October 22, 1914, entitled "An act to increase the Internal Revenue, and for other purposes," and the joint resolution approved December 17, 1915, entitled "Joint resolution extending the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to increase the Internal Revenue, and for other purposes,' approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916," are hereby repealed, except sections 3 and 4 of such act as so extended, which sections shall remain in force till January 1, 1917, and except that the provisions of the said act shall remain in force for the assessment and collection of all special taxes imposed by sections 3 and 4 thereof, or by such sections as extended by said joint resolution, for any year or part thereof ending prior to January 1, 1917, and of all other taxes imposed by such act, or by such act as so extended, accrued prior to the taking effect of this title, and for the imposition and collection of all penalties or forfeitures which have accrued or may accrue in relation to any of such taxes.

SEC. 411. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, may make allowance for or redeem stamps, issued, under authority of the act approved October 22, 1914, entitled "An act to increase the Internal Revenue, and for other purposes," and the joint resolution approved December 17, 1915, entitled "Joint resolution extending the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to increase the Internal Revenue, and for other purposes,' approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916," to denote the payment of Internal Revenue tax, and which have not been used, if presented within two years after the purchase of such stamps.

SEC. 412. That the provisions of this title shall take effect on the day following the passage of this act, except where otherwise in this title provided.

SEC. 413. That all Internal Revenue agents and inspectors be granted leave of absence with pay, which shall not be cumulative, not to exceed 30 days in any calendar year, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

TITLE V.—DYESTUFFS.

SEC. 500. That on and after the day following the passage of this act, except as otherwise specially provided for in this title, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles named in this section when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions, except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila, the rates of duties which are prescribed in this title, namely:

FREE LIST.

Group I. Acenaphthene, anthracene having a purity of less than 25 p. c., benzol, carbazol having a purity of less than 25 p. c., cresol, cumol, fluorene, metacresol having a purity of less than 90 p. c., methylanthracene, methylnaphthalene, naphthalene having a solidifying point less than 79° centigrade, orthocresol having a purity of less than 90 p. c., paracresol having a purity of less than 90 p. c., pyridin, quinolin, toluol, xylol, crude coal tar, pitch of coal tar, dead or creosote oil, anthracene oil, all other distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below 200 degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids less than 5 p. c. of the original distillate, and all other products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source, and not otherwise specially provided for in this title, shall be exempt from duty.

DUTIABLE LIST.

Group II. Amidonaphthol, amidophenol, amidosalicylic acid, anilin oil, anilin salts, anthracene having a purity of 25 p. c. or more, anthraquinone, benzoic acid, benzaldehyde, benzylchloride, benzidin, binitrobenzol, binitrochlorobenzol, binitronaphthalene, binitrotoluol, carbazol having a purity of 25 p. c. or more, chlorophthalic acid, cumidin, dimethylanilin, dianisidin, dioxynaphthalene, diphenylamin, metacresol having a purity of 90 p. c. or more, methylanthraquinone, metanilic

acid, naphthalene having a solidifying point of 79° centigrade or above, naphthylamin, naphthol, naphthylenediamin nitrobenzol, nitrotoluol, nitronaphthalene, nitranilin, nitrophenylenediamin, nitrotoluylenediamin, orthocresol having a purity of 90 p. c. or more paracresol having a purity of 90 p c or more, phenol, phthalic acid, phthalic anhydride phenylenediamin phenylnaphthylamin, resorcin, salicylic acid sulphanilic acid, toluidin, tolidin toluylenediamin xylidin, or any sulphoacid or sulphoacid salt of any of the foregoing, all similar products obtained derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from the products provided for in Group I., and all distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below 200° centigrade a quantity of tar acids equal to or more than 5 p. c of the original distillate, all the foregoing not colors, dyes, or stains, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, or explosives, and not otherwise provided for in this title, and provided for in the paragraphs of the act of October 3, 1913, which are hereinafter specifically repealed by section 502, 15 p. c *ad valorem*.

Group III. All colors, dyes, or stains, whether soluble or not in water, color acids, color bases, color lakes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, synthetic phenolic resin, or explosives, not otherwise specially provided for in this title, when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in Groups I. and II., natural alizarin and indigo, and colors, dyes, or color lakes obtained, derived, or manufactured therefrom, 30 p. c. *ad valorem*.

SEC. 501. That on and after the day following the passage of this act, in addition to the duties provided in section 500, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles contained in Group II. a special duty of 2½ cents per pound, and upon all articles contained in Group III. (except natural and synthetic alizarin, and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, and carbazol; natural and synthetic indigo and all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo; and medicinals and flavors), a special duty of 5 cents per pound.

During the period of five years beginning five years after the passage of this act such special duties shall be annually reduced by 20 p. c. of the rate imposed by this section, so that at the end of such period such special duties shall no longer be assessed, levied, or collected; but if, at the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this act the President finds that there is not being manufactured or produced within the United States as much as 60 p. c. in value of the domestic consumption of the articles mentioned in Groups II and III. of section 500, he shall by proclamation so declare, whereupon the special duties imposed by this section on such articles shall no longer be assessed, levied, or collected.

SEC. 502. That paragraphs 20, 21, 22, and 23 and the words "salicylic acid" in paragraph 1 of Schedule A of section 1 of an act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1913, and paragraphs 394, 452, and 514, and the words "carbolic" and "phthalic," in paragraph 387 of the "free list" of section 1 of said act, and so much of said act or any existing law or parts of law as may be inconsistent with this title are hereby repealed.

TITLE VI.—PRINTING PAPER.

SEC. 600. That paragraph 322, Schedule M, and paragraph 567 of the free list of the act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1913, be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

"322. Printing paper (other than paper commercially known as hand-made or machine hand-made paper, japan paper, and imitation japan paper by whatever name known), unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for the printing of books and newspapers, but not for covers or bindings, not specially provided for in this section, valued above 5 cents per pound, 12 p. c. *ad valorem*. *Provided, however*, That if any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government shall impose any export duty, export license fee, or other charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise) upon printing paper, wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, there shall be imposed upon printing paper, values above 5 cents per pound, when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, an additional duty equal to the amount of the highest export duty or other export charge imposed by such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, upon either printing paper or upon an amount of wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp necessary to manuiacture such printing paper.

"567. Printing paper (other than paper commercially known as hand-made or machine hand-made paper, japan paper, and imitation japan paper by whatever name known), unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for the printing of books and newspapers, but not for covers or bindings, not specially provided for in this section, valued at not above 5 cents per pound, decalcomania paper not printed."

TITLE VII.—TARIFF COMMISSION.

SEC. 700. That a commission is hereby created and established, to be known as the United States Tariff Commission (hereinafter in this title referred to as the commission), which shall be composed of six members, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three of whom shall be members of the same political party. In making said appointments members of different political parties shall alternate as nearly as may be practicable. The first members appointed shall continue in office for terms of two, four, six, eight, ten and twelve years, respectively, from the date of the passage of this act, the term of each to be designated by the President, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of twelve years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed. The President shall designate annually the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the commission. No member shall engage actively in any other business, function, or employment. Any member may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. A vacancy shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the commission, but no vacancy shall extend beyond any session of Congress.

SEC. 701. That each Commissioner shall receive a salary of $7,500 per year, payable monthly. The commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive a salary of $5,000 per year, payable in like manner, and it shall have authority to employ and fix the compensations of such special experts, examiners, clerks, and other employés as the commission may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties.

With the exception of the secretary, a clerk to each Commissioner, and such special experts as the commission may from time to time find necessary for the conduct of its work, all employés of the commission shall be appointed from lists of eligibles to be supplied by the Civil Service Commission and in accordance with the Civil Service Law.

The principal office of the commission shall be in the City of Washington, but it may meet and exercise all its powers at any other place. The commission may, by one or more of its members, or by such agents as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States or in any foreign country.

SEC. 702. That it shall be the duty of said commission to investigate the administration and fiscal and industrial effects of the customs laws of this country now in force or which may be hereafter enacted, the relations between the rates of duty on raw materials and finished or partly finished products, the effects of *ad valorem* and specific duties and of compound specific and *ad valorem* duties, all questions relative to the arrangement of schedules and

classification of articles in the several schedules of the customs law, and, in general, to investigate the operation of customs laws, including their relation to the Federal revenues, their effect upon the industries and labor of the country, and to submit reports of its investigations as hereafter provided.

SEC. 703. That the commission shall put at the disposal of the President of the United States, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, whenever requested, all information at its command, and shall make such investigations and reports as may be requested by the President or by either of said committees or by either branch of the Congress, and shall report to Congress on the first Monday of December of each year hereafter a statement of the methods adopted and all expenses incurred, and a summary of all reports made during the year.

SEC. 704. That the commission shall have power to investigate the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, economic alliances, the effect of export bounties and preferential transportation rates, the volume of importations compared with domestic production and consumption, and conditions, causes, and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, including dumping and cost of production.

SEC. 705. That upon the organization of the commission, the Cost of Production Division in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce shall be transferred to said commission, and the clerks and employés of said division shall be transferred to and become clerks and employés of the commission, and all records, papers, and property of the said division and of the former Tariff Board shall be transferred to and become the records, papers, and property of the commission.

SEC. 706. That for the purposes of carrying this title into effect the commission or its duly authorized agent or agents shall have access to and the right to copy any document, paper, or record, pertinent to the subject matter under investigation, in the possession of any person, firm, co-partnership, corporation, or association engaged in the production, importation, or distribution of any article under investigation, and shall have power to summon witnesses, take testimony, administer oaths, and to require any person, firm, co-partnership, corporation, or association to produce books or papers relating to any matter pertaining to such investigation. Any member of the commission may sign subpoenas, and members and agents of the commission, when authorized by the commission, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, take testimony, and receive evidence.

Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such documentary evidence may be required from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing. And in case of disobedience to a subpoena the commission may invoke the aid of any district court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and such court within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any corporation or other person, issue an order requiring such corporation or other person to appear before the commission, or to produce documentary evidence if so ordered, or to give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

Upon the application of the Attorney-General of the United States at the request of the commission, any such court shall have jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus commanding compliance with the provisions of this title or any order of the commission made in pursuance thereof.

The commission may order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation pending under this title at any stage of such proceeding or investigation. Such depositions may be taken before any person designated by the commission and having power to administer oaths. Such testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition, or under his direction, and shall then be subscribed by the deponent. Any person, firm, co-partnership, corporation, or association, may be compelled to appear and depose and to produce documentary evidence in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the commission, as hereinbefore provided.

Witnesses summoned before the commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same, except employés of the commission, shall severally be entitled to the same fees and mileage as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States: *Provided*, That no person shall be excused, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, from attending and testifying, or producing books, papers, documents, and other evidence, in obedience to the subpoena of the commission; but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing as to which, in obedience to a subpoena and under oath, he may so testify or produce evidence, except that no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

SEC. 707. That the said commission shall in appropriate matters act in conjunction and co-operation with the Treasury Department, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, or any other departments, or independent establishments of the Government, and such departments and independent establishments of the Government shall co-operate fully with the commission for the purposes of aiding and assisting in its work, and, when directed by the President, shall furnish to the commission, on its request, all records, papers, and information in their possession relating to any of the subjects of investigation by said commission and shall detail, from time to time, such officials and employés to said commission as he may direct.

SEC. 708. It shall be unlawful for any member of the United States Tariff Commission, or for any employé, agent, or clerk of said commission, or any other officer or employé of the United States, to divulge, or to make known in any manner whatever not provided for by law, to any person, the trade secrets or processes of any person, firm, co-partnership, corporation, or association embraced in any examination or investigation conducted by said commission, or by order of said commission, or by order of any member thereof. Any offence against the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, and such offender shall also be dismissed from office or discharged from employment. The commission shall have power to investigate the Paris Economy Pact and similar organizations and arrangements in Europe.

SEC. 709. That there is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expense of the establishment and maintenance of the commission, including the payment of salaries herein authorized, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for each fiscal year thereafter a like sum is authorized to be appropriated.

TITLE VIII.—UNFAIR COMPETITION.

SEC. 800. That when used in this title the term "person" includes partnerships, corporations, and associations.

SEC. 801. That it shall be unlawful for any person importing or assisting in importing any articles from any foreign country into the United States, commonly and systematically to import, sell or cause to be imported or sold such articles within the United States at a price substantially less than the actual market value or wholesale price of such articles, at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of

the country of their production, or of other foreign countries to which they are commonly exported, after adding to such market value or wholesale price, freight, duty, and other charges and expenses necessarily incident to the importation and sale thereof in the United States; *Provided*, That such act or acts be done with the intent of destroying or injuring an industry in the United States, or of preventing the establishment of an industry in the United States, or of restraining or monopolizing any part of trade and commerce in such articles in the United States.

Any person who violates or combines or conspires with any other person to violate this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person injured in his business or property by reason of any violation of, or combination or conspiracy to violate, this section, may sue therefor in the district court of the United States for the district in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages sustained, and the cost of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

The foregoing provisions shall not be construed to deprive the proper State courts of jurisdiction in actions for damages thereunder.

SEC. 802. That if any article produced in a foreign country is imported into the United States under any agreement, understanding, or condition that the importer thereof or any other person in the United States shall not use, purchase, or deal in, or shall be restricted in his using, purchasing, or dealing in, the articles of any other person, there shall be levied, collected, and paid thereon, in addition to the duty otherwise imposed by law, a special duty equal to double the amount of such duty: *Provided*, That the above shall not be interpreted to prevent the establishing in this country on the part of a foreign producer of an exclusive agency for the sale in the United States of the products of said foreign producer or merchant, nor to prevent such exclusive agent from agreeing not to use, purchase, or deal in the article of any other person, but this proviso shall not be construed to exempt from the provisions of this section any article imported by such exclusive agent if such agent is required by the foreign producer or if it is agreed between such agent and such foreign producer that any agreement, understanding or condition set out in this section shall be imposed by such agent upon the sale or other disposition of such article to any person in the United States.

SEC. 803. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of section 802.

SEC. 804. That whenever any country, dependency, or colony shall prohibit the importation of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals, the President shall have power to prohibit, during the period such prohibition is in force, the importation into the United States of similar articles, or in case the United States does not import similar articles from that country, then other articles, the products of such country, dependency, or colony.

And the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the execution of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 805. That whenever during the existence of a war in which the United States is not engaged, the President shall be satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe that under the laws, regulations, or practices of any country, colony, or dependency contrary to the law and practice of nations, the importation into their own or any other country, dependency, or colony of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals is prevented or restricted, the President is authorized and empowered to prohibit or restrict during the period such prohibition or restriction is in force, the importation into the United States of similar or other articles, products of such country, dependency, or colony as in his opinion the public interest may require; and in such case he shall make proclamation stating the article or articles which are prohibited from importation into the United States; and any person or persons who shall import, or attempt or conspire to import, or be concerned in importing, such article or articles into the United States contrary to the prohibition in such proclamation, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $2,000 nor more than $50,000, or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. The President may change, modify, revoke, or renew such proclamation in his discretion.

SEC. 806. That whenever, during the existence of a war in which the United States is not engaged, the President shall be satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe that any vessel, American or foreign, is, on account of the laws, regulations, or practices of a belligerent Government, making or giving any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage in any respect whatsoever to any particular person, company, firm, or corporation, or any particular description of traffic in the United States or its possessions or to any citizens of the United States residing in neutral countries abroad, or is subjecting any particular person, company, firm, or corporation or any particular description of traffic in the United States or its possessions, or any citizens of the United States residing in neutral countries abroad to any undue or unreasonable prejudice, disadvantage, injury, or discrimination in regard to accepting, receiving, transporting, or delivering, or refusing to accept, receive, transfer, or deliver any cargo, freight or passengers, or in any other respect whatsoever, he is hereby authorized and empowered to direct the detention of such vessels by withholding clearance or by formal notice forbidding departure, and to revoke, modify, or renew any such direction.

That whenever, during the existence of a war in which the United States is not engaged, the President shall be satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe that under the laws, regulations, or practices of any belligerent country or government, American ships or American citizens are not accorded any of the facilities of commerce which the vessels or citizens of that belligerent country enjoy in the United States or its possessions, or are not accorded by such belligerent equal privileges or facilities of trade with vessels or citizens of any nationality other than that of such belligerent, the President is hereby authorized and empowered to withhold clearance from one or more vessels of such belligerent country until such belligerent shall restore to such American vessels and American citizens reciprocal liberty of commerce and equal facilities of trade; or the President may direct that similar privileges and facilities, if any, enjoyed by vessels or citizens of such belligerent in the United States or its possessions be refused to vessels or citizens of such belligerent; and in such case he shall make proclamation of his direction, stating the facilities and privileges which shall be refused, and the belligerent to whose vessels or citizens they are to be refused, and thereafter the furnishing of such prohibited privileges and facilities to any vessel or citizen of the belligerent named in such proclamation shall be unlawful; and he may change, modify, revoke, or renew such proclamation; and any person or persons who shall furnish or attempt or conspire to furnish or be concerned in furnishing or in the concealment of furnishing facilities or privileges to ships or persons contrary to the prohibition in such proclamation shall be liable to a fine of not less than $2,000 nor more than $50,000 or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

In case any vessel which is detained by virtue of this act shall depart or attempt to depart from the jurisdiction of the United States without clearance or other lawful authority, the owner or master or person or persons having charge or command of such vessel shall be severally liable to a fine of not less than $2,000 nor more than $10,000, or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both, and in addition such vessel shall be forfeited to the United States.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

TITLE IX.

SEC. 900. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of said act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

SEC. 901. The act approved August 29, 1916, being an act makinga ppropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, is hereby amended as follows:

"The sum of $2,000,000, therein appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War for the support of the family of each enlisted man of the organized militia or National Guard, or of the regular army, as therein provided, shall be available to be paid on the basis of and for time subsequent to June 18, 1916, the date of the call by the President, and the time for which such payment shall be made shall correspond with the time of service of the enlisted men, and payment shall be made without reference to the enlisted man having enlisted before or after the call by the President."

SEC. 902. That unless otherwise herein specially provided, this act shall take effect on the day following its passage, and all provisions of any act or acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved. September 8, 1916.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Edward N. Hurley, *Chairman;* William J. Harris, *Vice-Chairman;* Joseph E. Davies, Will H. Parry, George Rublee; Leonidas L. Bracken, *Secretary.*

The Federal Trade Commission is composed of five Commissioners appointed by the President. Not more than three of the Commissioners can be members of the same political party. The first Commissioners appointed continue in office for terms of three, four, five, six, and seven years respectively, the term of each to be designated by the President, but their successors will be appointed for terms of seven years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the Commissioner whom he shall succeed, and no Commissioner shall engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. A vacancy in the commission does not impair the right of the remaining Commissioners to exercise all the powers of the commission. The Commissioners receive a salary of $10,000 a year, and the Secretary $5,000.

SEC. 3 provides: That upon the organization of the commission and election of its Chairman, the Bureau of Corporations and the offices of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Corporations cease to exist; and all pending investigations and proceedings of the Bureau of Corporations are continued by the commission.

The principal office of the commission is in Washington, but it may meet and exercise all its powers at any other place. The commission may, by one or more of its members, or by such examiners as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States.

SEC. 5 provides: That unfair methods of competition in commerce are declared unlawful. The commission is empowered and directed to prevent persons, partnerships, or corporations, except banks, and common carriers subject to the acts to regulate commerce, from using unfair methods of competition in commerce.

Whenever the commission shall have reason to believe that any such person, partnership, or corporation has been or is using any unfair method of competition in commerce, and if it shall appear to the commission that a proceeding by it in respect thereof would be to the interest of the public, it shall issue and serve upon such person, partnership, or corporation a complaint stating its charges in that respect, and containing a notice of a hearing upon a day and at a place therein fixed at least thirty days after the service of said complaint. The person, partnership, or corporation so complained of shall have the right to appear at the place and time so fixed and show cause why an order should not be entered by the commission requiring such person, partnership, or corporation to cease and desist from the violation of the law so charged in said complaint. Any person, partnership, or corporation may make application, and upon good cause shown may be allowed by the commission, to intervene and appear in said proceeding by counsel or in person. The testimony in any such proceeding shall be reduced to writing and filed in the office of the commission. If upon such hearing the commission shall be of the opinion that the method of competition in question is prohibited by this act, it shall make a report in writing in which it shall state its findings as to the facts and shall issue and cause to be served on such person, partnership, or corporation an order requiring such person, partnership, or corporation to cease and desist from using such method of competition. Until a transcript of the record in such hearing shall have been filed in a Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, as hereinafter provided, the commission may at any time, upon such notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper, modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any report or any order made or issued by it under this section.

If such person, partnership, or corporation fails or neglects to obey such order of the commission while the same is in effect, the commission may apply to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, within any circuit where the method of competition in question was used or where such person, partnership, or corporation resides or carries on business, for the enforcement of its order, and shall certify and file with its application a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding, including all the testimony taken and the report and order of the commission. Upon such filing of the application and transcript the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon such person, partnership, or corporation and thereupon shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and of the question determined therein, and shall have power to make and enter upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in such transcript a decree affirming, modifying, or setting aside the order of the commission. The findings of the commission as to the facts, if supported by testimony, shall be conclusive.

SEC. 6 provides: To investigate, from time to time, trade conditions in and with foreign countries where associations, combinations, or practices of manufacturers, merchants, or traders, or other conditions, may affect the foreign trade of the United States, and to report to Congress thereon, with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

SEC. 10. Any person who shall neglect or refuse to attend and testify, or to answer any lawful inquiry or to produce documentary evidence, if in his power to do so, in obedience to the subpoena or lawful requirement of the commission, shall be guilty of an offence and upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 11. Nothing in this act, approved September 26, 1914, shall be construed to prevent or interfere with the enforcement of the provisions of the Anti-Trust acts or the acts to regulate commerce, nor shall anything contained in the act be construed to alter, modify, or repeal the said Anti-Trust acts or the acts to regulate commerce or any part or parts thereof.

The commission is authorized to enforce compliance with sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the act approved October 15, 1914 (the Clayton act, as printed in vol. 1915 of THE WORLD ALMANAC), by persons and corporations respectively subject thereto, except common carriers, banks, banking associations, and trust companies.

PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE.

THE following statement has been revised by the Patent Office for THE WORLD ALMANAC:

Patents are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the Patent Office, to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, or any new, original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof or more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned; upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

Every patent contains a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, except in the case of design patents, of the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories, referring to the specification for the particulars thereof.

If it appear that the inventor, at the time of making his application, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer, a patent will not be refused on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been before patented or described in any printed publication.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent; neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct and independent improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their separate inventions; nor does the fact that one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention entitle them to make application as joint inventors; but in such case they may become joint patentees by means of a deed of assignment.

No person otherwise entitled thereto will be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented by the inventor or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country, unless the application for said foreign patent was filed more than twelve months prior to the filing of the application in this country, and four months in cases of designs, in which case no patent shall be granted in this country.

APPLICATIONS.

If an inventor wishes to file an application for patent, a copy of the Rules of Practice, containing forms and instructions, will be sent upon request. It is advisable, however, in every case, that the services of a competent registered patent attorney be secured, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skilful preparation of the specification and claims. The Patent Office cannot recommend any particular attorney or firm, but advises applicants to avoid doing business with those who advertise the possession of unusual facilities for obtaining patents.

Applications for patents must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must file in the Patent Office a written description of the invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor.

When the nature of the invention admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact. The applicant, if required by the Patent Office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery, but a model should not be sent unless first called for by the Patent Office.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition, or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides, and whether he is the sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to his application in this country, or four months in cases of designs. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any Minister, Chargé d'Affaires, Consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, Judge or Magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in that country whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, except that no acknowledgment may be taken by any attorney appearing in the case.

On the filing of such application and the payment of the fees required by law, if, on examination, it appears that the applicant is justly entitled to a patent under the law, and that the invention is sufficiently useful and important, the Commissioner will issue a patent therefor.

Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under his patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

REISSUES.

A reissue is granted to the original patentee, his legal representatives, or the assignees of the entire interest when, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, the original patent is inoperative or invalid, provided the error has arisen from inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without

any fraudulent or deceptive intention. Reissue applications must be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors, if they be living.

FEES.

Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20. In design cases: For three years and six months, $10; for seven years, $15; for fourteen years, $30. On every application for the reissue of a patent, $30. On filing each disclaimer, $10. For certified copies of patents and other papers in manuscript, ten cents per hundred words and twenty-five cents for the certificate; for certified copies of printed patents, eighty cents. For uncertified printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents, five cents each. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, $1; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, $2; for each additional thousand words, or fraction thereof, $1. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them. The Patent Office is prepared to furnish positive photographic copies of the drawings of pending, patented or abandoned cases, in sizes and at rates as follows: Large size, 10x15 inches, twenty-five cents; medium size, 8x12½ inches, fifteen cents. Negative photographic copies of specifications and drawings of foreign patents, or of any page or part of page of any printed publication in the possession of the office, will be furnished on paper 7x11 inches, for fifteen cents per sheet. Stamps cannot be accepted by the Patent Office in payment of fees. Stamps and stamped envelopes should not be sent to the office for replies to letters, as stamps are not required on mail matter emanating from the Patent Office.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

The receipts of the Patent Office during the year ended December 31, 1915, were $2,290,773.47, and expenditures $2,053,442.15. Receipts over expenditures, $237,331.32. Total net surplus to December 31, 1915, $7,785,506.48.

The following is a statement of the business of the office for the year ended December 31, 1915:

Applications for patents for inventions	67,138
Applications for patents for designs	2,734
Applications for reissues of patents	197
Total	70,069
Applications for registration of trade-marks	8,432
Applications for registration of labels	982
Applications for registration of prints	486
Disclaimers filed	25
Appeals on the merits	2,021
Total	11,946
Patents issued, excluding designs	43,207
Design patents issued	1,545
Patents reissued	182
Total	44,934
Trade-marks registered	6,262
Labels registered	803
Prints registered	371
Total	7,436
Patents expired during the year	20,404
Applications forfeited for non-payment of final fees	11,331
Applications allowed, awaiting final fees	18,943
Trade-mark applications passed for publication	6,247

There is now no law permitting the filing of a caveat, the old law having been repealed July 1, 1910. Patent No. 1,000,000 was granted August 8, 1911, to F. H. Holton, of Akron, Ohio, for an automobile tire.

The following is a statement of patents and designs issued in 1915 according to residence of patentees: Alabama, 203; Alaska, 8; Arizona, 77; Arkansas, 135; California, 1,943; Canal Zone, 6; Colorado, 475; Connecticut, 1,129; Delaware, 74; District of Columbia, 300; Florida, 141; Georgia, 234; Hawaii, 24; Idaho, 104; Illinois, 4,517; Indiana, 955; Iowa, 714; Kansas, 449; Kentucky, 293; Louisiana, 191; Maine, 166; Maryland, 379; Massachusetts, 2,693; Michigan, 1,585; Minnesota, 779; Mississippi, 103; Missouri, 1,180; Montana, 189; Nebraska, 346; Nevada, 41; New Hampshire, 153; New Jersey, 2,129; New Mexico, 50; New York, 6,575; North Carolina, 177; North Dakota, 161; Ohio, 2,999; Oklahoma, 286; Oregon, 315; Pennsylvania, 3,941; Philippine Islands, 14; Porto Rico, 4; Rhode Island, 301; South Carolina, 90; South Dakota, 163; Tennessee, 240; Texas, 630; Utah, 146; Vermont, 98; Virginia, 334; Washington, 663; West Virginia, 266; Wisconsin, 1,084; Wyoming, 48; U. S. Army, 2; U. S. Navy, 18; U. S. Cutter Service, 1. Total, †40,321.

Foreign countries: Austria-Hungary, 136; Belgium, 46; Canada, 706; Cuba, 18; Denmark, 36; England, 1,069; France, 340; Germany, 1,209; Ireland, 20; Italy, 83; Japan, 10; Mexico, 17; Norway, 38; Russia, 22; Scotland, 81; Sweden, 93; Switzerland, 129; other countries, 287. Total foreign, 4,334.

GENERAL PATENT STATISTICS.

The following table is compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1916. It exhibits the number of patents issued by foreign countries to December 31, 1914, and the United States from the earliest records to December 31, 1915:

Countries.	To 1870, Inclusive.	1871 to 1914.	Total.	Countries.	To 1870, Inclusive.	1871 to 1914.	Total.
Austria	.....	86,392	86,392	Spain	.....	54,390	54,390
Austria-Hungary	15,350	67,583	82,933	Sweden	1,629	39,789	41,418
Belgium	35,044	236,000	271,044	Switzerland	.....	68,682	68,682
Canada	4,081	159,167	163,248	All other foreign countries	8,363	206,979	215,342
France	103,934	399,458	503,392				
Germany	9,996	288,324	298,320				
Great Britain	53,408	440,099	493,507	Total foreign	238,437	2,305,659	2,544,096
Hungary	.....	61,688	61,688	United States	*120,573	1,012,595	1,133,168
India	445	13,210	13,655				
Italy and Sardinia	4,723	126,038	130,761	Grand total	359,010	3,318,254	3,677,264
Japan	.....	27,016	27,016	United States, 1915	.....	.....	43,207
Russia	1,464	30,844	32,308				

* Including 9,957 patents issued prior to July 1, 1836, on which date the present series began. † Not including 182 reissues, 1 patent without residence, and 96 patents withdrawn.

DELAYS OCCASIONED BY THE WAR.

The act of August 17, 1916, extended by nine months the time for filing applications, paying fees, and taking necessary action in cases in the Patent Office where the war in Europe prevented filing within the time heretofore allowed. This act operates to relieve default occurring between August 1, 1914, and January 1, 1918, and is reciprocal with citizens or subjects of countries extending similar privileges to citizens of the United States.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS
IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following are extracts from the new "Act to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States or Indian tribes, and to protect the same," approved February 20, 1905, and later amendatory acts.

"The owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the territory of the United States, or resides in or is located in any foreign country, which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the Patent Office an application therefor, in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used; a description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the Commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the Commissioner. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark, as actually used, as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents. Second, by paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of ten dollars, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this act and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

"A certificate of registration shall remain in force for twenty years, except that in the case of trade-marks previously registered in a foreign country such certificates shall cease to be in force on the day on which the trade-mark ceases to be protected in such foreign country, and shall in no case remain in force more than twenty years, unless renewed. Certificates of registration may be, from time to time, renewed for like periods on payments of the renewal fees required by this act, upon request by the registrant, his legal representatives, or transferees of record in the Patent Office, and such request may be made at any time not more than six months prior to the expiration of the period for which the certificates of registration were issued or renewed. Certificates of registration in force at the date at which this act takes effect shall remain in force for the period for which they were issued, but shall be renewable on the same conditions and for the same periods as certificates issued under the provisions of this act, and when so renewed shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued under this act.

"The registration of a trade-mark under the provisions of this act shall be prima facie evidence of ownership. Any person who shall, without the consent of the owner thereof, reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any such trade-mark and affix the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in the registration or to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles intended to be used upon or in connection with the sale of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in such registration, and shall use, or shall have used, such reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation in commerce among the several States, or with a foreign nation, or with the Indian tribes, shall be liable to an action for damages therefor at the suit of the owner thereof; and whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgment therein for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs."

No trade-mark will be registered which consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter, or which consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or which consists of or comprises any design or picture that has been adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, or of any name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner adopted by any institution, organization, club, or society which was incorporated in any State in the United States prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant: Provided, That said name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner was adopted and publicly used by said institution, organization, club, or society prior to the date of adoption and use by the applicant; unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Patents that the mark was adopted and used as a trade-mark by the applicant or applicant's predecessors, from whom title is derived, at a date prior to the date of its adoption by such fraternal society as its emblem, or which trade-mark is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties, or which so nearly resembles a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the minds of the public, or to deceive purchasers; or which consists merely in the name of an individual, firm, corporation, or association, not written, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner or in association with a portrait of the individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or of the character or quality of such goods, or merely a geographical name or term; no portrait of a living individual will be registered as a trade-mark, except by the consent of such individual evidenced by an instrument in writing; and no trade-mark will be registered which is used in unlawful business, or upon any article injurious in itself, or which has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or which has been abandoned.

Any mark, used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, may be registered if it has been in actual and exclusive use as a trade-mark of the applicant, or his predecessors from whom he derived title, for ten years next preceding the passage of the act of February 20, 1905.

By Act of Congress approved February 18, 1909, the second section of the trades-mark act was amended so as to read as follows:

"The application prescribed in the foregoing section, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, must be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the applicant, or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief, has the right to use such trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes, and that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered. If the applicant resides or is located in a foreign country, the statement required shall, in addition to the foregoing, set forth that the trade-mark has been registered by the applicant, or that an application for the registration thereof has been filed by him in the foreign country in which he resides or is located, and shall give the date of such registration, or the application therefor, as the case may be, except that in the application in such cases it shall not be necessary to state that the mark has been used in commerce with the United States or among the States thereof. The verification required by this section may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any Minister, Charge d'Affaires, Consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, Judge, or Magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS—*Continued.*

applicant may be whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States."

A fee of $10.00 is required by law to be paid with each application for the registration of a trade-mark, and this fee will include the certificate of registration, if the trade-mark be determined to be registrable.

TRADE-MARK TREATIES WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The following is a list of the Governments with which conventions for the reciprocal registration and protection of trade-marks have been entered into by the United States—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain (including colonies), Italy, Japan (including China and Korea), Luxemburg, Mexico, Roumania, Serbia, Spain. The laws of Switzerland and the Netherlands being so framed as to afford reciprocal privileges to the citizens or subjects of any Government which affords similar privileges to the people of those countries, the mere exchange of diplomatic notes, giving notice of the fact, accomplishes all the purposes of a formal convention.

ELLEN WILSON MEMORIAL HOMES.

By an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1915, George Foster Peabody, Hugh C. Wallace Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, Walter S. Ufford, Archibald Hopkins, Julia C. Lathrop, Grace V. Bicknell, and Charlotte Everett Hopkins, their associates and successors, were created a body corporate and politic in the District of Columbia, by the name, title, and style of the Ellen Wilson Memorial Homes, to acquire, hold, improve, rent, mortgage, sell, and convey real estate within the District of Columbia for building, in memory of the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, one or more blocks of sanitary houses for the working classes, and renting the same at a rental sufficiently low to cause the abandonment of dilapidated and insan[illegible] houses, as an object lesson in the housing of the working classes under good conditions and at reason[illegible] rates: *Provided*, That the value of any and all property so acquired shall not exceed the sum of $500,000: *Provided further*, That no land shall be acquired or house built thereon except of the character hereinbefore described.

SEC. 2. That the capital stock of said corporation shall be $25,000, divided into two hundred and fifty shares of the par value of $100 each, and when said amount shall have been subscribed the said corporation shall be fully authorized and empowered to commence business: *Provided*, That said capital stock may be increased by the sale of additional stock from time to time, but the total issue thereof shall not exceed the sum of $500,000: *Provided further*, That it shall be unlawful for the officers or directors of said corporation to declare any greater dividend to the stockholders than five per centum per annum upon the capital stock outstanding at the time of such dividend.

SEC. 3. That the affairs of the corporation shall be managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen persons, who shall for the first year be elected by the incorporators, hereinbefore named, and thereafter said board shall be elected annually in such manner as may be provided by the by-laws of the corporation, and such Board of Directors shall have power to ordain, establish, and put into execution such rules, regulations, ordinances, and by-laws as they may deem essential for the good government of the corporation, not contrary to the laws and the Constitution of the United States or of this act, and generally to do and perform all acts, matters, and things which a corporation may or can lawfully do.

SEC. 4. That Congress reserves the right to repeal, alter, or amend this act.

Secretary, John Ihlder, Washington, D. C.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
1817.

JAMES MONROE SUCCEEDED JAMES MADISON AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; GEORGE III., KING OF ENGLAND (THE PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT); LOUIS XVIII., KING OF FRANCE; FRANCIS I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA; FREDERICK WILLIAM III., KING OF PRUSSIA; ALEXANDER I., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA; FERDINAND VII., KING OF SPAIN; CHARLES XIII., KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY; PIUS VII., POPE.

January 5—English and Irish exchequers consolidated.
January 8—Earthquake shocks felt at Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.
January 11—Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College, died.
January 16—Alexander Dale Dallas, American statesman, died.
January 19—Student rebellion and riots broke out at Princeton College.
January 28—A branch of the United States Bank opened at Cincinnati, Ohio.
March 2—Janos Arany, Hungarian poet, born.
March 3—Territory of Alabama organized.
March 4—James Monroe inaugurated as President of the United States.
March 5—Sir Austen Henry Layard, British author and diplomatist, excavator of Nineveh, born.
March 10—The Blanketeers met at Manchester to march to London; the leaders were seized and arrested.
March 17—The Marine Bible Society was organized in New York. Count Antal Apponyi, Hungarian statesman, died.
March 22—Confederate General Braxton Bragg born.
April 4—André Masséna, Duke of Rivoli, Marshal of France, died.
April 7—An institution for deaf mutes opened at Hartford, Ct.
April 11—A man sold his wife in the open market at Dartmoor, England, for two guineas.
April 18—George H. Lewes, English philosopher and writer, born.
June 13—Richard Lovell Edgeworth, British educational writer, died.
June 18—Waterloo Bridge in London opened.
June 30—Abraham Gottlob Werner, German geologist, died.
July 4—Construction work begun on the Erie Canal.
July 5—The English gold sovereign appeared in circulation for the first time.
July 12—Henry D. Thoreau, American poet and naturalist, born.
July 14—Mme. de Staël, French writer, died.
July 18—Jane Austen, English novelist, died.
August 22—John B. Gough, Anglo-American temperance orator, born.
August 31—Sir John Thomas Duckworth, British Admiral, died.
September 6—Sir Alexander Galt, statesman, born.
September 13—John McAuley Palmer, soldier, Senator, and Governor of Illinois, born.
September 18—Olof Swartz, Swedish botanist, died.
September 22—Specie payments resumed in England.
September 24—The foundation of a university laid at Hamilton, N. Y.
October 14—John Philpot Curran, Irish orator, died.
October 15—Thaddeus Kosciusko, Polish patriot, died.
November 7—Jean André Deluc, Swiss geologist and naturalist, died.
November 25—John Bigelow, American author and diplomat, born.
December 10—Mississippi admitted to the Union.
December 23—Congress abolished internal taxes, which were not again levied until 1861.
December 28—The American Colonization Society formed for the purpose of sending negroes to Africa.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A FEDERATION OF COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS. NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ORGANIZED at the National Commercial Conference called by the President of the United States and held at Washington, D. C., April 22 and 23, 1912.

President—R. G. Rhett, Charleston, S. C. *Vice-Presidents*—Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore., for Western States; Robert F. Maddox, Atlanta, Ga., for Southern Central States; Samuel MacRoberts, New York, N. Y., for Eastern States, and Joseph H. Defrees, Chicago, Ill., for Northern Central States. *Treasurer*—John Joy Edson, Washington, D. C. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Joseph H. Defrees, Chicago, Ill. *General Secretary*—Elliot H. Goodwin, Washington, D. C. *Assistant Secretary*—D. A. Skinner, Washington, D. C.

PURPOSES—To encourage and promote the organization of associations of business in all parts of the country. To study the work of existing organizations and their value to their respective trades and communities, and to clear the information thus acquired for the benefit of all organizations desiring to increase their efficiency. To advocate the standardization of association methods and of association effort and to urge the adoption of those standards which have been found most effective in so far as they may be applicable to local or trade conditions.

To study the work performed by all Government Bureaus in any way related to the commerce of the country, to encourage and support appropriation measures for their further development, and to utilize the data which they gather by directing it into the channels to which it is immediately applicable.

To analyze carefully all statistics with regard to the production and distribution of our manufactures at home and abroad; to be watchful of every influence calculated to retard our commercial development, and to become a source of information with respect to new opportunities for trade expansion, especially in foreign markets.

When debatable policies affecting our National commerce are advocated by the Federal authorities, there should be a recognized organization capable of expressing the business opinion of the entire country available for conference, alike to the executive and legislative branches of the Government. It is the purpose of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America to act in this capacity—not to originate legislation, nor to be unnecessarily critical of legislation proposed by others, but rather to assume that the National Government desires to act in harmony with the commercial interests of the country and will accept our co-operation in an endeavor to make all business legislation constructive.

There are three great wealth-producing factors in our National life—Commerce, labor, and agriculture. Labor, through its State and National organizations, strives for legislation in its own interest and presents its demands with the united voice of two million union workers. Agriculture likewise presents its demands through its National organization, and these are heeded in both State and National Legislatures. Commerce has been organized into local and trade groups, but not as an effective National unit, and it is to provide such a unit, as powerful as those enjoyed by labor and agriculture, that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America is now organized. These three great factors, through their National organizations, may find a means for co-operation on many subjects in which there is a vital joint interest.

ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP—Every commercial or manufacturers' association not organized for private purposes shall be eligible for membership in the chamber. Such associations shall be of two classes:

First—Local or State commercial or business organizations whose chief purpose is the development of the commercial and industrial interests of a single State, city or locality.

Second—Local, State, interstate or National organizations whose membership is confined to one trade or group of trades.

REPRESENTATION—Each member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote for the first twenty-five members, and one delegate and one vote for each additional two hundred members in excess of twenty-five, but no member shall be entitled to more than ten delegates and ten votes. Organizations having less than twenty-five members may be admitted to membership if in the judgment of the Board of Directors their importance would justify their admission, and these shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote.

The organization membership at the present time consists of over 800 commercial and trade organizations representing over 330,000 corporations, firms, and individuals, among which every State in the Union is represented, as well as Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and the American Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP—Persons, firms, and corporations who are members in good standing of any organization admitted to the chamber are eligible for election as individual members. Individual members receive the regular publications of the chamber and they may avail themselves of the facilities of the National headquarters; may attend all regular and special meetings of the chamber and, subject to the rules of such meetings, may have the privilege of the floor, but they are not entitled to vote except as duly accredited delegates of organization members. Individual membership is limited to 5,000, and at the present time consists of more than 4,300 individuals, firms, or corporations representing merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, bankers, engineers, railroad officials, and other business men in all parts of the country.

SERVICE—The Legislative Bulletin, issued weekly during the sessions of Congress, constitutes a thorough digest of current and National legislation published for business men.

The Business Bulletins give members prompt and accurate notice of all Government activities affecting the business of the country, announcements regarding the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Trade Commission, the Income Tax, the Interstate Commerce Commission, moratoria, contraband, embargo, etc.

The Nation's Business, published monthly, contains up-to-date facts in regard to National questions affecting commerce and industry.

The Research Division is maintained under the direction of business and legal experts. Through this division members are furnished direct with advice or data from official or other first-hand sources available in the Government departments, the Library of Congress, or elsewhere in Washington.

The Organization Service Bureau is a clearing house of information as to the activities of trade and commercial organizations throughout the country.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONS.

President—William Foran, Ottawa, Canada. *Vice-Presidents*—Harvey N. Shephard, Boston, Mass. M. G. Holding, Chicago, Ill.; Charles G. Morris, New Haven, Ct. *Secretary-Treasurer*—John T. Doyle, 1724 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The assembly was organized in 1906. The objects are to enable all those charged with the administration of civil service laws to become acquainted and exchange ideas. To promote co-operation, uniformity and perfection of methods of the different commissions. To enable the commissions to profit by exchange of ideas with officers who are directing departments and to give such officers broader opportunity to inform themselves on the methods of the merit system.

UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE.

(Revised for this issue of THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.)

The purpose of the Civil Service act, as declared in its title, is "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States." It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, a chief Examiner, a Secretary, and other employés, and makes it the duty of the Commissioners to aid the President as he may request in preparing suitable rules for carrying the act into effect; to make regulations to govern all examinations held under the provisions of the act, and to make investigations and report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the rules and regulations. The address of the commission is Washington, D. C.

PROVISIONS OF THE RULES.

The act requires the rules to provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, for open competitive practical examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service; for the filling of all vacancies by selections from among those graded highest; for the apportionment of appointments at Washington among the States upon the basis of population, for a period of probation before absolute appointment; that no person in the public service shall be obliged to contribute service or money for political purposes; that persons in the competitive service, while retaining the right to vote as they please or to express privately their political opinions, shall take no active part in political campaigns, and that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

EXTENT OF THE SERVICE.

There were on June 30, 1915, 476,363 positions in the Executive Civil Service, 61 per cent. of which, or about 292,296, were subject to competitive examination. The expenditure for salaries in the Executive Civil Service is over $200,000,000 a year. The Civil Service act does not require the classification of persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate or of persons employed merely as laborers or workmen. Many positions are excepted in part from the provisions of the rules for various reasons.

APPLICATIONS.

Persons seeking to be examined must file an application blank. The blank for the Departmental Service at Washington, Railway Mail Service, the Indian School Service, and the Government Printing Service should be requested directly of the Civil Service Commission at Washington. The blank for the Customs, Postal, or Internal Revenue Service should be requested of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at the office where service is sought.

Applicants for examination must be citizens of the United States and of the proper age. No person using intoxicating liquors to excess may be appointed. No discrimination is made on account of sex, color, or political or religious opinions. The limitations of age vary with the different services, but do not apply to any person honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations are open to all persons qualified in respect to age, citizenship, legal residence, character, and health. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, 35,841 persons were appointed. Of those appointed, 2,431 were rural letter-carriers, 9,617 were mechanics and workmen at navy yards appointed on registration tests of fitness given by a board of labor employment at each yard. Several hundred different kinds of examinations were held, each one of which involved different tests. Four hundred and thirty-six of these examinations contained educational tests, the others being for mechanical trades or skilled occupations and consisting of certificates of employers or fellow-workmen. Examinations are held twice a year in each State and Territory, the places and dates being publicly announced.

APPOINTMENTS.

In case of a vacancy not filled by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, the highest three of the sex called for on the appropriate register are certified for appointment, the apportionment being considered in appointments at Washington. In the absence of eligibles, or when the work is of short duration, temporary appointments, without examination, are permitted. The number of women applying for ordinary clerical places is greatly in excess of the calls of appointing officers. The chances of appointment are good for teachers, matrons, seamstresses, and physicians in the Indian Service, for male stenographers and typewriters, draughtsmen, patent examiners, civil, mechanical, and electrical engineers, and for technical and scientific experts.

PREFERENCE CLAIMANTS.

Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are, under the Civil Service rules, given certain preferences. They are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 65, while all others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others. Subject to the other conditions of the rules, a veteran of the rebellion or of the war with Spain, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of either war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Examinations are also held for positions in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, and also for the Panama Canal service.

THE UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.

Under an executive order unclassified laborers are appointed after open, competitive examination upon their physical condition. This action is outside the Civil Service act.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

Among the publications of the commission for free distribution are the following:

Manual of Examinations, giving places and dates of examinations, rules by which papers are rated, descriptions of examinations, specimen questions, and general information.

The Civil Service act and rules.

The Annual Reports of the commission, showing its work. These annual reports may be consulted at public libraries.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTORS.

President—Charles F. Sherman. *Secretary*—Theodore C. Cazeau, Rochester, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Nellie D. Orchard, New London, Ct. Objects—The objects of this association shall be to afford all persons interested in the promotion of patriotism and good citizenship an opportunity for acquaintance and interchange of ideas and experiences; to study systematically the best methods for the advancement of patriotic work; by unity of effort to secure the enactment and enforcement of such laws as will safeguard our American institutions and protect our flag from insult or desecration, or displacement by any other banner, also of laws in every State for the flying of the flag over public buildings and schoolhouses. Eligibility—Members of all hereditary and other patriotic societies, and all desirable persons over 15 years of age, who are interested in the objects of this association may become members. The association is represented in forty-two States and the District of Columbia. Annual meetings at the same time and place as the Grand Army of the Republic. Headquarters, 46 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NUMBER OF FEDERAL OFFICES, CLASSIFIED.

(Prepared in the office of the United States Civil Service Commission.)

Department and Subdivision of the Service.	Competitive Positions, June 30, 1915.	Excepted and Non-competitive Positions.	Unclassified Positions, June 30, 1915.	Total Positions on June 30, 1915.		
				Presidential.	All Others.	Total.
(In Washington, D. C.)						
White House	.....	34	3	.....	37	37
State Department	195	76	4	5	275	280
Treasury Department	7,559	58	602	25	8,219	8,244
War Department	2,141	28	88	7	2,257	2,264
Navy Department	1,164	9	.....	2	1,174	1,176
Post-Office Department	1,365	14	[illegible]	6	1,532	1,538
Department of the Interior	4,601	139	261	20	5,001	5,021
Government Hospital for the Insane	641	3	.....	.....	644	644
Miscellaneous	133	.....	77	4	210	214
Department of Justice	251	294	35	862	580	1,442
Department of Agriculture	3,763	358	356	3	4,477	4,480
Department of Commerce	2,090	30	718	10	2,838	2,848
Department of Labor*	90	3	12	.....	105	105
Interstate Commerce Commission	723	128	22	10	873	883
Civil Service Commission	209	1	6	5	216	221
Smithsonian Institution and Bureaus	455	4	333	.....	792	792
State, War, and Navy Departments Building	107	1	104	.....	212	212
The Panama Canal	127	15	12	.....	154	154
Government Printing Office	3,505	5	364	1	3,874	3,875
Total	29,119	1,200	3,151	960	33,470	34,430
(Outside Washington, D. C.)						
Treasury Department:						
Assistant Custodian and Janitor Service and Contingent Force on Public Buildings	2,352	50	2,801	.....	5,203	5,203
Mint and Assay Service	663	31	140	26	834	860
Sub-Treasury Service	399	.....	1	9	400	409
Public Health Service	1,826	1,336	129	133	3,291	3,424
Life-Saving Service†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Customs Service	5,871	213	539	112	6,623	6,735
Internal Revenue Service	2,686	2,046	6	67	4,738	4,805
Miscellaneous†	176	250	6	.....	432	432
War Department:						
Quartermaster Corps	4,865	1,179	2,688	.....	8,732	8,732
Ordnance Department (at large)	3,734	89	1,108	.....	4,931	4,931
Engineer Department (at large)	8,996	749	6,087	.....	15,832	15,832
Miscellaneous	978	673	722	.....	2,373	2,373
Navy Department:						
Exclusive of trades and labor positions	2,972	5	1	.....	2,978	2,978
Trades and labor positions	16,000	.....	4,000	.....	20,000	20,000
Post-Office Department	520	.....	.....	.....	520	520
Post-Offices, except Fourth-Class Postmasters	74,471	97,519	1,447	8,930	173,437	182,367
Fourth-Class Postmasters	47,616	.....	.....	.....	47,616	47,616
Rural Carrier Service	43,721	.....	.....	.....	43,721	43,721
Railway Mail Service	21,769	.....	.....	.....	21,769	21,769
Department of the Interior:						
Land Service	1,073	25	14	223	1,112	1,335
Pension-Examining Surgeons	.....	4,556	.....	.....	4,556	4,556
Indian Service	2,436	4,306	813	33	7,555	7,588
Reclamation Service	3,166	5	5	.....	3,176	3,176
Miscellaneous	529	283	7	8	819	827
Department of Justice	760	1,658	5	172	2,423	2,595
Department of Agriculture	8,237	5,304	780	.....	14,321	14,321
Department of Commerce*						
Lighthouse Service	2,999	2,416	1,195	.....	6,610	6,610
Immigration Service	1,377	215	174	7	1,766	1,773
Steamboat-Inspection Service	304	6	.....	10	310	320
Miscellaneous†	651	783	1,645	.....	3,079	3,079
Interstate Commerce Commission	1,103	25	.....	.....	1,128	1,128
Civil Service Commission	37	.....	.....	.....	37	37
Panama Canal Service	890	113	.....	.....	1,003	1,003
Total	263,177	124,039	24,313	9,730	411,529	421,259
Grand total of table	292,296	125,239	27,464	10,690	444,999	455,689
Isthmian Canal Service, unclassified and excepted working force, June 30, 1915‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,674
Grand total						476,363

* It has not been found practicable to separate the employés in the Department of Labor from those in the Department of Commerce. † An act to create the Coast Guard by combining therein the existing Life-Saving Service and Revenue-Cutter Service declared that the employés should constitute a part of the military forces of the United States. Two hundred and forty-two Presidential appointments heretofore carried under "Treasury, Miscellaneous," are revenue-cutter officers and omitted from this table, being a part of the military service. ‡ On June 30, 1915, the total force on the Isthmus was 21,677, of which number 1,003 is carried in the table as classified and excepted, leaving an unclassified working force of 20,674.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SYNOPSIS of regulations governing the admission of persons into the Civil Service of the City of New York. Information may also be had by applying to the Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, 14th floor.

Under the White Civil Service Law, Chapter 370, Laws of 1899, April 19, the rules apply to all positions in the service of the City of New York except officers elected by the people, all legislative officers and employés, heads of any department, or superintendents, principals, or teachers in a public school, academy, or college. This requires "examinations, wherever practicable, to ascertain the fitness of applicants for appointment to the Civil Service of said city." The Constitution requires that these examinations shall be competitive, "so far as practicable."

The entire Administration of the City of New York is divided into two general services, namely: The Unclassified Service and the Classified Service. The Unclassified Service includes all elective officers; the officers and employés of the Board of Aldermen; members of the Board of Elections; the head, or heads, of any department of the City Government; or any person appointed by name in any statute.

The Classified Service includes all positions not in the Unclassified Service.

The Classified Service is divided into four classes, namely:

EXEMPT CLASS—The Exempt Class includes the deputies of principal executive officers authorized by law to act generally for and in place of their principals; one secretary of each officer, board, and commission authorized by law to appoint a secretary; one clerk and one deputy clerk, if authorized by law, of each court, and one clerk of each elective judicial officer. In addition thereto there may be included in the Exempt Class all other subordinate offices for the filling of which competitive or non-competitive examination may be found to be not practicable.

NON-COMPETITIVE CLASS—Includes all those positions of a minor nature, in the city institutions or elsewhere, that it is not practicable to fill through competitive examination.

LABOR CLASS—Includes all unskilled laborers and such skilled laborers as are not included in the competitive or non-competitive classes.

COMPETITIVE CLASS—Includes all positions in the Classified Service (excepting those in the Exempt, Non-Competitive or the Labor Class) for which it is practicable to determine the merit and fitness of the applicant by competitive examination.

Vacancies in the Exempt Class may be filled without examination, appointments being made by the Mayor or other official having jurisdiction over the department where the vacancy exists.

Positions in the Non-Competitive Class are filled as a result of the examinations held by the department where the person is to be employed.

FILING APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS IN COMPETITIVE CLASS—Applications for positions in the Competitive Class will be issued and received only for the position or positions advertised, and only during the period specified by the commission in such advertisement. Advertisements for the various examinations appear in the prominent daily papers and in the *City Record*. The *City Record* is on file in the reading room of any of the city libraries.

All applications for an examination must be on a prescribed form addressed to the "Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission." When an examination is advertised application blanks may be obtained at the office of the commission, Room 1400.

Application blanks will be mailed upon request provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is enclosed to cover the mailing. The commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Postage on applications forwarded by mail must be fully prepaid.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York. The requirement as to residence may be waived by the commission, but only with the proviso that applicants become residents of the State of New York prior to the date of their appointment.

Applicants for patrolmen must have resided within the State of New York at least one (1) year prior to the date of appointment.

The prescribed application form filled out in the applicant's handwriting sets forth the following:

The applicant's name, age, residence, statement regarding citizenship or naturalization, statement regarding arrests or previous service in a City Department, if any, and also the certificate for citizens whose residences or places of business are within the City of New York.

In examinations for positions requiring previous experience, applicants must fill in and file with their application an experience paper. In some examinations where experience is a qualifying subject, applicants receiving less than the minimum passing mark in this paper are barred from the remainder of the examination.

Applications for positions in the Labor Class are issued and received continually.

Applicants for all positions in the Competitive and the Labor Classes are required to take a medical and physical examination.

Applicants for Labor Class positions that require previous training or experience must take an oral or practical test; no written examination is given to applicants.

CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Applicants shall be admitted to examination upon the production of the official notification to appear for that purpose.

All paper upon which examinations are to be written shall be furnished to the applicants by the examining board and shall bear some suitable official indorsement, stamp, or mark, for the purpose of identifying the same.

All examinations shall be in writing, except such as refer to expertness or physical qualities, and except as herein otherwise provided.

The sheets of questions shall be numbered and shall be given out in the order of their numbers each, after the first, being given only when the competitor has returned to the examiners the last sheet given to him. In general, no examination shall extend beyond five hours without intermission; and no questions given out at any session, to any candidate, shall be allowed to be answered at another session.

Each examiner shall exercise all due diligence to secure fairness and prevent all collusion and fraud in the examinations.

The time allowed for completing the examination shall be announced before the first paper is given out.

The following municipal departments and offices come under jurisdiction of Civil Service rules:

Accounts, Com. of.
Armory, Board of.
Assessors, Board of.
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.
Board of Ambulance Service.
Board of Inebriety.
Board of Water Supply.
Borough President in each Borough, Office of the.
Buildings, Bureau of.
Charities, Dept. of Public.
City Record, Supervisor of the.
Civil Service Commission.
College of the City of New York.
Coroners.
Correction, Dept. of.
Court, City.
Court, City Magistrate.
Court House Board.
Court, Municipal.
Court of Special Sessions.
Docks and Ferries, Dept. of.
Education, Dept. of.
Elections, Board of.
Estimate and Apportionment, Board of.
Finance Dept.
Fire Dept.
Health Dept.
Law Dept.
Licenses, Dept. of.
Mayor's Office.
Normal College.
Parks, Dept. of.
Plant and Structures.
Police Dept.
Public Works Bureau.
Sinking Fund Commission.
Street Cleaning, Dept. of.
Taxes and Assessm'ts, Dept. of.
Tenement House Dept.
Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Dept. of.

Inspectors of Elections and Poll Clerks are not subject to competitive examination.

PROSECUTION OF TRUSTS BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE following is the status on October 1, 1916, of the cases brought by the United States under the terms of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act:

United States vs. Great Lakes Towing Company et al.—Petition filed June 19, 1910, in the Circuit Court, Northern District of Ohio, against an alleged combination of towing facilities on the Great Lakes. A decision in favor of the Government was handed down February 11, 1913, and after much consideration as to how to dissolve the combination, the Court entered a final decree in February, 1915. Believing that this decree would not afford adequate relief the Government has appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States vs. American Sugar Refining Company et al.—Petition filed November 28, 1910, in the Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, alleging a combination in restraint of trade and praying for its dissolution. Demurrer was overruled December 11, 1911. The taking of testimony has been concluded, and the case was ready for trial when the Court ordered that the hearing be postponed, awaiting the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Harvester and Steel cases.

United States vs. Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt Actien Gesellschaft and others—Petition filed January 4, 1911, in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, to dissolve a combination of steamship lines regulating steerage traffic on the Atlantic Ocean. Demurrers were overruled December 20, 1911. The case was argued in April, 1914, and a decision adverse to the Government was handed down on October 13, 1914. On appeal, the Supreme Court, while reversing the decree below, refused to decide the questions in issue, on the ground that the European war had rendered them moot.

United States vs. Edward E. Hartwick et al.—Petition filed August 31, 1911, in the Circuit Court, Eastern District of Michigan, alleging conspiracy and unlawful restraint of trade on the part of members of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, The Scout Publishing Company, and the Lumber Secretaries Bureau of Information. Issues joined and taking of testimony completed. Trial deferred, awaiting decision in similar case in Minnesota.

United States vs. The Colorado and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' Association and The Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information—Petition filed September 25, 1911, in the Circuit Court, District of Colorado, for injunction against defendants for conspiracy to restrain trade in lumber and its products. The taking of testimony has been completed. Trial deferred, awaiting decision in similar case pending in Minnesota.

United States vs. Willard G. Hollis et al.—Petition in equity filed October, 1911, in the Circuit Court, District of Minnesota, against the Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information, the Lumberman Publishing Company and certain individuals, alleging conspiracy and combination in the lumber trade. The taking of testimony has been completed. Case argued in December, 1914, and decision of Supreme Court awaited.

United States vs. United States Steel Corporation and others—Petition filed October 27, 1911, in District Court for District of New Jersey, alleging a combination in restraint of interstate commerce in iron and steel and their products and an attempt to monopolize the same. Taking of testimony completed. Case argued before the Circuit Judges in October, 1914. Decision adverse to Government handed down June 3, 1915. Decree dismissing petition entered September 10, 1915, from which the Government appealed to the Supreme Court. Pending.

United States vs. National Cash Register Company et al.—Petition filed December 4, 1911, in Circuit Court, Southern District of Ohio, alleging conspiracy and monopoly in the manufacture, sale and shipment of cash registers and other registering devices. A decree granting the relief sought by the Government was entered on February 1, 1916.

United States vs. United Shoe Machinery Company et al.—Petition in equity filed December 12, 1911, in Circuit Court, District of Massachusetts, alleging combinations and conspiracies in restraint of interstate and foreign trade in shoe machinery, and praying for perpetual restraining order, dissolution of company and restoration of normal conditions. Taking of testimony completed. Case argued in June, 1914. Decision adverse to the Government and dismissing petition handed down March 18, 1915. Case appealed to Supreme Court. Pending.

United States vs. The Keystone Watch Case Company et al.—Petition filed December 20, 1911, in the Circuit Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, alleging unlawful contracts, combinations, and conspiracies to monopolize trade in filled watch cases and watches, and praying for a permanent decree ordering the dissolution of the company and enjoining defendants from further committing the unlawful acts complained of. Argued in June, 1914, and on January 2, 1915, a decision partly favorable and partly adverse to the contentions of the Government was handed down. A decree was entered in conformity therewith, from which both the Government and the defendants have appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States vs. John H. Patterson et al.—Indictment returned February 22, 1912, in the Southern District of Ohio, against John H. Patterson, President, and 29 other officials and employés of the National Cash Register Company, alleging a conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in cash registers, resulting in an unlawful monopoly of the industry. Demurrer overruled June 26, 1912. Trial resulted in a verdict of guilty as to 29 of the 30 defendants and fines aggregating $135,000 and jail sentences ranging from nine months to one year were imposed, from which the defendants appealed. In a decision handed down March 13, 1915, the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the lower court. The Government applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, which was denied. A nolle prosequi was entered on February 1, 1916. See civil case against substantially same defendants.

United States vs. American-Asiatic Steamship Company et al.—Petition in equity filed March 30, 1912, in Southern District of New York, charging defendants with combining and conspiring, entering into unlawful contracts and pooling agreements, and allowing rebates, for the purpose of securing a monopoly of the business of transporting freight between ports on the Atlantic Coast of the United States and ports in the Philippine Islands, Japan, China, and the Far East. Issue joined. Taking of testimony completed. A decision in the main adverse to the contentions of the Government was handed down on February 3, 1915. The Government has appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States vs. International Harvester Company et al.—Petition filed April 30, 1912, in the District Court, District of Minnesota, alleging the acquisition and maintenance of a monopoly in harvesting and agricultural machinery and implements and twine. Testimony taken, expediting certificate filed, and case argued before three Circuit Judges at St. Paul during November, 1913. Decision favorable to the Government filed August 12, 1914. The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case was argued in April, 1915. On June 2 the Court ordered the case restored to the docket for reargument in October term, 1916.

United States vs. Prince Line (Limited) et al.—Petition filed June 5, 1912, in the District Court, Southern District of New York, charging defendants, as common carriers of freight and passengers, between ports of the United States and ports in the Republic of Brazil, with acquiring and maintaining a substantial monopoly by means of contracts, rebates, and other unlawful acts, and praying for an annulment of said contracts and agreements. Issue joined and taking of testimony completed. A decision in the main adverse to the contentions of the Government was handed down on February 3, 1915. The Government has appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States vs. Associated Billposters and Distributors of the United States and Canada et al.—Petition filed August 3, 1912, in the District Court, Northern District of Illinois, charging defendants with engaging in a combination and conspiracy to place unlawful restraints upon interstate and foreign trade and commerce in posters. After demurrers had been overruled the testimony was taken in open court, and a decision favorable to the Government was handed down on March 14, 1916. The form of decree to be entered is now under consideration by the Court.

United States vs. Motion Picture Patents Company et al.—Petition filed August 15, 1912, in the District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to remove the restraints which defendants have imposed upon interstate and foreign trade and commerce in machines, appliances, and apparatus relating to the motion-picture art, and upon persons engaged in such trade and commerce. A decision favorable to the Government was handed down on October 1, 1915, and a decree in conformity therewith was entered on January 24, 1916. The defendants have appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States vs. United Shoe Machinery Company of New Jersey et al.—Petition filed February 8, 1913, in the District Court at Trenton, N. J., seeking to have annulled an alleged unlawful contract involving "inseam trimming machines." Pending.

United States vs Board of Trade of the City of Chicago et al.—Petition filed February 11, 1913, in the District Court at Chicago, Ill., attacking rule 33 of the Chicago Board of Trade, by virtue of which it is alleged the price of all corn, oats, wheat, and rye arriving in Chicago at times when the Board of Trade is not in session is arbitrarily determined. Motion to strike out certain portions of defendants' answer was granted. The case having been decided in favor of the Government, a final decree was entered on December 28, 1915, from which the defendants have appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States vs. The Cleveland Stone Company et al.—Petition filed February 12, 1913, in the District Court at Cleveland, Northern District of Ohio, charging defendants with establishing and maintaining a practical monopoly of the stone business. A final decree granting the relief sought by the Government was entered without contest on February 11, 1916.

United States vs. Corn Products Refining Company et al.—Petition filed March 1, 1913, in the District Court at New York City, charging defendants with monopolizing interstate trade and commerce in corn products, and praying for the dissolution of the combination. The case was argued in March, 1916, and a decision favorable to the Government and ordering the dissolution of the combination was handed down on June 24, 1916.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADMINISTRATION, MARCH 4, 1913.

United States vs. Eastman Kodak Company et al.—Petition filed June 9, 1913, in the District Court at Buffalo, Western District of New York, alleging that defendants have acquired a monopoly of the business of manufacturing, selling, and distributing photographic supplies. Decision favorable to the Government handed down August 24, 1915, and a final decree in conformity therewith was entered on January 20, 1916. The defendants have appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States vs. The Quaker Oats Company et al.—Petition filed June 11, 1913, in the District Court at Chicago, Ill., alleging combination to restrain and monopolize interstate trade and commerce in oatmeal products and by-products. Argued before the Circuit Judges in March, 1916, and decided adversely to the Government. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court.

United States vs. Reading Company et al. (anthracite coal combination)—Petition in equity filed September 2, 1913, in the District Court at Philadelphia, Pa., against a combination consisting of Reading Company and affiliated corporations, charging it with restraining and monopolizing trade in anthracite coal. The decision of the District Court was favorable to the Government in substantial part, i. e., it was held that the union, through a holding company of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, two of the great anthracite coal-producing companies, is a combination in restraint of trade. In some important respects, however, the decision was adverse to the Government. Cross appeals have been taken to the Supreme Court for hearing during the October term, 1916.

United States vs. Southern Pacific Company, Central Pacific Railway Company et al.—Petition in equity filed February 11, 1914, in the District Court at Salt Lake City, Utah, to compel the Southern Pacific to relinquish its control of the Central Pacific. This case was argued before the Circuit Judges at St. Louis in December, 1915, and a decision is awaited.

United States vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company et al.—Petition filed March 18, 1914, in the District Court at New York City, charging the defendants with having monopolized the production, transportation, and sale of anthracite coal from mines tributary to Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in violation of the Anti-Trust Act, and charging the said railroad company with transporting in interstate commerce coal in which it has an interest, in violation of the commodity clause of the act to regulate commerce. Argued in November, 1914. Opinion adverse to Government and dismissing petition handed down December 21, 1914, principally on the authority of the case of United States vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company et al., decided by the Circuit Judges for the Third Circuit. However, the latter case has since been reversed by the Supreme Court, and the Lehigh Valley case was set for trial in the October term, 1916.

United States vs. Knauer et al.—Indictment returned June 4, 1914, at Des Moines, Southern District of Iowa, charging defendants with having entered into a combination in restraint of trade in plumbing supplies. Motion to quash and demurrer overruled November 25, 1914. Trial commenced February 10, 1915, and verdict of guilty returned February 24, 1915. Four defendants fined amounts aggregating $3,000, and writ of error granted as to them. Case to stand on motion for new trial as to thirty-one defendants pending decision on writ of error by Court of Appeals. Argued in Court of Appeals in January, 1916, and a decision is awaited.

United States vs. Booth Fisheries Company et al.—Indictment returned July 20, 1914, in the District Court at Seattle, Wash., charging defendants with entering into a combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in fresh fish. Pending.

United States vs. Western Cantaloupe Exchange et al.—Indictment returned August 7, 1914, in the District Court at Chicago, Northern District of Illinois, charging defendants with having entered into a combination to restrain and monopolize interstate trade in cantaloupes. Pending.

United States vs. McCoach et al.—Indictment returned October 5, 1914, in the District Court at Pittsburgh, Western District of Pennsylvania, against thirty-three individuals, each a master plumber and retail dealer in plumbing supplies, charging them with entering into a combination to secure monopoly of the business of selling and installing plumbing supplies. Awaiting final decision.

United States vs. Irving et al.—Indictment returned October 31, 1914, in the District Court at Salt Lake City, District of Utah, against fourteen individuals, each a master plumber and retail dealer in plumbing supplies, charging them with entering into a combination to secure a monopoly of the business of selling and installing plumbing supplies. Argued on demurrer in January, 1915. Demurrer overruled and motion to quash denied January 25, 1915. Awaiting final decision.

United States vs. William Rockefeller et al.—Indictment returned November 2, 1914, in the District Court at New York, Southern District of New York, against twenty-one individuals, each at some time a director or officer, or both, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, charging them with conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. Numerous demurrers and pleas in abatement argued. Superseding indictment returned February 26, 1915. After disposing of numerous demurrers, pleas in abatement, and other dilatory defences, the trial of eleven of the principal

PROSECUTION OF TRUSTS BY THE UNITED STATES—*Continued*

defendants was begun in October, 1915. On January 9, 1916, the jury acquitted six of the defendants and reported a disagreement as to the other five.

United States vs. Carl C. King et al.—Indictment returned March 4, 1915, in the District Court at Boston, Mass., charging defendants (Aroostook Potato Shippers' Association) with entering into a conspiracy in restraint of trade in potatoes. Superseding indictment returned December 15, 1915. Demurrer overruled. Awaiting trial.

United States vs. American Can Company et al.—Petition filed November 29, 1913, in the District Court, District of Maryland, charging defendants with having monopolized the manufacture and sale of tin cans. A decision was handed down on February 23, 1916, and the form of decree to be entered is now under consideration by the Court.

United States vs. Michael Artery et al.—Eight indictments returned in January and April, 1915, in the District Court, Northern District of Illinois, against certain so-called business agents of Chicago labor unions, charging them with combining and conspiring to prevent the unloading in Chicago of goods shipped from other States. Demurrers to the indictments have been overruled and the cases are awaiting trial.

United States vs. Michael Boyle et al.—Two indictments returned April 27, 1915, in the District Court, Northern District of Illinois, charging a conspiracy amongst labor unions and certain manufacturers in Chicago to prevent the installation in Chicago of electrical appliances and lighting fixtures manufactured elsewhere. Demurrers to the indictments have been overruled and the cases are awaiting trial.

United States vs. United Shoe Machinery Company et al.—Petition filed October 18, 1915, in the District Court, Eastern District of Missouri charging that the so-called tying clauses in the series of leases used by the defendants in the conduct of their business are violative of section 3 of the Clayton act. The defendants filed a motion to dismiss the petition. This motion was argued in April, 1916, and was overruled in an opinion handed down on June 7, 1916.

United States vs. Rintelen, Buchanan, and others—Indictment returned December 28, 1915, in the District Court, Southern District of New York, against Rintelen and seven others, charging them with conspiring to restrain, prevent and hinder the foreign commerce of the United States in munitions of war and military and naval stores. Motion to quash overruled June 29, 1916.

United States vs. Franz Bopp et al.—Indictment returned February 11, 1916, in the District Court, Northern District of California, against Bopp and six others, charging them with conspiring to restrain, injure, and destroy the interstate and foreign commerce of the United States in munitions of war, etc. Demurrers and motions to quash were overruled on March 30, 1916.

THE SHERMAN LAW.

THE following is the text of the Sherman law concerning Trusts:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SEC. 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. Every contract, combination in form or trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and State or States or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. The several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several District-Attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the Court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the Court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the Court before which any proceeding under sec. 4 of this act may be pending, that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the Court, the Court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the Court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

SEC. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in sec. 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

SEC. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State or the laws of any foreign country.

Approved July 2, 1890.

NOTE—Two or more sections of the Clayton Trust bill (of 1914) amend the Sherman law; the other sections of the bill, as well as sec. 5 of the Federal Trade Commission law, are supplemental to the Sherman act.

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

Sections.	Vessels Employed. No.	Vessels Employed. Tons.	Persons Employed. (1)	Capital Invested. (2)	Value of Products.
South Atlantic States (1908)	534	5,029	17,961	$2,324,000	$4,034,000
Gulf States (1908)	915	13,665	15,387	3,901,000	4,824,000
Middle Atlantic States (1908)	3,165	45,208	54,163	11,105,000	16,302,000
New England States (1908)	1,623	44,219	22,157	11,970,000	15,139,630
Great Lakes (1908)	319	4,499	8,533	4,844,000	3,767,000
Mississippi River and Tributaries (1908)	39	273	11,825	1,440,000	3,125,000
Pacific Coast States (1908)	294	15,618	13,855	6,468,000	6,839,000
Alaska Territory (1915)*	458	97,727	22,462	37,316,560	†20,999,343
Total	7,347	226,238	166,343	$79,338,560	$75,029,973

(1) The figures for persons employed are not comparable with those of prior reports compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries, as the figures for 1908 do not include those employed in packing and canning establishments. (2) The figures for amount of capital invested are not comparable with prior reports, as the figures for 1908 do not include the investment in packing houses and canneries.

Pacific Fishermen's (January, 1916, issue) estimate of Pacific Coast (including Alaska) canned salmon pack in 1915: Chinook or King, 583,875 cases; sockeye or Alaska red, 2,016,823 cases; cohoes or silversides, 404,865 cases; humpback, 2,458,218 cases; chums, 1,025,707 cases; steelheads, 26,723 cases. Total, 6,516,211 cases. 1 case = 48 pounds.

VALUE OF THE WORLD'S FISHERY PRODUCTS.‡

(a) United States (including Alaska)	$75,029,973	Italy (1912)	$5,073,380
United States insular possessions	15,800,000	Denmark (1913)	4,729,091
Canada (1914-1915)	31,264,631	Austria-Hungary (1911-1912)	2,078,535
Newfoundland (1914)	7,971,355	Belgium (1912)	1,114,375
South and Central America and West Indies	13,035,000	All other European countries	4,800,000
England and Wales (1914)	39,539,093	Japan (1911)	63,147,550
Scotland (1914)	15,593,285	India, Ceylon, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Burma, and East Indies	20,000,000
Ireland (1914)	1,392,336	China, Korea and all other Asiatic countries	34,000,000
France, including Algeria (1913)	33,034,497	Africa	5,000,000
Russia (1911)	50,034,825	Australia, New Zealand and all other Pacific islands	5,561,000
Norway (1913)	14,517,281		
Spain (1913)	11,580,000		
Portugal (1913)	7,940,734		
Holland (1912)	7,183,410	Total	$480,184,956
Germany (1913)	10,764,605		

* Report of Bureau of Fisheries. † Does not include the value of 3,947 seal skins taken in 1915, none of which have been sold to date. ‡ Estimated. (a) United States figures are for 1908; Alaska for 1915.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The work of the Bureau of Fisheries comprises (1) the propagation of useful food fishes, including lobsters, oysters, and other shellfish, and their distribution to suitable waters; (2) the inquiry into the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers and coast waters of the United States, the study of the waters of the coast and interior in the interest of fish culture, and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts, with the view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries; (3) the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations. The bureau also has jurisdiction over the fur-seal herds and the salmon fisheries of Alaska. Office, Sixth and B Streets, Washington, D. C. The official force of the bureau is as follows. *Commissioner*—Hugh M. Smith. *Deputy Commissioner*—Henry F. Moore. *Chief Clerk*—I. H. Duniap. *Chief, Division of Alaska Fisheries*——————. *Assistants in Charge of Division: Inquiry Respecting Food Fishes*—Robert E. Coker; *Fish Culture*, Henry O'Malley; *Statistics and Methods*, A. B. Alexander. *Architect and Engineer*—Hector von Bayer.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS SINCE 1865.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, April 14, 1865.
Michael, Prince of Serbia, June 10, 1868.
Prim, Marshal of Spain, December 28, 1870.
Richard, Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, February 8, 1872.
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.
Alexander II. of Russia, March 13, 1881.
James A. Garfield, President of the United States, July 2, 1881.
Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Mayor of Chicago October 28, 1893.
Marie François Sadi-Carnot, President of France, June 24, 1894.
Stanislaus Stambouloff, Premier of Bulgaria, July 25, 1895.
Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, May 1, 1896.
Canovas Del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, August 8, 1897.
Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay, August 25, 1897.
José Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala, February 18, 1898.
Empress Elizabeth of Austria, September 10, 1898.
General Ulisses Heureaux, President of the Dominican Republic, July 26, 1899.
William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky, January 30, 1900.
Humbert, King of Italy, July 29, 1900.
William McKinley, President of the United States, September 6, 1901.
Alexander, King of Serbia, and his wife, Queen Draga, June 11, 1903.
Bobrikoff, Gov.-General of Finland, June 16, 1904.
Von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, July 28, 1904.
Soisaion Soininen, Procurator-General of Finland, February 6, 1905.
Delyannis, Grecian Premier, June 13, 1905.
Serglus, Grand Duke of Russia, February 17, 1905.
Carlos, King of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Louis Philippe, Crown Prince of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Prince Ito of Japan, October 26, 1909.
Peter Arcadowitch Stolypin, Premier of Russia, September 14, 1911.
Ramon Caceres, President of the Dominican Republic, November 19, 1911.
José Canalejas, Prime Minister of Spain, November 12, 1912.
Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, January 23, 1913.
Manuel E. Araujo, Premier of Salvador, February 4, 1913.
Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
José Pino Suarez, Vice-President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
George, King of Greece, March 18, 1913.
Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Countess Sophie Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg, June 28, 1914.
Jean L. Jaures, French Socialist leader, July 31, 1914.
Guillaume Sam, President of Hayti, July 28, 1915.
General Chen Chi-Nei, of Chinese revolutionary party, May 19.

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE.

CONVINCED that something should be done to arouse the public to a realization of our unpreparedness a group of prominent citizens of New York decided to call a public meeting for the purpose of devising the best means of placing before the people the facts concerning the condition of our defences.

The meeting was held in New York, December 1, 1914, in response to a call issued by S. Stanwood Menken, Herbert Barry, George Haven Putnam, Lawrence F. Abbott, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Charles E. Lydecker, and Franklin Q. Brown. Ways and means of bringing home to the people the lessons of the European war and a realization of our own defencelessness were discussed, and it was decided to organize a new league on grounds broad enough to embrace all branches of our military establishment and on strictly non-political and non-partisan lines. Officers were elected and resolutions were adopted defining the purpose of the league as follows:

"*Whereas*, It has been the general policy of our Government to avoid entering into entangling alliances or international relations that would be likely to involve war responsibilities; and, with a natural reliance upon our geographical position and the well tested courage and public spirit of our citizens to rest the defence of the country upon a minimum of military and naval forces and upon the calculation that it should prove possible in an emergency to bring into organization with sufficient promptness a citizens' defensive force; and

"*Whereas*, It is the opinion of the citizens here assembled that, under the changed conditions of international relations, it may not be wise to continue to intrust our National defence to hurried emergency measures;

"*Now*, To the end that popular sentiment may be aroused and public opinion may be organized throughout the entire breadth of the land for the purpose of insuring the enactment by Congress and by other legislative bodies of the measures required for National security, and as the first step toward such general action, to procure a proper inquiry on the part of the Administration and of Congress, and to make preparations for whatever action the results of such inquiry may seem to render essential;

"*Resolved*. I. That we now constitute an association which shall be called "The National Security League."

"II. That a Committee of Fifty be appointed by the Chairman, with power to add to its members; to create an Executive Committee and such other committees as may be found advisable; to adopt suitable by-laws for the governance and for the extension of the league; to take steps to secure the creation of branch leagues or associated leagues throughout the United States, with a central body which shall have the general control of the business of the league; and to take all measures that may be found desirable for the purpose of maintaining the security of the Nation and for developing the opinion of our citizens in regard to the conditions on which National security must be based; and to secure such legislation as may be required for those patriotic purposes.

"III. To enroll in its membership, with such conditions as may be found advisable, all citizens who are in accord with the purposes and the work of this league."

The following principles were adopted: 1. There is no assurance that we will not again become involved in war. 2. That a peaceful policy, even when supported by treaties, is not a sufficient guarantee against war, and that the United States cannot safely intrust the maintenance of its institutions and nationality to them. 3. That until a workable plan for a world alliance has been evolved and agreed to by the principal nations with proper guarantees of good faith, the United States must maintain adequate military preparations for its defence. 4. That we are not adequately prepared to maintain our National policies. 5. That the present defenceless condition is due not only to the failure to follow the carefully considered plans of our naval and military advisers, but also to provide any reasonable measure for gradually putting such plans into practice.

Originally created for the purpose of awakening public sentiment to the necessity of National defence and urging the enactment by Congress of defence legislation, the league has developed into an organization of 100,000 members in all States of the Union, with nearly 200 branches in cities and towns, and with seventy-four citizens' committees appointed by Mayors and seventeen State committees appointed by Governors to co-operate with the league in securing adequate preparedness. The latest declaration of the principles of the league was made by its Executive Committee on June 29, 1916, and is as follows: The National Security League holds with our military and naval specialists that our present relative military and naval weakness would render us an easy victim to the aggression of any first class power and that the cardinal requirements for such a state of preparedness as will obviate the dangers to which we are exposed are as follows: First—compulsory military training and service, wholly under national control, for all physically fit male citizens. Second—a navy of such strength as to make the United States the second naval power in the Atlantic and concurrently the first in the Pacific. Third—that Congress should immediately make provision whereby the industrial and transportation facilities of the Nation may be effectively mobilized in case of need. The league will continue to strive for these objects and for such conditions as are necessary to fully achieve them.

Under the auspices of the league the following congresses and conferences have been held: Peace and Preparation Conference, New York City, June 14-15, 1915; National Defence Conference, Chicago, November, 27, 1915; National Security Congress, Washington, D. C., January 20-22, 1916; National Defence Conference of Mayors and Mayors' representatives, St. Louis, Mo., March 3-4, 1916; National Defence Conference, Charleston, S. C., April 28-29, 1916; National Defence Conference, Knoxville, Tenn., May 27, 1916.

The league has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and the following officers chosen: *Honorary President*—Joseph H. Choate. *Honorary Vice-President*—Alton B. Parker. *President*—Robert Bacon. *Chairman Executive Committee*, S. Stanwood Menken. *Secretary*—Herbert Barry. *Treasurer*—E. H. Clark. *Executive Secretary*—Henry L. West. Headquarters, 31 Pine Street, New York City.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.

The object of the society shall be to promote intellectual and social intercourse among its members, to bring together and assist women who were born and brought up in New England or are descended from New Englanders.

Every member admitted by the National Board of Directors shall be a member of the national society.

Eligibility—a. Any woman of American parentage over 18 years of age who was born in New England and both of whose parents were born in New England is eligible for membership in this society.

b. If not of New England birth, she must represent through both parents at least two generations of New England ancestry, or she must represent through one parent at least three generations of New England ancestry.

c. New England birth on the part of an applicant shall count as one generation.

d. An applicant descended from a pioneer, who became a permanent settler in New England prior to 1645, shall have the privilege of counting said pioneer as representing one generation.

President-General—Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, 50 Central Park West, New York City. *Corresponding, Secretary-General*—Mrs. Theophilus Nichols Glover, Lincoln Park, N. J. *Treasurer-General*—Dr. J. McNutt Albany, N. Y.

THE PILGRIMS.

THE Pilgrims was organized in London during coronation year, 1902. It was born of a desire on the part of a few Anglo-Americans, who foregathered in London at that time, to have a society that would stand for the promotion of good fellowship and friendship between Britons and Americans as individuals.

The British Pilgrims has a membership of 400. The American Pilgrims was organized in 1903 and has a membership of 600, which is the limit specified in the rules. There is a long waiting list of applicants.

The society takes no part in politics or affairs of state or church, but simply and solely the cementing of friendship between citizens of the United States and its dependencies and the subjects of the British Empire. It exists for the one purpose of fostering by social means a friendly understanding between the people of the United States and those of Great Britain, and to bring distinguished visitors from Great Britain into contact with leading citizens of New York and the most eminent men of the country.

The citizens of the United States and its dependencies and subjects of the British Empire, and others prominent for their sympathy with the objects of the society, are eligible for membership, and membership in one society *ipso facto* constitutes membership in the other.

The officers and Executive Committee of the Pilgrims of Great Britain are as follows:

President—The Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, O. M.

Vice-Presidents—The Archbishop of Canterbury; Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, G. C. M. G.; Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G. C. B., K. C. V. O.

Honorary Treasurer—J. Wilson Taylor.

Secretary—M. E. Welsh-Lee.

Executive Committee—Harry E. V. Brittain, M. A., Chairman.

J. Arthur Barratt.
Edward Price Bell.
Admiral Lord Beresford of Metemmeh and Curraghmore, G. C. B., G. C. V. O.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, O. M.
Harry E. V. Brittain.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Robert M. Collins.
Viscount Deerhurst.
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, G. C., M. G.
Lord Fairfax of Cameron.
Clarence L. Graff.
Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., M. P.
Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, G. C. M. G.
Col. Millard Hunsicker.
Hon. Kenneth Kinnaird.
Irwin Boyle Laughlin
H. C. Levis.
Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G. C. B., K. C. V. O.
The Ven. Archdeacon, W. W. Sinclair, D. D.
J. Wilson Taylor.
Joseph Temperley.

The officers and Executive Committee of the Pilgrims of the United States are as follows:

President—Joseph H. Choate.

Vice-Presidents—Chauncey M. Depew; Admiral Lord Beresford, G. C. B., G. C. V. O.; Nicholas Murray Butler; F. Cunliffe-Owen; George T. Wilson.

Treasurer—Wm. Curtis Demorest, 60 Liberty Street, New York.

Secretary—George W. Burleigh, 52 Wall Street, New York.

Executive Committee—George T. Wilson, Chairman, 120 Broadway, New York.

Admiral Lord Beresford, G. C., B., G. C. V. O.
George W. Burleigh.
Nicholas Murray Butler.
William Allen Butler.
Joseph H. Choate.
F. Cunliffe-Owen.
E. F. Darrell.
Wm. Curtis Demorest.
Chauncey M. Depew.
R. H. Ewart.
Samuel W. Fairchild.
Lawrence L. Gillespie.
Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.
John W. Griggs.
Louis C. Hay.
Job E. Hedges.
A. Barton Hepburn.
Rev. W. T. Manning, D. D.
Herbert Noble.
Alton B. Parker.
Herbert L. Satterlee.
R. A. C. Smith.
Cornelius Vanderbilt.
George Gray Ward.
Frederic W. Whitridge.
Frank S. Witherbee.
Hunter Wykes.

LOWER WALL STREET BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZED in 1883 to encourage patriotism and philanthropy among the business men of New York. *President*—William Bayne, Jr. *Treasurer*—Frank C. Lowry, 91 Wall Street, New York City. *Secretary*—A. Wakeman, 96 Water Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

THE Steamboat Inspection Service, by act of Congress approved February 14, 1903, was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce. The transfer went into effect July 1, 1903. The Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, George Uhler, reported to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916: Number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic steam, motor vessels, and barges, 7,109; number of certificates issued to foreign steamers, 240; total number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic and foreign, 7,349. Decrease in number of certificates to domestic vessels from previous year, 123; decrease in number of certificates to foreign vessels from previous year, 81; decrease in number of certificates of all kinds of vessels from previous year, 204. Gross tonnage of domestic vessels, all kinds, inspected, 5,838,275; increase over previous year, 226,244. Gross tonnage of foreign steamers inspected, 1,536,530; decrease from previous year, 574,478. Number of officers' licenses issued, 18,102. Decrease in number of officers' licenses issued from previous year, 310. Number of certificates of service issued to able seamen, 24,425. Number of certificates of efficiency issued to lifeboat men, 29,323. Number of new life preservers inspected, 203,017, of which number 5,074 were rejected. Increase in number of new life preservers inspected over previous year, 41,682. Increase in number of life preservers rejected over previous year, 4,857. Number of marine boiler plates inspected at the mills by assistant inspectors, 4,553.

CAUSES.	Lives Lost.	CAUSES.	Lives Lost.
Fire	7	Accidental drowning	130
Collision	33	Suicides	42
Explosions and escape of steam	18	Miscellaneous	20
Wrecks	38		
Foundered in storm	138	Total	1,276
Sinking	850		

Number of accidents resulting in loss of life, 247, an increase of 57 over previous year. Increase in number of lives lost over previous year, 908. During the year 317,066,553 passengers were carried on steam vessels that are required by law to report the number of passengers carried. Dividing this number by 917, the total number of passengers lost shows that 345,765 passengers were carried for each passenger lost.

FEDERAL CHILD LABOR LAW.

AN act to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no producer, manufacturer, or dealer shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any article or commodity the product of any mine or quarry, situated in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the time of the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or any article or commodity the product of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, situated in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen years and sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of 7 o'clock postmeridian, or before the hour of 6 o'clock antemeridian: *Provided*, That a prosecution and conviction of a defendant for the shipment or delivery for shipment of any article or commodity under the conditions herein prohibited shall be a bar to any further prosecution against the same defendant for shipments or deliveries for shipment of any such article or commodity before the beginning of said prosecution.

SEC. 2. That the Attorney-General, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor shall constitute a board to make and publish from time to time uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3 That for the purpose of securing proper enforcement of this act the Secretary of Labor, or any person duly authorized by him, shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time mines, quarries, mills, canneries, workshops, factories, manufacturing establishments, and other places in which goods are produced or held for interstate commerce; and the Secretary of Labor shall have authority to employ such assistance for the purposes of this act as may from time to time be authorized by appropriation or other law.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of each District-Attorney to whom the Secretary of Labor shall report any violation of this act, or to whom any State factory or mining or quarry inspector, commissioner of labor, State medical inspector, or school-attendance officer, or any other person shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States without delay for the enforcement of the penalties in such cases herein provided: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to *bona fide* boys' and girls' canning clubs recognized by the Agricultural Department of the several States and of the United States.

SEC. 5. That any person who violates any of the provisions of section 1 of this act, or who refuses or obstructs entry or inspection authorized by section 3 of this act, shall for each offence prior to the first conviction of such person under the provisions of this act, be punished by a fine of not more than $200, and shall for each offence subsequent to such conviction be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 nor less than $100, or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act for a shipment, delivery for shipment, or transportation who establishes a guaranty issued by the person by whom the goods shipped or delivered for shipment or transportation were manufactured or produced, resident in the United States, to the effect that such goods were produced or manufactured in a mine or quarry in which within thirty days prior to their removal therefrom no children under the age of sixteen years were employed or permitted to work, or in a mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, in which within thirty days prior to the removal of such goods therefrom no children under the age of fourteen years were employed or permitted to work, nor children between the ages of fourteen years and sixteen years employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week or after the hour of 7 o'clock postmeridian or before the hour of 6 o'clock antemeridian; and in such event, if the guaranty contains any false statement of material fact, the guarantor shall be amenable to prosecution and to the fine or imprisonment provided by this section for violation of the provisions of this act. Said guaranty, to afford the protection above provided, shall contain the name and address of the person giving the same: *And provided further*, That no producer, manufacturer, or dealer shall be prosecuted under this act for the shipment, delivery for shipment, or transportation of a product of any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, if the only employment therein, within thirty days prior to the removal of such product therefrom, of a child under the age of sixteen years has been that of a child as to whom the producer or manufacturer has in good faith procured, at the time of employing such child, and has since in good faith relied upon and kept on file a certificate, issued in such form, under such conditions, and by such persons as may be prescribed by the board, showing the child to be of such age that the shipment, delivery for shipment, or transportation was not prohibited by this act. Any person who knowingly makes a false statement or presents false evidence in or in relation to any such certificate or application therefor shall be amenable to prosecution and to the fine or imprisonment provided by this section for violations of this act. In any State designated by the board, an employment certificate or other similar paper as to the age of the child, issued under the laws of that State and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall have the same force and effect as a certificate herein provided for.

SEC. 6. That the word "person" as used in this act shall be construed to include any individual or corporation or the members of any partnership or other unincorporated association. The term "ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce" as used in this act means to transport or to ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to or through any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or to any foreign country; and in the case of a dealer means only to transport or to ship or deliver for shipment from the State, Territory, or district of manufacture or production.

SEC. 7. That this act shall take effect from and after one year from the date of its passage.

Approved, September 1, 1916.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

This association is a purely patriotic and in no sense a partisan society. It has been formed in the conviction that the opposition recently manifested in so many ways to the institutions of representative government established by the Constitution of the United States is the result in part of ignorance of the significance and value of the constitutional guarantees, and in the equally firm conviction that unlimited experiment in social legislation is a menace not only to these institutions and these guarantees, but to the permanent existence of real self-government. The primary aim of the association is to preserve these institutions and these guarantees, first, by explaining their meaning, and, second, by demanding a sufficiently deliberate consideration of proposals of change in the National Constitution to warrant a reasoned acceptance of them before their adoption. *President*—David Jayne Hill. *Treasurer*—John Joy Edson. *Secretary*—Charles Ray Dean. Headquarters, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE, 1916.

Class.	Employment. Foreign. Number.	Foreign. Gross Tons.	Coastwise. Number.	Coastwise. Gross Tons.	Fisheries. Number.	Fisheries. Gross Tons.	Total. Number.	Total. Gross Tons.
Steam	630	1,573,705	6,155	4,315,579	39	5,811	6,824	5,895,095
Gas	681	23,200	8,126	140,070	430	11,698	9,237	174,968
Sail	643	451,849	4,492	836,506	247	22,582	5,382	1,310,937
Canal	.....	.....	555	61,639	.....	.....	555	61,639
Barges	1,147	136,254	3,299	890,756	.....	.....	4,446	1,027,010
Total	3,101	2,185,008	22,627	6,244,550	716	40,091	26,444	8,469,649

The estimated value of the whole amount of floating property under the flag, according to the census of 1906, was $507,973,121. The statistics of the table above are for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the class, number, and tonnage of the documented vessels built in this country during the last four years reported:

Class.	1913. Number.	1913. Tons.	1914. Number.	1914. Tons.	1915. Number.	1915. Tons.	1916. Number.	1916. Tons
Sailing vessels	73	29,085	51	13,749	51	8,021	34	14,765
Steam vessels	1,003	243,415	778	224,225	751	154,990	129	237,836
Gas vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	495	12,289
Canal boats	39	4,641	25	2,558	40	4,457	21	2,551
Barges	359	69,021	297	75,718	315	57,654	258	57,972
Total	1,474	346,162	1,151	316,250	1,157	225,122	937	325,413

IRON AND STEEL TONNAGE BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1916.

Years.	Sailing Vessels and Barges.	Steam Vessels.	Total.	Years.	Sailing Vessels and Barges.	Steam Vessels	Total
1900	28,903	167,948	196,851	1909	13,781	123,142	136,923
1901	26,571	236,128	262,699	1910	15,636	234,988	250,624
1902	9,430	270,932	280,362	1911	6,009	195,964	201,973
1903	18,112	240,107	258,219	1912	16,700	119,181	135,881
1904	18,773	222,307	241,080	1913	25,988	175,677	201,665
1905	12,336	170,304	182,640	1914	9,840	192,709	202,549
1906	8,276	289,094	297,370	1915	†1,858	129,024	130,882
1907	15,039	333,516	348,555	1916	†3,775	234,997	238,772
1908	7,392	442,625	450,017				

*COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF THE TONNAGE OF THE MERCHANT NAVIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME COUNTRIES OF EUROPE FROM 1907 TO 1916.

Countries.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
American	6,938,794	7,365,445	7,388,755	7,508,082	7,638,822	7,714,183	7,886,527	7,928,688	8,389,429	8,469,649
British	18,325,628	18,566,560	19,031,574	19,133,870	19,344,487	19,240,517	19,511,206	19,799,119	20,874,309	21,015,958
French	1,779,214	1,952,660	2,011,332	1,899,625	1,958,645	1,941,327	2,088,065	2,173,544	2,294,623	2,295,726
Norwegian	1,960,589	1,977,978	2,008,017	2,021,103	2,038,462	2,187,544	2,286,037	2,425,476	2,474,165	2,474,041
Swedish	921,024	941,827	963,625	1,018,791	1,012,137	994,945	1,033,965	1,114,046	1,167,717	1,151,045
Danish	750,404	754,113	776,020	757,036	763,236	750,302	768,837	778,970	825,719	816,348
German	4,076,175	4,202,553	4,289,736	4,301,421	4,397,098	4,326,723	4,593,095	4,892,410	5,516,088	4,463,812
Dutch	883,636	898,760	920,608	1,016,577	1,072,715	1,084,729	1,155,535	1,297,409	1,558,895	1,549,525
Belgian	185,630	233,565	238,795	276,895	302,516	286,563	256,591	323,018	358,500	282,216
Italian	1,321,131	1,340,179	1,347,264	1,407,800	1,359,298	1,412,195	1,452,849	1,549,887	1,707,273	1,730,335
Austro-Hung'n	674,960	721,532	728,776	735,989	774,041	829,225	887,692	998,130	1,025,629	943,420
Greek	572,748	628,638	630,722	620,032	642,271	722,009	791,335	828,639	976,335	1,050,180
Russian	.....	.....	1,361,706	1,388,377	1,379,252	1,363,810	1,399,991	1,449,216	1,559,707	1,639,798
Japanese	.....	.....	1,265,269	1,290,458	1,305,338	1,373,664	1,176,877	1,674,261	1,866,319	1 964,598
Spanish	.....	.....	775,604	757,576	808,296	788,531	785,748	855,261	906,549	901,604

The above tables have been compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Navigation of the United States.

* From Bureau Veritas; gross for steam vessels, net for sailing. † All barges.

PASSING OF THE SAILING SHIP.

The London *Economist* supplies the following table, showing the net tonnage of steamships and sailing vessels on the register of Great Britain and Ireland from 1840 to 1912, and *Lloyd's Register* for subsequent years:

Year.	Steam.	Sail.	Total.	Year.	Steam.	Sail.	Total.
1840	87,930	2,680,330	2,768,260	1909	10,284,810	1,301,060	11,585,870
1860	454,330	4,204,360	4,658,690	1910	10,442,719	1,112,944	11,555,663
1880	2,723,470	3,851,040	6,574,510	1911	10,717,511	980,997	11,698,508
1900	7,207,610	2,096,490	9,304,100	1912	10,992,073	902,718	11,894,791

Year.	Steamers. Number.	Steamers. Net Tonnage.	Sailing Ships. Number.	Sailing Ships. Net Tonnage.
1913	8,514	11,109,560	700	422,293
1914	8,587	11,545,746	653	364,677
1915	8,675	11,760,277	610	305,663

FASTEST ATLANTIC OCEAN PASSAGES.

Route.	*Steamer.*	*Line.*	*Date.*	*D.*	*H.*	*M.*
Queenstown to New York	Mauretania	Cunard	Sept. 11-15, 1910	4	10	41
New York to Queenstown	Mauretania	Cunard	Sept. 15-20, 1909	4	13	41
Cherbourg to New York	Kronprinz. Cecilie	No. Germ. Lloyd.	Aug. 19-25, 1908	5	11	9
New York to Southampton	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se	No. Germ. Lloyd.	Nov. 23-29, 1897	5	17	8
New York to Havre	France	French	Aug. 22-28, 1912	5	17	..
New York to Cherbourg	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se.	No. Germ. Lloyd.	Jan. 4-10, 1900	5	16	..
New York to Plymouth	Kronprinz. Cecilie	No. Germ. Lloyd.	Sept. 14-20, 1909	5	7	25
New York to Naples	Deutschland	Hamburg-Am.	Jan. 20-28, 1904	7	16	44

The fastest day's run was made by the Mauretania of the Cunard Line, January, 1911—676 knots, or 27.04 knots per hour.

United States battleship speed record made by the Wyoming, July 19, 1912. On the twenty-first standardization run she made a speed of 22.045 knots. The torpedo boat destroyer McDougal broke all mile speed records for her type in standardization trials off Rockland, Me., in May, 1914. She ploughed the water at the rate of 32.07 knots an hour on her fastest mile. The average of her five full speed runs was 31.516 knots.

1905 record.—Allon Line's turbine Steamer Virginian passed Cape Race June 13, 11 A. M., inward bound, having left Moville on the afternoon of June 9, thus crossing in less than four days

On March 19, 1914, the freighter Santa Cruz (oil burner) steamed into San Francisco from New York via the Straits of Magellan. The distance is approximately 13 000 miles and the time consumed was 47 days and 4 hours.

Steamship development as shown in the relative proportions, speed, etc., of the Great Eastern and Vaterland:

Great Eastern.		Vaterland.	
Length	692 ft.	Length	950 ft.
Breadth	80 ft.	Breadth	100 ft.
Displacement	27,000 tons.	Displacement	65,000 tons.
Paddle, Screw and Sail: Speed	13 to 14 knots.	Quadruple Screws	24 knots.

THE RECORD-BREAKERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND QUEENSTOWN—EAST OR WEST.

Date.	*Steamer.*	*D.*	*H.*	*M.*	*Date.*	*Steamer.*	*D.*	*H.*	*M.*
1856	Persia	9	1	45	1884	America	6	10	0
1866	Scotia	8	2	48	1887	Umbria	6	4	42
1869	City of Brussels	7	22	3	1888	Etruria	6	1	55
1873	Baltic	7	20	9	1891	Majestic	5	18	8
1875	City of Berlin	7	15	48	1891	Teutonic	5	16	31
1876	Germanic	7	11	37	1892	City of Paris	5	14	24
1877	Britannic	7	10	53	1893	Campania	5	12	7
1880	Arizona	7	7	23	1894	Lucania	5	7	23
1882	Alaska	6	18	37	1908	Lusitania	4	15	0
1884	Oregon	6	11	9	1910	Mauretania	4	10	41

APPROXIMATE DISTANCES IN KNOTS OR NAUTICAL MILES AS ANNOUNCED BY THE VARIOUS STEAMSHIP LINES.

PLACE.	Distance.†	PLACE.	Distance.†	PLACE.	Distance.†
From Ambrose Channel Lightship* to—		Copenhagen	3,850	London (Tilbury Dks)	3,257
Alexandria, Egypt	4,952	Dover	3,190	Nantucket Lightship	193
Antwerp	3,323	Fastnet	2,751	Naples	4,116
Azores (Ponta Delgada)	2,227	Fire Island Lightship	36	Needles	3,073
Bombay	8,160	Flushing	3,278	New'land (Banks of)	935
Bremen	3,563	Genoa	4,021	Plymouth	2,978
Brow Head	2,744	Gibraltar	3,168	Queenstown	2,814
Cape Race	998	Glasgow	2,926	Roche's Point	2,810
Cherbourg	3,073	Halifax	570	Rotterdam	3,327
Christiansand	3,407	Hamburg	3,511	Scilly Islands (Bishop's Rock)	2,880
Christiania	3,572	Havre	3,145	Southampton (Docks)	3,095
		Liverp'l (Landing Stg)	3,033	St. John's, N. F.	1,120
		Lizard Point	2,929		

* New York (Battery) to Quarantine Station 8 miles, Ambrose Channel Lightship 16 miles.
† Distance by short track. For mail time and distances, see Index.

SEAMEN'S ACT.

An act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea. (Approved March 4, 1915.)

Copies of the act and circulars concerning its several sections, with regulations, will be issued from time to time by Department of Commerce in Washington, D. C., and may be had on application.

SHIP REGISTRY.

An act to provide for the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry for the foreign trade, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "not more than five years old at the time they apply for registry" in section 5 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone," are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, whenever in his discretion the needs of foreign commerce may require, to suspend by order, so far and for such length of time as he may deem desirable, the provisions of law prescribing that all the watch officers of vessels of the United States registered for foreign trade shall be citizens of the United States.

Under like conditions, in like manner, and to like extent the President of the United States is also hereby authorized to suspend the provisions of the law requiring survey, inspection, and measurement by officers of the United States of foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under this act.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved, August 18, 1914.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES

FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

YEAR.	Total Immigrants.	YEAR.	Total Immigrants.	YEAR.	Total Immigrants.	YEAR.	Total Immigrants.
1901	487,918	1905	1,026,499	1909	751,786	1913	1,197,892
1902	648,743	1906	1,100,735	1910	1,041,570	1914	1,218,480
1903	857,046	1907	1,285,349	1911	878,587	1915	326,700
1904	812,870	1908	782,870	1912	838,172	1916	298,826

Total from 1820 to 1916, inclusive, 32,652,950 (for yearly totals from 1824 to 1899 see 1913 ALMANAC, page 185). From 1789 to 1822, estimated, 266,038.

Of the whole number of immigrants in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, 141,390 came through the customs district of New York, 124 through Baltimore, 12,428 through Boston, 229 through Philadelphia, 7,955 through San Francisco, 101,452 through Canadian ports and Canadian border, 16,520 through Mexican border, and the balance through other ports.

The reported occupations of immigrants arriving during the fiscal year 1916 were as follows: Laborers, 55,816; servants, 29,258; farm laborers, 26,250; tailors, 2,799; merchants and dealers, 7,017; carpenters and joiners, 4,824; shoemakers, 1,280; clerks and accountants, 8,369; mariners, 3,088; miners, 2,407. The number of professional immigrants (including 632 actors, 1,808 engineers, 695 musicians, and 1,640 teachers) was 9,795; of skilled laborers, 45,528; other miscellaneous (including unskilled), 10,055; no occupation (including women and children), 104,766.

IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRIES IN FISCAL YEARS 1915 AND 1916.

COUNTRIES.	1915.	1916
Austria-Hungary	18,511	5,191
Belgium	2,399	986
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	1,403	764
Denmark	3,312	3,322
France, including Corsica	4,811	4,156
German Empire	7,799	2,877
Greece	12,592	27,034
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia	49,688	33,665
Netherlands	3,144	2,910
Norway	7,986	5,191
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	4,907	12,259
Roumania	481	90
Russian Empire and Finland	26,187	7,842
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	2,762	5,769
Sweden	6,585	6,248
Switzerland	1,742	663
Turkey in Europe	1,008	313
United Kingdom: England	21,562	12,896
United Kingdom: Ireland	14,185	8,639
United Kingdom: Scotland	4,668	2,655
United Kingdom: Wales	1,007	512
Other Europe	1,180	1,717
Total Europe	197,919	145,699
China	2,660	2,460
Japan	8,613	8,680
India	161	112
Turkey in Asia	3,543	1,670
Other Asia	234	282
Total Asia	15,211	13,204
Africa	934	894
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,282	1,484
Pacific Islands, not specified	117	90
British North America	82,215	101,551
Central America	1,252	1,135
Mexico	12,340	18,425
South America	3,801	4,286
West Indies	11,598	12,027
Other countries	31	31
Grand total	326,700	298,826

ALIENS DEBARRED AND DEPORTED 1905-1916.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	Total Immigration.	Debarred.	Deported.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	Total Immigration.	Debarred.	Deported.
1905	1,026,499	11,879	845	1911	878,587	22,349	2,770
1906	1,100,735	12,432	676	1912	838,172	16,057	2,456
1907	1,285,349	13,064	995	1913	1,197,892	19,938	3,461
1908	782,870	10,902	2,069	1914	1,218,480	33,041	4,610
1909	751,786	10,411	2,124	1915	326,700	24,111	2,670
1910	1,041,570	24,270	2,695	1916	298,826	18,867	2,906

ACCORDING TO RACES THE FOLLOWING SHOWS AMOUNT OF MONEY BROUGHT BY IMMIGRANTS, AND THE NUMBER DEBARRED IN FISCAL YEAR 1916.

RACE.	Amount of Money.	Debarred.	RACE.	Amount of Money.	Debarred.	RACE.	Amount of Money.	Debarred.
Chinese	$127,150	437	Hebrew	$1,141,399	949	Polish	$203,158	441
English	3,677,822	1,949	Irish	1,868,499	1,018	Russian	493,360	610
French	1,296,407	1,694	Italian	1,360,114	1,425	Scandinavian	1,528,757	365
German	1,221,400	599	Japanese	375,372	209	Scotch	1,409,148	746

EMIGRATION FROM UNITED STATES.

For fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, emigrant aliens, 395,073; non-emigrant aliens, 319,755; total, 714,828. In 1909, emigrant aliens, 225,802; non-emigrant aliens, 174,590; total, 400,392. In 1910, emigrant aliens, 202,436; non-emigrant aliens, 177,982; total, 380,418. In 1911, emigrant aliens, 295,666; non-emigrant aliens, 222,549; total, 518,215. In 1912, emigrant aliens, 333,262; non-emigrant aliens, 282,030; total, 615,292. In 1913, emigrant aliens, 308,190; non-emigrant aliens, 303,734; total, 611,924. In 1914, emigrant aliens, 303,338; non-emigrant aliens, 330,467; total, 633,805. In 1915, emigrant aliens, 204,074; non-emigrant aliens, 180,100; total, 384,174. In 1916, emigrant aliens, 129,765; non-emigrant aliens, 111,042; total 240,807.

NOTE—Arriving aliens whose permanent residence has been outside the United States, who intend to reside permanently in the United States, are classed as immigrant aliens. Departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States, who intend to reside permanently outside, are classed as emigrant aliens. All alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad, and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States, are classed as non-immigrant aliens on the inward journey and non-emigrant on the outward.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year Ended June 30.	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.	
Classes.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.
United States citizens	1,639	284	1,756	170	2,171	121	2,201	139	1,990	119	1,932	128
Wives of United States citizens	80	5	88	5	126	9	122	2	106	2	108	6
Returning laborers	1,113	19	1,103	1	1,036	5	1,000	7	889	4	690	11
Returning merchants	1,092	33	1,093	18	986	13	881	20	960	6	859	11
Other merchants	199	28	170	8	105	16	180	7	238	7	242	5
Members of merchants' families	559	259	558	133	738	92	807	130	746	96	741	145
Students	213	25	413	20	370	11	338	5	344	2	301	4
Travellers	52	....	80	7	19	....	29	3	61	2	86	1
Teachers	32	....	33	1	33	1	17	....	15	....	28	....
Officials	87	....	47	1	38	....	110	....	224	....	105	3
Miscellaneous	41	39	33	36	40	116	88	97	88	30	101	123
Totals	5,107	692	5,374	400	5,662	384	5,773	410	5,661	268	5,193	437

IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED DURING YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916, SHOWING THEIR VARIOUS DESTINATIONS.

State or Territory.	Immigrant Aliens.	State or Territory.	Immigrant Aliens.	State or Territory.	Immigrant Aliens.
Alabama	235	Maine	6,766	Oregon	1,882
Alaska	550	Maryland	790	Pennsylvania	17,369
Arizona	3,501	Massachusetts	30,814	Philippine Islands	20
Arkansas	110	Michigan	26,591	Porto Rico	763
California	17,101	Minnesota	7,619	Rhode Island	4,589
Colorado	1,119	Mississippi	103	South Carolina	73
Connecticut	6,788	Missouri	1,746	South Dakota	786
Delaware	182	Montana	4,123	Tennessee	146
District of Columbia	728	Nebraska	921	Texas	13,288
Florida	3,634	Nevada	402	Utah	1,168
Georgia	225	New Hampshire	3,737	Vermont	2,247
Hawaii	3,194	New Jersey	8,369	Virginia	1,003
Idaho	1,012	New Mexico	418	Washington	9,978
Illinois	12,104	New York	79,968	West Virginia	2,168
Indiana	1,866	North Carolina	175	Wisconsin	2,592
Iowa	2,264	North Dakota	2,413	Wyoming	371
Kansas	696	Ohio	8,796		
Kentucky	129	Oklahoma	281	Grand total	298,826
Louisiana	913				

WORLD'S DEVELOPMENT OF POPULATION, PRODUCTION, VESSEL TONNAGE, AND COMMERCE—1800 TO 1914.

Year.	Population.	Commerce.		Nominal Tonnage of Vessels.		Railways	Telegraphs	Cables.	Production of Cotton, Coal & Pig Iron.			Gold Production. Decade Ending Year Named.
		Total.	Per Cap.	Sail.	Steam.				Cotton.	Coal.	Pig Iron.	
	Millions.	Million dollars.	Dols.	Thous. tons.*a*	Thous. tons.*a*	Th'd mls.*a*	Th'd miles	Thous. miles.	Million lbs.*a*	Million tons.	Mil. tons*a*	Million dollars.*b*
1800	*c*640	1,479	2.31	4,026	....	....	....	....	520	11.6	0.8	128.5
1820	*d*780	1,659	2.13	5,814	20	....	....	....	630	17.2	1.0	76.1
1830	*d*847	1,981	2.34	7,100	111	0.2	....	....	820	25.1	1.8	94.5
1840	*e*950	2,789	2.93	9,012	368	5.4	....	....	1,310	44.8	2.7	134.8
1850	*e*1,075	4,049	3:76	11,470	864	24.0	5	1-40	1,435	81.4	4.7	363.9
1860	*e*1,205	7,246	6.01	14,890	1,710	67.4	100	1½	2,551	142.3	7.2	1,334.0
1870	*f*1,310	10,663	8.14	12,900	3,040	139.9	281	15	2,775	213.4	11.9	1,263.0
1880	*g*1,439	14,761	10.26	14,400	5,880	224.9	440	49	3,601	340.0	18.0	1,150.8
1890	*h*1,488	17,519	11.80	9,166	8,295	390.0	768	132	5,600	466.0	27.2	1,060.1
1900	*i*1,543	20,105	13.02	6,674	13,857	500.0	1,180	200	6,247	800.0	40.4	2,100.0
1910	*i*1,616	33,634	20.81	4,624	22,046	637.0	1,307	291	*k*9,013	*l*1,141.6	65.8	3,780.3
1912	*i*1,643	39,570	24.08	4,083	24,978	683.4	1,400	*m*320	*k*10,488	*l*1,377.0	*n*71.4	4,708.4
1913	*i*1,652	40,420	24.47	3,891	26,517	690.2	1,462	*m*330	*k*11,099	*l*1,478.0	*n*77.4	4,730.6
1914	*i*1,661	37,700	22.73	3,686	27,988	703.5	1,489	*m*335	*k*12,382	*l*1,346.0	....	4,752.7

a Mulhall's estimates except for 1830, 1890, 1900, 1906, and later years. *b* Soetbeer's estimates prior to 1860. *c* Malte-Brun's estimate for 1804. *d* Based on Balbi's estimate for 1828. *e* Based on Michelet's estimate for 1845. *f* Based on Behm-Wagner estimate for 1874. *g* Levasseur's estimate for 1878. *h* Royal Geographic Society's estimate. *i* Figures represent only such countries as have commercial records, and do not include various unimportant subdivisions of the world. *k* Figures of the Bureau of the Census. *l* Figures of the Geological Survey. *m* Estimate of the Imperial Post-Office of Germany. *n* Partly estimated.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

HEADQUARTERS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE United States Coast Guard was created by the act of January 28, 1915, which provided that "There is hereby established in lieu of the existing Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service, to be composed of those two existing organizations, the Coast Guard, which shall constitute a part of the military forces of the United States and which shall operate under the Treasury Department in time of peace, and operate as a part of the Navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, in time of war or when the President shall so direct." The original Revenue Cutter Service was organized by act of Congress approved August 4, 1790. The Life-Saving Service was originally operated under the Revenue Cutter Service, but on June 20, 1874, Congress created it a separate service to operate under the Treasury Department. The officers of the Coast Guard are on the same footing in rank and pay as officers of the Army and Navy. Appointments to cadetships are made after competitive examinations conducted by boards of commissioned officers of the Coast Guard. The cadets are educated at the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Ct. The course covers three years and embraces professional and academic subjects. Candidates for cadetships must not be less than 18 nor more than 24 years old, citizens of the United States, and unmarried. A class of cadets is appointed each year. Appointments as Cadet Engineers are made after competitive examinations conducted by boards of engineer officers of the Coast Guard. Candidates for Cadet Engineers must not be less than 20½ years of age and serve a probationary term of not less than one year before being commissioned Third Lieutenants of Engineers. No person can be commissioned Third Lieutenant of Engineers who is less than 21 or more than 26 years of age.

This branch of the Government is under the charge of Captain Commandant E. P. Bertholf; Senior Captain D. P. Foley is the Chief Inspector; Senior Captain Howard Emery is the Superintendent of Construction and Repair; Charles A. McAllister is Engineer-in-Chief; G. H. Slaybaugh, Chief of Division of Materiel, and O. M. Maxam, Chief of Division of Operations.

CRUISING CUTTERS.

NAME.	Tons.	Headquarters.	Guns.	NAME.	Tons.	Headquarters.	Guns.
Algonquin	1,181	San Juan, P. R.	4	Tuscarora	739	Milwaukee, Wis.	2
Androscoggin	1,605	Boston, Mass.	3	Yamacraw	1,082	Savannah, Ga.	4
Apache	708	Baltimore, Md.	3	Tampa	1,181	Key West, Fla.	3
Itasca	980	Relief Ship	4	Unalga	1,181	Seattle, Wash.	2
Bear	1,700	San Diego, Cal.	3	Acushnet	800	New Bedford, Mass.	2
Gresham	1,090	Boston, Mass.	4	Snohomish	879	Neah Bay, Wash.	2
Manning	1,155	Astoria, Oregon	4	Morrill	420	Detroit, Mich.	2
McCulloch	1,432	San Francisco, Cal.	4	Pamlico	451	Newbern, N. C.	2
Mohawk	1,148	New York, N. Y.	4	Comanche	670	Galveston, Tex.	2
Onondaga	1,192	Norfolk, Va.	4	Tallapoosa	912	Mobile, Ala.	4
Seminole	860	Wilmington, N. C.	4	Ossipee	908	Portland, Me.	4
Seneca	1,445	Tompkinsville, N. Y.	4				

The authorized personnel is 270 commissioned officers and 3,931 warrant officers, petty officers, and enlisted men.

The Coast Guard stations are divided into thirteen districts, embracing the Atlantic, Gulf, Great Lakes, and Pacific Coasts, including Alaska. There are 281 Coast Guard stations and houses of refuge. One station is at the Falls of the Ohio, near Louisville, Ky.

OPERATIONS OF THE COAST GUARD FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916.

The beneficial work performed by the Coast Guard in the interests of the public covers a wide and diversified scope. Its principal functions are the saving of life and property from destruction on the seas, but there are many other lines of endeavor where its potentiality and activities are exerted which benefit mankind and which cannot be expressed statistically. The following tabulated statement of appraisable work performed during the past year will, however, give an idea of the accomplishments of this humanitarian branch of the Federal service:

Lives saved or persons rescued from peril	1,216	Instances of miscellaneous assistance	2,021
Persons on board vessels assisted	15,742	Value of vessels assisted (including cargoes)	$10,609,655
Persons in distress cared for	443	Derelicts and obstructions to navigation removed or destroyed	29
Vessels boarded and documents examined	30,510	Value of derelicts recovered and delivered to owners	$28,900
Regattas and marine parades patrolled in accordance with law	36	Total expenditure for maintenance of Coast Guard	$5,215,711
Vessels to which assistance was rendered	1,453		

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER LIFE-SAVING CORPS.

Office, Municipal Building, New York City.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIFE-SAVING LEAGUE.

ORGANIZED for work among women and children. Its purposes are: To encourage swimming by women and children; to co-operate with other organizations, whenever advisable, in the dissemination of knowledge on life saving from drowning and "first aid" to the injured; to encourage interest and promote efficiency in swimming and life saving by the holding of annual competitions for medals, prizes and the like; to encourage and advocate simplicity and rationalism in bathing and swimming costumes; to establish an athletic branch for the supervision of athletics, for women by women, in order to raise the dignity of such branch of outdoor sports so that all women may participate in the healthful and instructive exercises of swimming and life saving; to advocate the general adoption of swimming and life saving—rescue and resuscitation—as a branch of elementary education.

It conducts free classes of instruction in swimming, free competitions for the entertainment and benefit of its members, and public exhibition drills for the purpose of public instruction. The dues of the league are 50 cents a year, to cover postage and incidentals, bringing membership in the organization within the reach of all working women.

President—Katherine F. Mehrtens Thorman. *Vice-President*—E. Wemsper Burns. *Treasurer*—Sarah L. Marrin. *Secretary*—Bessie Simms. Headquarters, 25 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE UNITED STATES LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

BUREAU of Lighthouses. Commissioner, George R. Putnam; Deputy Commissioner, John S. Conway; Chief Constructing Engineer, Horatio B Bowerman; Superintendent of Naval Construction, Edward C. Gillette, Chief Clerk, T S. Clark.

The Lighthouse Service is charged with the establishment and maintenance of lighthouses, light-vessels, buoys, and other aids to navigation on the coasts and rivers of the United States, as authorized by Congress, and with the direction of the offices, depots and tenders required in this work.

The field work of the service is divided into nineteen districts, each in charge of an inspector.

AMERICAN TRUTH SOCIETY.

THIS society was organized January 18, 1912, in New York City and incorporated February 9, 1912, under the laws of the State of New York.

The object of this society is: "To propagate a spirit of pure Americanism; to preserve the traditions of the United States inviolate; to oppose and resist by truth all attempts of corporations, societies and individuals to dominate the public opinion of the United States for the purpose of discriminating in the interests of any one race by means of legislation, literature, education or organized propaganda; to propagate the History of the United States and the States comprising the United States amongst the people of the United States, and to combat with truth all attempts to garble, falsify, misrepresent or suppress the History of the United States or the States comprising the United States, anywhere within the State of New York and the United States."

Headquarters, 210 Fifth Avenue, New York City. *Prestaent*—Jeremiah A. O'Leary. *Secretary*—George W. Mead.

REPORT OF THE COLORADO COAL COMMISSION

AS PRINTED IN THE MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

IN 1914 the President appointed a commission to report upon the labor difficulties in the coal fields of Colorado during the years 1914 and 1915. The commission consisted of Seth Low, of New York City; Charles W. Mills, of Philadelphia; and Patrick Gilday, of Clearfield, Pa. This commission submitted its final report under date of February 23, 1916.

The report is very brief, containing merely a summary of findings, based for the most part upon a personal visit of the commission to the Colorado coal fields. In scope it is concerned primarily with conditions in the coal fields as they existed after the strike disturbances.

In its survey of conditions growing out of the strike, the commission emphasizes two factors as of particular importance: The creation of the Colorado Industrial Commission, with extensive authority in industrial disputes, and the plan of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for regulating the relations between the corporation and its employés. The Colorado Industrial Commission, under its creative act, is given the power of compulsory investigation of labor disputes, and for a period of 30 days during which the investigation is pending, strikes or lockouts are forbidden under penalty.

Particular attention was devoted by the commission to the operation of the industrial representation plan of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Its conclusion is that the plan was adopted by the company "in entire good faith and is being operated with a single-hearted desire to make it successful." The opposition of organized labor to the plan is noted and commented upon as follows:

It must be said that there is no effort being made on the part of the organization to ascertain whether the company is acting in good faith or not. Their contention that the miners are not free under the industrial plan to express their real opinions and that they dare not avow their membership in the union could readily be tested if one of their representatives would express his real opinion and any action were taken by the company against such individual. Your commission, upon hearing the complaints to the effect that a member of their organization would be promptly discharged if he made his membership known to the foreman or his associates, endeavored to have some individual follow this course in order that your commission might discover if there was any real discrimination on account of membership in the organization, but we were unsuccessful in getting any of the leaders with whom we conferred to agree to such a course unless we would guarantee that any one doing so would not lose his place. That, evidently, was not our province, neither was it in our power to do.

The charge of discrimination against former strikers is not regarded as well founded by the commission. Its conclusion is that such discrimination exists in some degree in the northern field, but little if at all in the southern field. Referring to the fear of discrimination on the part of miners in the southern field the report says: "Your commission is under the impression that the fear said to be entertained by the miners, so far as the companies are concerned, is probably exaggerated and is an imaginary fear rather than a real fear."

The commission speaks very favorably of the general living conditions of the miners:

The housing conditions for the miners are exceptionally well provided, and every camp that we saw appeared to be doing much for the comfort and welfare of its employés. Bathing houses are provided in some instances free and in some instances operated for a charge of $1 per month. If there is any charge, the attendant looks after washing out the clothes and hanging them up to dry and keeping the place in order. Many of the camps have clubhouses with pool tables a reading-room, and various games for the enjoyment of the members, and all of the clubs are free for the use of the employés.

Schools are maintained for the benefit of the children of the miners. In some instances these schools are provided by the company, at least to the extent of furnishing the building for the same, though the instruction is paid for by the county. In every instance, however, the school is within easy walking distance, if not in the centre of the town or camp.

As regards the indictment and imprisonment of striking miners, the report comments as follows:

Your commission became aware of only one disturbing element in the industrial situation. About 400 indictments were found after the strike, and all of these were of strikers. Some of the citizens of Colorado believe that many illegal acts were committed on the part of the operators, and the justice which finds all of the indictments on one side does not seem to them even-handed. Your commission naturally expresses no opinion as to the correctness of this belief. It simply calls attention to the existence of this feeling.

Again, it is believed by some, even among the operators, that in many of these cases the State has not sufficient evidence to convict. In such cases—and your commission believes that there are such—the men affected are suffering from great injustice, in that they are either confined in jails, unable to get bond, or if out on bond they are refused employment in Colorado on account of the indictment against them, and are prevented from leaving Colorado or the jurisdiction of the court by their bondsmen. As long as this condition of affairs exists the industrial health of Colorado will be weakened by this festering sore. It is not the business of your commission to weigh the rights and wrongs of the case, but we should fall short of our duty if we did not call attention to this feature of the situation and emphasize the importance to the State of providing a prompt remedy.

SUBMARINE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

(From report issued by the Bureau International de l'Union Telegraphique.)

THE following table sets forth the entire system of submarine cables of the world, including those along the shores and in the bays, gulfs, and estuaries of rivers, but excepting those in lakes and the interior watercourses of continents. The list includes all cables operated by private companies, and in addition thereto under the name of each nation is given the list of cables operated by the government of that nation.

COMPANIES.	Number of Cables.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.
Commercial Cable Co.	15	16,595
Transatlantic System—Waterville (Ireland) to Canso (Nova Scotia). Canso, N. S., to New York. Canso, N. S., to Rockport, Mass.		
Commercial Pacific Cable Co.	6	10,010
San Francisco to Manila. Manila to Shanghai. De l'ile de Peel (Bonins) à Guam.		
Commercial Cable Co. of Cuba.	1	1,285
New York to Havana, Cuba.		
Western Union Telegraph Co.	27	23,508
Transatlantic Systems as follows: Western Union—Penzance, England, to Bay Roberts, N. F., and Canso, N. S., thence to Coney Island, New York. Anglo-American Telegraph Co.—Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content, N. F. Direct United States Cable Co.—Ballinskeilig's Bay (Ireland) to Halifax, N. S., thence to Rye Beach, N. H. Gulf of Mexico System.		
Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques	24	11,657
Brest (France) to Cape Cod, Mass. Brest (France) to St. Pierre-Miq. St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Mass. Cape Cod, Mass., to New York. San Domingo to Mayaguez, P. R.		
African Direct Telegraph Co.	9	3,025
Western Telegraph Co.	30	23,836
Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portugal), to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island), to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Fayal (Azores) to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island). Ascension Island to Buenos Ayres.		
Central and South American Telegraph Co.	25	11,898
Compania Telegrafico-Telefonica del Plata	1	28
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co.	10	1,143
Direct Spanish Telegraph Co.	4	711
Direct West India Cable Co.	2	1,263
Bermuda-Turk's Island, and Turk's Island-Jamaica.		
Eastern and South African Telegraph Co.	17	10,490
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co.	37	26,421
Eastern Telegraph Co.	107	46,790
Systems as follows: Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese; Italo-Greek; Austro-Greek; Greek; Turko-Greek; Turkish; Black Sea; Egypto-European; Egyptian; Egypto-Indian; Cape Town to St. Helena; St. Helena to Ascension Island; Ascension Island to St. Vincent; Natal-Australia. System West of Malta.		
Europe and Azores Telegraph Co.	2	1,056
Compagnie Allemande des Cables Transatlantiques	5	9,556
Borkum Island to Azores to Coney Island, N. Y. Borkum Island to Vigo, Spain.		
Grande Compagnie des Telegraphes du Nord	29	9,331
Cables in Europe and Asia.		
Deutsch-Niederlandische Telegraphengesellschaft.	3	3,415
Menado (Célebes)—Japan (Caroline); Guam (Mariannes); Shanghai.		
Deutsch-Sudamerikanische Telegraphengesellschaft	5	7,354
Osteuropaische Telegraphenges.	1	185
Kilios (Constantinople)—Constantza (Roumanie).		
Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co.	1	850
Indo-European Telegraph Co.	4	192
Mexican Telegraph Co.	5	2,821
River Plate Telegraph Co.	4	218
Societe Anonyme belge de Cables Telegraphiques	2	61
Compagnie des Cables Sudamericains	4	2,777
United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Co.	1	1,391
West African Telegraph Co.	8	1,469
West Coast of America Telegraph Co.	7	1,979
West India & Panama Telegraph Co.	22	4,355
Grand total	418	235,680

CABLES OWNED BY NATIONS.

Austria	50	419	Bahama Islands	1	213
Belgium	6	102	British America	2	398
Denmark	148	459	British India	13	2,004
France	79	12,348	Portuguese Possessions in Africa	2	26
Germany	98	2,956	Japan	181	5,000
Great Britain and Ireland	224	2,909	Nouvelle Calédonie	1	1
Greece	56	128	Netherlands Indies	27	5,130
Holland	49	259	Senegal, Africa	1	3
Italy	60	1,735	Siam	2	12
Norway	770	1,400	Indo-Chine Française	1	771
Portugal	6	120	*Pacific Cable Board* (cables in the Pacific between British America and Australia)	6	9,288
Russia	32	739	Philippine Islands	26	1,032
Spain	25	3,158	Venezuela	7	606
Sweden	106	300	United States (Alaska)	15	2,234
Switzerland	3	14			
Turkey	25	369			
Argentine Republic and Brazil	62	120			
Australia and New Zealand	71	911	Total	2,166	55,207

TELEGRAPH RATES FROM NEW YORK CITY.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY RATES. SEE ALSO POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY RATES ON FOLLOWING PAGE.

DAY TELEGRAMS of 10 words or less, address and signature free, are transmitted immediately upon reception.

NIGHT TELEGRAMS of 10 words or less, address and signature free, are sent during the night at the convenience of the company.

Words over 10 in Day Telegrams and Night Telegrams are 2 cents each where rate is 25, 30, or 35 cents; 3 cents each where rate is 40 or 50 cents; 4 cents where rate is 60 cents; 5 cents where rate is 75 cents; 7 cents where rate is $1.00, and 8 cents where rate is $1.25.

NIGHT LETTERS of 50 words or less, address and signature free, filed up to 2 o'clock A. M., are delivered the next morning at the same rate as that shown for "Day Telegrams of 10 words."

DAY LETTERS of 50 words or less, address and signature free, filed at any hour during the day, are transmitted and delivered subject to the priority of Day Telegrams. Rates for Day Letters are one-half higher than rates for Night Letters.

Words above 50 in Night Letters or Day Letters are one-fifth the 50-word rate for each additional 10 or fraction of 10 words.

Places.	Telegrams. 10 Words. Day.	10 Words. Night.	50 Words. Day Letter.	50 Words. Night Letter.
Alabama	$0.60	$0.50	$0.90	$0.60
Alaska	2.00 to 10.45	1.80 to 10.45	On application.	
*Alberta	1.25	1.00	1.88	1.25
Arizona	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Arkansas	60	50	90	60
British Columbia	1.00 to 4.60	1.00 to 4.60	On application.	
California	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Colorado	75	60	1.13	75
Connecticut	25	25	38	25
Delaware	30	25	45	30
Dist. of Columbia	30	25	45	30
Florida	60	50	90	60
Georgia	60	50	90	60
Idaho	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Illinois	50	40	75	50
Indiana	50	40	75	50
Iowa	60	50	90	60
Kansas	60	50	90	60
Kentucky	50	40	75	50
Louisiana	60	50	90	60
Maine	35–40	25–30	53–60	35–40
Manitoba	75-1.25	60–1.00	1.13-1.88	60–1.00
Maryland	30–40	25–30	45–60	30–40
Massachusetts	25–30	25	38–45	25–30
Michigan	40–60	30–50	60–90	40–60
Minnesota	60	50	90	60
Mississippi	60	50	90	60
Missouri	50–60	40–50	75–90	50–60
Montana	75	60	1.13	75
Nebraska	60	50	90	60

Places.	Telegrams. 10 Words. Day.	10 Words. Night.	50 Words. Day Letter.	50 Words. Night Letter.
Nevada	$1.00	$1.00	$1.50	$1.00
New Brunswick	50	40	75	50
Newfoundland	1.10	1.00	1.65	1.10
New Hampshire	30–35	25	45–53	30–35
New Jersey	25	25	38	25
New Mexico	75	60	1.13	75
New York	25–35	25	38–53	25–35
North Carolina	50	40	75	50
North Dakota	75	60	1.13	75
Nova Scotia	50	40	75	50
Ohio	40	30	60	40
Oklahoma	75	60	1.13	75
Ontario	40-1.00	30–60	60–1.50	40-1.00
Oregon	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Pennsylvania	25–40	25–30	38–60	25–40
Prince Edward Isl'd	75	65	1.13	75
Quebec	50	40	75	50
Rhode Island	30	25	45	30
*Saskatchewan	$1-1.25	75-1.00	1.50-1.88	$1-1.25
South Carolina	60	50	90	60
South Dakota	75	60	1.13	75
Tennessee	50	40	75	50
Texas	75	60	1.13	75
Utah	75	60	1.13	75
Vermont	30–35	25	45–53	30–35
Virginia	40–50	30–40	60–75	40–50
Washington	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
West Virginia	40	30	60	40
Wisconsin	50–60	40–50	75–90	50–60
Wyoming	75	60	1.13	75
Yukon	3.40 to 7.90	3.40 to 7.90	On application	

* On application.

TELEGRAPH RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

These rates are from New York City. The address and signature are included in the chargeable matter, and the length of words is limited to fifteen letters. When a word is composed of more than fifteen letters, every additional fifteen or the fraction of fifteen letters will be counted as a word.

	Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.
Abyssinia	$0.64	Denmark	$0.35	Martinique	$0.95	Russia (Asia)	$0.43
Algeria	.32	Ecuador	.65	Mafanzas	.20	Santo Domingo	.80
Alexandria (Egypt)	.50	England	.25	Melbourne, Vic.	.66	Scotland	.25
Antigua	.36	France	.25	Mexico City, $1.75, 10 wds.		Serbia	.34
Argentina	.65	Germany	.25	Nassau (Bahamas)	.35	Siam	.94
Austria	.32	Gibraltar	.43	Natal (So. Africa)	.86	Sicily	.31
Barbados	.36	Greece	.36	New South Wales	.66	Singapore	.94
Belgium	.25	Guatemala	.55	New Zealand	.58	Spain	.38
Bermuda	.42	Havana	.15	Norway	.35	St. Thomas	.50
Bolivia	.65	Hayti	.80 to 1.30	Orange River Col'y	.86	Sweden	.38
Brazil	.70 to 1.73	Holland	.25	Panama	.40	Switzerland	.30
Bulgaria	.35	Honolulu	.37	Paraguay	.65	Sydney (N. S. W.)	.66
Burmah	.66	Hungary	32	Penang	.94	Tangier	.36
Callao (Peru)	.65	Iceland	.38	Peru	.65	Tasmania	.66
Cairo (Egypt)	.50	India	.66	Philippine Islands,		Transvaal	.86
Cape Colony (S.Af.)	.86	Ireland	.25	Manila	1.12	Trinidad	.36
Ceylon	.66	Italy	.31	Other offices, 1.17 to 1.45		Turkey (Europe)	.36
Chile	.65	Jamaica	.36	Porto Rico	.50	Turkey (Asia)	.45
China	1.22	Japan	1.33	Portugal	.39	Uruguay	.65
Cochin China	.99	Java	1.00	Queensland	.66	Venezuela	1.00
Colon	.40	Korea (Seoul)	1.33	Roumania	.34	Vera Cruz, $1.75, 10 wds.	
Cyprus	.50	Malta	.35	Russia (Europe)	.43	Victoria (Australia)	.66
Demerara	.36						

TELEGRAPH RATES—*Continued.*

On January 1st, 1912, a reduced rate on cable messages in plain language, taken on a delay basis, was inaugurated, and is now in effect between most countries. Deferred cable messages must be written in plain language of the country of origin or destination, must bear the declaration LCO (language country of origin), LCD (language country of destination), or LCF (language country French, as an international language), and are subordinated to full-rate messages in the order of transmission until an accumulated delay of 19 hours has occurred, when they take their turn with fully paid traffic. The tariff is generally one-half the regular rate, but on deferred messages between the United States or Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the tarrif is 3 cents less than half rates.

In December, 1911, the Western Union Telegraph Company inaugurated two new forms of cable service. These new services, known as cable letters and week-end letters, are the cable equivalent of night letters in the domestic telegraph service, in that they are predicated on the the use of facilities that otherwise would be idle at night, and on delivery the following day. Unlike all other forms of cable service, the tolls on which invariably are charged on a word basis, cable and week-end letters are charged on a message basis. The minimum charge on cable letters is, for 13 words (including a necessary prefix), and in week-end letters for 25 words (including a necessary prefix). The tariff varies according to distance, but between New York City and London is 75 cents and $1.15 for cable and week-end letters respectively.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Newcomb Carlton, President; Executive Offices, 195 Broadway, New York.

Capital stock outstanding, $99,786,726.66. Funded debt, $31,994,000. Capital stock in subsidiary companies not owned by Western Union, $3,794,145. Total capital liabilities, $135,574,871.66.

Annual report for fiscal year ended December 31, 1915: Gross income, $51,171,795.47; operating expenses and taxes, $40,972,541.42; net profits, $10,199,254.05; interest on bonds, $1,335,588.19; dividend (5%), $4,986,364.25; balance to surplus, $10,167,591.63; number of offices, 25,142; miles of wire, 1,610,709; ocean cables, 26,120.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

(From latest records, but approximate only owing to war conditions.)

Country.	Telegrams Sent. Total Yearly.	Telegrams Sent. Per Capita.	Gross Revenue.	Country.	Telegrams Sent. Total Yearly.	Telegrams Sent. Per Capita.	Gross Revenue.
Austria	22,968,225	.79	$3,376,660	Italy	21,087,829	.60	$4,517,791
Belgium	9,038,647	1.20	1,324,661	Luxemburg	2 8,694	.88	19,586
Bosnia	975,261	.50	134,502	Netherlands	6,862,636	1.14	1,051,848
Bulgaria	2,165,683	.49	333,037	Norway	3,673,088	1.52	442,770
Canada	9,252,540	1.29		Portugal	6,400,340	1.19	970,400
Denmark	3,632,664	1.32	544,380	Roumania	3,975,135	.56	706,694
France	65,518,497	1.65	9,302,249	Russia	40,769,920	.30	16,189,649
German Empire	60,903,310	.93	9,487,440	Serbia	1,078,303	.37	120,000
Great Britain	*89,200,000	1.97	15,864,433	Spain	6,365,645	.33	2,124,432
Greece	1,820,555	.68	419,571	Sweden	4,486,905	.80	660,015
Hungary	13,232,315	.63	1,874,694	Switzerland	6,208,584	1.64	909,253

* Excludes cable messages.

NOTE—Most European administrations combine the postal, telegraph and telephone services under one department, and the accounts are not kept so as to show the financial results of the services separately. Most administrations, however, admit a deficit from telegraph operation.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY—CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

This company has no "day letter" rate or "week-end" cable rate (except to Germany).

Telegraph rates given on preceding page also apply to the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, except the following:

Places.	10 Words. Day.	10 Words. Night.	50 Words. Night Letter.	Places.	10 Words. Day.	10 Words. Night.	50 Words Night Letter.
Alaska	2.40–10.45	2.20–6.40	On applicat'n.	Manitoba	.75–1.00	.60–.75	.75–1.00
Dist. of Col.	.30–.40	.25–.30	.30–.40	Ontario	.40–1.00	.30–.75	.40–1.00
Maine	.35–.65	.25–.55	.35–.65				

Rates per word to foreign countries as follows: Brazil, 70 cents to $1.44; China, $1.22, except Macao, $1.27; Guatemala, 55 cents, except San José, 50 cents; Java, $1.00.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company also transacts business in the United States, and by last report operated 66,154 miles of poles and 408,735 miles of wire, by means of which it reached 38,042 places.

THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES (BELL SYSTEM) IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year, Dec. 31.	Stations in Bell System. Bell Stations.	Stations in Bell System. Bell connected Stations.†	Stations in Bell System. Total.	Employés.	Miles of Wire.	Daily Messages, Conversations.
1905	2,241,367	287,348	2,528,715	89,661	5,779,918	13,911,551
1906	2,727,289	343,371	3,070,660	104,646	7,468,905	16,939,577
1907	3,035,533	803,467	3,839,000	100,884	8,610,592	18,624,578
1908	3,215,245	1,149,384	4,364,629	98,533	9,830,718	18,962,397
1909	3,588,247	1,554,445	5,142,692	104,956	10,480,026	20,442,535
1910	4,030,668	1,852,051	5,882,719	120,311	11,642,212	22,284,010
1911	4,474,171	2,158,454	6,632,625	128,439	12,932,615	24,128,688
1912	4,953,447	2,502,627	7,456,074	140,789	14,610,813	26,310,168
1913	5,415,209	2,717,808	8,133,017	156,928	16,111,011	27,237,161
1914	5,763,008	2,885,985	8,648,993	142,527	17,475,594	27,848,174
1915	6,155,900	2,995,321	9,151,221	156,294	18,505,545	26,002,829

† Includes private lines.

NOTE—Figures for employés, miles of wire and daily messages do not include connecting companies.

Bell System, 1915: Gross earnings, $239,909,649; net earnings, $66,181,757; interest and dividends $50,992,708; undivided profits, $15,189,049; capital stock, funded and floating debts and accounts payable outstanding in hands of public, $825,391,711; liquid assets, $89,234,955; net obligation to public, $736,156,756; property value, $968,672,748.

WORLD TELEPHONE STATISTICS. (Records of January 1, 1914—latest available owing to war.)

COUNTRY.	Number of Telephones.	Per Cent. of Total Telephones.	Miles of Wire.	Per Cent. of Total Wire.	Plant Investment (Estimated.†)	Per Cent. of Total Investment	Investment Per Capita.
United States	9,542,017	64.09	22,137,479	59.29	$1,149,900,000	55.03	$11.73
Canada	499,774	3.36	1,149,480	3.08	74,466,000	3.56	9.71
Central America	7,874	.05	13,614	.04	913,000	.04	.16
Mexico	41,861	.28	98,213	.26	5,264,000	.25	.35
West Indies	27,084*	.18	56,862*	.15	5,323,000	.26	.64
Austria	172,344	1.16	357,693	.96	39,382,000	1.88	1.34
Bosnia	1,200*	.01	1,500*	.....	420,000	.02	.21
Belgium	65,000*	.44	215,000*	.58	14,495,000	.69	1.88
Bulgaria	3,608	.02	8,320*	.02	658,000	.03	.14
Denmark	129,277	.87	342,301	.92	17,060,000	.82	5.99
Finland	40,000*	.27	76,000*	.21	4,279,000	.21	1.31
France	330,000*	2.22	1,200,000*	3.21	81,840,000	3.92	2.06
German Empire	1,420,100	9.54	4,548,339	12.18	278,340,000	13.32	4.12
Great Britain	780,512	5.24	2,581,895	6.91	143,655,000	6.87	3.11
Greece	3,200*	.02	5,700*	.02	560,000	.03	.13
Hungary	84,040	.56	281,299	.75	16,388,000	.78	.77
Italy	91,720	.62	195,000*	.52	12,092,000	.58	.35
Luxemburg	4,239	.03	4,590	.01	694,000	.03	2.60
Netherlands	86,490	.58	225,025	.60	12,992,000	.62	2.09
Norway	82,550*	.55	181,567*	.49	10,768,000	.52	4.42
Portugal	8,850	.06	27,500*	.07	1,502,000	.07	.27
Roumania	20,000*	.13	70,000*	.19	3,500,000	.17	.46
Russia (European)	319,858	2.15	640,000*	1.71	45,583,000	2.18	.30
Russia (Asiatic)	16,604	.11	28,277*	.08	2,325,000	.11	.11
Serbia	3,700*	.02	7,100*	.02	925,000	.04	.20
Spain	34,000*	.23	68,000*	.18	5,100,000	.24	.26
Sweden	233,008	1.56	510,573	1.37	25,595,000	1.23	4.54
Switzerland	96,624	.65	249,343	.67	18,524,000	.89	4.79
British India	17,697	.12	81,300	.22	2,655,000	.13	.01
China	27,009*	.18	95,000*	.25	4,456,000	.21	.01
Japan	219,551	1.47	490,821	1.31	23,597,000	1.13	.45
South America	166,331	1.12	449,588	1.20	33,517,000	1.60	.60
Africa	65,096*	.44	188,380*	.51	13,346,000	.64	.10
Oceania	217,381*	1.46	682,174*	1.83	35,119,000	1.69	.64
All other countries	29,951*	.21	69,975*	.19	4,301,000	.21	.02
Total	14,888,550	100.00	37,337,908	100.00	$2,089,534,000	100.00	1.25

* Partly estimated. † Estimated where necessary.

The independent telephone companies of the United States, which are owned and operated entirely apart from the Bell organization, are represented in the United States Independent Telephone Association, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and Chicago, Ill. According to the United States Census of 1912, there were 1,740 independent telephone companies with over $5,000 annual income, and 2,239,721 stations. Many of these companies connect with the Bell system. The capital invested is approximately $300,824,000 and the income is about $48,950,000 per annum. The independent companies, which are for the most part financed in the territories which they cover, are particularly strong throughout the Middle and Far West. They are established in nearly every large city in the United States except those on the Atlantic Coast.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.
(From latest records, but subject to modification because of war.)

CITY (OR EXCHANGE AREA.)	Number of Telephones.	Telephones, per 100 Population.	CITY (OR EXCHANGE AREA.)	Number of Telephones.	Telephones, per 100 Population.
Amsterdam	17,212	2.9	Lyons	7,039	1.3
Baltimore	60,474	9.5	Madras	764	0.1
Bangkok	764	0.1	Madrid	4,365	0.7
Barcelona	4,547	0.8	Manchester	31,443	2.5
Berlin	154,800	6.6	Marseilles	7,735	1.4
Birmingham	19,780	1.7	Melbourne	27,490	4.2
Bombay	3,984	0.4	Milan	12,709	2.1
Boston	199,930	13.1	Montreal	50,881	7.0
Breslau	20,573	3.8	Moscow	49,848	3.1
Brussels	21,470	2.6	Munich	34,323	5.5
Budapest	27,944	3.2	Naples	4,774	0.7
Buenos Ayres	47,781	2.8	Newcastle	11,561	1.8
Cairo	3,700	0.6	New York	612,712	10.5
Calcutta	3,939	0.3	Odessa	7,712	1.2
Canton	1,472	0.2	Osaka	21,787	1.6
Chicago	426,149	16.3	Paris	95,033	3.2
Cincinnati	66,688	11.1	Peking	3,234	0.4
Cleveland	96,344	11.7	Petrograd	54,815	2.7
Cologne	26,422	4.8	Philadelphia	190,148	10.2
Constantinople	*b*	*b*	Pittsburgh	93,418	10.3
Copenhagen	55,080	8.9	Rio de Janeiro	11,379	1.0
Detroit	100,627	12.5	Rome	11,719	2.2
Dresden	25,721	4.6	St. Louis	104,204	10.4
Glasgow	40,849	3.4	Shanghai	5,427	0.8
Hamburg-Altona	77,322	5.9	Sheffield	11,354	1.6
Kieff	5,143	1.0	Sydney	34,566	4.8
Leeds	10,864	1.8	Tientsin	1,899	0.2
Leipzig	31,176	5.0	Tokio	43,681	1.8
Liverpool	34,053	2.9	Vienna	64,438	3.2
London	258,895	3.5	Warsaw	31,952	3.7

b Service not opened until February 28, 1914.

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

A REVIEW of the industry during 1915–1916 specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Theodore Dwight of the Engineering Department of the Society for Electrical Development, Inc.

THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY.

Recent figures compiled on the electrical industry show what a high place it takes in the resources of the country.

Including the central stations, known isolated electric plants, electric street railways, electrified steam railroads, telephone, telegraph, electrical machinery manufacturers and money invested by electrical dealers, contractors and jobbers in their business, the total foots up to a figure exceeding $12,000,000,000.

The number of persons employed in the industry, 1,023,000, and the annual earnings or sales, $2,324,700,000.

The aggregate number of those employed in the electrical industry is 10 per cent. of all those engaged in manufacturing industries in the country.

The position of the electrical industry itself is most impressive, but when it is realized what the application of electricity has meant in the development and increased output of other industries of the country it takes a still higher rank.

Its position as the foundation of our national defence is acknowledged, and through the further centralization of its development it will have a vast influence in the conservation of the fuel resources of the country by the development of our enormous water power.

A prominent banking house has tabulated the net earnings of over fifty lighting companies for the period from August, 1913, to April, 1916, as representing a twelve months prior to the European war, for comparison with a period in war time when so many industries have been adversely affected. This group of utilities shows a consistent rise in net earnings amounting to a total of 33 1-3 p. c. increase.

The steady improvement in the financial condition of public utilities, particularly in the electric central station field, is attracting general interest to the securities of these companies and they are being sought, not only by the investing public but by the more conservative bank and trust company.

At the time of writing this report, estimates based on the business of the electrical manufacturers show a 70 p. c. increase over similar period for 1915.

This means that the business of the electrical manufacturers will exceed half a billion dollars.

The growth of the Electric Central Station is shown by the following figures: $2,098,613,122 is invested in privately-owned plants in the United States. The gross earnings for the first six months of 1916 amounted to $203,500,000, or at the rate of $407,000,000 for the year. This amount will doubtless be largely exceeded by the final figures, including the other six months. This is a gain of about 16 p. c. over 1915.

The amount of energy sold during the first six months of 1916 was 10,875,000,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of 24 p. c. over the previous year's figure. This shows that the average price of current to the consumer has been materially lowered.

Of this immense yearly total of nearly 22,000,000,000 kilowatt hours for the whole United States, 5½ p. c., or about 1-18th, is supplied by a single company, the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago.

In the City of Chicago 500 kilowatt hours per capita is generated yearly as against 74 kilowatt hours for the County of London, or for a better comparison in Greater London, including electric railways, only 150 kilowatt hours. If the railroads of the Chicago district were electrified—a plan that is under consideration—125,000 kilowatts would be added to the present load, and the lines and yards with 3,500 miles of track, would be operated electrically, but through the operation of overlapping peaks the existing power company could handle it with a saving of 150,000 kilowatts of generating capacity over the amount the railroads would have to install if operating their own generating plants. This represents a capital saving of $30,000,000 and a yearly saving in fuel consumption of nearly 6,000,000 tons.

Group systems of electric power generation in our great centres of population to supply current for such use would mean the annual saving of hundreds of millions of dollars of fuel consumption and conserve by that much our coal resources that are being so rapidly depleted.

Nearly 15,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy out of a total of 22,000,000,000 generated in the United States in 1916 was supplied by 37 central stations. This means that these 37 companies furnished 68.2 p. c. of the current generated in the total of 5,038 plants of the country.

The Minneapolis General Electric Company shows a rate of growth that is indicative of the development of the central station industry:

Number of customers, 1910, 14,799; 1915, 38,660; total kilowatt lighting connected, 1910, 21,957; 1915, 58,014.42; total kilowatt power connected 1910, 14,969; 1915, 37,755.92; gas lights displaced in *year* 1915, 42,133; appliances sold in *year* 1915, 11,178.

Electric exports for 1915 amounted to $24,308,510, as against $19,963,115 the previous year.

There are 9,151,221 Bell Telephones in use in 70,000 cities and communities, with over 8,600,000,000 messages on these lines annually.

IMPROVED LIGHTING.

A large percentage of industrial accidents are recognized to be due to poor lighting, that is, not necessarily to too little light, but often to its bad distribution.

Good light may be secured at about the same cost as poor. Proper lighting is estimated to cost an amount generally less than 1 p. c. of the wages paid, or equal to only two or three minutes of a laborer's time a day. The time-saving due to efficient lighting sometimes runs as high as two or three hours on certain days, and the higher production secured will pay for any added cost many times over.

Engineering societies, educational institutions, and Health Departments are giving considerable attention to this subject both in the education of factory managements and by the passing of stringent regulations. Pennsylvania, through its Department of Labor and Industry, has succeeded in passing a Code of Lighting which became operative June 1, 1916.

Proper lighting in office buildings and the home has been often more neglected than in industries, and is the cause of much suffering due to eye strain.

Recent interesting contributions to this subject have been "A Code of Lighting for Factories, Mills and Other Work Places," by the Illuminating Engineering Society, headquarters in the Engineering Societies Building, New York, by the series of lectures in which this society has co-operated with other institutions, among them the University of Pennsylvania, where a series of twenty lectures has been given, and the recent studies of Dr. M. McMillan of the Department of Health, New York City.

The average candlepower of incandescent lamps used ten years ago was 18—it is now over 42.

Of the 20,500,000 homes in the United States over 27 p. c. are electrically lighted.

A comparison of the cost of various forms of light available to the public is interesting:

Using the following sources of light 10c. will buy—

Candles at 20c. per lb.....	48 candlepower hours.
Kerosene at 15c. per gal.....	465 candlepower hours.
Gasoline—87 grav.—at 25c. per gal.....	647 candlepower hours.
Acetylene at $60.00 per ton, yielding 45 cu. ft. per lb...	746 candlepower hours.
City gas at $1.50 per 1,000 cu. ft.	
Open flame.....	293 candlepower hours.
Best mantle.....	1,143 candlepower hours.
Electricity at 8c. per kw. hr.	
Obsolete carbon filam't.	390 candlepower hours.
Tungsten filament.....	1,062 candlepower hours.
Nitrogen filled.....	2,080 candlepower hours.
Flaming arc.....	5,000 candlepower hours.

TURBO GENERATOR DEVELOPMENT.

The past year has been marked by further increase in the capacities of turbo generator units. Single units of 30,000 to 35,000 K. V. A. have

become quite numerous, while much larger units of the compound type have been contracted for. The largest of the latter, so far, is the one for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, with a nominal rating of 60,000 K. V. A. and a two-hour rating of 70,000. However, as these large artificially-cooled units reach their ultimate temperatures in practically two hours, the above really constitutes a continuous rating for these units. A number of similar type units of practically 50,000 K. V. A. have been sold to various plants. The Interborough unit consists of a high pressure turbine connected to a turbo generator, the high pressure turbine supplying steam to two lower pressure turbines in parallel, each driving a generator. The three generators are tied together electrically, practically as a single unit.

One of the notable conditions of the past year has been the increase in central station turbo generator capacities in the moderate size cities. Many of the stations in such cities have been buying turoo generator units of relatively large capacity compared with their preceding installations, indicating an enormous growth in central station service.

In small turbo generator units there has been a very considerable growth in the gear-driven sets, for both A. C. and D. C. machines. In fact in the D. C. sets the gear drive has forced the direct coupled units out of business, so that practically none are sold at present.

The volume of orders handled since the beginning of the year is in excess of 2,000,000 kilowatts of turbine rating.

CENTRAL STATION PRACTICE, ETC.

As mentioned before, there has been a very considerable growth in central station service. The field covered by central stations is increasing rapidly, and such stations have been reaching out for loads not heretofore considered very satisfactory, such as electric railway service. With the old-time smaller stations the railway loads undoubtedly were objectionable from the central station standpoint, but with the later larger stations, with much larger and better regulated power units, the railway loads have become less and less objectionable until, at present, many central stations are endeavoring to reach them, with the consequence that more and more railway power stations are being shut down, and power is being purchased from the large central stations. Formerly, the 60-cycle stations did not consider themselves in a position to handle large railway loads, due partly to shortcomings of the rotary converters, but through gradual improvements in the 60-cycle rotaries such service can now be handled in a very satisfactory manner. Coincident with this there has been an enormous growth in 60-cycle work compared with 25-cycle, which was used very extensively in former years. In some of the larger cities the growth in 60-cycle service has been twice as fast as the 25-cycle growth, thus clearly indicating the tendency.

Coincident with this growth there has been a strong tendency toward larger capacity rotary converters. In 25-cycle rotaries the 4,000-kilowatt size has become quite common (both Westinghouse and General Electric). In 60-cycle, 3,500-kilowatt 250-volt units of the synchronous booster type for voltage regulation have been contracted for (Westinghouse); also 5,800 kilowatts, 580 volts for copper refining in a Western plant (G. E.). Thus the 60-cycle rotary is now practically on the same footing as the 25-cycle as regards capacities which can be furnished by the manufacturers.

WATER-WHEEL DEVELOPMENT.

While no especially notable installations of recent date can be pointed out, yet there has been a great increase in water-power development, but the electric machinery has been along well established lines.

Franklin K. Lane, in a recent report, stated that an amount of hydro-electric energy was running to waste in this country to equal the daily labor of 1,800,000,000 men, or thirty times our adult population.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

The past year has shown no important contracts for heavy railway work, although plans have been made by several roads to extend very considerably their present electrification.

The Norfolk and Western electrification at Bluefield (a. c.) has passed through the heaviest year of service by far that the Norfolk and Western has encountered.

The Philadelphia-Paoli suburban electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad (11,000 volts single phase) has extended its operation up to its full contemplated service, and the Chestnut Hill branch of this system is progressing actively toward completion. This Pennsylvania suburban electrification out of Philadelphia is interesting, in that it takes power from the main station of the Philadelphia Electric Company and has no power station of its own. This is a further important stage in the extension of central station service.

In connection with electric street railways the decrease in competing "jitney" service is of considerable interest. However, the competition of the "jitney" has indicated certain possibilities of smaller and lighter electric cars and more frequent service in the cities, and one consequence of this is that there is a certain tendency at present toward smaller sizes in the popular railway motors.

The electrification of 440 miles of the St. Paul Railroad between Harlowton, Mont., and Avery, Idaho, has in every way exceeded the expectation of both railroad officials and the manufacturers of the equipment.

The novel features of this electrification are the development of a direct current voltage of 3,000 volts, the development of the method of receiving this current from the overhead wires, and the regenerative braking.

D. A. Goodnow, assistant to the President and in charge of the electrification, reports that on the division which has been electrified the work formerly done by 24 heavy Mallet steam locomotives is now being done more quickly and with greater economy by nine electric locomotives.

The regenerative method of braking is of especial interest and importance on this electrification. There are many long, steep grades on this railroad which crosses two mountain ranges. Where formerly the tremendous energy stored in a heavy train at the summit of these grades had to be dissipated in heat in the brake shoes and wheels during the descent, and caused the brake shoes to become red-hot with overheating of the wheel rims, this energy is now transmitted back to the lines by the dynamic action of the motors and goes to haul other trains up grades. A large saving in power is thus effected, as well as the more important saving of wear and tear on rolling stock.

MILL WORK.

Possibly the most notable progress in steel mill work in the last year has been in the electric operation of large reversing mills. While a number of these have been sold and put in operation in the past seven or eight years, yet the sale of such apparatus for driving reversing mills has practically trebled during the past year. No doubt the great boom in the steel business has exaggerated this tendency. Many of these reversing mill sets are of very large capacity, some of them reaching 15,000 H. P. maximum. In general, they are all of one type, each set consisting of a large motor-generator coupled to a large fly wheel. The driving motor, as a rule, is an induction motor with automatic speed control for the purpose of shifting the peak load to the fly wheel. The generator is of the direct current type, with means for varying and reversing its voltage from zero to a maximum in either direction. The roll motors are of the direct current type and have their speed varied by voltage variation at the generators.

ELECTRIC DRIVE FOR BATTLESHIPS.

Last year was marked by the extension of the policy of the Navy to use electric drive for battleships. Two additional battleships, of the dreadnought type, have been contracted for with electric drive. This method of propulsion has worked out so satisfactorily that doubtless the Navy Department will continue this policy to a certain extent on the new vessels authorized in the recent Navy Bill. In the recent contracts for electric drive of battleships, the installations in general will consist of four induction motors, each direct coupled to a propeller shaft. Each motor will have a normal capacity of about 7,000 H. P. The generating plant will consist of two turbo generator sets, each of

approximately 15,000 K. V. A. capacity. Each motor can give two operating speeds by pole changing.

The electric power that can be generated on the Tennessee will be equal to the power consumed by the central stations at New Orleans and Washington, D. C., with their suburbs, which serve a combined population of almost 700,000 souls, or 70 p. c. of the size of the entire electrical development in the State of New Hampshire.

SMALLER APPARATUS.

There has been considerable growth in the small generator business for arc welding.

There has been notable advancement in the selective protection of feeders and systems, through relays, etc., thus improving the continuity of service.

There has been marked activity in industrial heating apparatus, as distinguished from household heating. There has been great growth in the heating business as a whole, and in some cities the heating load is rapidly approaching the total lighting load.

The subject of rates in general, and more particularly measuring devices that take into account the demand feature, has received much attention during the past year.

RESEARCH WORK.

Owing to the tremendous boom in the electrical business much of the facilities of the research departments of the various electrical manufacturing companies have been turned toward the engineering and application side of the work, to meet the many problems arising. While very great progress has been made along the various lines, yet, in many cases, this forms part of the general engineering result and does not stand out prominently. Owing to the great growth of the electrical work the research facilities of all the manufacturing companies have had to be very greatly increased during the past year In fact one of the great tendencies during the past year has been toward increase in research work and research laboratories by industrial interests as a whole The electrical business has, in general, led other industries in this respect, due probably to the more complex nature of the problems which are encountered in the electric field.

ELECTRIC REFINING OF STEEL.

The unprecedented demand during the last year for high-grade steel has been a great stimulus to the development of the electric furnace for the refining of steel.

Steel refined in an electric furnace can be made to conform to any specifications, since from the nature of the fuel no physical impurities or impurities from oxidization are introduced with the fuel and the temperature of the furnace is easily controlled by the operator.

Moreover, castings made of electrically refined steel are better able to withstand the stress of a sudden shock, have a higher tensile strength and are less liable to a change in internal structure due to crystallization when intermittent load is applied than steel refined in any other type of furnace

Another point of superiority of an electric furnace is the fact that the capacity of a single furnace may be greatly increased.

The crucible used in the open hearth method of refining steel holds only 100 to 160 pounds, and it was a great tribute to German machine-like training and commercial efficiency that the Krupps were able to pour very large castings with crucible steel. This was accomplished by having an army of workmen working together, so that the steel in a large number of crucibles (often many hundreds) was ready at the proper time, and then pouring the casting from these crucibles.

The ingenuity of the engineer has substituted the electric furnace with its capacity at present of 25 tons. The usual capacity of the electric furnace for refining steel is from 1½ to 2½ tons, though the average capacity of the furnaces installed in the United States is above this, and there has been installed at Ugine, France, a furnace of 25 tons' capacity.

As an example of the progress made, the *Iron Age* in a recent article says:

"In 1910 there were 10 electric furnaces in the United States and 104 elsewhere in the world. In 1913 there were 19 in the United States against 121 elsewhere. In 1915 there were 41 against 172 elsewhere. On January 1, 1916, there were 73 against 230 elsewhere, while at the present time there are no less than 100 in the United States against 250 elsewhere."

This indicates that the United States has taken a decided lead in the production of high-grade steel since the war began.

The furnaces installed in this country are of larger average size than those installed in Europe, and so the relative production of electrically refined steel in this country and elsewhere is even greater than would be indicated by the number of furnaces.

The furnaces in operation in the United States represent the utilization of 135,000 H. P. and give a tonnage output of over 1,100,000 each year.

A Western copper refining company which refines 330,000,000 pounds of copper annually has been able to effect a saving of one cent per pound of copper refined by the complete electrification of its mine and refining plant. This company uses annually 700,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy, or over 2 kilowatt hours per pound of copper refined.

FIXATION OF NITROGEN.

One item of the more than $600,000,000 appropriated for defence by the last Congress, and an important item from its bearing on the preparedness issue, was that of $20,000,000 for a hydro-electric plant for the manufacture of nitrates from the free nitrogen of the air.

The nitrogen of the atmosphere is "fixed" or changed into a useful form by passing a current of air through a continuous electrical discharge.

The nitrogen and oxygen of the air combine under the action of this electrical discharge to form the oxides of nitrogen used to make nitric acid, which is so necessary in the manufacture of high explosives.

Since Chile furnishes almost the entire supply of nitrates at present, our country would be in a serious dilemma were this supply shut off in time of war.

These nitrates with which Chile furnishes the world come from very large natural deposits along the Chilean coast. They are very important as fertilizers in times of peace and are vitally necessary in the manufacture of high explosives. The export duty on them is one of the great sources of income to the Chilean Government.

The cost of making nitrates by the electric method is just a little more than that paid for Chile nitrates. The normal price of sodium nitrate ($Na\ NO_3$) delivered at west coast points is $30 per ton. At $9 per H. P. year for electric power the cost of producing sodium nitrate by the electric fixation of nitrogen would be $32 per ton.

However, there is included in the $30 price of the natural product from South America, an export duty of $11 per ton levied by the Chilean Government, and this would probably be reduced if the electrical product were offered in competition, which fact makes necessary the assistance of our Government if we are to have a domestic supply.

Another method of "fixing" the nitrogen of the atmosphere is accomplished by reason of the fact that at moderately high temperatures this nitrogen of the air combines with calcium carbide to form cyanamid. Though this action is not brought about in an electrical furnace, yet it requires in calcium carbide a product of the electric furnace. The power consumption in the manufacture of cyanamid is much less per unit of combined nitrogen than in the direct oxidation method. However, other cost factors bring the total cost of each product to about the same total. The cost of cyanamid being about $35 a ton.

ELECTRIC HEATING.

During the past year there has been a remarkable development in the use of electricity for heating purposes, both domestic and industrial

There has been a general impression that the cost of electric energy was entirely too high to permit of its use for this purpose except in such small quantities as that necessary to operate an electric iron, coffee percolator, chafing dish, toaster or such small devices.

That this impression is a wrong one is most conclusively shown by the fact that in the rate files of the Society for Electrical Development there are listed 3,335 communities which have special rates for electricity for cooking and heating purposes of 5 cents or less per kilowatt hour. Of these 70 p. c. are 4 cents or less and 32 p. c. 3 cents or less. This is also shown by the fact that over $2,000,000 worth of electric ranges have been sold during the year.

At the Montana State Hospital, Warm Springs, Mont., there is an electric range installed to cook

for 1,500 persons, or 4,500 meals per day. The largest installation for electric cooking at present is at Siemerstadt, near Berlin, Germany. This electric kitchen has a capacity for serving 3,000 persons or 9,000 meals per day. The electrical dish-washing apparatus in this kitchen is also most complete

Applications of industrial electric heating are innumerable, ranging from an electric steel refining furnace of 25 tons' capacity to the electrically heated gloves used by the British aviators.

There has been a wide application of electric heating to glue pots, wax pots, and embossing heads for bookbinding machines

The greatest single advance in the industrial heating field was made in the development of an electric heater for japanning ovens. The explanation of the marked superiority of electric heat in such ovens is this: the two important reactions in baking japan are driving out the volatile oils and oxidizing the japan films. In a gas oven one of the products of combustion is water vapor, the presence of which retards the drying process. This means a slower bake and less lustre to the finish. The oxygen of the furnace is also used up by the burning gas and oxidization of the film requires more time.

Temperature is another important factor and the electric oven gives a much more positive control by a thermostat. The capacity of a japanning oven is increased at least 25 p. c., due to the decreased time required. and another saving is effected by arranging an automatic control whereby both sides of a rotary oven are filled and electric time and thermostatic switches control the baking operation during the night. The first charge is held at a predetermined temperature for a definite time. The oven is then rotated and this charge cools while the other charge is kept at the proper temperature for the proper time The operation of the oven may be thus made practically continuous.

The price of high-speed tool steel has increased over 700 p. c. since the beginning of the war. The greater quantity of this steel is receiving the heat treatment in electric furnaces. In the old style gas furnace expert care was necessary, and even then much material was spoiled through the difficulty of regulating the furnace temperature. This has been entirely eliminated by the use of the electric furnace with its perfect control.

Electric furnaces are also used where accurate and clean heat treatment is necessary, as is the case in tempering finished tools or machine parts. Tempering is no longer a matter entirely of experience and personal judgment. The electric furnace can be easily adjusted to any required temperature and maintained at that temperature, thus dispensing with the judgment necessary in the use of a gas furnace.

Another application of electric heating which is becoming more and more important is that of welding. This is accomplished by the electric resistance or electric arc method. In the former a heavy current of electricity is caused to pass across the joint to be welded so that the resistance of the joint to the flow of current causes the metal near the joint to be brought up to the welding temperature. The pieces are then pressed together, completing the weld. This method is very economical and quick, and results in an excellent weld, since the heat is applied without introducing impurities into the material. Usually no flux is required. There are two methods of welding with the electric arc. One in which a carbon electrode is used and the other in which a metal electrode is used. For ordinary purposes the metal electrode is most suited for welding, and the carbon electrode is generally used only for cutting metals.

The intense heat of the electric arc, when properly applied, affords a very effective method of cutting metals and is being frequently used for this purpose.

Another use of the electric arc with metal electrode is the depositing of a layer of metal on the worn surface of large castings, switch plates, and for filling up cracks and blow holes. When castings have slight imperfections, or when a large machine part becomes too much worn for further use, instead of being thrown in the scrap heap it is sent to the electric welder, has a new wearing surface deposited on it and is as good as new.

TELEGRAPHY.

An American, Col. George O. Squier, Military Attaché at London, has invented a notable improvement in transmission of cable messages, the most radical since the installation of the first transatlantic cable.

The result is accomplished by substituting a low frequency single-phase sine-wave alternator in place of the make and break battery current transmitter. The alternating current is not broken. By the use of a single time element for the different durations of dot, dash and space he effects economies that are startling. In the record received a dot is a single stroke, the dash a triple one, but of the same length as the dot and space. Special skill is not required in reading the record making a highly paid operator unnecessary.

The saving in paper alone will run into many thousands of dollars a year. The new alphabet also permits direct relay from cable to land wires.

The substitution of the sine-wave for the old square-topped wave permits higher power being used with more certain results and without danger of puncturing of cable insulation due to high voltage produced by the higher harmonics of the square-topped wave.

Twice as many letters can be transmitted by the new method in a given time as compared with the old, and there is a further saving of time of six hours a day, due to its not being necessary in the Squier system, to ground the current after each signal to clear the circuit of the excess charge which has to be used in the older method.

To analyze the saving, each transatlantic cable costs about $2,500,000; with the Squier system two cables can now do the work of three.

These economies are figured on the use of only 4 to 10 cycles per second. It is believed that higher frequencies up to 50 per second can be used with corresponding speed and resultant economies.

When it is realized that the same principal is applicable to long distance land lines the value of Col. Squier's method can be appreciated.

Though there has been no advance in wireless during the year 1916 as notable as the achievement of simultaneous communication with Hawaii and Paris from New Jersey by wireless telephone, which took place in 1915, yet during 1916 the range of wireless communication has constantly broadened.

The increased range of communication between land stations and ships at sea has been remarkable. Messages sent out by the station at Tuckerton, N. J., using a 60-kilowatt Federal-Poulsen arc transmitter, have been read in the early evening by the S. S. Ventura when 530 miles southwest of Samoa, approximately 8,000 miles from Tuckerton.

Constant communication between San Francisco and the Sierra, a vessel of the Ocean Steamship Company, which is equipped with a 5-kilowatt Federal-Poulsen arc transmitter, has been maintained more than 4,870 miles.

Wireless operators near New York have recently been surprised at the clearness with which they have been able to hear music played by a phonograph and transmitted by experimenters at Tufts College. The wireless transmission of speech and music is no longer unusual, but the distinctness and clearness with which this music can be heard is surprising.

A De Forest oscillion bulb is used to provide the high frequency current necessary. The improvement in the method of introducing the voice to the high frequency circuit results in increased clearness. Further improvements may be expected from experiments being conducted along this line.

One peculiarity in the transmission of phonograph music by wireless is the elimination of the scratching noise, which is such an objectionable feature of musical reproduction, and which is caused by the friction of the needle on the surface of the record. This is a sound of too high frequency to affect the wireless circuit, and is not transmitted. The music which is received by the wireless outfit always surprises one hearing it for the first time because of the absence of this mechanical scratching noise.

Mr. Lee De Forest, who invented and developed the audion lamp amplifier, has brought the attention of musicians to the wonderful musical tones and effects which may be produced by the audion lamp. By varying the elements of the circuit peculiar drum notes may be produced as well as notes imitating the flute, violin, and other instruments.

Wire communication from New York to San

Francisco has been established on a commercial basis and no longer excites wonder. The American Institute of Electrical Engineers held meetings simultaneously in six cities interconnected by telephones. The members present at this meeting were each provided with a telephone receiver enabling them to hear what was going on in the other cities. The roll was called with 500 present at Atlanta, Ga., 700 present at San Francisco, at Boston 900, at Philadelphia 850, at Chicago 1,000, and at New York 1,100. Members at Denver and Salt Lake City listened to the proceedings, but were not connected so as to take part.

During the closing months of the Panama-Pacific Exposition there was installed a piece of electrical apparatus which attracted much attention and comment from both the public and from engineers.

This was an electric transformer rated 1,000 K. V. A., 60 cycles—2,200 to 1,000,000 volts. In the design of such a transformer radical departures had to be made in the methods of insulating the coils. The commercial transformers in use at present depend for their insulation on specially treated cotton tape, with which the wire is covered, supplemented by the oil in which they are immersed. In this case the wires were not wrapped and oil is depended upon altogether as the insulating medium.

The high voltage winding is made up of 190 coils, rated at 5,300 volts, each connected in series, giving a rated voltage of 1,007,000 volts.

Each of these coils is wound with 212 turns of *aluminum foil*, 8 mils. by 135 mils., separated by three thicknesses of paper 6 mils. thick. Each coil is 3' 7" inside diameter and 4' 3" outside diameter.

The assembled high tension coil is 5' 11" long.

The transformer weighs 30,000 lbs., and contains 26,000 separate pieces. More than 400 miles of paper, aluminum and copper are used in its construction.

When completed it was placed in a concrete tank, pyramidal in shape, open at the top and with a rim measuring 16' x 18'"; 7,312½ gallons of oil are required to fill the tank and completely cover the transformer.

Many interesting experiments were conducted with this apparatus. When it was operating at 400,000 volts pressure the air was so charged that a person alighting from an automobile at a distance of 50 feet would receive a shock as his feet touched the ground. Sparks could be drawn from any insulated piece of metal and hair pins and metal parts of clothing became distinctly uncomfortable within this distance.

The apparatus will be used to investigate many high voltage phenomena and to test the insulating properties of material used for insulating high tension currents.

ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS.

Increased use is being made of electricity by the medical profession, notably in replacing the laborious and slow massage treatment in building up shrunken muscular tissue of soldiers wounded in the war. In peaceful America the same apparatus is being utilized to build up the tissue of victims of infantile paralysis.

Stimulation for the affected limbs is accomplished by the application of static, galvanic, and sinusoidal current, and by electrically driven vibrators and exercising machines.

Among the interesting applications of electricity in new roles in the service of mankind the motor-driven gyroscope takes a leading place. The gyro-compass has reached a high state of development, and has been adopted by the leading navies of the world for their capital ships, and all submarines. The gyroscope of the compass is driven by a small electric motor and rotates at 8,600 R. P. M. The complete apparatus is inclosed in a vacuum, so that only .234 H. P. is required for its operation.

The advantage of the gyrocompass is that it is not affected by magnetic disturbances—the motion of magnetic bodies about it—and that it always indicates the true north.

Moreover, any number of auxiliary compasses may be operated from the master compass, which permits the installation of accurate compasses in all the important parts of a ship, as Captain's cabin, fire control room, bridge, and other places. As many as seventeen auxiliary compasses have been placed on one English battleship.

It has been applied to a dead reckoning instrument by means of which a submarine may take the bearings of a vessel at a great distance—submerge and run by dead reckoning to a point close enough to the vessel to make the torpedo effective.

The motor-driven gyroscope is also being successfully applied to the stabilizing of vessels—that is, to prevent them from pitching and rolling. This is of great importance to the Navy and several installations have been made on vessels of the Navy.

The importance of stabilizing a war vessel is apparent when the difference of the effectiveness of fire from a steady platform and from a moving platform is considered.

If the number of hits made by a navy can be doubled this is equivalent to doubling the size of the navy. The ships on which the stabilizer has been placed range from the smallest submarine chaser to an 11,000-ton battleship.

The outfit on the submarine chaser consists of a gyroscope 24" in diameter revolving at 4,000 R. P. M. This outfit will change a roll of 45° when the boat is making 40 miles per hour to less than 4°. The outfit weighs less than 1 p. c. of the total tonnage of the vessel for which it is designed. The largest installation that has been made at present has two gyroscopes 9' in diameter and weighing 50,000 lbs. each.

The stabilizer can be used either to prevent a ship's rolling or to cause it to roll. This peculiar property is taken advantage of in rolling a ship which is stuck on a mud bank or a sand bank. The outfit has been placed on ice breakers to roll them and prevent their packing in the ice after striking a blow and before they can be withdrawn.

An apparatus called the gyroscope roll and pitch recorder has been developed and is being used in the Navy acceptance tests to record the roll and pitch of vessels.

The stabilizer has also been developed for use on the aeroplane. This outfit weighs only 40 lbs. An aeroplane equipped with such a control recently flew for 30 minutes with pilot and passenger without the hand controls being touched.

In conjunction with this stabilizer there has been developed an instrument called the anemometer, and the two greatly reduce the hazards of flying. Many accidents have occurred because the pilot, when climbing with an aeroplane, has no means of judging his relative velocity. If he attempts to climb too rapidly his machine will fall backward to earth. This instrument operates electric controls and takes the control out of the hands of the pilot when the relative velocity of the machine and the air reaches the critical point—whether this is due to an attempt to climb too rapidly or to engine failure. The controls change the planes so that the aeroplane volplanes until the safe relative velocity has again been regained and then the control is again turned over to the pilot.

The most powerful searchlight in the world is installed on the roof of a Brooklyn building.

The beam of this searchlight has been seen from a distance of 60 miles, and experiments are being made to use the beam of light to signal Philadelphia, a distance of 91 miles.

The extraordinary power of this searchlight results from the use of small carbon electrodes and the confining of the arc crater or light source to a very small area. The positive electrode is only ⅝" in diameter, and has a core which is filled with light-producing material of a secret composition. The mechanism of the lamp is cooled without cooling the crater of the arc. The result is a deep and narrow crater of enormous intrinsic brilliancy, giving about 500 candlepower per square millimeter, or three and one-half times the brilliancy of the standard carbon arc. The source of light of a searchlight must be as small as possible, and it must be maintained at the exact focus of the mirror. In the case of this searchlight this is effected by a thermostatic control which will maintain the arc within 1.5 millimeters of the exact focus.

An observer standing near this searchlight would be dazzled by its powerful beam, so the searchlight is equipped with an electric control which permits it to be operated at any distance. The observer should be stationed at least a mile from the searchlight.

It may be remarked that the beam from this searchlight will quickly "sunburn" any part of the body exposed to its effects.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

THE original act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, provided for a commission consisting of five members. By various amendatory and supplementary enactments the powers of the commission have been increased and the scope of the regulating statute materially widened. Among the more important of these enactments are the acts of March 2, 1889; the Elkins act, approved February 19, 1903; the Hepburn act, approved February 29, 1906; the Mann-Elkins act of June 18, 1910; and the act of August 24, 1912. Under the act of June 29, 1906, the commission is now composed of seven members.

The act to regulate commerce applies to all common carriers engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodities, except water, and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe lines and partly by railroad, or partly by pipe lines and partly by water, and to telegraph, telephone, and cable companies (whether wire or wireless) engaged in sending messages from one State, Territory, or District of the United States to any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or to any foreign country, and to common carriers engaged in interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment); also to express companies and sleeping-car companies, and to bridges or ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad engaged in interstate transportation.

The act to regulate commerce requires all rates to be reasonable and just; prohibits preferential rates for transportation service performed under like circumstances and conditions; prohibits undue or unreasonable preferences or advantages in rates or facilities and the charging of a higher rate for a shorter than for a longer haul, over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer haul. It is provided, however, that the commission may, in special cases, after investigation, authorize carriers to charge less for longer than for shorter distances. The commission is authorized to require carriers to establish through routes and joint rates. The commission is also authorized to require carriers subject to the act to construct switch connections with lateral branch lines of railroads and private sidetracks. The act provides that where two or more through routes and through rates shall have been established, shippers shall have the right to designate in writing via which of such through routes the property shall be transported to destination.

The commission has jurisdiction, upon complaint or in a proceeding instituted upon its own initiative, and after full hearing, to determine and prescribe reasonable rates, regulations, and practices; to award reparation to injured shippers, and to require carriers to cease and desist from unjust discrimination or undue or unreasonable preferences.

Carriers are required to publish and file all rates, rules, and regulations applying to interstate traffic, and are prohibited from engaging in interstate transportation unless such rates, rules, and regulations are published and filed. Severe penalties are provided in the statute for failure to observe the rates and regulations shown in the published tariffs.

The commission may inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, and may prescribe the accounts, records, and memoranda which shall be kept by the carriers, which shall be open to examination by the commission through its authorized agents or examiners. Carriers are required to file annual reports with the commission, and such other reports as may from time to time be required.

The commission appoints a secretary, who is its chief administrative and executive officer, an assistant secretary, and such attorneys, examiners, special agents, and clerks as are necessary to the proper performance of its duties.

By the act of June 18, 1910 (Mann-Elkins law), the jurisdiction of the commission was increased as to through routes and joint rates, freight classification, switch connections, long and short hauls, filing or rejection of rate schedules, investigations on own motion, determining reasonable rates, suspension of proposed rates, and other matters. This act also authorized the President to appoint a special commission to investigate questions pertaining to the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds.

By act approved August 24, 1912 (section 11), a new paragraph was added to section 5 of the act to regulate commerce, by which it is made unlawful after July 1, 1914, for any common carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce to own, lease, operate, control, or have any interest in any competing carrier by water. Jurisdiction is conferred upon the commission to determine questions of fact as to competition, after full hearing, on the application of any railroad company or other carrier, and to extend beyond July 1, 1914, the time during which such ownership or operation of vessels plying elsewhere than through the Panama Canal may continue, when it is found to be in the interest of the public and is of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, and not in restraint of competition.

At the same time section 6 of the act was amended by adding a new paragraph conferring upon the commission jurisdiction over transportation of property from point to point in the United States by rail and water, whether through the Panama Canal or otherwise, and not entirely within the limits of a single State, this jurisdiction, under certain conditions, including power to establish physical connection between lines of the rail carrier and the dock of the water carrier by directing the rail carrier to make such connection; to establish through routes and maximum joint rates over such rail and water lines, and to determine the conditions thereof; to establish proportional rates by rail to and from ports, and to determine to what traffic and in connection with what vessels and upon what terms and conditions such rates shall apply; and to require rail carriers entering into through routing arrangements with any water carrier to extend the privileges of such arrangements to other water carriers.

By the act approved March 1, 1913, amending the act to regulate commerce, the commission is directed to investigate, ascertain, and report the value of all the property owned or used by every common carrier subject to the provisions of the act.

Jurisdiction is conferred upon the commission to enforce certain provisions of the act approved October 15, 1914, to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies in so far as such provisions relate to carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce. The act prohibits, with certain exceptions, carriers from discriminating between purchasers in sales of commodities, and from making leases or sales of commodities and from acquiring stock or capital of other corporations engaged in commerce tending to substantially lessen competition or create a monopoly; makes it a felony for a President or other specified officers to misappropriate a carrier's funds; and provides that after two years from the approval of the act no carrier shall have dealings in securities or supplies, or contract for construction or maintenance to the amount of more than $50,000 in the aggregate in any one year, with another corporation or organization when, by reason of common officers or otherwise, there exists a community of interest between the carrier and such other corporation or organization, except as a result of free competitive bidding under regulations to be prescribed by the commission. The commission is further authorized to investigate violations of the act by carriers and to require the guilty parties to cease therefrom, and its findings of fact in such investigations shall be conclusive when supported by testimony.

The urgent deficiency appropriation act approved October 22, 1913, provided that the Commerce Court should be abolished from and after December 31, 1913, and that the jurisdiction theretofore vested in the Commerce Court under act approved June 18, 1910, be transferred to and vested in the several District Courts of the United States.

The act approved March 4, 1915, which became effective June 2, 1915, makes common carriers liable for all damage to property caused by them, and forbids, with certain exceptions, limitations of liability.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION—*Continued.*

The act of February 11, 1903, provides that suits in equity brought under the act to regulate commerce, wherein the United States is complainant, may be expedited and given precedence over other suits, and that appeals from the Circuit Court lie only to the Supreme Court. The act of February 19, 1903, commonly called the Elkins law, prohibits rebating, allows proceedings in the courts by injunction to restrain departures from published rates, and provides that cases prosecuted under the direction of the Attorney-General in the name of the commission shall be included within the expediting act of February 11, 1903.

Under the act of August 7, 1888, all Government-aided railroad and telegraph companies are required to file certain reports and contracts with the commission, and it is the commission's duty to decide questions relating to the interchange of business between such Government-aided telegraph company and any connecting telegraph company. The act provides penalties for failure to comply with the act or the orders of the commission.

The act of March 2, 1893, known as the safety-appliance act, provides that railroad cars used in interstate commerce must be equipped with automatic couplers, and drawbars of a standard height for freight cars, and have grab irons or handholds in the ends and sides of each car; and that locomotive engines used in moving interstate traffic shall be equipped with a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train-brake system. The act directs the commission to lodge with the proper District-Attorneys information of such violations as may come to its knowledge. The act of March 2, 1903, amended this act so as to make its provisions apply to Territories and the District of Columbia, to all cases when couplers of whatever design are brought together, and to all locomotives, cars, and other equipment of any railroad engaged in interstate traffic, except logging cars and cars used upon street railways, and provides for a minimum number of air-braked cars in trains.

By act of April 14, 1910, the safety-appliance acts were supplemented so as to require railroads to equip their cars with sill steps, hand brakes, ladders, running boards, and roof handholds, and the commission was authorized to designate the number, dimensions, location, and manner of application of appliances.

By act of May 6, 1910, the prior accident-reports law was repealed and a new statute passed giving more power to the commission as to investigating accidents, and is more comprehensive than the former law.

The act of March 4, 1907, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is made unlawful to require or permit employés engaged in or connected with the movement of trains to be on duty more than a specified number of hours in any 24.

The act of May 30, 1908, directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations for the safe transportation of explosives by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. A penalty is provided for violations of such regulations.

The act of May 30, 1908, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is provided that after a certain date no locomotive shall be used in moving interstate or foreign traffic, etc., not equipped with an ash pan which can be emptied without requiring a man to go under such locomotive. A penalty is provided for violations of this act.

The act of February 17, 1911, confers jurisdiction upon the commission to enforce certain provisions compelling railroad companies to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto.

By an amendatory act approved March 4, 1915, the powers of the commission to inspect and to prescribe standards of safety for locomotive boilers and appurtenances thereto was extended to include "all parts and appurtenances of the locomotive and tender."

The urgent deficiency appropriation act approved October 22, 1913, contains an appropriation of $25,000 to enable the commission to investigate and test block signals and appliances for the automatic control of railway trains, and appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, including experimental tests of such systems and appliances as shall be furnished, in completed shape, to the commission for investigation and test, free of cost to the Government, in accordance with the provisions of joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and sundry civil appropriation act approved May 27, 1908. Provision was made in the sundry civil appropriation acts approved August 1, 1914, and March 3, 1915, for continuing the investigation and testing of these systems and appliances.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE CARABAO.

A military organization composed of those officers of the United States Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Philippine Scouts, or as a Naval cadet or midshipman, or as acting assistant surgeon, contract surgeon, contract dental surgeon, or any person who served as an enlisted man in the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps and subsequently received a commission for appointment in any of the above named classes, and accredited war correspondents who served in the Philippine Islands between May 1, 1898 and July 4, 1902. Members of the order are known as Carabao. The oldest lineal male descendant of a Carabao is eligible for membership. The order is composed of a main body at Washington, known as the Main Corral, and branches in Manila, P. I.; San Francisco, Cal.; San Antonio, Tex., and Fort Monroe, Va.

The order was created for the purpose of fostering a high standard of military and social duty and to perpetuate the memories and associations of military service in the Philippines during the early days of American occupation. The origin of the order grew out of an idea conceived at a dinner at the Officers Club in Manila shortly after the return of troops from China in 1900. The name was suggested by Major George L. Byram, United States Army, in recognition of the services rendered to the American forces by the faithful carabao, the principal beast of burden in the Philippines. The emblem of the order is a carabao's head on a pendant. The officers of the Main Corral are elected each year.

Officers of the Main Corral: *Grand Paramount Carabao* (*National Commander*)—Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U. S. N. *Grand Patriarch of the Herd* (*National Vice-President*)—Major-Gen. James B. Aleshire, U. S. A. *Grand Lead and Wheel Carabao* (*National Secretary and Treasurer*)—Major Joseph M. Heller, U. S. V., the Marlborough, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL FIRST AID ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

The association was organized by the late Miss Clara Barton, chartered under the laws of the District of Columbia, April 18, 1905, and has distributed its vital knowledge throughout many sections of almost every State in the Union It is a practical philanthropy and is paying tribute to its founder by holding the presidency in her name. *Acting President*—Mrs. J. Sewall Reed, Dorchester, Mass. *Vice-President and Treasurer*—Roscoe G. Wells. *Secretary*—Mrs. Mary Kensel Wells. Executive office, Arlington, Mass.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN ASSOCIATION.

President—John G. Clark. *Historian*—James A. Holden. *Treasurer*—Edmund Seymour, 45 Wall Street, New York City. *Secretary*—Percival Wilds, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

The purpose of this association is: "To assemble in social gatherings; to renew and extend affiliations; to perpetuate the historical traditions, and to promote the welfare of the Lake Champlain Valley."

PRINCIPAL RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

WITH A SYNOPSIS OF LAST ANNUAL REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS SUBMITTED TO THE WORLD ALMANAC BY THE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RY. SYSTEM.—"SANTA FE." [Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Nevada.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings.... $133,762,392 Operating expenses 83,730,960 Net earnings.... $50,031,432 Other income..... 3,307,129 Total net income $53,338,561 Total payments... 39,247,153 Surplus..... $14,091,408	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry., 8,258 m.; Rio Grande, El Paso & Santa Fé R. R., 20.22 m.; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Ry., 1,937.59 m.; Grand Canyon Ry., 64.11 m.; Panhandle & Santa Fé Ry., 670.33 m.; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé P. & P. Lines, 403 m. Total mileage, 11,353.25. EXPRESS CO.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, E. P. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, W. B. Storey, Chicago, Ill.; Edward Chambers, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Hodges, Chicago, Ill.; General Managers, F. C. Fox, Topeka, Kan.; A. G. Wells, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. J. Parker, Amarillo, Tex.; W. A. Drake, Prescott, Ariz.; Freight Traffic Manager, F. B. Houghton, Chicago, Ill.; Passenger Traffic Manager, W. J. Black, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, E. L. Copeland, Topeka, Kan.; Assistant Secretary, L. C. Deming, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; Topeka, Kan.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Galveston, Tex.; New York Offices, 5 Nassau St., 377 and 1232 Broadway.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R. [Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $34,445,110 Operating expenses. 22,797,008 Net earnings..... $11,648,102 Other income..... 4,137,150 Total net income $15,785,252 Total payments.... 11,624,094 Surplus..... $4,161,158	Total mileage, 4,698. EXPRESS CO.—Southern.	President, John R. Kenly; Vice-Presidents, Lyman Delano, R. A. Brand; General Manager, P. R. Albright; Secretary, H. L. Borden, New York. General Offices, Wilmington, N. C.; New York Offices, 71, 407 and 1218 Broadway.
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. [New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $91,815,797 Operating expenses. 63,925,507 Net earnings..... $27,890,290 Other income..... 5,260,847 Total net income $33,151,137 Total payments.... 32,379,662 Surplus..... $771,475	Lines included in income account, 4,516.22 m. EXPRESS CO.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, Daniel Willard; Vice-Presidents, George M. Shriver, A. W. Thompson, F. C. Batchelder, A. W. Davis, Secretary, C. W. Woolford; General Freight Traffic Manager, C. S. Wight; Passenger Traffic Manager, O. P. McCarty. General Offices, Baltimore, Md.; New York Offices, 2 Wall Street, 12, 295, and 1276 Broadway.
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK RAILROAD. [Maine.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $3,775,805 Operating expenses. 2,386,007 Net earnings..... $1,389,798 Other income..... 259,887 Total net income. $1,649,685 Total payments.... 1,409,076 Surplus..... $240,609	Brownville to Caribou, 155.13 m.; Oldtown to Greenville, 76.13 m.; Ashland Junction to Fort Kent, 94.87 m.; Caribou to Van Buren, 33.40 m.; South Lagrange to Searsport, 54.13 m.; Stockholm to Squa Pan, 48 m.; So. Lagrange to Packards, 27.96 m.; Van Buren to Fort Kent, 43.72 m.; branches and spurs, 235.65 m. Total mileage, 784.63. EXPRESS CO.—American.	President, Percy R. Todd; General Manager, J. B. Stewart. General Offices, Bangor, Me.
BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.—See New York Central Railroad.		
BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. [New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916 Total earnings..... $52,075,427 Operating expenses. 36,197,958 Net earnings..... $15,877,469 Other income..... 1,170,715 Total net income. $17,048,184 Total payments.... 12,982,493 Surplus..... $4,065,691	Main Lines (Boston to Portland, via Dover), 114.70 m.; (Boston to Portland, via Portsmouth), 108.50 m.; Jewett, Me., to Intervale, N. H., 73.10 m.; Worcester, Mass., to Portland, Me., 146.90 m.; Boston, Mass., to Groveton, N. H., 219.20 m.; Concord, N. H., to White River Jct., Vt., 69.60 m.; White River Jct., Vt., to Sherbrooke, P. Q., 144.30 m.; N. Cambridge to Northampton, Mass., 100.30 m.; Springfield, Mass., to Brattleboro, Vt., 60.30 m.; Boston to Rotterdam Jct. and Troy, 253 m.; South Ashburnham Jct. to Bellows Falls, 53.90 m.; branches, 954.7 m. Total mileage, 2,298.49. EXPRESS COS.—American, National.	Receiver, James H. Hustis; General Manager, B. R. Pollock; Freight Traffic Manager, A. S. Crane; General Passenger Agent, C. M. Burt; General Offices, Boston, Mass.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway. [New York, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $11,971,018 Operating expenses. 8,648,789 Net earnings..... $3,322,229 Other income..... 1,016,098 Total net income. $4,338,327 Total payments.... 3,154,190 Surplus..... $1,184,137	Main Line and branches, 367.06 m.; leased lines, 89.90 m.; trackage rights, 129.52 m. Total mileage, 586.48. Express Co.—American.	President, Wm. T. Noonan; Vice-Presidents, Adrian Iselin, Jr., New York, and W. Emlen Roosevelt, New York; General Manager, T. F. Brennan; Secretary, Ernest Iselin, New York. General Offices, Rochester, N. Y.; New York Office, 36 Wall Street.
Canadian Northern Ry. [Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Minnesota.] No recent financial report available when Almanac went to press.	East of Port Arthur, 2,910 m.; west of Port Arthur, 6,503 m. Total mileage, 9,413. Express Co.—Canadian Northern.	President, Wm. Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont.; Vice-President, D. D. Mann, Toronto, Ont.; 3d Vice-President, D. B. Hanna, Toronto, Ont.; General Traffic Manager, Geo. H. Shaw, Toronto, Ont.
Canadian Pacific Ry. [New Brunswick, Maine, Quebec, Ontario, Michigan, Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $129,481,885 Operating expenses 80,255,965 Net earnings.... $49,225,920 Total payments... 33,781,760 Surplus..... $15,444,160	Atlantic Div., 783.5 m.; Eastern Div., 1,609.4 m.; Ontario Div., 1,508.6 m.; Lake Superior Div., 1,110.2 m.; Manitoba Div., 2,463.8 m.; Saskatchewan Div., 2,150.1 m.; Alberta Div., 2,530.3 m.; British Columbia Div., 1,221.1 m. Total mileage, 13,377.2. Length of Main Line, Montreal to Vancouver, 2,899.1 miles. Express Cos.—Dominion and Western.	President, Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy; Vice-Presidents, George Bury, I. G. Ogden, G. M. Bosworth, E. W. Beatty, Montreal; Grant Hall, Winnipeg, Man.; Secretary, W. R. Baker. General Offices, Montreal, Quebec; New York Offices, 64 Wall Street and 458 Broadway.
Central of Georgia Ry. [Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $12,567,618 Operating expenses. 8,845,067 Net earnings..... $3,722,551 Other income..... 1,537,732 Total net income. $5,260,283 Total payments.... 4,488,970 Surplus..... $771,313	Columbus-Andalusia, 138 m.; Griffin-Chattanooga, 198 m.; Macon-Athens, 105 m.; Savannah-Atlanta, 294 m.; Birmingham-Macon, 257 m.; Ft. Valley-Montgomery, 194 m.; Smithville-Lockhart, 176 m.; other branches, 562 m. Total mileage, 1,924. Express Co.—Southern.	President, W. A. Winburn; Vice-Presidents, A. R. Lawton, C. F. Parker, Chicago, Ill.; General Manager, L. W. Baldwin; Secretary, Chas. F. Groves. General Offices, Savannah, Ga.; New York Offices, 501 Fifth Avenue and 291 Broadway.
Central Railroad of New Jersey. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916 Total earnings..... $33,462,928 Operating expenses. 21,129,895 Net earnings..... $12,333,033 Other income..... 1,178,183 Total net income. $13,511,216 Total payments.... 10,831,059 Surplus..... $2,680,157	New York to Scranton, 191.55 m.; Newark Br., 11.26 m.; South Br., 15.78 m.; Perth Amboy Br., 23.12 m.; High Bridge Br., 55.80 m.; sundry branches in New Jersey, 25.33 m.; sundry branches in Pennsylvania, 124.44 m.; New Jersey Southern Div., 175.86 m.; Freehold and Atlantic Highlands Div., 22.75 m.; New York and Long Branch R. R., 38.04 m. Total mileage, 683.93. Express Cos.—American; Wells Fargo & Co. On New York and Long Branch R. R., Adams; American.	President and General Manager, William G. Besler; Vice-President, R. W. de Forest; Vice-President and Freight Traffic Manager, Tilghman B. Koons; Secretary, G. O. Waterman. General Offices, 143 Liberty Street, New York.
Central Vermont Ry. [Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $4,612,357 Operating expenses. 3,444,718 Net earnings..... $1,167,639 Other income..... 43,720 Total net income. $1,211,359 Total payments.... 1,036,149 Surplus..... $175,210	Southern Div., 173.5 m.; Northern Div., 362.6 m. Total mileage, 537. Express Cos.—American; Canadian; National. Part of Grand Trunk Ry. System.	President, E. C. Smith; Vice-President, W. H. Biggar. General Offices, St. Albans, Vt.; New York Offices, 385 Broadway and 82 Wall Street.
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. [Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $48,239,012 Operating expenses. 31,789,179 Net earnings.... $16,449,833 Other income..... 191,989 Total net income. $16,641,822 Total payments.... 9,762,607 Surplus..... $6,879,215	Main Line, 949.3 m.; Louisville Line, 208.4 m.; James River Line, 229.9 m.; Washington Line, 94.5 m.; other branches, 894.6 m. Total mileage, 2,376.7. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Geo. W. Stevens; Vice-Presidents, Decatur Axtell, Henry T. Wickham, F. M. Whitaker; Secretary, Carl Remington, New York. General Offices, Richmond, Va.; New York Office 71, 299 and 1238 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. [Illinois and Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $16,325,287 Operating expenses. 11,601,793 Net earnings..... $4,723,494 Other income (Dr.). 626,710 Total net income. $4,096,784 Total payments.... 4,268,362 Deficit..... $171,578	Chicago to East St. Louis, 279.95 m.; Pequot Line, 26.92 m.; Dwight to Peoria, 70.33 m.; Peoria to Springfield, 50.66 m.; Bloomington to Roodhouse, via Jacksonville, 110.68 m.; Titus to Barnett Junction, 56.38 m.; Roodhouse to Kansas City, 250.90 m.; Mexico to Cedar City, 50.12 m.; branches, 119.53 m. Total mileage, 1,015.47. EXPRESS COS.—American; National.	President, W. G. Bierd; Vice-President, F. H. Davis, New York; General Traffic Manager, S. G. Lutz; Passenger Traffic Manager, George J. Charlton; Secretary, James S. Mackle, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 60 Wall Street and 233 Broadway.
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. [Indiana and Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $16,698,104 Operating expenses. 12,680,319 Net earnings..... $4,018,085 Other income..... 1,077,501 Total net income. $5,095,586 Total payments.... 2,171,989 Surplus..... †$2,923,597	Total mileage, 1,136. (Includes trackage rights, 147 m.) EXPRESS CO.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Receiver, W. J. Jackson, Chicago, Ill. General Offices, Chicago; New York Office, 61 Broadway.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.—"THE NORTHWESTERN LINE." [Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916.* Total earnings..... $91,313,865 Operating expenses. 61,952,329 Net earnings..... $29,361,536 Other income..... 3,053,475 Total net income. $32,415,011 Total payments.... 26,248,686 Surplus..... $6,166,325	Wisconsin Div., 348.46 m.; Northern Wisconsin Div., 332.72 m.; Galena Div., 414.81 m.; East Iowa Div., 346.66 m.; West Iowa Div., 222.80 m.; Iowa and Minnesota Div., 335.99 m.; Northern Iowa Div., 383.57 m.; Sioux City Div., 456.70 m.; Madison Div., 696.01 m.; Lake Shore Div., 381.35 m.; Ashland Div., 673.73 m.; Peninsula Div., 464.44 m.; Minnesota Div., 499.88 m.; Dakota Div., 841.85 m.; Eastern Div., 897.41 m.; Black Hills Div., 609.27 m.; Southern Illinois Div., 202.17 m. Total mileage, 8,107.82. Chicago, St. Paul, M. & O. Ry., 1,753 m.; Wyoming & N. W. Ry., 147.89 m.; Pierre, Rapid C. & N. W. Ry., 165.48 m. EXPRESS CO.—American.	President, R. H. Aishton; Vice-President and Asst. Secretary, S. A. Lynde, New York City; Vice-Presidents, H. R. McCullough and Marvin Hughitt, Jr.; General Manager, S. G. Strickland; Freight Traffic Manager, A. C. Johnson. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 111 and 1282 Broadway.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.—"BURLINGTON ROUTE." [Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $91,125,060 Operating expenses. 60,441,367 Net earnings..... $30,683,693 Other income..... 1,224,069 Total net income. $31,907,762 Total payments.... 26,826,647 Surplus..... $5,081,115	Lines in Illinois, 1,788.47 m.; in Wisconsin, 223.02 m.; in Minnesota, 38.45 m.; in Iowa, 1,438.56 m.; in Missouri, 1,135.45 m.; in Nebraska, 2,872.71 m.; in Kansas, 260.14 m.; in Colorado, 429.33 m.; in Montana, 183.92 m.; in South Dakota, 279.95 m.; in Wyoming, 719.94 m. Total mileage, 9,369.94. EXPRESS CO.—Adams.	President, Hale Holden; Vice-Presidents, H. E. Bryan, C. G. Burnham, T. S. Howland, and W. W. Baldwin; Assistant Secretary, H. W. Weiss, Chicago, Ill.; Passenger Traffic Manager, P. S. Eustis; Freight Traffic Manager, G. H. Crosby. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 32 Nassau Street, 233 and 1184 Broadway. General Offices of lines west of the Missouri River at Omaha, Neb.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD. [Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $15,067,345 Operating expenses. 10,716,498 Net earnings..... $4,350,847 Other income..... 1,281,343 Total net income. $5,632,190 Total payments.... 3,868,196 Surplus..... $1,763,994	Minneapolis to Chicago, 435.40 m.; Oelwein to Kansas City, 356.53 m.; Hayfield to Clarion, 100.88 m.; Oelwein to Omaha, 267.95 m.; De Kalb Br., 5.81 m.; Cedar Falls Br., 7.48 m.; Mantorville Br., 6.95 m.; Lehigh Br., 15.69 m.; Mankato-Osage Line, 144.94 m.; Winona-Simpson Line, 54.20 m.; other branches, 31.27 m. Total mileage, 1,427.10. EXPRESS CO.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, S. M. Felton; Vice-President, Jos. W. Blabon; Secretary, J. F. Coykendall; General Manager, J. A. Gordon. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 398 Broadway.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RY. [Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $7,694,733 Operating expenses. 5,111,039 Net earnings..... $2,583,694 Other income..... 338,272 Total net income. $2,921,966 Total payments.... 2,570,763 Surplus..... $351,203	Chicago to Louisville, 325.3 m.; Monon to Indianapolis, 95.1 m.; Bloomfield Br., 40.3 m.; Michigan City Div., 59.6 m.; Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Br., 64.2 m.; French Lick Br., 17.7 m.; Indiana Stone R. R., 9.2 m. Total mileage, 621.4. EXPRESS CO. — American. (May change.)	President, H. R. Kurrie, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, M. F. Plant, New York, and F. Zimmerman, Chicago, Ill.; General Superintendent, P. L. McManus, Lafayette, Ind.; Secretary, J. A. Hilton, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Office, 52 Broadway.

* Exclusive of Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. † Interest accrued but not included in the above and not paid by the Receiver under orders of the Court amounted to $2,837,018.55.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. [Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings.... $105,646,483 Operating expenses 69,120,957 Net earnings.... $36,525,526 Other income..... 3,359,445 Total net income $39,884,971 Total payments... 23,167,614 Surplus..... $16,717,357	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 10,031.68 m.; Gallatin Valley Ry., 97.96 m.; Idaho & Washington Northern R. R., 112 m.; Tacoma Eastern R. R., 94.31 m.; Bellingham & Northern Ry., 55.14 m. Total mileage, 10,391.09. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, A. J. Earling, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, H. R. Williams, New York; J. H. Hiland, E. S. Keeley, E. D. Sewall, D. L. Bush, Chicago, Ill.; H. B. Earling, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, E. W. Adams, Milwaukee, Wis. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Seattle, Wash.; New York Offices, 233 and 1200 Broadway.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. [Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $72,189,276 Operating expenses. 52,308,871 Net earnings..... $19,880,405 Other income..... 1,889,167 Total net income. $21,769,572 Total payments.... 18,973,513 Surplus..... $2,796,059	Chicago-Colorado Springs, 1,070.12 m.; Davenport Terral. 832.15 m.; Herington-Texhoma, 323.33 m.; Des Moines-Sibley, 176.35 m.; Burlington-Minneapolis, 365.62 m.; Vinton-Watertown, 375.97 m.; Memphis-Texola, 649.49 m.; Biddle-Eunice, 330.08 m.; Kansas City-St. Louis, 295.81 m.; Bravo-Santa Rosa, 111.50 m.; Glenrio-Tucumcari, 41.46 m.; Allerton-Manly, 201.84 m.; McFarland-Belleville, 103.19 m.; Altamont-North Topeka, 138.36 m.; other lines and branches, 2,649.50 m. Total mileage, 7,664.77. Express Co.—American.	Receiver, J. M. Dickinson; Chief Executive Officer, J. E. Gorman; Chief Operating Officer, A. C. Ridgway; Secretary, George H. Crosby; General Managers, C. W. Jones, Des Moines, Iowa; T. H. Beacom, El Reno, Okla. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 14 Wall Street.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway. [Ohio, Indiana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $9,725,972 Operating expenses. 9,004,262 Debit..... $721,710 Other income..... 220,244 Total net income. $941,954 Total payments.... 4,035,140 Deficit..... $3,093,186	Main line and branches, 621 m. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Receivers, Judson Harmon and Rufus B. Smith; President, Daniel Willard, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-Presidents, George F. Randolph, Baltimore, Md.; G. M. Shriver and A. W. Thompson; Secretary, C. W. Woolford, Baltimore, Md.; Freight Traffic Manager, C. L. Thomas; General Passenger Agent, W. B. Calloway; General Manager, C. W. Galloway. General Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio; New York Office, 2 Wall Street, 1276 Broadway.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. —"Big Four Route." [Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $43,478,001 Operating expenses. 29,195,229 Net earnings..... $14,282,772 Other income..... 1,563,053 Total net income. $15,845,825 Total payments.... 8,979,549 Surplus..... $6,866,276	Cleveland Div., 338.74 m.; Mt. Gilead Short Line, 2.02 m.; Cincinnati-Sandusky Div., 371.92 m.; St. Louis Div., 330.11 m.; Chicago Div., 315.37 m.; Cairo Div., 206.24 m.; Peoria and Eastern Div., 347.67 m.; White Water Div., 70.06 m.; Michigan Div., 301.33 m.; Kankakee & Seneca Div., 42.50 m. Total mileage, 2,425.96. This road is part of New York Central System. Express Co.—American.	President, A. H. Smith; Vice-Presidents, A. H. Harris and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., New York; Vice-President and General Manager, H. A. Worcester; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio; New York Office, Grand Central Terminal.
Colorado & Southern Railway. [Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $7,662,348 Operating expenses. 5,557,783 Net earnings..... $2,104,565 Other income..... 1,832,263 Total net income. $3,936,828 Total payments.... 3,511,881 Surplus..... $424,947	Colorado & Southern Ry., 1,088.72 m.; Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Ry., 74.25 m.; Fort Worth & Denver City Ry., 454.14 m.; Wichita Valley Ry., 256.90 m.; Trinity & Brazos Valley Ry., 455.52 m. Total mileage, 2,329.53. Express Co.—Adams.	President, H. Holden, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, H. E. Byram, Chicago, Ill.; C. G. Burnham, Chicago, Ill., and E. S. Koller; Secretary, B. F. James; Assistant Secretary, T. S. Howland, New York. General Offices, Denver, Col.; New York Offices, 26 Liberty Street, 299 and 1184 Broadway. Fort Worth & Denver City Ry.—President, Geo. B. Harris, Chicago; Vice-President, D. B. Keeler, Fort Worth, Tex. General Offices, Fort Worth, Tex.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Colorado Midland Railway. [Colorado.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $1,516,758 Operating expenses. 1,441,148 Net earnings..... $75,610 Other income..... 33,380 Total net income. $108,990 Total payments.... 174,254 Deficit..... $65,264	Colorado Springs, Col. to Grand Junction, Col., 302 m.; Aspen Br., 18 m.; Jerome Park Br., 15 m. Total mileage, 335. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Receiver, Geo. W. Vallery. General Offices, Denver, Col.; New York Office, 233 Broadway.
Delaware & Hudson Railroad. [Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1915. Total earnings..... $23,787,519 Operating expenses. 14,823,625 Net earnings..... $8,963,894 Other income..... 1,927,130 Total net income. $10,891,024 Total payments ... 9,888,788 Surplus..... $1,002,236	Pennsylvania Div., 142.27 m.; Saratoga Div., 302.29 m.; Champlain Div., 229.71 m.; Susquehanna Div., 235.11 m. Total mileage, 909.38. Express Co.—National.	President, L. F. Loree; Vice-President, Chas. A. Peabody; Vice-President and General Manager, C. S. Sims, Albany, N. Y.; Vice-President, W. H. Williams; Secretary, F. M. Olyphant, New York. General Offices, Albany, N. Y.; New York Office, 52 Nassau Street.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $49,335,739 Operating expenses. 29,511,905 Net earnings..... $19,823,834 Other income..... 6,856,063 Total net income. $26,679,897 Total payments.... 20,945,104 Surplus..... $5,734,793	Main Line, Hoboken, N. J., to Buffalo, N. Y., 405.65 m.; Morristown Line, 34.46 m.; Sussex R. R., 30.55 m.; Bangor and Portland Br., 38.39 m.; Bloomsburg Br., 79.64 m.; S. B. & N. Y. R. R., 80.95 m.; Oswego & Syracuse Div., 34.98 m.; Utica Div., 105.51 m.; Ithaca Br., 34.41 m.; Lackawanna & Montrose R. R., 10.38 m.; Lackawanna R. R. Co. of N. J., 27.44 m.; other branches, 99.14 m. Total mileage, 981.50. Express Co.—Adams.	President, W. H. Truesdale; Vice-Presidents, E. E. Loomis, P. J. Flynn, and W. S. Jenney; Secretary, A. D. Chambers. General Offices, 90 West Street, New York.
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. [Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $24,890,084 Operating expenses. 14,739,410 Net earnings..... $10,150,674 Other income..... 1,027,730 Total net income. $11,178,404 Total payments.... 9,949,714 Surplus..... $1,228,690	Denver to Ogden. 782.49 m.; Salida to Grand Junction, via Gunnison, 208.92 m.; Cuchara Junction to Silverton, 328.47 m.; Antonito to Santa Fé, 125.79 m.; Pueblo to Trinidad, 91.55 m.; Carbon Junction to Farmington, 47.66 m.; Marysvale Branch, 132.51 m.; other branches, 859.36 m. Total mileage, 2,576.75. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Chairman of the Board, Edward T. Jeffrey, New York; President, H. U. Mudge; Vice-Presidents, A. E. Sweet, Denver, Col., and Kingdon Gould, New York; General Manager, James Russell; Secretary, J. P. Howland, New York. General Offices, Denver, Col.; New York Offices, 165, 291, and 1246 Broadway.
Detroit & Mackinac Railway. [Michigan.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings ..... $1,077,317 Operating expenses. 793,735 Net earnings..... $283,582 Other income..... 57,990 Total net income. $341,572 Total payments.... 231,899 Surplus..... $9,673	Bay City to Cheboygan, 195.15 m.; Prescott Div., 11.85 m.; Rose City Div., 31.21 m.; Lincoln Br., 14.38 m.; Au Gres Br., 7.95 m.; Hillman Br., 22.40 m.; Ausable Br., 50.41 m. Rogers City Br., 13.70 m.; logging branches, 35.85 m. Total mileage, 382.90. Express Co.—American.	President, H. K. McHarg, Stamford, Ct.; Vice-President and General Manager, J. D. Hawks; Vice-President, G. M. Crocker; Secretary, C. B. Colebrook, New York. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.; New York Office, 40 Wall Street.
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad. [Michigan and Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $2,212,265 Operating expenses. 1,611,093 Net earnings..... $601,172 Other income..... ..... Total net income. $..... Total payments.... 273,234 Surplus..... $327,938	Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R., 436 m. Express Co.—American.	President, J. M. Kurn; Vice-President, F. H. Osborn. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway. [Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $3,506,792 Operating expenses. 2,482,148 Net earnings..... $1,024,644 Other income..... 58,678 Total net income. $1,083,322 Total payments.... 1,223,642 Deficit..... $140,320	Main Line, 526.84 m.; other branches, 76.97 m. Total mileage, 603.81. This road is controlled by the Canadian Pacific Ry. Express Co.—Western.	President, A. B. Eldredge, Marquette, Mich.; 1st Vice-President and General Manager, W. W. Walker, Duluth, Minn.; 2d Vice-President, Geo. H. Church, New York; Secretary, James Clarke, New York. General Offices, Marquette, Mich.; New York Offices, 55 Wall Street, 233 and 458 Broadway.
El Paso & Southwestern System. [Texas, New Mexico, Arizona.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $7,910,152 Operating expenses. 6,980,467 Net earnings..... $929,685 Other income..... 1,283,705 Total net income. $2,213,390 Total payments.... 1,650,743 Surplus..... $562,647	Western Div., 507.83 m.; Eastern Div., 520.45 m. Total mileage, 1,028.28. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, James Douglas, New York; General Manager, G. F. Hawks. General Offices, El Paso, Tex.; New York Offices, 99 John Street and 291 Broadway.
Erie Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1915. Total earnings.....$66,436,719 Operating expenses. 45,670,748 Net earnings.....$20,765,971 Other income..... 2,464,214 Total net income.$23,230,185 Total payments.... 17,213,967 Surplus..... $6,016,218	New York Div., 244.58 m.; Northern R. R. of N. J., 26.15 m.; Greenwood Lake Div., 54.27 m.; Delaware Div., 104 m.; Jefferson Div., 44.82 m.; Wyoming Div., 79.52 m.; Rochester Div., 144.37 m.; Susquehanna Div., 138 m.; Tioga Div., 61.10 m.; Buffalo Div., 188.17 m.; Allegheny Div., 160.62 m.; Bradford Div., 80.88 m.; Meadville Div., 236.48 m.; Mahoning Div., 163.38 m.; Kent Div., 198.11 m.; Marion Div., 269.56 m. Total mileage, 2,194.01. N. J. & N. Y. R. R., 37.87 m. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, F. D. Underwood; Vice-Presidents, G. F. Brownell, G. N. Orcutt, A. J. Stone, and D. W. Cooke; Vice-President and Secretary, David Bosman. General Offices, 50 Church Street, New York.
Florida East Coast Railway. [Florida.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $5,513,477 Operating expenses. 3,418,531 Net earnings..... $2,094,946 Total payments.... 1,881,627 Surplus..... $213,319	Jacksonville to Key West, 522 m.; branch lines, 222 m. Total mileage, 744. Connects at Miami with P. & O. S. S. Co. for Nassau (Winter season) and at Key West for Havana. Express Co.—Southern.	President, W. H. Beardsley; Vice-Presidents, J. P. Beckwith, J. E. Ingraham, and W. B. Kenan, Jr., New York; Secretary, J. C. Salter, New York. General Offices, St. Augustine, Fla.; New York Offices, 26 Broadway and 243 Fifth Avenue.
Georgia Railroad. [Georgia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $3,097,865 Operating expenses. 2,242,930 Net earnings..... $854,935 Other income..... 217,498 Total net income. $1,072,433 Total payments.... 956,481 Surplus..... $115,952	Augusta, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga., 171 m.; Macon Br., 78 m.; Athens Br., 40 m.; Washington Br., 18 m. Total mileage. 307. Express Co.—Southern.	General Manager, Chas. A. Wickersham. General Offices, Augusta, Ga.; New York Office, 290 Broadway.
Georgia Southern & Florida Ry. [Georgia and Florida.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.... $2,215,773 Operating expenses. 1,843,662 Net earnings..... $372,111 Other income..... 108,158 Total net income. $480,269 Total payments.... 475,249 Surplus..... $5,020	Macon, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla., and Valdosta, Ga., to Palatka, Fla. Total mileage, 395. Express Co.—Southern.	President, Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President and General Manager, J. B. Munson; Secretary, F. S. Wynn, New York. General Offices, Macon, Ga.; New York Office, 120 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway. [Indiana and Michigan.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $5,632,004 Operating expenses. 4,149,902 Net earnings..... $1,482,102 Other income..... 83,209 Total net income. $1,565,311 Total payments.... 1,446,705 Surplus..... $118,606	Richmond, Ind., to Mackinaw City, Mich., 459.80 m.; Traverse City Div., 25.86 m.; Muskegon Div., 36.85 m.; Harbor Springs Br., 5.79 m.; Missaukee Br., 31.94 m.; other branches, 14.79 m. Total mileage, 575.03. Express Co.—Adams.	President, J. H. P. Hughart; Vice-Presidents, G. L. Peck, D. T. McCabe, Pittsburgh, Pa.; General Manager, W. B. Wood; Secretary, J. M. Metheany. General Offices, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Grand Trunk Railway. [Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Quebec, Ontario, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1915. Total earnings..... $40,357,748 Operating expenses. 30,689,989 Net earnings..... $9,667,759 Other income..... 3,695,115 Total net income. $13,362,874 Total payments.... 13,310,879 Surplus..... $51,995	Montreal Div., 611.81 m.; Ottawa Div., 466.11. m.; Belleville Div., 772.26 m.; Hamilton Div., 182.87 m.; Barrie Div., 447.93 m.; London Div., 539.06 m.; Stratford Div., 532.47 m.; St. Thomas Div., 245.86 m.; Detroit Div., 592.67 m.; Chicago Div., 401.21 m. Total mileage, 4,792.29. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., 2,748 m. Express Cos.—Canadian. On Grand Trunk Western Ry., National.	President, E. J. Chamberlin; Vice-Presidents, H. G. Kelley, J. E. Dalrymple, R. S. Logan, and Frank Scott. General Offices, Montreal, Quebec; New York Office, 290 Broadway and 82 Wall Street.
Great Northern Railway. [Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wisconsin, Oregon, Manitoba, British Columbia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $81,262,478 Operating expenses. 43,914,076 Net earnings..... $37,348,402 Other income..... 2,845,627 Total net income. $40,194,029 Total payments.... 37,907,001 Surplus..... $2,287,028	Great Northern Ry. Total mileage, 8,102. Express Co.—Great Northern.	President, Louis W. Hill; Vice-Presidents, R. A. Jackson, W. P. Kenney, J. M. Gruber; Vice-President and Assistant Secretary, E. T. Nichols, New York; General Manager, Geo. H. Emerson. General Offices, St. Paul, Minn.; New York Offices, 32 Nassau Street, 299 and 1184 Broadway.
Hocking Valley Railway. [Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $7,411,526 Operating expenses. 4,953,577 Net earnings..... $2,457,949 Other income..... 310,654 Total net income. $2,768,603 Total payments.... 1,686,838 Surplus..... $1,081,765	Toledo to Athens, Ohio, 198.2 m.; River Div. (Oldtown to Pomeroy), including Pomeroy Belt Ry., 84.6 m.; Jackson Br., 17.3 m.; other branches, 51 m. Total mileage, 351.1. Express Co.—Adams. Now part of Chesapeake and Ohio Lines.	President, G. W. Stevens; Vice-Presidents, Decatur Axtell, F. M. Whitaker, W. J. Caples; Secretary, Carl Remington. New York. General Offices, Columbus, Ohio; New York Office, 71 Broadway.
Illinois Central Railroad. [Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska. Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $69,077,342 Operating expenses. 51,173,727 Net earnings..... $17,903,615 Other income..... 9,620,743 Total net income. $27,524,358 Total payments.... 21,334,525 Surplus..... $6,189,833	Illinois Central R. R., 2,260.65 m.; Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R., 1,396.90 m.; Dubuque and Sioux City R. R., 760.98 m.; other branches, 355.11 m. Total mileage, 4,773.64. Yazoo & Miss. Val. R. R., 1,381.87 m. Express Co.—American.	President, C. H. Markham; Vice-Presidents, W. L. Park, F. B. Bowes, and C. F. Parker; General Manager, T. J. Foley; Secretary, D. R. Burbank, New York; Assistant Secretary, B. A. Beck, Chicago, Ill. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 32 Nassau Street, 140 West 42d Street, 291 Broadway. General Offices, Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R., Memphis, Tenn., and Chicago, Ill.
Intercolonial Railway. [Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $11,300,176 Operating expenses. 11,348,756 Deficit..... $48,580	Halifax to Montreal, 837.52 m.; other branches, 617.82 m. Total mileage, 1,455.34. Express Cos.—Canadian; Dominion.	General Manager, F. P. Gutelius. General Offices, Moncton, N. B.; New York Office, 1246 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
International & Great Northern Railway. [Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings.... $9,420,291 Operating expenses. 7,339,224 Net earnings..... $2,081,067 Other income..... 112,558 Total net income. $2,193,625 Total payments.... 2,486,695 Deficit..... $293,070	Gulf Div., 553.8 m.; Fort Worth Div., 327.6 m.; San Antonio Div., 278.1 m. Total mileage, 1,159.5. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Receiver, James A. Baker; General Manager, A. G. Whittington; Secretary, A. R. Howard. General Offices, Houston, Tex.; New York Office, 290 Broadway.
Iowa Central Railway.	Now part of Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.	
Kansas City Southern Railway. **Texarkana & Fort Smith Railway.** [Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings.... $10,583,630 Operating expenses. 6,361,722 Net earnings.... $4,221,908 Other income..... 194,448 Total net income. $4,416,356 Total payments.... 3,524,641 Surplus..... $891,715	Kansas City, Mo., to Port Arthur, Tex., 788 m.; Fort Smith Br., 16 m.; Lake Charles Br., 23 m.; Air Line Br., 6 m. Total mileage, 839. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Kansas City Southern Ry.—President, J. A. Edson; Vice-Presidents, J. F. Holden and R. J. McCarty; Secretary, G. C. Hand, New York. General Offices, Kansas City, Mo.; New York Offices, 25 Broad Street and 233 Broadway. Texarkana & Fort Smith Ry.—President, J. A. Edson, Kansas City, Mo.; 1st Vice-President, W. L. Estes. General Offices, Texarkana, Tex.
Lake Erie & Western Railroad. [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $6,941,354 Operating expenses. 4,607,785 Net earnings..... $2,333,569 Other income..... 147,523 Total net income. $2,481,092 Total payments.... 1,270,504 Surplus..... $1,210,588	Main Line, 412.8 m.; Indianapolis and Michigan City Div., 158.6 m.; Fort Wayne and Connorsville Div., 104.6 m.; Rushville Br., 24.1 m.; Minster Br., 10 m.; Northern Ohio Ry., 161.7 m. Total mileage, 871.8. Express Co.—American. This road is part of New York Central System.	President, A. H. Smith; Vice-President, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., New York; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York; General Manager, H. A. Boomer, Indianapolis, Ind. General Offices, Grand Central Terminal, New York, and Indianapolis, Ind.
Lehigh Valley Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $47,382,569 Operating expenses. 33,092,977 Net earnings..... $14,289,592 Other income..... 2,666,526 Total net income. $16,956,118 Total payments.... 9,289,678 Surplus..... $7,666,440	New York Div., 32.78 m.; New Jersey and Lehigh Div., 227.28 m.; Mahanoy and Hazleton Div., 199.94 m.; Wyoming Div., 318.49 m.; Auburn Div., 318.81 m.; Seneca Div., 186.32 m.; Buffalo Div., 160.19 m. Total mileage, 1,443.81. Express Co.—American.	President, E. B. Thomas; Vice-Presidents, F. L. Blendinger, J. A. Middleton, T. N. Jarvis, New York; L. D. Smith; General Manager, J. F. Maguire, South Bethlehem, Pa.; Secretary, D. G. Baird. General Offices, Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Office, 143 Liberty Street.
Long Island Railroad. [Long Island, New York.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1915. Total earnings..... $13,553,780 Operating expenses. 9,126,922 Net earnings..... $4,426,858 Other income..... 733,624 Total net income. $5,160,482 Total payments.... 5,321,633 Deficit..... $161,151	Main Line—Long Island City to Greenport, 94.44 m.; Long Island City to Montauk, 115.02 m.; branches owned, 114.02 m.; branches leased, 57.34 m.; New York and Rockaway Beach Ry., 12.37 m. Total mileage, 393.19. Express Co.—Adams. This road is now controlled by the Pennsylvania R. R.	President, Ralph Peters. General Offices, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, New York.
Louisville & Nashville Railroad. [Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $51,606,015 Operating expenses. 39,431,789 Net earnings..... $12,174,226 Other income..... 3,429,595 Total net income. $15,603,821 Total payments.... 10,743,678 Surplus..... $4,860,143	Cincinnati to Louisville, 114 m.; Louisville to Nashville, 186 m.; Nashville to New Orleans, 622 m.; Memphis Junction to Memphis, 260 m.; E. St. Louis to Amqui, 307 m.; Lagrange to Lexington, 67 m.; Cincinnati to Atlanta, 486 m.; other branches, 3,029.29 m. Total mileage, 5,071.29. Express Cos.—Adams; Southern.	President, Milton H. Smith; Chairman of Board, Henry Walters, New York; 1st Vice-President, W. L. Mapother, Louisville; 2d Vice-President, E. L. Smithers, New York; 3d Vice-President, A. R. Smith; 4th Vice-President, G. E. Evans; Secretary, J. H. Ellis; General Manager, B. M. Starks; Freight Traffic Manager, C. B. Compton; Passenger Traffic Manager, W. A. Russell. General Offices, Louisville, Ky.; New York Offices, 71, 291 and 1182 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Maine Central Railroad. [Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Quebec, New Brunswick.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings.....$12,001,672 Operating expenses. 8,192,577 Net earnings..... $3,809,095 Other income..... 621,331 Total net income. $4,430,426 Total payments. . . 4,182,568 Surplus..... $247,858	Portland to Vanceboro, via Augusta, 250.90 m.; Royal Jct. to Waterville, 72.3 m.; Bath to Lewiston and Farmington, 76.38 m.; Woolwich to Rockland, 47.13 m.; Rumford Jct. to Rumford, 52.75 m.; Rumford to Kennebago, 46.62 m.; Oakland to Kineo Station, 90.61 m.; Washington Jct. to Calais, 102.49 m.; Portland to St. Johnsbury, Vt., 132.05 m.; other branches, 350.78 m. Total mileage, 1,221.15. Express Co.—American.	President, Morris McDonald; 2d Vice-President, George S. Hobbs; General Manager, Dana C. Douglass. General Offices, Portland, Me.
Michigan Central R. R. See New York Central Railroad.		
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad.—"Albert Lea Route." [Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.....$10,111,975 Operating expenses. 6,903,594 Net earnings .... $3,208,381 Total payments.... 3,021,776 Surplus..... $186,605	Central Div., 462.75 m.; Western Div., 445.67 m.; Des Moines & Fort Dodge Div., 137.62 m.; I. C. & W. Ry., 36.60 m.; Eastern Div., 563.83 m. Total mileage, 1,646.47. Express Co.—Adams.	President, E. L. Brown; Vice-President, F. H. Davis; Vice-President and General Manager, C. W. Huntington; Secretary, A. C. Doan, New York. General Offices, Minneapolis, Minn.; New York Offices, 25 Broad Street and 299 Broadway.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railway.—"Soo Line." [Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings ....$35,010,064 Operating expenses. 19,081,068 Net earnings ....$15,928,996 Other income ..... 999,261 Total net income.$16,928,257 Total payments.... 8,701,823 Surplus. $8,226,434	East of Minneapolis, 709.98 m.; west of Minneapolis, 2,429.02 m.; Chicago Div. (Wisconsin Central), 1,020.89 m. Total mileage, 4,159.89. Express Co.—Western.	President, E. Pennington; General Manager, G. R. Huntington; Secretary, G. W. Webster. General Offices, Minneapolis, Minn.; New York Offices, 64 Wall Street, 295 and 1270 Broadway.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. [Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916 Total earnings ....$32,485,507 Operating expenses. 25,794,344 Net earnings..... $6,691,163 Other income..... 364,809 Total net income. $7,055,972 Total payments. . . 8,929,389 Deficit..... $1,873,417	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry., 1,744 m.; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. of Texas, 1,312 m.; Denison, Bonham & New Orleans R. R., 24 m.; Wichita Falls Ry., 418 m.; Dallas, Cleburne & Southwestern R. R., 10 m.; Texas Central R. R., 309 m.; Beaumont & Great Northern R. R., 48 m. Total mileage, 3,865. Express Cos.—American; Wells Fargo & Co.	General Officers of M., K. & T. Ry.—Receiver, C. E. Schaff, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, Carl Remington, New York. Officers of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. of Texas—Receiver, C. E. Schaff, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, C. S. Sherwin, Dallas, Tex. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; Parsons, Kan.; Dallas, Tex.; New York Offices, 71 Broadway.
Missouri Pacific System. [Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. (Including Iron Mountain Line.) Total earnings.....$64,372,302 Operating expenses. 48,284,016 Net earnings.....$16,088,286 Other income..... 1,397,349 Total net income.$17,485,635 Total payments.... 18,825,857 Deficit..... $1,340,222	Missouri Pacific Ry., 3,919.58 m.; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry., 3,364.80 m. Total mileage, 7,284.38. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Receiver, B. F. Bush; Assistant, F. J. Shepard, New York; Chief Operating Officer, A. Robertson; Chief Traffic Officer, J. M. Johnson; Secretary, H. L. Utter, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 120 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. [Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.....$10,982,149 Operating expenses. 7,933,656 Net earnings..... $3,048,493 Other income..... 66,945 Total net income. $3,115,438 Total payments.... 3,030,681 Surplus..... $84,757	Main Line, St. Louis, Mo., to Mobile, Ala., 655.53 m.; Aberdeen Br., 9 m.; Starkville Br., 11 m.; Montgomery Div., 183 m.; Blocton Br., 13.82 m.; Warrior Southern R. R., 13.60 m.; Warrior Br., 9.51 m.; Millstadt Br., 7.23 m.; Mobile & Bay Shore Ry., 88.36 m.; Columbus Br., 1.65 m.; Dawes Br., 7 94 m.; Ruslor, Miss., to Birmingham, Ala., 171.84 m. Total mileage, 1,122.48. Express Co.—Southern.	President, Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President and General Manager, R. V. Taylor, Mobile, Ala.; Secretary, F. S. Wynn, New York. General Offices, Mobile, Ala.; New York Office, 30 Church Street.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.—"Lookout Mountain Route." [Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings.....$12,670,688 Operating expenses. 9,439,032 Net earnings..... $3,231,656 Other income..... 784,759 Total net income. $4,016,415 Total payments.... 2,718,429 Surplus..... $1,297,986	Chattanooga Div., 151.69 m.; Nashville Div., 171.61 m.; Lebanon Br., 29.45 m.; Shelbyville Br., 8.44 m.; Sparta Br., 83.70 m.; Columbia Br., 85.94 m.; Huntsville Br., 79.89 m.; Tracy City Br., 32.85 m.; Sequatchie Valley Br., 57.68 m.; Orme Br., 10.42 m.; Centreville Br., 73 m.; West Nashville Br., 6.23 m.; Rome Br., 18.14 m.; M., T. & A. Br., 36.91 m.; Memphis Div., 229.61 m.; Perryville Br., 24.14 m.; Atlanta Div., 136.81 m. Total mileage, 1,236.51. Express Co.—Southern.	President and General Manager, John H. Peyton; Vice-President and Traffic Manager, H. F. Smith; Secretary, T. A. Clarkson. General Offices, Nashville, Tenn. General Offices of Western & Atlantic R. R. Atlanta, Ga.
New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago R. R. [Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $1,771,472 Operating expenses. 1,320,685 Net earnings..... $450,787 Other income..... 54,180 Total net income. $504,967 Total payments.... 832,862 Deficit..... $327,895	Main Line, 368.83 m.; Hattiesburg Br., 27.03 m.; other branches, 6.56 m. Total mileage, 402.42. Express Co.—Southern.	Receiver, W. F. Owen; Traffic Manager, W. L. O'Dwyer. General Offices, Mobile, Ala.
New York Central R. R. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings. ...$209,303,753 Operating expenses 132,949,170 Net earnings.... $76,354,583 Other incomes..... 18,276,552 Total net income $94,631,135 Total payments... 66,722,852 Surplus..... $27,908,283	New York Central R. R., 5,699.07 m.; Boston & Albany R. R., 393.97 m.; Raquette Lake Ry., 18.13 m.; Fulton Chain Ry., 2.21 m.; Toledo & Ohio Central Ry., 435.69 m.; Zanesville & Western Ry., 89.75 m.; Michigan Central R. R., 1,803.26 m.; Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw Ry., 44.90 m.; Detroit & Charlevoix R. R., 42.66 m.; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R., 224.56 m.; Lake Erie & Western R. R., 900.01 m.; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry., inc. P. & E., 2,383.73 m.; Cincinnati Northern R. R., 245.68 m.; Indiana Harbor Belt R. R., 109.54 m.; Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry., 106.51 m.; Kanawha & Michigan Ry., 176.60 m. Total mileage, 12,676.27. Express Co.—American; National.	Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M Depew; President, A. H. Smith Vice-Presidents, W. K. Vanderbilt Jr., John Carstensen, Ira A. Place Chas. F. Daly, A. H. Harris, P. E Crowley, H. M. Biscoe (B. & A. R R.), Boston, Mass., A. T. Hardin Secretary, D. W. Pardee. General Offices, Albany, N. Y. Operating Offices, Grand Central Terminal Lexington Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, New York.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. [New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings.....$14,378,613 Operating expenses. 9,904,099 Net earnings..... $4,474,514 Other income..... 193,938 Total net income. $4,668,452 Total payments.... 2,731,271 Surplus..... $1,937,181	Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., 523 m. Express Co.—National.	Chairman of the Board, O. P. Va Sweringen, Cleveland, Ohio; President, John J. Bernet, Cleveland Ohio; Secretary, W. D. Turne General Offices, Cleveland, Ohi

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. [Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. New York.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $65,379,263 Operating expenses. 44,126,623 Net earnings.... $21,252,640 Other income..... 5,856,244 Total net income. $27,108,884 Total payments.... 24,800,913 Surplus..... $2,307,971	New York Div., 99.04 m.; New Haven Div., 254.70 m.; Highland Div., 267.98 m.; Hartford Div., 238.06 m.; New London Div., 150.96 m.; Providence Div., 263.75 m.; Boston Div., 291.96 m.; Old Colony Div., 225.87 m.; Midland Div., 161.41 m. Total mileage, 1,953.73. Express Cos.—Adams. (American for through business only.)	President, Howard Elliott; Vice-Presidents, E. J. Pearson, E. G. Buckland, B. Campbell, J. M. Tomlinson, A. R. Whaley, New York; General Manager, C. L. Bardo; Secretary, A. E. Clark. General Offices, New Haven, Ct.; New York Offices, Grand Central Terminal.
New York, Ontario & Western Railway. [New York, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916 Total earnings..... $8,942,251 Operating expenses. 6,202,922 Net earnings..... $2,739,329 Other income..... 188,226 Total net income. $2,927,555 Total payments.... 2,524,958 Surplus..... $402,597	Main Line, Cornwall, N. Y., to Oswego, N. Y., 272.22 m.; Delhi Br., 16.87 m.; Wharton Valley R. R., 6.85 m.; New Berlin Br., 22.40 m.; Utica Div., 31.23 m.; Rome Br., 12.79 m.; Scranton Div., 54.10 m.; Ellenville Br., 7.37 m.; Pecksport Ry., 3.70 m.; Weehawken, N. J., to Cornwall, N. Y. (trackage rights), 53.07 m.; Ellenville and Kingston R. R., 27.81 m.; Port Jervis, Mont. and Sum. R. R., 38.20 m.; Mine branches, 19.50 m. Total mileage, 568.46. Express Co.—Adams.	President, John B. Kerr; General Traffic Manager, J. B. Stewart; Secretary, R. D. Rickard. General Offices, Grand Central Terminal, New York.
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad. [New Jersey and Pennsylvania.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1915. Total earnings... $4,107,036 Operating expenses. 2,775,655 Net earnings..... $1,331,381 Other income..... 183,008 Total net income. $1,514,389 Total payments.... 1,190,174 Surplus..... $324,215	Main Line, Jersey City, N. J., to Stroudsburg, Pa., 111.78 m.; Wilkes-Barre and Eastern R. R., 84.76 m.; Middletown Br., 19.87 m. Total mileage, 216.41. This road is now part of the Erie R. R. System. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, F. D. Underwood; Vice-Presidents, G. F. Brownell, G. A. Richardson, D. W. Cooke, A. J. Stone, G. N. Orcutt; Vice-President and Secretary, David Bosman; General Manager, F. B. Lincoln. General Offices, 50 Church Street, New York.
Norfolk Southern R. R. [Virginia, North Carolina.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $3,875,875 Operating expenses. 2,973,877 Net earnings..... $901,998 Other income..... 307,166 Total net income. $1,209,164 Total payments.... 1,398,655 Deficit..... $189,491	Main Line and branches, 900 m. Express Co.—Southern.	President, Joseph H. Young; Vice-President, Frederick Hoff, New York; Secretary, Morris S. Hawkins. General Offices, Norfolk, Va.; New York Office, 37 Wall Street.
Norfolk & Western Ry. [Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $57,304,586 Operating expenses. 32,181,345 Net earnings..... $25,123,241 Other income..... 2,126,577 Total net income. $27,249,818 Total payments.... 7,545,431 Surplus..... $19,704,387	Norfolk to Columbus, Ohio, 706.07 m.; Lynchburg to Durham, 115.43 m.; Roanoke to Hagerstown, 238.11 m.; Roanoke to Winston-Salem, 121.61 m.; Walton Junction to Bristol, 110.75 m.; North Carolina Junction to Fries, 43.49 m.; Graham to Norton, 100.40 m.; Vera Junction to Cincinnati and Ivorydale, 105.93 m.; branches, 544.21 m. Total mileage, 2,085.99. Express Co.—Southern.	President, L. E. Johnson, Roanoke, Va.; Vice-President in Charge of Accounting and Finance, Wm. G. Macdowell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-President in Charge of Operation, N. D. Maher, Roanoke, Va.; Vice-President in Charge of Traffic, T. S. Davant, Roanoke, Va.; General Manager, A. C. Needles; Secretary, E. H. Alden, Philadelphia, Pa. General Offices, Roanoke, Va.; New York Offices, 299 and 1245 Broadway.
Northern Pacific Ry. [Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $63,171,652 Operating expenses. 37,108,048 Net earnings..... $26,063,604 Other income..... 10,439,179 Total net income. $36,502,783 Total payments.... 35,039,962 Surplus..... $1,462,821	Ashland, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn., to Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Seattle, and Sumas, Wash., 2,917.65 m.; other divisions and branches, 4,246.47 m. Total mileage, 7,164.12. Express Co.—Northern.	President, J. M. Hannaford; Vice-President, George T. Slade; General Manager, J. M. Rapelje; Secretary, G. H. Earl, New York. General Offices, St. Paul, Minn.; New York Offices, 34 Nassau Street, 291 and 1244 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Northwestern Pacific Railroad. [California.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916 Total earnings . . . $4,319,597 Operating expenses . 2,752,955 Net earnings . . . . . $1,566,642 Other income . . . . . 136,728 Total net income . $1,703,370 Total payments . . . . 1,618,284 Surplus $85,086	San Francisco to Trinidad, 312.34 m.; Sausalito to Cazadero, 77.93 m.; Christine to Albion, 25.65 m.; branches, 102.36 m. Total mileage, 507.21. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President and General Manager, W. S. Palmer; Vice-President, A. H. Payson; Secretary, G. L. King. General Offices, San Francisco, Cal.
Oregon Short Line R. R. [Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Oregon.] (Financial report included in "Union Pacific.")	Lines in Utah, 219.92 m.; in Wyoming, 125.31 m.; in Idaho, 1,561.78 m.; in Montana, 144.45 m.; in Oregon, 207.18 m. Total mileage, 2,258.64. Express Co.—American.	President, E. E. Calvin, Omaha, Neb.; Vice-President and General Manager, H. V. Platt, Salt Lake City; Secretary, Alex. Millar, New York. General Offices, Omaha, Neb., and Salt Lake City, Utah; New York Offices, 165 and 236 Broadway.
Pennsylvania Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1915. (Rail lines directly operated.) Total earnings . . . . $196,628,170 Operating expenses 142,736,560 Net earnings . . . . $53,891,610 Other income . . . . . 20,375,320 Total net income $74,266,930 Total payments . . . 63,740,167 Surplus $10,526,763	Eastern Pennsylvania Div., 1,259.37 m.; Western Pennsylvania Div., 733.91 m.; Philadelphia Terminal Div., 49.22 m.; New Jersey Div., 467.05 m.; Central Div., 1,060.86 m.; Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R. R. Div., 697.76 m.; West Jersey & Sea Shore R. R. Div., 338.12 m.; Northern Div., 776.15 m.; Baltimore & Sparrows Point R. R., 5.43 m.; Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Ry., 87.61 m.; Barnegat R. R., 8.83 m.; Cherry Tree and Dixonville R. R., 38.35 m.; Cornwall & Lebanon R. R., 26.44 m.; Cumberland Valley R. R. lines, 163.65 m.; Long Island R. R. lines, 393.71 m.; Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Ry., 77.43 m.; Monongahela R. R. lines, 106.40 m.; Penna. & Atlantic R. R., 24.37 m.; Philadelphia & Beach Haven R. R., 12.12 m.; New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R., 112 m.; Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick R. R., 41.83 m.; Union R. R. of Baltimore, 8.25 m.; other branches, 30.16 m. Total mileage lines east, 6,519.02; lines west of Pittsburgh, 5,303.99 m. Total mileage, 11,823.01. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Samuel Rea; Vice-President, in Charge of Operation, W. W. Atterbury; Vice-President, in Charge of Traffic, G. D. Dixon; Vice-President, in Charge of Finance, H. Tatnall; Vice-President, in Charge of Real Estate, Purchases and Insurance, W. H. Myers; General Manager, S. C. Long; Secretary, Lewis Neilson; Treasurer, Jas. F. Fahnestock. General Office, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia; New York Offices, 170 Broadway, 263 and 501 Fifth Avenue, 153 W. 125th Street, Desbrosses Street Station, Cortlandt Street Station, Hudson Terminal, Cortlandt and Church Streets; Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, and 85 Cedar Street (Executive and Stock Transfer Office).
Pere Marquette R. R. [Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Ontario, Canada.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings . . . . $21,210,053 Operating expenses . 14,530,424 Net earnings . . . . . $6,679,629 Other income . . . . . 156,610 Total net income . $6,836,239 Total payments . . . 6,581,682 Surplus $254,557	Chicago-Petoskey Div., 700.09 m.; Detroit-Canadian Div., 495.90 m.; Toledo-Ludington Div., 472.25 m.; Port Huron-Grand Rapids Div., 580.51 m.. Total mileage, 2,248.75. Express Co.—Adams.	Receivers, D. E. Waters and Paul H. King; General Manager, F. H. Alfred. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.; New York Office, 290 Broadway.
Philadelphia & Reading Railway. [New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.] *For year ending June* 30. 1916 Total earnings . . . . . $57,298,392 Operating expenses . 33,389,658 Net earnings . . . . . $23,908,734 Other income . . . . . 431,351 Total net income . $24,340,085 Total payments . . . . 11,671,731 Surplus $12,668,354	Reading Div., 390.47 m.; Philadelphia Div., 52.98 m.; New York Div., 155.25 m.; Harrisburg Div., 103.67 m.; Shamokin Div., 265.74 m.; Wilmington and Columbia Div., 121.43 m.; other lines operated separately, 491.64 m. Total mileage, 1,581.18. Express Co.—American.	President, Agnew T. Dice; Vice-President and Traffic Manager, John F. Auch; General Manager, Chas. H. Ewing; Secretary, George Ziegler. General Offices, Philadelphia, Pa.
Queen & Crescent System. [Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.]	Comprising the following lines: Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Ry., 338 m.; Alabama Great Southern R. R., 296 m.; Belt Railway of Chattanooga, 49 m.; Harriman & Northeastern R. R., 20 m.; Cincinnati, Burnside & Cumberland River R. R., 4 m. Total mileage, 707. Express Co.—Southern.	C., N. O. & T. P. Ry.—President, Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President, T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, Ohio; Secretary, F. S. Wynn, New York; General Manager, Horace Baker, Cincinnati, Ohio. New York Office, 120 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Rutland Railroad. [Vermont and New York.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $3,875,097 Operating expenses. 2,638,093 Net earnings..... $1,237,004 Other income..... 234,507 Total net income. $1,471,511 Total payments.... 846,299 Surplus..... $625,212	White Creek, Vt., to Canada Line, Que., 161.42 m.; Chatham, N. Y., to Bennington, Vt., 57.21 m.; Bennington, Vt., to No. Bennington, 4.67 m.; Bellows Falls, Vt., to Rutland, Vt., 52.21 m.; Alburgh, Vt., to Ogdensburg, N. Y., 121.60 m.; Canada Line to Noyan Jct., Que., 3.39 m.; Leicester Jct., Vt., to Addison Jct., N. Y., 14.61 m. Total mileage, 415.11. Express Cos.—American; National.	President, A. H. Smith, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, George T. Jarvis. General Offices, Rutland, Vt.; New York Offices, Grand Central Terminal and 1216 Broadway.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway. [Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $3,862,745 Operating expenses. 3,404,593 Net earnings..... $458,152 Other income..... 69,922 Total net income. $528,074 Total payments.... 1,128,545 Deficit..... $600,471	Houston, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex., 238 m.; Kenedy, Tex., to Corpus Christi, Tex., 88 m.; Rockport Br., 21 m.; Lockhart Br., 55 m.; Alice Br., 43 m.; Waco Br., 171 m.; Kerrville Br., 71 m.; Falfurrias Br., 36 m. Total mileage, 723. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, W. H. McIntyre; Vice-President and General Manager, J. S. Peter; Secretary, J. W. Terry. General Offices, San Antonio, Tex.
San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. [Utah, Nevada, California.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $11,244,355 Operating expenses. 6,678,176 Net earnings..... $4,566,179 Other income..... 201,760 Total net income $4,767,939 Total payments.... 3,467,308 Surplus..... $1,300,631	Salt Lake City, Utah, to Los Angeles, Cal., 783.6 m.; branches, 370.6 m. Total mileage, 1,154.2. Express Co.—American.	President, W. A. Clark, New York; Vice-Presidents, H. V. Platt, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. R. Clark, Los Angeles, Cal.; General Manager, H. C. Nutt; Secretary, W. H. Comstock. General Offices, Los Angeles, Cal.; New York Offices, 20 Exchange Place and 233 Broadway.
Seaboard Air Line Ry. [Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $21,280,462 Operating expenses. 14,922,534 Net earnings..... $6,357,928 Other income..... 433,844 Total net income. $6,791,772 Total payments.... 6,758,198 Surplus..... $33,574	Virginia Div., 368.73 m.; North Carolina Div., 495.84 m.; East Carolina Div., 325.95 m.; South Carolina Div., 547.14 m.; Georgia Div., 540.97 m.; Florida Div., 707.02 m.; Alabama Div., 463.64 m. Total mileage, 3,449.29. Express Co.—Southern.	President, W. J. Harahan; Vice-Presidents, Charles R. Capps, Norfolk, Va.; W. R. Bonsal, Charleston, S. C., and W. L. Seddon, Norfolk, Va. Secretary, D. C. Porteous, New York. General Offices, Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va.; New York Offices, 24 Broad Street, 291 and 1184 Broadway.
Southern Pacific Company. [Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. (Including water lines also.) Total earnings.... $152,694,228 Operating expenses 97,443,658 Net receipts.... $55,250,570 Other income..... 12,203,035 Total net income $67,453,605 Total payments... 37,503,186 Surplus..... $29,950,419	Central Pacific Ry., 2,267.82 m.; Oregon & California R. R., 1,101.10 m.; Southern Pacific R. R., 3,489.80 m.; South Pacific Coast Ry., 106.69 m.; Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co., 400.67 m.; Louisiana Western R. R., 207.74 m.; Lake Charles & Northern R. R., 71.52 m.; Texas & New Orleans R. R., 468.14 m.; Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry., 1,360.95 m.; Houston, East & West Texas Ry., 190.94 m.; Houston & Shreveport R. R., 40.72 m.; Houston & Texas Central R. R., 894.63 m.; Arizona Eastern R. R., 377.74 m.; Iberia & Vermilion R. R., 21.44 m. Total mileage, 10,999.90. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, Wm. Sproule, San Francisco, Cal.; Vice-Presidents, W. F. Herrin and E. O. McCormick, San Francisco, Cal.; A. D. McDonald and W. A. Worthington, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, W. R. Scott, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, Hugh Neill, New York; Director of Traffic, Lewis J. Spence, New York. General Offices, San Francisco, Cal.; New York Offices, 165 and 366 Broadway.
Southern Railway. [District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $69,997,675 Operating expenses. 46,041,116 Net earnings..... $23,956,559 Other income..... 3,422,026 Total net income $27,378,585 Total payments.... 18,132,881 Surplus..... $9,245,704	*Northern District:* Washington Div., 294.75 m.; Danville Div., 319.58 m.; Richmond Div., 281.65 m.; Norfolk Div., 436.48 m.; Winston-Salem Div., 220 52 m. Total, 1,552.98 m. *Eastern District:* Charlotte Div., 407.25 m., Columbia Div., 564.05 m.; Spartanburg Div., 244 m.; Charleston Div., 428.01 m. Total, 1,643.31 m. *Middle District:* Total, 1,619.74 m. *Southern District:* Birmingham Div., 350.41 m.; Mobile Div., 569.88 m.; Atlanta Div., 511.02 m.; Columbus Div., 200.28 m. Total, 1,631.59 m. *Western District:* 543.55 m.; Okolona-Big Creek Line, 37.82 m. Total mileage of system, 7,028.99. Express Co.—Southern.	President, Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Presidents, J. M. Culp, Washington, D. C.; H. B. Spencer, Washington, D. C.; T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. W. Miller, Atlanta, Ga.; Vice-President and General Manager, E. H. Coapman, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, F. S. Wynn, New York. General Offices, Washington, D. C.; New York Offices, 120 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway. [Washington, Oregon.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $4,971,800 Operating expenses. 2,522,054 Net earnings..... $2,449,746 Other income..... 432,765 Total net income. $2,882,511 Total payments.... 4,902,376 Deficit..... $2,019,865	Spokane, Wash., to Portland, Ore., 393.32 m.; Wilbridge to Holladay, 114.70 m.; branches, 46.72 m. Total mileage, 554.74. Express Cos. — Northern; Great Northern.	President, L. C. Gilman. General Offices, Portland, Ore.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway. [Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $12,224,449 Operating expenses. 8,406,785 Net earnings..... $3,817,664 Other income..... 1,279,633 Total net income. $5,097,297 Total payments.... 3,829,840 Surplus..... $1,267,457	St. Louis Southwestern Ry., 943.3 m.; Pine Bluff Arkansas River Ry., 25.8 m.; St. Louis Southwestern of Texas, 810.5 m.; Eastern Texas R. R., 30.3 m. Total mileage, 1,809.9.	President, Edwin Gould, New York; Vice-Presidents, J. M. Herbert, D. H. Morris, N. B. Burr; Secretary, A. J. Trussell, New York; General Manager, J. W. Everman, Tyler, Tex. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo., Tyler, Tex., and 165 Broadway, New York.
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. [Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $48,403,390 Operating expenses. 34,971,086 Net earnings..... $13,432,304 Other income..... 749,023 Total net income. $14,181,327 Total payments.... 12,700,237 Surplus..... $1,481,090	St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., 4,741.58 m.; Paris & Great Northern R. R., 16.94 m. Total mileage, 4,758.52. Express Cos.—Southern operates between Kansas City and Birmingham; Wells Fargo & Co. balance of line.	Receivers, James W. Lusk, W. B. Biddle, W. C. Nixon; Agent for Receivers, C. W. Hillard, New York; General Manager, E. D. Levy; Freight Traffic Manager, J. A. Middleton. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 71 and 385 Broadway.
Texas & Pacific Ry. [Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $19,156,856 Operating expenses. 13,815,975 Net earnings..... $5,340,881 Other income..... 407,348 Total net income. $5,748,229 Total payments.... 4,575,491 Surplus..... $ 172,738	Eastern Div., 554.14 m.; Rio Grande Div., 483 m.; Louisiana Div., including branch lines, 524.26 m.; Fort Worth Div., 382.67 m. Total mileage, 1,944.07. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, George J. Gould; Vice-Presidents, Kingdon Gould and J. L. Lancaster, New Orleans, La.; General Traffic Manager, N. M. Leach, New Orleans, La.; Secretary, C. W. Veitch, New York. General Offices, 165 Broadway, New York; New Orleans, La., and Dallas, Tex.
Toledo & Ohio Central Railway. See New York Central Railroad.		
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad. [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings..... $5,643,365 Operating expenses. 3,623,892 Net earnings..... $2,019,473 Other income, dr.... 400,968 Total net income. $1,618,505 Total payments.... 1,294,815 Surplus..... $323,690	Toledo, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo., 450.58 m. Express Co.—National.	Receiver, W. L. Ross; General Traffic Manager, B. C. Stevenson; Agent for Receiver, James S. Mackie, New York. General Offices, Toledo, Ohio; New York Office, 60 Wall Street.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Union Pacific System. [Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings.... $104,717,005 Operating expenses 58,582,770 Net earnings.... $46,134,235 Other income..... 13,303,842 Total net income $59,438,077 Total payments... 45,950,126 Surplus..... $13,487,951	Nebraska Div., 1,241.07 m.; Kansas Div., 978.34 m.; Colorado Div., 860.75 m.; Wyoming Div., 541.91 m. Total mileage, U. P. R. R. 3,622.07. Express Co.—American. Oregon Short Line R. R., 2,258.64 m.; Oregon-Wash. R. R. & Nav. Co., 2,053 m. Total mileage of U. P. System, 7,933.71.	President, E. E. Calvin; Vice-President, J. A. Monroe; Director of Traffic, B. L. Winchell, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, Alexander Millar, New York. General Offices, Omaha, Neb.; Chicago Office, 58 E. Washington Street; New York Offices, 165 and 236 Broadway.
Vandalia Railroad Co. See Pennsylvania Railroad.		
Virginian Railway. [Virginia, West Virginia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.... $5,820,405 Operating expenses. 3,376,851 Net earnings.... $2,443,554 Other income..... 213,459 Total net income. $2,657,013 Total payments.... 1,919,093 Surplus..... $737,920	Sewall's Point, Va., to Deepwater, W. Va., 441 m.; branch lines, 30 m.; leased lines, 19 m. Total mileage, 490. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Raymond Du Puy; Secretary, James Clarke, New York. General Offices, Norfolk, Va.; New York Office, 55 Wall Street
Wabash Railway. [Ontario, Canada; Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa.] *For 8 mos. ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings.... $23,608,572 Operating expenses. 15,993,370 Net earnings.... $7,615,202 Other income..... 305,208 Total net income. $7,920,410 Total payments.... 5,016,909 Surplus..... $2,903,501	Buffalo Div., 276.6 m.; Detroit Div., 294.9 m.; Peru Div., 360.1 m.; Decatur Div., 458.6 m.; Springfield Div., 268.3 m.; Moberly Div., 480.7 m.; Western Div., 379.9 m. Total mileage, 2,519.1. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, E. F. Kearney; General Manager, S. E. Cotter; Secretary, J. C. Otteson, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 120 and 387 Broadway.
Western Pacific R. R. [California, Nevada, Utah.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings.... $7,466,004 Operating expenses. 4,787,891 Net earnings.... $2,678,113 Other income..... 92,253 Total net income. $2,770,366 Total payments.... 769,049 Surplus..... $2,001,317	San Francisco, Cal., to Salt Lake City, Utah, 921 m.; Tesla Br., 13 m. Total mileage, 934. Express Co.—American.	President, C. M. Levey; Vice-President, A. R. Baldwin; Secretary, C. F. Craig. General Offices, San Francisco, Cal.; New York Offices, 233 Broadway.
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. [Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1916. Total earnings.... $9,184,516 Operating expenses. 5,960,228 Net earnings.... $3,224,288 Other income..... 36,946 Total net income. $3,261,234 Total payments.... 2,486,949 Surplus..... $774,285	Toledo Div., 212 m.; Cleveland Div., 144 m.; Chagrin Falls Br., 8 m.; Ohio River Div., 13 m.; Huron Div., 13 m.; Carrollton Br., 45 m.; Massillon Br., 22 m.; other branches, 47 m. Total mileage, 504. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Receiver, W. M. Duncan; General Manager, H. W. McMaster; Secretary, T. D. Rhodes, New York. General Offices, Cleveland, Ohio.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONS.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Balthasar H. Meyer, of Wisconsin, Chairman; Judson C. Clements, of Georgia; Henry C. Hall, of Colorado; Edgar E. Clark, of Iowa; James S. Harlan, of Illinois; Charles C. McChord, of Kentucky; Winthrop M. Daniels, of New Jersey; George B. McGinty, of Georgia, Secretary.

ALABAMA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, Montgomery—S. P. Kennedy, President; B. H. Cooper, S. P. Gaillard; A. Mullin, Secretary.

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION, Phoenix—F. A. Jones, Chairman; A. W. Cole, W. P. Geary; W. N. Sangster, Secretary-Auditor.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF ARKANSAS, Little Rock—Thomas E. Wood, Chairman; W. F. McKnight, J. Sam Rowland; Herbert R. Wilson, Secretary.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco—Max Thelen, President; H. D. Loveland, Alex. Gordon, E. O. Edgerton, Frank R. Devlin; Charles R. Detrick, Secretary.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF COLORADO, Denver—M. H. Aylesworth, Chairman; George T. Bradley, Sheridan S. Kendall; George F. Oxley, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION, Hartford—Richard T. Higgins, Chairman; C. C. Elwell, John H. Hale; Henry F. Billings, Secretary.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C.—

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS OF FLORIDA, Tallahassee—R. Hudson Burr, Chairman; N. A. Blitch, Royal C. Dunn; J. Will Yon, Secretary.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF GEORGIA, Atlanta—Charles M. Candler, Chairman; George Hillyer, Joseph F. Gray, Paul B. Trammell, James A. Perry; Albert Collier, Secretary.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF HAWAII, Honolulu.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF IDAHO, Boisé—A. P. Ramstedt, President; John W. Graham, A. L. Freehafer; E. G. Gallet, Secretary.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF ILLINOIS, Springfield—William L. O'Connell, Chairman; O. P. Thompson, Walter A. Shaw, Richard Yates, Frank H. Funk; R. V. Prather, Secretary.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF INDIANA, Indianapolis—Thomas C. Duncan, Chairman; John F. McClure, Charles A. Edwards, James L. Clark; J. L. Reiley, Secretary.

IOWA BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, Des Moines—Clifford Thorne, Chairman; J. H. Wilson, John A. Guiher; George L. McCaughan, Secretary.

KANSAS PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION, Topeka—Joseph L. Bristow, Chairman; John M. Kinkel, C. F. Foley; Carl W. Moore, Secretary.

KENTUCKY RAILROAD COMMISSION, Frankfort—Laurence B. Finn, Chairman; S. T. Douthitt, H. Green Garrett; Richard Tobin, Secretary.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA, Baton Rouge—Shelby Taylor, Chairman; B. A. Bridges, John T. Michel; Henry Jastremski, Secretary.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF MAINE, Augusta—Benjamin F. Cleaves, Chairman; William B. Skelton, Charles W. Mullen; George F. Giddings, Clerk.

MARYLAND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, Baltimore—Albert G. Towers, Chairman; E. Clay Timanus, Philip D. Laird; Benjamin T. Fendall, Secretary.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF MASSACHUSETTS, Boston—Frederick J. MacLeod, Chairman; Everett E. Stone, Joseph B. Eastman, John F. Meaney; Andrew A. Highlands, Secretary.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMMISSION, Lansing—Lawton T. Hemans, Chairman; Casslus L. Glasgow, C. S. Cunningham; Willard N. Sweeney, Secretary.

MINNESOTA RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS, St. Paul—Ira B. Mills, Chairman; Charles E. Elmquist, O. P. B. Jacobson; A. C. Clausen, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMMISSION, Jackson—F. M. Sheppard, President; George R. Edwards, W. B. Wilson; James Galceran, Secretary.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF MISSOURI, Jefferson City—William G. Busby, Chairman; Edwin J. Bean, John Kennish, Howard B. Shaw, Eugene McQuillin; T. M. Bradbury, Secretary.

RAILROAD AND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF MONTANA, Helena—J. H. Hall, Chairman; E. A. Morley, J. E. McCormick; W. B. Rhoades, Secretary.

NEBRASKA STATE RAILWAY COMMISSION, Lincoln—H. T. Clarke, Jr., Chairman; Thomas L. Hall, H. G. Taylor; T. A. Browne, Secretary.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF NEVADA, Carson City—H. F. Bartine, Chief Commissioner; J. F. Shaughnessy, W. H. Simmons; E. H. Walker, Secretary.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, Concord—Edward C. Niles, Chairman; Thomas W. D. Worthen, William T. Gunnison; Walter H Timm, Clerk.

NEW JERSEY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONERS, Trenton—Ralph W. E. Donges, President; John J. Treacy, John W. Slocum; Alfred N. Barber, Secretary.

STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION OF NEW MEXICO, Santa Fé—M. S. Groves, Chairman; Hugh H. Williams, O. L. Owen; Edwin F. Coard, Clerk.

NEW YORK PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS, FIRST DISTRICT (Greater New York), New York City—Oscar S. Straus, Chairman; William Hayward, Henry W. Hodge, Travis H. Whitney, Charles S Hervey; James B. Walker, Secretary. SECOND DISTRICT (all of the State outside Greater New York), Albany—Seymour Van Santvoord, Chairman; Devoe P. Hodson, Wm. Temple Emmet, Frank Irvine, James O. Carr; Francis X. Disney, Secretary

NORTH CAROLINA CORPORATION COMMISSION, Raleigh—Edward L. Travis, Chairman; William T Lee, George P. Pell; A. J. Maxwell, Clerk.

NORTH DAKOTA BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, Bismarck—W. H. Stutsman, President; O. P. N. Anderson, W. H. Mann; Walter F Cushing, Secretary.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO, Columbus—Beecher W. Waltermire, Chairman; Louis M. Day, Lawrence K. Langdon; D. H. Armstrong, Secretary.

CORPORATION COMMISSION OF OKLAHOMA, Oklahoma City—J. E. Love, Chairman; George A. Henshaw, W. D. Humphrey; J. H. Hyde, Secretary.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF OREGON, Salem—Thomas K. Campbell, Chairman; Frank J. Miller, Hylen H. Corey; Edward Ostrander, Secretary.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, Harrisburg—W. D. B. Ainey, Chairman; John S. Rilling, William A. Magee, Milton R. Brecht, Michael J. Ryan, James Alcorn; Archibald B. Millar, Secretary.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, Manila.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, Providence—William C. Bliss, Chairman; Samuel E. Hudson, Robert F. Rodman; John W. Rowe, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMMISSION, Columbia—G. McD. Hampton, Chairman; John G. Richards, Frank W. Shealy; J. P. Darby, Secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, Pierre—J. J. Murphy, Chairman; P. W. Dougherty, W. G. Smith; H. A. Ustrud, Secretary.

TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, Nashville—B. A. Enloe, Chairman; H. H. Hannah, George N. Welch; Miss Willie Fields, Secretary.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF TEXAS, Austin—Allison Mayfield, Chairman; William D. Williams, Earle B. Mayfield; E. R. McLean, Secretary.

VERMONT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—Brattleboro—Robert C. Bacon, Chairman; William R. Warner, Walter A. Dutton; Neil D. Clawson, Clerk.

STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION, VIRGINIA; Richmond—Robert R. Prentis, Chairman; William F. Rhea, J. Richard Wingfield; R. T. Wilson, Clerk.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WASHINGTON, Olympia—E. F. Blaine, Chairman; Arthur A. Lewis, Frank R. Spinning; J. H. Brown, Secretary.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA, Charleston—E. F. Morgan, Chairman; Elliott Northcott, E. G. Rider; R. B. Bernheim, Secretary.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN, Madison—Carl D. Jackson, Walter Alexander, Henry R. Trumbower; Harold L. Geisse, Secretary.

WYOMING PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, Cheyenne

RAILROAD COMMISSIONS—*Continued.*

—The Governor, Chairman; Robert B. Forsyth, Herman B. Gates; H. A. Floyd, Secretary.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA, Ottawa—Henry L. Drayton, Chief Commissioner; D'Arcy Scott, W. B. Nantel, S. J. McLean, A. S. Goodeve; A. D. Cartwright, Secretary.

MANITOBA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION, Winnipeg, Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION, St. John, N. B.

NOVA SCOTIA BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC UTILITIES, Halifax, N S.

THE ONTARIO RAILWAY MUNICIPAL BOARD, Toronto, Ont.

QUEBEC PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION, Quebec, Canada

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

(From Report of Interstate Commerce Commission for fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.)

On June 30, 1915, the roads covered by this report represented 257,569.32 miles of line operated, including 11,279.64 miles used under trackage rights. The aggregate mileage of railway tracks of all kinds covered by these roads was 391,141.51 miles.

Equipment—It appears from the annual reports submitted to the commission by the roads that there were 65,099 locomotives in their service on June 30, 1915, as shown by the following statement: Steam, 64,835; other, 264; total, 65,099. The total number of cars of all classes in service was 2,507,977, assigned as follows: Passenger service, 55,705 cars; freight service, 2,356,338; company service, 95,934. These figures do not include so-called private cars of commercial firms or corporations. Of the cars in freight service, exclusive of cabcose cars, 2,327,562 were classified as follows: Box cars, 1,041,030, 36,978,004 tons; flat cars, 145,191, 5,225,995 tons; stock cars, 86,312, 2,759,536 tons; coal cars, 900,780, 41,287,823 tons; tank cars, 9,512, 379,415 tons; refrigerator cars, 52,443, 1,681,212 tons; other freight-train cars, 92,294, 3,913,556 tons; total 2,327,562, 92,225,541 tons.

Employés—Class I and Class II roads, operating 224,858.89 miles of line, reported 1,409,342 as the average number of employés in their service during the year ended June 30, 1915. The total amount of compensation reported as paid to railway employés during the year by roads of the same classes, operating 224,371.01 miles of line, was $1,164,844,430. The foregoing figures for average number of employés are not comparable with similar items for prior years. In 1915 the Interstate Commerce Commission for the first time prescribed rules to govern the railway companies in the classification of steam railway employés and their compensation for the annual reports required to be made by such companies to the Commission. These rules, which became formally effective on July 1, 1915, divide employés with respect to occupation into 68 classes, and though, in anticipation of the rules, provision was made in report forms for the year ended June 30, 1915, for returns covering the same classes of railway employés, the returns in some cases were insufficient for satisfactory compilation. In reports for years prior to 1915, railway employés were assigned among 18 classes, which were not defined in any rules issued by the Commission.

Investment in road and equipment—The figures include returns for investment in road and equipment shown by operating roads of Class I and Class II, as well as by their subsidiary non-operating roads (leased, operated under contract, etc.). The expenditures for additions and betterments, as well as the expenditures for new lines and extensions, during the fiscal year 1915, are analyzed in the following statement: Investment to June 30, 1915 (237,272 11 miles of line represented), $17,247,101,881; investment to June 30, 1914 (236,556.42 miles of line represented), $16,983,946,107; increase, 1915 over 1914, $263,155,774; investment during the year in new lines and extensions, $9,117,141; in additions and betterments on owned lines $243,970,427 on leased lines $10,641,528—total $254,611,955; total investment during the year, $263,729,096; adjustments, $4,115,776; difference between record value of grantor and purchase price of grantee in cases of roads sold, merged, consolidated, etc., $3,542,454; total during the year, $573,322; net increase during the year, $268,155,774.

Passengers carried, 976,303,602; passengers carried one mile, 32,384,247,563; tons of freight moved, 1,802,018,177; tons carried one mile, 276,830,302,723.

Traffic earnings—Passengers, $646,475,045; freight, $2,037,925,560, and, including revenue from miscellaneous sources, making total operating revenues $2,956,193,202.

Operating expenses—Maintenance of way and structures, $381,532,488; maintenance of equipment, $509,818,744; traffic expenses, $60,962,687; transportation expenses, $1,032,442,821; general expenses, $79,043,173; total operating expenses, $2,088,682,956.

CAPITALIZATION OF RAILWAY PROPERTY

On June 30, 1915, according to the annual reports submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission by roads, the par value of the amount of railway capital outstanding was $21,127,959,078. This amount includes capital securities held by the railway companies concerned, as well as by the public. Of the total amount there existed as stock $8,994,894,721, and as funded debt $12,133,064 357.

Of the total capital stock outstanding for the roads under consideration, $3,415,472,806, or 39.55 per cent., paid no dividends. The amount of dividends declared during the year (by both operating and non-operating companies represented in this statement) was $328,477,938, being equivalent to 6.29 per cent on dividend-paying stock. The average rate of dividends paid on all stocks outstanding pertaining to the roads under consideration was 3.80 per cent.

THE WORLD'S PRINCIPAL RAILROAD TERMINALS.

	Total Area, Acres.	Length Track, Miles.	No. of Tracks	No. of Platforms.
New York Central, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. City	79.0	33.6	67	36
Pennsylvania Station, N. Y. City.	28.0	16.0	21	11
Washington, Union Station	13.0	....	29	13
Kansas City, Mo., Union Station	5.5	....	32	16
St. Louis, Union Station	10.9	5.4	32	16
Boston, South Station	9.2	15.0	32	19
Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago	8.0	2.7	16	8
London, Waterloo Station	8.75	....	18	..
Paris, St. Lazare	11.2	3.5	31	14
Frankfort, Main Station	11.0	....	18	9
Dresden, Main Station	7.0	3.0	14	8
Cologne	5.8	3.4	14	9

RAILWAY EMPLOYES IN THE UNITED STATES.*

(From latest available Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

Class.	Average Number.	Per 100 M's Line.	Average Hourly Pay.	Class.	Average Number.	Per 100 M's Line.	Average Hourly Pay.
General officers ($3,000 and up)	3,748	2	$2.451	Other traffic employés	1,122	1	$.416
General officers (below $3,000)	3,330	1	.650	Train despatchers and direct'rs	4,686	2	.518
Div'n officers ($3,000 and up)	1,027	1	1.194	Teleg., telep., and block oper...	18,361	8	.2[illegible]
Division officers (below $3,000)	7,645	3	.520	Teleg. & telep. op'g interlockers	7,425	3	.336
Clerks ($900 per annum and up)	54,225	24	.416	Levermen	2,903	1	.212
Clerks (below $900 per annum)	89,845	40	.224	Telegrapher clerks	9,065	4	.240
Messengers and attendants	8,131	4	.140	Agent telegraphers	18,597	8	.222
Ass't engineers & draughtsmen	7,144	3	.403	Station agents	14,168	6	.251
M. W. and S. foremen	6,171	3	.328	Station masters and assistants.	613	..	.299
Section foremen	37,356	17	.232	Station service	83,496	37	.187
Gen. foremen, M. E. dept.	1,486	1	.429	Yardmasters	3,122	1	.398
Gang and oth. f'men, M. E. dept.	14,205	6	.347	Yard engineers and motormen.	12,192	5	.424
Machinists	32,972	15	.386	Yard firemen and helpers	12,425	6	.260
Boilermakers	10,739	5	.386	Yard conductors	11,716	5	.386
Blacksmiths	6,978	3	.371	Yard brakemen	30,523	13	.349
Masons and bricklayers	1,075	1	.279	Road freight eng. and motormen	23,830	11	.593
Structural ironworkers	789	...	.320	R'd freight firemen and helpers	24,834	11	.378
Carpenters	43,361	19	.276	Road freight conductors	19,756	9	.494
Painters and upholsterers	8,761	4	.297	R'd frt. brakemen and flagmen.	49,483	22	.333
Electricians	5,559	2	.285	R'd pas'ger eng. & motormen.	11,817	5	.805
Airbrake men	4,731	2	.266	R'd pas'ger firemen and helpers	11,411	5	.497
Car inspectors	16,315	7	.232	Road passenger conductors	9,936	4	.653
Car repairers	53,366	24	.265	R'd pas. brakemen & flagmen.	13,560	6	.376
Other skilled labor	41,806	19	.283	Policemen and watchmen	7,470	3	.191
Mechanics' help. & apprentices.	64,356	29	.226	All other employés, excepting those unlisted	27,119	12	$.194
Section men	214,083	95	.150				
F'men const. gangs & w'k tr'ns	2,452	1	.274				
Travelling agents and solicitors	4,942	2	.563	Total	1,409,342	627	.269
Employés in outside agencies	2,220	1	.385				

* As of date, June 30, 1915. Does not include roads having annual operating revenues below $100,000, and switching and terminal companies.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Item.	Steam Railways.				Electric Railways.			
	1916.		1915.		1916.		1915.	
* Includes certain classes of casualties that for years 1915-14 were included in "Other Causes."	Killed.	Injur'd.	Killed.	Injur'd.	Killed.	Injur'd.	Killed.	Injur'd.
Passengers—In train accidents	141	3,850	89	4,648	4	708	9	769
Other causes	142	4,529	133	7,462	21	1,208	26	1,696
Total	283	8,379	222	12,110	25	1,916	35	2,465
Employés on duty—In train accidents	304	3,352	221	3,371	10	97	9	111
In coupling accidents	123	2,194	90	1,993	4	22	.....	14
Overhead obstructions, etc	59	1,310	45	1,083	1	20	.....	21
Falling from cars, etc	384	12,196	368	10,748	4	106	7	134
Other causes	1,101	23,374	870	20,865	18	214	8	221
Total	1,971	42,426	1,594	38,060	37	459	24	501
Total passengers and employés on duty	2,254	50,805	1,816	50,170	62	2,375	59	2,966
Employés not on duty—In train accidents	9	60	5	72	.....	.....	.....	4
In coupling accidents	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overhead obstructions, etc	.....	13	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling from cars, etc	57	292	45	287	1	1	.....	16
Other causes	230	361	165	470	.....	2	3	5
Total	301	726	215	840	1	3	3	25
Other persons—Not trespassing—In train accidents	11	92	7	110	.....	7	1	25
Other causes	1,467	4,352	1,156	5,280	216	922	190	1,093
Total	1,478	4,444	1,163	5,390	216	929	191	1,118
Trespassers—In train accidents	84	119	88	161	1	.....	.....	.....
Other causes	4,763	4,990	4,996	6,287	130	95	103	106
Total	4,847	5,109	5,084	6,448	131	95	103	106
Total accidents involving train operation	8,880	61,084	8,278	62,848	410	3,402	356	4,215
Non-train accidents*	486	119,296	343	99,192	36	1,160	16	932
Grand total	9,366	180,380	8,621	162,040	446	4,562	372	5,147

Figures for the year 1915 cover only industrial accidents to employés not involving train operation. The corresponding figures for the fiscal year 1916 are 398 employés killed and 116,699 injured for steam railways and 15 employés killed and 974 injured for electric railways.

The number of passengers carried by roads having annual operating revenues above $100,000 during the year ended June 30, 1915, was 976,303,602; 1914, 1,053,138,718; 1913, 1,033,679,680. The passenger mileage or the number of passengers carried one mile in 1915 was 32,384,247,563; in 1914, 35,258,497,509.

RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.*

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for year ended June 30, 1915.)

Total miles of railway in each State as follows: Alabama 5,424, Alaska (see foot note), Arizona 2,360, Arkansas 5,407, California 8,451, Colorado 5,724, Connecticut 999, Delaware 335, Florida 5,252, Georgia 7,427, Hawaii (see foot note), Idaho 2,792, Illinois 12,157, Indiana 7,479, Iowa 9,978, Kansas 9,261, Kentucky 3,802, Louisiana 5,729, Maine 2,276, Maryland 1,434, Massachusetts 2,131, Michigan 8,862, Minnesota 9,060, Mississippi 4,470, Missouri 8,275, Montana 4,844, Nebraska 6,171, Nevada 2,332, New Hampshire 1,256, New Jersey 2,315, New Mexico 3,038, New York 8,534, North Carolina 5,565, North Dakota 5,226, Ohio 9,159, Oklahoma 6,405, Oregon 3,115, Pennsylvania 11,693, Rhode Island 203, South Carolina 3,690, South Dakota 4,278, Tennessee 4,101, Texas 15,831, Utah 2,111, Vermont 1,073, Virginia 4,729, Washington 5,560, West Virginia 3,910, Wisconsin 7,638, Wyoming 1,891, District of Columbia 36.

Grand total mileage in U. S. in 1906, 224,363; in 1907, 229,951; in 1908, 233,467; in 1909, 236,834; in 1910, 240,293; in 1911, 243,979; in 1912, 246,776; in 1913, 249,776; in 1914, 252,230; in 1915, 253,789.

* Does not include mileage of switching and terminal companies. Mileage: In Alaska, 462 miles; in Hawaii, 250 miles.

RAILWAYS OF AMERICA "GROUPED" BY CAPITALISTS.

The great railroad systems of the United States have been reduced to a few "groups" by means of consolidation and reconsolidation. The following is a list of these groups, which comprise three-quarters of all the railroad lines of the country:

Groups.	Mileage.	Stocks.	Bonds.
Vanderbilt	26,318	$629,114,000	$765,443,700
Pennsylvania	21,526	786,119,000	581,229,000
Harriman	22,863	758,220,000	1,115,731,410
Hill	14,196	419,224,000	434,812,000
Morgan	14,126	575,221,000	547,119,000
Gould	22,322	542,221,000	824,117,000
Moore-Reid	14,321	152,906,000	142,623,500
Rockefeller's	18,196	262,117,000	321,204,000
Walters	11,923	152,127,000	206,120,000
Independents	*62,176	1,299,114,000	1,033,837,000
Total	†227,867	$5,577,383,000	$5,972,286,610

* Increase in mileage, etc., of independent lines, due to change in both the Moore-Reid and Erb syndicate holdings, during past year. † October 1, 1916, one-seventh of the total railroad mileage of this country, on which is over one-ninth of the total capitalization, was in the hands of receivers. Total mileage of such roads is 37,530, with a total bonded debt of $1,488,137,616 and capital stock of $653,929,551. This compares with a total of eighty-two railways operating 41,988 miles of line and with a total capitalization of $2,264,000,000 in hands of receivers on October 1, 1915.

OPERATIONS OF BRITISH RAILWAYS.

(Report of U. S. Vice-Consul-General, London.)

Government returns show that during 1913 the railways of the United Kingdom carried 1,228,316,000 passengers and 371,571,000 tons of freight. The passengers were divided into classes as follows: First, 26,025,000; second, 12,088,000; third, 933,498,000, and workmen, 256,705,000. The number of season-ticket holders is estimated to have been about 595,000.

The length of the lines, reduced to single track, was 55,438 miles. The gross receipts of the companies were $677,674,724, of which $277,044,978 was derived from passenger traffic, $324,191,630 from freight traffic, and $76,438,115 from other sources, mainly subsidiary businesses. The gross expenditure was $424,563,193, of which $383,494,799 was devoted to operating expenses, leaving a net income of $253,111,531.

The gross revenue and trading profit of the minor businesses are a matter of much interest and they are also shown:

Items.	Gross Revenue.	Trading Profit.	Items.	Gross Revenue.	Trading Profit.
Passenger road vehicles	$608,313	$14,599	Hotels and refreshment rooms and cars	$15,548,468	$2,705,774
Steamboats	12,550,703	705,642	Other businesses	554,781	379,587
Canals	5,358,016	1,708,142			
Docks, harbors and wharves	18,171,511	6,209,654	Total	$52,791,792	$11,723,398

Sir Edgar Speyer, presiding at a meeting September 19, 1914, of the underground electric railways in London, said 900,000,000 passengers had been carried without a single fatality since the opening of the tube and the electrification of the district railway.

AMERICA'S TWENTY BEST CUSTOMERS.

(From Report of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

The following table is arranged to show the twenty heaviest buyers of American goods, as indicated by the value of exports from the United States during the fiscal years 1915 and 1916.

	1915.			1915.			1916.	
	Country.	Value.		Country.	Value.		Country.	Value.
1	England	$835,585,779	16	Argentina	$32,549,606	6	Russia (Asia)	$130,255,759
2	France	369,397,170	17	Germany	28,863,354	7	Cuba	127,040,067
3	Canada	300,692,405	18	Brazil	25,629,555	8	Netherlands	99,232,930
4	Italy	184,819,683	19	Philippines	24,755,320	9	Japan	75,098,188
5	Netherlands	143,267,019	20	Greece	23,499,646	10	Scotland	66,037,362
6	Denmark	79,824,478				11	Argentina	65,993,611
7	Sweden	78,273,818		1916.		12	Australia	59,245,084
8	Cuba	75,530,382				13	Denmark	55,662,411
9	Scotland	53,612,156		Country.	Value.	14	Norway	53,678,126
10	Australia	43,620,676	1	England	$1,409,199,584	15	Spain	52,771,652
11	Japan	41,514,792	2	France	630,672,504	16	Sweden	51,939,182
12	Norway	39,074,701	3	Canada	466,884,415	17	Mexico	48,308,542
13	Spain	38,112,969	4	Italy	270,489,922	18	Ireland	42,809,317
14	Russia (Europe)	37,474,380	5	Russia (Europe)	183,259,605	19	Brazil	41,202,277
15	Mexico	34,164,447				20	Greece	31,024,363

RAILROAD SPEED.

NOTABLE FAST RUNS OF PASSENGER TRAINS FOR LONG DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles.	Inclusive. Time, H. M.	Miles Per Hour.
May, 1848	Great Western (England)	London—Didcot	53.25	0.47	68
Aug., 1888	London, N. W. & Caledonian	London—Edinburgh	400	7.38	52.4
April, 1895	Pennsylvania	Camden—Atlantic City	58.3	0.45¾	76.50
Aug., 1895	London & Northwestern	London—Aberdeen	540	8.32	63.28*
Sept., 1895	New York Central & H. R.	New York—Buffalo	436.50	6.47	64.33*
Sept., 1895	N. Y. Central "World Flyer"	Albany—Syracuse	148	2.10	68.3
Feb., 1897	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Chicago—Denver	1,025	18.52	58.74
April, 1897	Lehigh Val., Black Diamond Exp.	Alpine, N. Y.—Geneva Junc., N. Y.	43.96	0.33	80
May, 1900	Burlington Route	Burlington—Chicago	205.8	3.08½	65.5‡
Mar., 1902	Burlington Route	Eckley—Wray	14.8	0.9	98.7
Aug., 1902	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Kendalville—Toledo	91	1.15	72.8
Mar., 1903	Atlantic Coast Line	Jacksonville—Savannah	172	2.32	70.7
July, 1903	Great Western (England)	London—Plymouth	246	3.54	63.13
April, 1904	Michigan Central	Niagara Falls—Windsor	225.66	3.11½	70.74
July, 1904	Great Western (England)	Paddington—Bristol	118.5	1.24	84.6
June, 1905	Pennsylvania	Chicago—Pittsburgh	468	7.20	63.53*
June, 1905	Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	Buffalo—Chicago	525	7.50	69.69‡
June, 1905	Pennsylvania	New York—Chicago	897	16.3	56.07
June, 1905	New York Central	Chicago—New York	960.5	15.56	60.28‡
July, 1905	Pennsylvania	Washington, Ohio—Fort Wayne	81	1.4	75.84
Oct., 1905	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	Crestline, Ohio—Clark Junc., Ind.	257.4	3.27	74.55
Mar., 1909	New York Central	New York—Chicago	965	15.43	62.54‡
Feb., 1911	Pennsylvania	Altoona—Philadelphia	235	3.29	67.2
April, 1911	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	†Toledo—Elkhart	133	1.46	75.28
Mar., 1912	Philadelphia & Reading	Elkins Park (20 minutes out of Philadelphia)—Jersey City	81	1.16	63.9
May, 1912	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Elkhart—Toledo	133	1.47	74.26

* Including stops. † Start and stop with 9 cars and 2 engines. ‡ Excluding stops.

FASTEST RECORDED RUNS FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles.	Time, M. S.	Miles Per Hour.
May, 1893	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Crittenden—"Empire State Exp."	1	0.32	112.5
Aug., 1895	Pennsylvania	Landover—Anacosta	5.1	3.00	102
Jan., 1899	Burlington Route	Siding—Arlon	2.4	1.20	108
Mar., 1901	Plant System	Run from Fleming to Jacksonville	5	2.30	120
Jan., 1903	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Palmyra—Macedon	7.29	4.00	109.35
April, 1904	Michigan Central	Crisman—Lake	3.73	2.00	111.90
July, 1904	Philadelphia & Reading	Egg Harbor—Brigantine Junction	4.8	2.30	115.20
Oct., 1904	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Croton—Ossining	3.51	2.00	105

The fastest time on record for a distance of over 440 miles was made by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. from Buffalo to Chicago, in June, 1905, noted above. The fastest long distance run less than 440 miles was on the New York Central R. R., September 11, 1895, from New York to Buffalo, 436½ miles, in 407 minutes actual time. Average speed, 64 1-3 miles an hour, with two stops and 28 slow-ups, and on January 1, 1903, from Albany to Buffalo, 302 miles, in 295 minutes.

Among the fastest regular trains in the United States, for a shorter distance, are believed to be the New York Central "Empire State Express," between New York and Albany, 143 miles in 175 minutes, and the "Congressional Limited," on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which makes the run from Jersey City to Washington in 4 hours 46 minutes, a distance of 227 miles. The "Pennsylvania Special" over P. R. R., which runs from Jersey City to North Philadelphia, 84 miles in 83 minutes; from Jersey City to Harrisburg, Pa., 194 miles in 196 minutes. The "Royal Blue Line" from New York to Philadelphia (Reading Terminal), 91.1 miles in 1 hour 50 minutes. On November 25, 1913, a special train, consisting of a locomotive and two cars, ran from Washington, D. C., to Jersey City, 227 miles, in 4 hours, the fastest trip ever made between the two cities.

On August 15, 1898, on P. & R. and C. R. R. of N. J., "Royal Blue Line," between Elizabeth, N. J., and Jenkintown, a distance of 69 miles, in 61 minutes, including 2 slow-ups, some of the miles being traversed in 38 seconds.

On October 7, 1913, a special train on the Baltimore & Ohio, occupied by a party of baseball writers en route to report the World's Series, ran from Pittsburgh to Cumberland, Md., 147 miles, in 3 hours and 37 minutes, without stops, and from Cumberland to Baltimore, 190 miles, without stops, in 3 hours and 55 minutes, an average of 48.7 miles per hour. Both of these runs were made without taking water.

The Jarrett and Palmer special theatrical train, Jersey City to Oakland (San Francisco), 3,311 miles, June, 1876, 83 hours 45 minutes; average speed, 39.53 miles per hour.

In October, 1905, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland to Jersey City (3,239 miles) in 73 hours 12 minutes, or 44.30 miles per hour. In May, 1906, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland, Cal., to New York City in 71 hours 27 minutes.

The "Scott Special" left Los Angeles, Cal., July 9, 1905, and arrived in Chicago (2,415.5 miles), July 11, having made the run in 44 hours 54 minutes, maintaining an average speed while in motion of 51 miles an hour.

On November 15, 1907, at Clayton, N. J., in a trial test on Pennsylvania R. R. between steam and electric locomotives, the steam engine made 93.6 miles an hour on a specially built seven mile curved track, while the electric locomotive made but 90 miles an hour.

A special train of an engine and two cars, which was run in January, 1911, to carry J. P. Morgan from Washington to New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad, made the trip of 226.8 miles in 3 hours 55 minutes and 30 seconds, or at the rate of 57.8 miles an hour. The speed over the New York Division, West Philadelphia to New York, 90.5 miles, averaged 67 miles an hour.

RAILROAD SPEED—*Continued.*

In February, 1911, the "Gates Special," from Yuma, Ariz., to New York, 2,787 miles, made the run in 74 hours 19 minutes, or an average of 40.41 miles per hour, including stops. From Albany to New York the trip, 143 miles, was made in 143 minutes.

A remarkable record was made in the run of a silk train between Seattle and New York in October, 1911. The distance is 3,178 miles, and the time made 82¼ hours. The average speed all the way across the continent, including stops and a delay of more than two hours in switching at Chicago, was 38½ miles per hour.

SOME FOREIGN RAILWAY RUNS.

The Northern Railway runs a day express from Berlin to Paris, which covers the distance from Paris to St. Quentin (96¼ miles) in 93 minutes. The Eastern Railway Company has an afternoon express from Paris to Basel, which runs the first 104.37 miles in 107 minutes. The fastest train in Germany is the so-called "D-Zug 20" between Berlin and Hamburg, which maintains an average speed of 55.177 miles per hour. (U. S. Consular Report.)

RAILWAY MILEAGE OF THE WORLD.

(From "Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen," showing mileage in 1913, published by Prussian Ministry of Public Works, Berlin.)

SINGLE TRACK ONLY OR LENGTH OF THE LINE.

Country.	Total Mileage.	State Owned.
EUROPE:		
Germany	39,600	36,619
Austria-Hungary	28,706	23,442
Great Britain	23,436	....
France	31,807	5,610
Russia in Europe	38,648	24,563
Italy	10,957	9,090
Belgium	5,477	2,705
Luxemburg	326	122
Netherlands	2,023	1,113
Switzerland	3,022	1,701
Spain	9,538	....
Portugal	1,853	713
Denmark	2,343	1,217
Norway	1,921	1,635
Sweden	9,004	2,864
Serbia	634	634
Roumania	2,338	2,205
Greece	1,000	....
Bulgaria	1,200	1,200
Turkey in Europe	1,239	....
Malta, Jersey, Man	68	....
Totals	215,140	115,433
ASIA:		
Russia (Central Asiatic Province) Siberia	9,886	6,803
China	6,123	....
Japan, including Korea (Chosen)	6,826	4,870
British East India	34,648	29,317
Ceylon	603	....
Persia	34	....
Asia Minor, etc	3,398	912
Portuguese India	51	....
Malayan States	857	....
Dutch India	1,773	1,537
Siam	702	598
Cochin China, etc	3,297	....
Totals	68,198	44,037
AUSTRALIA, ETC.:		
New Zealand	2,889	2,860
Victoria	3,672	3,647
New South Wales	4,097	3,930
South Australia	2,313	2,080
Queensland	4,817	4,524
Tasmania	701	507
West Australia	3,429	2,854
Hawaii, etc	88	....
Totals	22,006	20,402

Country.	Total Mileage.	State Owned.
AMERICA.		
Canada	29,298	1,771
United States	255,332	....
Newfoundland	769	....
Mexico	15,840	12,351
Central America	2,005	359
Greater Antilles	3,406	150
Lesser Antilles	336	....
Colombia	621	110
Venezuela	634	68
British Guiana	104	....
Dutch Guiana	37	....
Ecuador	652	....
Peru	1,719	1,053
Bolivia	1,502	....
Brazil	15,525	6,727
Paraguay	232	....
Uruguay	1,639	....
Chile	3,958	1,981
Argentina	20,639	3,490
Totals	354,248	28,060
AFRICA:		
Egypt	3,695	2,909
Algiers and Tunis	3,965	1,803
Belgian Congo Colony	864	....
South African Union:		
Cape Colony	3,976	3,431
Natal	1,103	1,103
Central South Africa	3,468	3,312
Rhodesia	2,406	....
† Colonies of		
Germany:		
German East Africa	892	892
German Southwest Africa	1,307	1,307
Togo	203	203
Cameroons	193	193
England	2,355	1,314
France	1,999	....
Italy	96	....
Portugal	1,009	....
Totals	27,531	16,467
SUMMARY:		
Europe	215,140	115,433
America	354,248	28,060
Asia	68,198	44,037
Africa	27,531	16,467
Australia, etc	22,006	20,402
Grand totals	687,123	224,399

† Subject to change because of war.

MANUFACTURES OF GREATER NEW YORK.

(From a statement prepared by the Census Office for year 1914.)

	Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.	Borough of Brooklyn.	Total, Greater New York.*
Number of establishments	22,358	6,096	29,621
Capital	$951,407,000	$448,757,000	$1,626,104,000
Cost of materials used	$788,615,000	$298,269,000	$1,229,155,000
Salaries and wages	$368,684,000	$109,832,000	$510,711,000
Value of products	$1,577,852,000	$515,303,000	$2,292,832,000
Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials)	$789,237,000	$217,034,000	$1,063,677,000
Employés: Number of salaried officials and clerks	90,756	19,592	116,100
Average number wage-earners employed during the year	405,289	140,881	585,279

* Includes Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Richmond Boroughs.

CORPORATION PENSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following table shows the estimated number of employés on the following roads now having pension systems in force. In general all the roads here shown base their pensions on a percentage of the employé's wages, multiplied by the number of years that he has been in service For example, the rate on the Pennsylvania is 1 per cent. A man having worked 40 years received a pension equal to 40 per cent. of his average salary for the 10 years preceding retirement Most companies include in their rules a reservation of the right to vary the rate of pensions if the total requirements of any one year shall demand more than a predetermined gross amount. All of the companies in counting time include years of service under other companies bought by or consolidated with the present one. Short breaks in the service not due to any fault of the employé, or due to a minor fault involving suspensions, are generally overlooked.

RAILROAD	No. of Employés.	No. of Employés on Pension Roll.	Amount Paid in Pensions During Year.	No. of Years Employés Must Serve Before Receiving Pensions.	Age at Which Employé May Receive Pension.	Date Established.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	55,518	415	$117,476	15	None	1907
Atlantic Coast Line*	20,654	103	25,110	10	70	1904
Baltimore & Ohio*	67,000	862	129,000	.....	65	.....
Bessemer & Lake Erie*	3,808	17	3,620	†	70	.....
Boston & Maine	28,184	267	89,125	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	6,125	65	26,337	20	70	1903
Canadian Pacific	75,000	834	240,223	10	65	1902
Chesapeake & Ohio	22,149	73	21,687	Not stated	65	.....
Chicago & Northwestern	43,940	904	282,710	20	‡	1911
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	40,670	250	80,368	20–25	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	6,211	12	2,774	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati Northern	746	8	2,274	.....	.....	.....
Cleve., Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	19,798	303	73,361	(a)	(b)	.....
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	21,460	417	117,356	.....	60	.....
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	5,917	24	6,449	†	¶	.....
El Paso & Southwestern	3,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galveston, Harrisburg & S. A.*	5,728	25	9,443	20	70	.....
Georgia Railroad*	2,427	8	625	.....	.....	.....
Grand Trunk	41,973	786	213,651	15–20	60	.....
Hocking Valley	4,145	20	7,187	25	70	.....
Illinois Central	52,092	549	153,127	Various	Various	1901
Intercolonial*	10,000	634	152,674	10	60	.....
Long Island	7,477	68	21,291	.....	.....	.....
Maine Central	6,839	68	19,014	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	12,869	64	14,639	15	65	.....
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	8,921	86	30,161	10	65–70	.....
New York Central R. R.	83,247	1,269	344,994	(a)	(b)	.....
New York, New Haven & Hartford	42,016	517	207,039	30	None	.....
New York Railways*	6,700	38	8,903	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk & Western	25,126	95	29,330	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Pacific	2,130	18	8,731	20–25	(c)	.....
Pennsylvania R. R.	146,399	3,410	1,098,913	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia & Reading	25,000	391	136,539	30	(d)	.....
Philadelphia Rapid Transit*	11,061	62	16,471	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	7,951	50	13,079	(a)	(b)	.....
San Antonio & Aransas Pass*	2,535	2	493	20	(e)	.....
Southern Pacific:						
Sunset Central Lines	16,883	136	44,934	20–25	(f)	.....
Union Pacific*	18,803	263	93,131	20–25	.....	.....
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley*	7,590	12	2,702	10	65	.....

* Report for year 1914. † 25 for service, 15 for total disability. ‡ When permanently disabled, any age. ¶ 65 for service, any age for disability. (a) 10, age limit; 20, disability. (b) When permanently incapacitated. (c) 61–70, 20 years; under 61, 25 years. (d) 65–69, if incapacitated. (e) 61–70, if incapacitated. (f) After 25 years' service, if incapacitated.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company (entire Bell system), under its plan for employés' pensions and sick benefits, during 1914 paid out $1,481,402 to 20,915 employés who were ill and $228,296 to relatives of 231 employés who died.

The U. S. Steel Corporation dedicated $8,000,000 for a fund with which to pension superannuated and disabled employés. This fund has been consolidated with the $4,000,000 fund created by Andrew Carnegie after he sold out his holdings in the Carnegie Steel Company to the U S Steel Corporation. The fund is known as "The United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund." Its fifth annual report was made public January 26, 1916. The report shows that since January 1, 1911, when the fund was established, there has been a total distribution to retired employés of the Steel Corporation, in pensions, of $2,234,410.75. For 1915 the distribution amounted to $659,389.42, an increase of $147,421 52 over the distribution for 1914, and a gain of $377,932.05 over the first year. There were 3,002 beneficiaries of the pension fund on January 1, 1915, and 697 pensioners were added, and 316 discontinued in the year. The average monthly pensions added for the year amounted to $20.85, this being a 40 per cent. advance over the average for 1914.

Announcement of a pension system, affecting more than 15,000 employés, was made by Wells Fargo & Co. on June 1, 1916. It makes provision for contingencies ranging from sudden death to disability and old age.

A pension system was inaugurated by the Interborough Company on January 2, 1916, embracing all employés who have attained the age of 70 years and who have been in the service not less than twenty-five years, as well as those who have been in the service for twenty-five years or more and have become physically and permanently disabled. The allowance is computed on the time of service, with a minimum of $20 per month. At the present time there are twenty-six employés carried on the pension roll.

Two million dollars, with an addition of $400,000 each year, has been set aside by Swift & Co. as a pension fund for its 30,000 employés. Hereafter any employé who has been with the concern twenty-five years and reached the age of sixty, in the case of a man, or fifty, if a woman, may retire and receive a good part of the salary earned at the time of retirement.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, on January 1, 1913, established a Plan for Employés' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Insurance, setting aside a fund of $1,000,000 for the purpose,

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.

WEIGHT and horse-power of different types of locomotives, including the modern electric tractor, and also the weight, size and cost of freight cars, ordinary coaches, parlor and sleeping cars.

RECENT HEAVY LOCOMOTIVES.

TYPE.	Road.	Total Weight. (Pounds.)	Weight on Drivers. (Pounds.)	Diameter of Drivers. (Inches.)	Heating Surface (Sq. Feet.)	Size of Cylinders. (Inches.)	Tractive Effort. (a) (Pounds.)
Triplex*(Centipede)	Erie	853,050	761,600	63	6,886	36x32	160,000
Mallet	Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	469,400	430,300	56	5,433	27x41x30	98,500
Mallet	Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	429,000	355,500	57	4,935	23½x37x32	80,000
Mallet	Denver & Salt Lake City	359,000	331,500	55	4,111	27x33½x32	67,400
Mikado	Penn. R. R.	319,300	238,850	62	4,035	27x30	57,850
Santa Fé†	Erie	417,200	337,400	63	5,863	31x32	83,000
Santa Fé	Baltimore & Ohio	406,000	336,800	58	5,573	30x32	84,500
Consolidation	Delaware & Hudson	293,000	267,500	57	3,814	27x32	61,400
Mountain	Norfolk & Western	341,000	236,000	70	3,984	29x28	57,200
Pacific § ‡	Chesapeake & Ohio	312,605	191,455	69	4,479	27x28	46,600
Atlantic	Pennsylvania	240,000	133,100	80	2,856	23½x26	29,427
Ten-Wheel	Southern Pacific	222,000	173,500	69	2,400	23x28	36,500
American	Phila. & Reading	173,490	120,530	68½	1,517	21x24	27,850
Switching	New York Central	239,500	239,500	58	2,751	25x30	49,500
Baltic¶	Chemin de Fer du Nord	225,000	119,000	80	3,396	17½x25¼ & 24¾x28¾	32,362

*This is the largest and most powerful locomotive ever built and is the so-called Triplex Compound, which was built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the Erie Railroad and was completed in April, 1914. The Baldwin Locomotive Works were building two additional locomotives of substantially the same type for the Erie Railroad at the time ALMANAC went to press. It is 105 feet long, weighs 853,050 pounds, and has actually hauled 251 fifty-ton fully loaded gondola cars, with a total train load weight of 35,824,000 pounds. It is capable of hauling a train of 640 freight cars of a total length of four and three-quarter miles and weighing 90,000,000 pounds. It is a new type of articulated locomotive and goes beyond the Mallet articulated type by the addition of another pair of cylinders and another group of driving wheels, making three complete engines in one locomotive unit. Each engine has four driving wheels on each side, the complete locomotive, therefore, having twelve driving wheels on each side, eight of which are under the locomotive itself and four under the tender. This Triplex locomotive has 89 per cent. of the total weight of the engine and tender on drivers. The large Mallet locomotives have but about 65 per cent. of the total weight on drivers. This locomotive is used for pusher service on the eight-mile grade of the Erie east of Susquehanna, Pa., which is a grade of 56 feet to a mile and the new locomotive handles the same weight of train up this grade that was formerly handled by two Consolidation and one Mallet engines.

† This is the heaviest non-articulated locomotive ever built. (Built in 1915.)

‡ This is the most powerful class of Pacific type of locomotive built. They are in service on the Blue Ridge Mountains and haul trains of ten steel passenger cars, weighing a total of 674 tons, up a grade of 80-foot rise to the mile at a schedule speed of 25½ miles per hour.

§ These are now considered the standard locomotives for heavy freight and passenger service under ordinary conditions. The Mikado is replacing the old Consolidation locomotive in freight service. The Pacific type is for heavy fast passenger business.

¶ This is the largest passenger locomotive in Europe.

(a) Tractive Effort—This is the effort exerted by a locomotive in turning its wheels by the action of the steam against the pistons which, through the media of the crossheads, rods, etc., causes them to revolve and the locomotive to move along the rails. The drawbar pull which a locomotive actually exerts at any given time depends upon its speed upon grades and other things. The formula for a simple locomotive for the tractive effort is

$$T \frac{0.85\,P \times C^2 \times S}{D}$$

where T = tractive effort in pounds, P = boiler pressure in pounds per square inch, C = diameter of cylinders in inches, S = stroke of piston in inches, D = diameter of driving wheels in inches.

HEAVY ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

ROAD.	Weight on Drivers. (Pounds.)	Max. Guar. Speed. (Miles per Hour.)	Type.	Desig. for Trail. Load. (Tons.)
*New York Central	200,000	60	D. C.	1,000
Boston & Maine	192,000	45	A. C.	730†
New Haven	154,700	‡	A. C.	‡
St. Paul, Rochester & Dubuque	120,000	..	(a)	....

* This is the newest type of electric locomotive in use and is an eight-motor articulated 600-volt locomotive. † Includes weight of electric locomotive. ‡ Develops 40,000 tractive power up to 6 miles per hour. The engine is for switching service and is unique in having a centre cab control. (a) Gas-electric.

APPROXIMATE COST OF LOCOMOTIVES.

TYPE.	Service.	Average Weight. (Pounds.)	Cost.	TYPE.	Service.	Average Weight. (Pounds.)	Cost.
Mallet	Freight	500,000	$37,000	Atlantic	Passenger	184,000	$16,500
Mikado	Freight	250,000	22,000	Switching	Switching	195,000	18,000
Pacific	Passenger	280,000	26,500				

WEIGHT AND COST OF CARS.

TYPE.	Weight.	Capacity.	Length. (Inside Dimensions.)	Width. (Inside Dimensions.)	Height. (Inside Dimensions.)	Cost.
*Box	36,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs.	40 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 10 in.	8 ft.	$1,500
Steel coal (gondola)	46,000 lbs.	110,000 lbs.	46 ft.	8 ft. 9 in.	2 ft. 6¼ in.	1,200
Flat	34,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs.	40 ft. 2 in.	9 ft.	.....	800
Day coach (steel)	112,000 lbs.	80 passengers	78 ft. 3 in.	10 ft.	14 ft. 5 in.	11,000
Sleeping car (wood)	115,000 lbs.	27 berths	72 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	16,000
Sleeping car (steel)	152,300 lbs.	24 berths	72 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 9 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	29,000

* Steel underframe, steel side frames, and steel roof.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC MOVEMENT.*

PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMALS, MINES, FORESTS, AND MANUFACTURES.

(For year ended June 30, 1915. From reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

Commodity.	Tonnage Originating on Road.
	Tons.
Products of agriculture:	
Grain	52,671,466
Flour	9,475,504
Other mill products	7,920,328
Hay	7,285,742
Tobacco	978,399
Cotton	4,997,833
Fruits and vegetables	17,133,451
Other products of agriculture	9,520,383
Total	109,483,126
Products of animals:	
Live stock	14,524,587
Dressed meats	2,498,047
Other packing-house products	2,520,591
Poultry, game, and fish	851,796
Wool	361,937
Hides and leather	1,113,405
Other products of animals	4,130,065
Total	26,000,428
Products of mines:	
Anthracite coal	64,892,981
Bituminous coal	256,296,937
Coke	22,919,584
Ores	68,506,634
Stone, sand, and other like articles	82,542,922
Other products of mines	12,090,763
Total	507,249,821
Products of forests:	
Lumber	50,644,194
Other products of forests	26,029,827
Total	76,674,021
Manufactures:	
Petroleum and other oils	12,327,912
Sugar	3,607,367
Naval stores	856,858
Iron, pig and bloom	9,455,375
Iron and steel rails	2,090,826
Other castings and machinery	9,131,932
Bar and sheet metal	11,607,367
Cement, brick, and lime	36,672,379
Agricultural implements	1,296,553
Wagons, carriages, tools, etc	1,718,556
Wines, liquors, and beers	3,727,713
Household goods and furniture	1,877,455
Other manufactures	35,790,165
Total	130,160,458
Miscellaneous—Commodities not specified above (carload rates)	26,924,431
L. C. L. goods not distributed above	46,936,160
Grand total	923,428,445

* Covers only roads having annual operating revenues above $1,000,000.

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPRESS COMPANIES.

(From statements filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for year ended June 30, 1916.)

Item.	Adams Express Co.	American Express Co.	Southern Express Co.	Wells Fargo & Co.
Charges for transportation	$42,400,410	$57,619,382	$16,504,461	$45,434,664
Express privileges—Dr.	20,886,133	28,788,259	8,488,215	23,414,248
Operations other than transportation	553,009	3,150,022	357,401	1,134,902
Total operating revenues	22,097,286	31,981,146	8,373,647	23,155,318
Operating expenses	19,918,779	28,150,236	6,637,119	19,847,687
Net operating revenue	2,178,506	3,830,910	1,736,527	3,307,631
Uncollectible revenue from transportation	7,113	10,087	1,152	14,043
Express taxes	243,832	540,085	173,137	413,720
Operating income	1,927,561	3,280,737	1,562,238	2,879,867

EXPRESS RATES.

(Statement of Interstate Commerce Commission.)

The United States is divided into 950 blocks, each formed by one degree of latitude and longitude embracing approximately 3,500 square miles. Each block is designated by number. Rates are stated from one block to all others, and apply from all express stations within the initial block to all stations in the destination block. A directory of express stations shows the number of the block in which the station is located, also indicates those stations at which collection and delivery service is performed.

Express traffic is divided into three classes: First class includes all merchandise other than articles of food and drink, which, with few exceptions, fall within the second class, and certain printed matter, such as books, pamphlets and advertising matter, falling within the third class. Second-class rates are 75% of the first class, and third class are one-half cent per ounce; minimum charge, 15 cents.

When perishable shipments contain ice, an allowance of 25% from the gross weight is made, except during December, January and February, when 15% is allowed.

The express classification, containing rules with which the shipping public should be familiar, also the tariffs, are posted in express offices and depots and may be inspected at any time during business hours.

Express rates are dependent upon the value of the property. When the value as stated by the shipper is greater than $50, or 50 cents per pound if the weight exceeds 100 pounds, the rate increases 10 cents for each $100 or fraction thereof in excess of the above.

The express receipt, which is uniform with all express companies subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, contains the following: Company will not pay over $50 in case of loss, or 50 cents per pound on shipments in excess of 100 pounds, unless a greater value is declared and higher rates paid.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The object of the league is to promote among women wage-earners organization into the trade unions of the American Federation of Labor.

President—Mrs. Raymond Robins. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Miss Emma Steghagen. Headquarters, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

The officers of the New York society are: *President*—Melinda Scott. *Treasurer*—Florence Wise. *Secretary*—Mrs. Maud Swartz. Headquarters, 43 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

IMPORTANT TUNNELS OF THE WORLD.

Alberg—Under the Alps at the Arl Mountain, and extends from Langen to St. Anton, 6¾ miles; opened 1884.

Andes Mountains—See "Trans-Andine."

Big Bend—Drains the Feather River in California, 2 miles; opened 1886.

Bitter Root Mountains (Montana and Idaho)—10,100 feet long.

Blackwell—Under River Thames, England, 1½ miles; opened 1897.

Cascade Mountain—Through the Cascade Mountains in Washington, 3 miles.

Connaught—Through Selkirk Mountains, Canada; on Canadian Pacific Railroad, double track, about 5 miles long; completed 1916.

Continental Divide, for the Denver and Salt Lake R. R., 6.4 miles long (under construction).

Cumberland—Under Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee, 8,000 feet long.

Detroit (Michigan Central Ry.)—Under Detroit River.

Gunnison—Southwestern Colorado, 6 miles; opened 1909.

Hoosac—Through Hoosac Mountains, Mass., 4¾ miles; opened 1873.

Khojak Pass—India, from Quetta to Kandahar, 2 miles.

Loetschberg—Through the Alps, in Oberland, Switzerland, 9¼ miles; opened June 26, 1913, costing nearly $10,000,000.

Mt. Roberts—From the shore of Gastineau Channel at Juneau, Alaska, into Silver Bow Basin, 1 1-3 miles.

Mont d'Or—Between France and Switzerland, was bored through October 2, 1913. The tunnel pierces the Jura Mountains from Fresne to Vallorbe, and is 3¾ miles long.

Mont Cenis—Italy to France, under the Col de Frejus, 8 miles; opened 1871.

New Croton—Supplies water to New York City, 33 1-8 miles; opened 1888.

Otira—In New Zealand, 5 1-3 miles.

Rove—Northwest from l'Estaque, France, part of canal connecting Marseilles with Rhone River; 4 1-2 miles long, 72 feet wide, 47 feet high; opened in 1916.

Rothschonberg—Drains the Felberg mines Saxony, 31½ miles; opened 1877.

St. Clair—Under St. Clair River from Sarnia, Ont., to Port Huron, Mich., 2 miles; opened 1891.

St. Gothard—Through the Alps, connects Goschenen with Airolo, in Switzerland, 9 1-3 miles; opened 1881.

Severn—From Monmouthshire to Gloucestershire, England, 4½ miles; opened 1886.

Simplon—Through the Alps, 12½ miles; opened 1905.

Strawberry—Through the Wasatch Mountains.

Sutro—Drains the Comstock Lode in Nevada, 4½ miles; opened 1879.

Trans-Andine Ry. tunnel—5 miles long, 12,000 feet above sea level and affords direct communication between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres; opened April 5, 1910.

Wasserfluh—In the Alps, between Bunnadern and Lichtensteig, Switzerland, 2 miles; opened 1909.

Woodhead—Between Manchester and Sheffield, England, 3 miles.

TUNNELS IN AND ABOUT NEW YORK CITY.

(For Subways in and about New York City, see Index).

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM—Tunnels under Hudson River extend from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York, to Weehawken, N. J. There is no station at Weehawken, the electric trains from the Pennsylvania Station run to Manhattan Transfer, near Newark, N. J., without a stop. Work started April 1, 1904; completed in 1910. Two tubes of cast iron rings, 23 feet outside diameter and 21 feet 2 inches inside diameter; subaqueous portion 6,118 feet long.

Manhattan cross-town tunnels from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, mentioned above, across New York under 32d and 33d Sts. to First Ave. Started July, 1905, completed in 1910. There are two tunnels, each with two tracks. The tunnels are built of concrete with the crown about 60 feet below the surface of the street.

East River Tunnels connect with the cross-town tunnels and extend under the East River to Long Island City. Started September, 1904; completed in 1910. Four separate tubes with rings 23 feet outside diameter, each tube from the Manhattan shaft to the Long Island City shaft, 3,900 feet long

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD SYSTEM—North tunnels under the Hudson River from Jersey City to Morton St., New York. Started November, 1874; the first in New York, officially opened February 25, 1908. Two single track tubes, with a minimum inside diameter of 15 feet 3 inches, and approximately 5,700 feet long.

Up-town tunnels connect with north tunnels at Morton St. and extend to Christopher St. thence to Sixth Ave. and up Sixth Ave. to 33d St. Started March, 1904, completed in 1910. Section from Morton to 12th St. shield construction, remainder cut and cover.

South tunnels under Hudson River from Jersey City to the Church St. Terminal Buildings (Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Sts.), New York. Started May, 1905; opened for traffic July, 1909. Two tubes about 5,950 feet long with cast iron rings, 16 feet 7 inches outside diameter and 15 feet 3 inches inside diameter.

Tunnels from Whitehall St., Manhattan, to Montague St., Brooklyn, from Old Slip, Manhattan, to Clark St., Brooklyn, and from 14th St., Manhattan, to North 7th St., Brooklyn, are under construction, all of which are part of the new subway system in New York.

Tunnels (consisting of two single track tubes) extend from the Hoboken terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad to Washington St., Jersey City, with connections to the north tunnels and to the Erie Railroad Station. At Washington St. a branch runs to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City, where connections are made with the south tunnels. West from Washington St. to a point east of Summit Ave. is a double track concrete tunnel with a centre wall dividing the tracks. Work started March, 1906; completed in July, 1911.

BELMONT TUNNEL under the East River from 42d St., New York, to Long Island City. Subaqueous portion two single track tubes with cast-iron rings 16 feet 10 inches outside diameter, and a clear inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches. Through rock a horseshoe shaped concrete section is used and in other places a rectangular double track cross section with reinforced concrete lining. Construction started by New York and Long Island Railroad, July 12, 1905; practically completed January 1, 1908. (Commonly known as the Steinway Tunnel).

RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL under the East River from the Battery, New York, to Joralemon St., Brooklyn, connecting the New York and Brooklyn subways. Started April, 1903; trains running January 9, 1908. Two tubes, 6,784 feet long, with a finished inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches.

BERGEN CUT of Erie Railroad through Bergen Hill, Jersey City, parallel to the present tunnel, which is 4,700 feet long. The Bergen cut was started March, 1906, and completed July 1, 1910. It has five four-track tunnels, with open cuts between the tunnels, making a total length of 4,300 feet. Tunnel sections 58 feet wide at the bottom and 21 feet high.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD TUNNEL through Bergen Hill, Jersey City. Started February 28, 1906; completed February 14, 1909. Parallel to and 24 feet away from old tunnel and of the same length, viz., 4,283 feet. New tunnel is double tracked, lined with concrete, having inside dimensions 23 feet high by 30 feet wide. Bush track construction used.

ALASKA RAILROAD.

On April 10, 1915; President Wilson announced the selection of the route for the Alaska railroad to be built by the Government.

The route adopted is known as the Susitna route, and extends from Seward, on Resurrection Bay, to Fairbanks, on the Tanana River, a distance of 471 miles. This route includes the existing Alaska Northern Railway, which runs from Seward through the Kenai Peninsula for a distance of 71 miles to Turnagain Arm, and it is to be bought from its present owners by the Government for $1,150,000. The contract for the purchase of this road was signed by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department.

From Turnagain Arm the route is to be extended through the Susitna Valley and across Broad Pass to the Tanana River, and from there on to Fairbanks. It is to be a standard-gauge road. A side line is to run from Matanuska Junction into the Matanuska coal field, a distance of 38 miles. The road is to be built with its present base at Ship Creek, on Cook Inlet. The grade from the Matanuska field to Ship Creek is four-tenths of 1 per cent.

The Alaska Northern is to be put into operative condition and will be used as a base for extending the line along Turnagain Arm. Under the contract approved by the President the road is taken over free from all debt or obligation of any kind.

The estimated cost of construction of this line from Seward to Fairbanks, including the Matanuska Branch, is $26,800,000. The President has made an order directing that the work be carried on by the Alaskan Engineering Commission.

During the year 1916 grading has been completed on the 38-mile branch to the Matanuska coal field from Matanuska Junction, a point 36 miles northeasterly from Anchorage, a tidewater point on Cook Inlet, Alaska, where construction began a year ago, and the rails are now being laid on this branch line. It is anticipated that the line will be completed before the end of the open season. At Moose Creek, a point on the branch line about 12 miles from Matanuska Junction, a coal mine has been opened and coal is now being taken out for the use of the railroad and the town of Anchorage. Clearing and grading are under way on other portions of the line, particularly at points northward from Matanuska Junction, southerly from Anchorage toward Turnagain Arm of Cook Inlet and in the vicinity of Talkeetna (the junction of the Talkeetna and Susitna Rivers about 100 miles north of Anchorage). The heaviest work to be encountered on the line is the hard rock cliffs along Turnagain Arm. Blasting and excavation for the line here will be actively pursued during the Winter. The Alaska Northern Railway, extending from Seward to Kern Creek, a distance of 71 miles, is being rehabilitated throughout, and put into condition to haul construction material for the work along Turnagain Arm between Kern Creek and Anchorage. Clearing and grading are under way on the northern end of the main line in the vicinity of the crossing of the Tanana River at a point known as Nenana—the aim being to connect the Fairbanks mining region with the Nenana coal fields (a distance of 110 miles) as early as possible. By the end of the present working season it is anticipated that at least 85 miles of new construction will have been completed.

Trains are being operated regularly for freight and passenger service between Anchorage and Matanuska Junction, also on the Alaska Northern Railway.

FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TOTAL UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(From Report of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.)

Year Ended June 30.	By Sea. In American Vessels.	By Sea. In Foreign Vessels.	By Sea. Total.	Per Cent. in American Vessels.	By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea.
1903	$214,695,032	$2,026,106,388	$2,240,801,420	9.6	$205,059,496	$2,445,860,916
1904	229,735,119	2,001,203,514	2,230,938,633	10.3	220,976,009	2,451,914,642
1905	290,607,946	2,103,201,462	2,393,809,408	12.1	242,265,329	2,636,074,737
1906	322,347,205	2,367,667,354	2,690,014,559	12.0	280,412,387	2,970,426,946
1907	318,331,026	2,684,296,291	3,002,627,317	10.6	312,645,186	3,315,272,503
1908	272,513,322	2,520,739,864	2,793,253,186	9.8	261,861,952	3,055,115,138
1909	258,657,217	2,462,693,814	2,721,351,031	9.5	253,580,297	2,974,931,328
1910	260,837,147	2,721,962,475	2,982,799,622	8.7	319,132,528	3,301,932,150
1911	280,206,464	2,930,436,506	3,210,642,970	8.8	365,903,334	3,576,546,304
1912	322,451,565	3,109,018,858	3,431,470,423	9.4	426,116,920	3,857,587,343
1913	381,032,495	3,392,028,429	3,773,030,924	10.0	505,831,459	4,278,892,383
1914	368,379,217	3,417,085,308	3,785,464,525	9.7	473,040,280	4,258,504,805
1915	571,931,912	3,420,693,563	3,992,625,475	14.3	450,133,605	4,442,759,080
1916	940,439,263	4,847,146,989	5,787,586,252	16.2	682,695,232	6,470,281,484

In the year 1865 merchandise carried in American vessels was 27.7 per cent. of total; in 1875, 26.2 per cent.; in 1885, 15.3 per cent.; in 1895, 11.7 per cent. Merchandise and specie to 1879, inclusive; merchandise only after 1879.

THE UNITED STATES LEADS WORLD IN EXPORTS.

(Report of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

For the second time in its history the United States leads the world as an exporter. Occasionally we have surpassed the United Kingdom in the exportation of domestic products, but it was only in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1915 and 1916, that our total exports, domestic and foreign, exceeded those of the United Kingdom. Our total exports in the fiscal year 1916, according to an official statement of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, aggregated $4,333,659,000, as against $2,651,823,000 for the United Kingdom, the figures representing in the case of the United States an increase of 57 per cent. and in the case of the United Kingdom an increase of 22 per cent. when compared with preceding year.

American exports in the fiscal year 1916 included domestic products to the value of $4,272,398,000, against $2,716,178,000 in 1915; and foreign products, $61,261,000, against $52,411,000 in the preceding year. British exports in the same periods included British and Irish produce, $2,156,120,000 in 1916, against $1,746,522,000 in 1915; and foreign and colonial produce $495,703,000 in 1916, compared with $425,920,000 in 1915.

Years.	American Exports.	*British Exports.	Years.	American Exports.	*British Exports.
1815	$50,000,000	$285,300,000	1895	$807,500,000	$1,391,000,000
1835	115,000,000	443,600,000	1915	2,768,600,000	2,172,442,000
1855	218,900,000	567,900,000	1916	4,333,659,000	2,651,823,000
1875	513,400,000	1,370,500,000			

* Years ended December 31, except 1916, which relates to the year ended June 30.

The great industrial development of the United States during the century is illustrated by the increase in exports of manufactures. In 1821, the earliest year for which figures are available, exports of manufactures were valued at $8,000,000; in 1916 they aggregated $2,658,917,000 exclusive of foodstuffs.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.)

EXPORTS.

MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE EXPORTED FROM UNITED STATES DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.
Domestic Merchandise.		
Abrasives		$3,333,338
Agricultural implements		17,611,297
Aluminum, and manufactures of		5,644,349
Animals		99,662,813
Brass, and manufactures of		164,876,044
Breadstuffs: Corn ... bush.	38,217,012	30,780,887
" Oats ... bush.	95,921,620	47,993,096
" Wheat ... bush.	173,274,015	215,532,681
" " flour .. bbls.	15,520,669	87,347,805
Cars, carriages, and other vehicles and parts of *		167.742,608
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines		124,362,167
Clocks and watches and parts of		4,118,264
Coal: Anthracite ... tons	3,879,183	20,358,936
" Bituminous ... tons	†18,753,684	45,599,339
Copper, manufactures of		173,946,226
Cotton, unmanufactured .lbs.	3,084,070,125	374,186,247
" Manufactures of		112,053,127
Earthen, stone, and china ware		3,607,824
Eggs ... doz.	26,396,206	6,134,441
Electrical machinery, etc.		30,254,020
Explosives		467,081,928
Fertilizers ... tons	424,981	5,343,497
Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of		21,377,276
Fish		19,983,545
Fruits and nuts		36,965,328
Furs and fur skins		9,288,786
Glass and glassware		12,321,338
Glucose and grape sugar . lbs.	186,386,182	4,734,961
Hay ... tons	178,336	3,267,028
Hides and skins ... lbs.	7,122,019	3,875,251
Hops ... lbs.	22,409,818	4,383,929
India rubber manufactures		35,180,096
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes		5,868,155
Iron and steel, manufact's of		621,209,453
Lead, manufactures of		$13,787,774
Leather, and manufactures of		146,613,815
Meat and dairy products		291,057,602
Motion picture films . lin. ft.	230,850,779	8,977,776
Motor boats	264	800,231
Musical instruments		3,454,064
Naval stores		13,503,607
Nickel, nickel oxide and matte ... lbs.	25,649,995	9,876,403
Oil cake, oil cake meal . . lbs.	1,746,710,630	28,541,304
Oils: Animal ... galls.	1,222,199	871,017
" Mineral, crude . . . galls.	163,734,200	5,754,279
" Mineral, refined or manufactured ... galls.	2,443,478,083	166,423,230
" Vegetable		27,167,220
Paints, pigments, colors, varnishes		11,417,814
Paper, and manufactures of		29,111,004
Paraffin, paraffin wax . . . lbs.	360,650,114	12,873,250
Seeds		3,538,508
Silk, manufactures of		3,204,813
Soap		6,319,758
Spirits, wines, malt liquors		12,577,611
Starch ... lbs.	210,185,192	5,576,914
Sugar, refined ... lbs.	1,630,150,863	79,390,147
Tobacco, unmanufact'd . . lbs.	451,569,581	53,163,595
" Manufactures of		6,944,147
Vegetables		15,952,412
Wood, and manufactures of		60,707,229
Wool, and manufactures of		53,983,655
Total exports, domestic		$4,272,397,774
Exports, foreign merchandise		61,261,091
Total exports, domestic and foreign		$4,333,658,865
Specie: Gold		$90,249,548
Silver		59,791,523
Total exports, domestic and foreign		$4,483,699,936

*Total exports in 1915 included 152 aeroplanes, $1,541,446; in 1916, 269 aeroplanes, $7,002,005; in 1915, 37,876 automobiles, and parts of, $68,107,818; in 1916, 77,496 automobiles, value $120,000,866.

†Does not include fuel or bunker coal laden on vessels in the foreign trade, which aggregated during 1915, 7,062,653 tons, valued at $23,679,212; in 1916, 7,540,551 tons, valued at $25,727,939.

IMPORTS.

MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.
Merchandise.		
Animals		$18,649,079
Art works		20,831,531
Automobiles, and parts of . .	1,474	801,911
Bristles ... lbs.	3,936,461	3,627,042
Cars, carriages, etc.		1,270,888
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines		109,106,634
Clocks, watches, and parts of		3,597,524
Coal, bituminous ... tons	1,618,539	4,841,157
Cocoa, or cacao, crude . . lbs.	243,231,939	35,143,865
Coffee ... lbs.	1,201,104,485	115,485,970
Colors or dyes		3,340,592
Copper, and manufactures of (not ore)		52,927,431
Copper, in ore, etc. ... lbs.	153,007,313	22,851,144
Cork wood or bark, and manufactures of		4,076,127
Cotton, unmanufactured . lbs.	232,801,062	40,150,342
" Manufactures of		47,511,870
Earthen, stone & china ware		5,837,206
Feathers, artific'l flowers, etc.		4,831,467
Fertilizers		6,327,495
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses, unmanufa'd . . tons	482,216	59,460,062
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses, manufactures of		68,444,735
Fish		17,455,266
Fruits and nuts		44,446,307
Furs and manufactures of		16,891,698
Glass and glassware		$2,249,001
Gold and silver, manufactures of, including jewelry		2,076,403
Hair, unmanufactured . . lbs.	16,847,261	3,451,058
Hats, bonnets, hoods, and materials for		11,175,490
Hides and skins, other than fur ... lbs.	743,669,860	158,861,376
India rubber, gutta-percha, and substitutes for, unmanufactured		159,858,096
Iron and steel, and manufactures of		23,393,250
Lead, and manufactures of (contents) ... lbs.	81,599,238	3,358,345
Leather, and tanned skins, and manufactures of		19,019,526
Meats and dairy products		24,757,512
Oilcloth and linoleum for floors ... sq. yds.	1,078,465	529,969
Oils		48,091,993
Paper, and manufactures of		25,924,089
" Stock, crude, except wood pulp		4,954,566
Pencils and pencil leads		119,614
Photographic goods, including motion picture films		1,420,310
Platinum		4,256,519
Plants, trees, shrubs, etc.		3,686,348

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.
Merchandise.		
Precious and semi-precious stones	.....	$44,289,600
Seeds	.....	33,571,697
Silk, unmanufactured	.....	124,333,655
Silk, manufactures of	.....	31,911,856
Spices ... lbs.	82,880,337	8,946,622
Spirits, wines, malt liquors	.....	16,685,356
Sugar ... lbs.	5,633,161,749	208,769,399
Sulphur ore ... tons	1,375,041	7,121,614
Tea ... lbs.	109,865,935	20,599,857
Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs ... lbs.	143,984,269	50,876,901
Tobacco, leaf ... lbs.	48,013,335	24,619,068
" manufactures of	.....	4,950,667
Merchandise.		
Toys	.....	$3,217,044
Vegetables	.....	10,811,393
Wines	.....	4,996,894
Wood, and manufactures of	.....	64,559,815
Wool, unmanufactured .. lbs.	534,828,022	142,420,734
" manufactures of	.....	15,657,537
Total merchandise	.....	$2,197,883,510
Specie: Gold	.....	$494,009,301
" Silver	.....	34,154,375
Total imports	.....	2,726,047,186

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1903-1916.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	Exports. Domestic.	Exports. Foreign.	Total Exports.	Imports.	Total Exports and Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
1903	$1,392,231,302	$27,910,377	$1,420,141,679	$1,025,719,237	$2,445,860,916	$394,422,442	.....
1904	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271	991,087,371	2,451,914,642	469,739,900	.....
1905	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666	1,117,513,071	2,636,074,737	401,048,595	.....
1906	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500	1,226,563,843	2,970,428,343	517,300,657	.....
1907	1,853,718,034	27,133,044	1,880,851,078	1,434,421,425	3,315,272,503	446,429,653	.....
1908	1,834,786,357	25,986,989	1,860,773,346	1,194,341,792	3,055,115,038	666,431,554	.....
1909	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104	1,311,920,224	2,974,931,328	351,090,880	.....
1910	1,710,083,998	34,900,722	1,744,984,720	1,557,819,988	3,302,804,708	187,164,732	.....
1911	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199	1,527,226,105	3,576,546,304	522,094,094	.....
1912	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409	1,653,264,934	3,857,587,343	551,057,475	.....
1913	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149	1,813,008,234	4,278,892,383	652,875,915	.....
1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148	1,893,925,657	4,258,504,805	470,653,491	.....
1915	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340	1,674,169,740	4,442,759,080	1,094,419,600	.....
1916	4,272,397,774	61,261,091	4,333,658,865	2,197,883,510	6,531,542,375	2,135,775,355	.....

The imports and exports of specie are not included in the above table.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Austria-Hungary	$1,431,570	$152,929
Azores and Madeira Islands	792,814	317,977
Belgium	1,478,579	21,844,638
Bulgaria	95,395	44,223
Denmark	3,421,921	55,662,411
Finland	36,838	420,493
France	102,077,620	630,672,504
Germany	13,945,743	288,851
Gibraltar	7,045	4,333,292
Greece	9,138,934	31,024,363
Iceland and Faroe Islands	56,273	251,447
Italy	57,432,496	270,489,922
Malta, Gozo, etc	64,695	1,335,647
Netherlands	38,533,509	99,732,930
Norway	6,851,714	53,678,126
Portugal	7,171,295	14,721,874
Roumania	20,079	111,537
Russia in Europe	3,613,986	183,259,605
Serbia, Montenegro, Albania	50	385,995
Spain	27,864,130	52,771,652
Sweden	11,846,881	51,939,182
Switzerland	21,775,413	8,156,147
Turkey in Europe	151,606	41,421
United Kingdom	308,443,223	1,518,046,263
Bermuda	708,680	2,232,935
British Honduras	1,246,957	1,486,450
Canada	204,018,227	466,884,415
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,866,688	7,217,997
Central American States:		
Costa Rica	4,335,415	3,512,849
Guatemala	8,724,728	3,847,101
Honduras	2,978,473	4,607,423
Nicaragua	2,394,824	3,138,595
Panama	5,336,299	23,602,598
Salvador	2,129,868	3,043,515
Mexico	97,676,544	48,308,542
West Indies:		
Barbados	395,318	1,645,592
Jamaica	4,767,025	6,563,761
Trinidad and Tobago	7,009,834	4,407,103
Other British	2,232,577	5,213,612
Cuba	228,977,567	127,040,067
Danish	63,196	898,541
Dutch	844,784	1,594,055
French	88,496	3,500,494
Hayti	2,560,340	6,435,567
Santo Domingo	13,456,653	7,581,358
Argentina	112,512,420	65,993,611
Bolivia	204,904	1,367,891
Brazil	$132,663,984	$41,202,277
Chile	64,154,859	24,289,652
Colombia	21,458,029	11,125,232
Ecuador	5,848,290	3,462,040
Guianas:		
British	261,290	2,183,535
Dutch	607,681	718,307
French	52,514	493,584
Paraguay	53,337	73,452
Peru	24,326,689	10,173,176
Uruguay	14,475,478	10,274,426
Venezuela	14,942,448	8,999,272
Aden	2,600,559	1,210,140
China	71,655,045	25,120,896
German China	41,187	115,867
Japanese China	709,046	720,337
Chosen (Korea)	64,487	675,449
East Indies:		
British India	71,745,626	19,298,150
Straits Settlements	82,114,598	4,583,318
Other British	23,563,122	814,567
Dutch	27,716,589	7,396,282
French	60,030	16,904
Hongkong	5,401,174	12,005,610
Japan	147,644,228	75,098,188
Persia	583,456	13,495
Russian Asia	2,302,858	130,255,759
Siam	237,250	741,430
Turkey in Asia	712,879	748
Australia	54,174,324	59,245,084
New Zealand	10,379,117	15,219,024
French Oceania	2,346,263	996,586
German Oceania	445,508	139,703
Philippine Islands	28,232,249	23,426,009
British West Africa	6,439,412	4,549,740
British South Africa	19,823,862	21,186,891
British East Africa	496,696	2,604,317
Canary Islands	130,631	819,949
Egypt	33,254,943	7,791,421
French Africa	2,011,222	2,393,527
German Africa	.....	44,340
Liberia	89,900	84,677
Madagascar	104,566	394,869
Morocco	313,666	348,980
Portuguese Africa	1,856,341	3,084,186
Italian Africa	169,192	155,137
Total (including smaller places not listed)	$2,197,883,510	$4,333,658,865

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916.

Customs Districts.	Imports.	Exports.
Atlantic Coast Dists.		
Connecticut.	$3,448,911	.....
Georgia....	1,777,700	$45,924,984
Maine and N. Hamp.	10,238,421	23,337,916
Maryland...	27,808,916	180,772,074
Mass.....	210,900,243	131,085,048
New York..	1,191,865,982	2,326,120,597
N. Carolina.	1,195,618	13,079,688
Philadelphia	95,801,175	197,660,231
Porto Rico..	3,058,400	5,889,902
Rhode Is...	1,617,243	9,600
S. Carolina..	1,740,295	6,006,848
Virginia....	12,696,633	107,548,411
Total 1916.	1,562,179,535	3,037,435,279
1915.	1,212,655,650	1,739,159,496
1914.	1,374,620,578	1,304,108,797
Gulf Coast Districts.		
Florida.....	6,920,771	25,541,217
Galveston...	7,682,763	190,282,051
Mobile.....	4,196,252	25,482,109
New Orleans	90,045,564	211,295,692
Sabine.....	1,308,819	32,505,169
Total 1916.	110,154,169	485,106,238
1915.	102,388,415	508,434,734
1914.	120,372,034	566,387,662
Mexic'n Border Districts.		
Arizona....	$15,466,224	$7,214,646
Eagle Pass..	3,555,283	1,602,694
El Paso....	5,564,398	3,314,431
Laredo.....	9,211,212	7,891,269
Total 1916.	33,797,117	20,523,040
1915.	20,801,472	14,801,494
1914.	32,802,909	16,630,369
Pacific Coast Districts.		
Alaska.....	1,066,012	1,426,362
Hawaii.....	6,068,529	237,547
Oregon.....	2,439,139	10,654,491
S. Francisco.	113,645,919	95,492,150
S. California	4,175,260	3,189,097
Washington.	135,580,910	164,960,078
Total 1916.	262,975,769	275,959,725
1915.	158,858,408	173,685,617
1914.	138,151,367	136,243,148
Nort'rn Border Districts		
Buffalo.....	35,951,112	135,855,084
Chicago....	26,553,627	8,563,523
Dakota.....	17,475,214	39,093,233
Duluth and Superior..	8,390,597	9,873,343
Michigan...	28,532,812	182,175,085
Montana and Idaho	$2,110,168	$2,610,849
Ohio.....	11,461,985	16,585,962
Rochester...	3,021,288	5,767,061
St. Lawrence	50,831,711	57,004,242
Vermont...	27,977,541	56,977,214
Wisconsin...	1,890,731	128,987
Total 1916.	214,196,786	514,634,583
1915.	164,897,211	332,019,531
1914.	205,273,412	341,183,200
Interior Districts.		
Colorado...	202,514	.....
Indiana....	706,281	.....
Iowa.....	178,172	.....
Kentucky...	515,216	.....
Minnesota..	4,330,195	.....
Omaha.....	935,297	.....
Pittsburgh..	4,017,474	.....
St. Louis...	3,498,179	.....
Tennessee...	171,361	.....
Utah & Nev.	25,445	.....
Total 1916.	14,580,134	.....
1915.	14,568,584	488,468
1914.	22,705,357	25,972
Grand total		
1916.....	2,197,883,510	4,333,658,865
1915.....	1,674,169,740	2,768,589,340
1914.....	1,893,925,657	2,364,579,148

GROWTH OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
1910.....	$1,135,914,551	$385,520,069	$93,246,820	$111,751,900	$18,551,380	$1,744,984,720
1911.....	1,308,275,778	457,059,179	108,894,894	151,489,741	23,600,607	2,049,320,199
1912.....	1,341,732,789	516,837,597	132,310,451	189,398,148	24,043,424	2,204,322,409
1913.....	1,479,074,761	617,413,013	146,147,993	194,159,465	29,088,917	2,465,884,149
1914.....	1,486,498,729	528,644,962	124,539,909	196,994,033	27,901,515	2,364,579,148
1915.....	1,971,432,182	477,081,320	99,323,957	192,232,230	28,519,651	2,768,589,340
1916.....	2,999,183,429	732,890,028	180,356,555	377,711,783	43,517,070	4,333,658,865

COMMERCE WITH CUBA, PORTO RICO, HAWAII, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30.	Exports from the United States to—				Imports into the United States from—			
	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Philippines.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Philippines.
1909....	$43,913,356	$23,272,170	$17,125,765	$11,182,175	$96,722,193	$26,391,338	$40,399,040	$9,433,986
1910....	52,858,758	26,478,100	20,289,017	16,768,909	122,528,037	32,095,788	40,161,288	17,317,897
1911....	60,709,062	34,671,958	21,925,177	19,723,113	110,309,468	34,765,409	41,207,651	17,400,398
1912....	62,203,051	38,470,963	24,647,905	23,736,133	120,154,326	42,873,401	55,076,070	23,257,199
1913....	70,581,154	33,155,005	30,646,089	25,384,793	126,088,173	40,529,665	42,713,184	21,010,248
1914....	68,884,428	32,568,368	25,571,169	27,304,587	131,303,794	34,423,180	40,678,580	18,162,312
1915....	75,530,382	30,149,764	24,600,585	24,691,611	185,707,901	41,950,419	60,610,935	24,020,169
1916....	127,040,067	34,927,311	30,825,187	23,365,899	228,977,567	60,906,453	62,703,730	28,232,249

The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Alaska in 1916 were $26,502,311; to the United States from Alaska, $47,619,894.

GRAIN RECEIPTS

BY SPECIFIED PORTS, CALENDAR YEARS 1911-1915.

(From Annual Reports of the New York Produce Exchange.)

Ports.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
New York:	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
By canal, via river.....	7,895,000	3,530,600	4,371,700	5,803,990	3,841,000
Coastwise and river.....	3,913,254	4,268,675	3,904,292	11,333,344	7,291,640
By rail.....	107,411,728	122,371,905	131,768,203	142,127,622	214,753,963
Total New York.....	119,219,982	130,171,180	140,044,195	159,264,866	225,886,603
Boston.....	28,904,930	31,846,400	42,046,105	26,033,229	28,132,085
Philadelphia.....	41,195,845	43,423,348	47,496,548	49,009,621	70,765,806
Baltimore.....	42,123,546	55,010,887	68,754,883	68,909,106	106,124,331
New Orleans.....	15,919,182	21,530,971	30,757,892	53,061,500	56,774,000
Total.....	247,363,485	281,982,786	329,099,623	356,278,322	487,682,825
Montreal, Canada.....	50,539,637	59,393,707	66,078,237	99,054,293	68,231,647

Grain embraces wheat flour reduced to equivalent in wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, malt and peas. Receipts at New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore include shipments from the West to foreign countries through these ports on through bills of lading. Receipts at Portland via Montreal are duplications of receipts reported at Montreal. Receipts at Baltimore include flour ground by city millers, and therefore duplicate an equivalent quantity of wheat received in grain.

COUNTRIES EXCELLING IN PRODUCTION

OF PRINCIPAL STAPLES AND RESPECTIVE QUANTITIES PRODUCED THEREIN.

(Compiled by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

Commodity.	Year.	Unit.	Countries of Maximum Production.		Countries Holding Second Place.	
			Country.	Quantity.	Country.	Quantity.
Corn	1915	Bushels	United States	3,054,535,000	Argentina	338,235,000
Wheat	1915	"	" "	1,011,505,000	Russia *a*	833,965,000
Rye	1915	"	Russia *a*	861,097,000	Germany	475,000,000
Oats	1915	"	United States	1,540,362,000	Russia *a*	1,006,983,000
Rice	1915–16	1,000 lbs	China	(*b*)	British India	*c*113,412,497
Sugar	1915-16	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	Cuba	3,066,000	Russia	1,681,000
Tea	1915	Pounds	China	*d*237,647,067	British India	*e*312,976,208
Coffee	1915	Bags, 132 lbs	Brazil	*d*17,061,319	Venezuela	*d*1,043,023
Cocoa	1915	Pounds	Gold Coast	167,598,000	Brazil	101,985,000
Tobacco	1915	"	United States	1,060,587,000	British India	*f*450,000,000
Cotton	1915	Bales, 500 lbs	" "	11,191,820	" "	2,949,600
Wool	1915	Pounds	Australia	641,786,519	Argentina	*d*259,415,282
Silk	1915	"	China	(*g*)	Japan	*h*23,561,054
Coal	1915	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	United States	474,660,256	United Kingdom	253,188,000
Petroleum	1915	Bbls., 42 gals	" "	*i*281,104,104	Russia	68,548,062
Pig iron	1915	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	" "	29,916,213	Germany	11,603,725
Steel	1915	"	" "	32,151,036	"	13,048,662
Copper	1915	Pounds	" "	1,388,009,527	Japan	168,000,000
Tin	1915	"	Federated Malay States	*d*104,756,000	Bolivia	*d*48,270,000
Gold	1914	Ounces, fine	Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal	8,395,964	United States	4,572,976
		Dollars		173,560,000		94,531,800
Silver	1914	Ounces, fine	United States	72,455,100	Mexico	70,703,828
		Dollars		*j*40,067,700		*j*39,099,200

a Fifty-one governments of European and 10 of Asiatic Russia. *b* Actual production unknown. *c* Rough rice. *d* Domestic exports. *e* Production in 1914. *f* Unofficial estimate. *g* Production unknown; exports of raw silk, including wild, from China during 1915, 19,079,600 lbs.; exports of waste silk, 15,659,200 lbs. *h* Domestic exports. Production in 1913: Raw, 30,928,288 lbs.; waste, 9,098,304; floss silk, 833,264 lbs. *i* Quantity marketed. *j* Commercial value.

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

The following table, prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, shows the relative rank in value of commerce of the principal ports of the world in the latest available year. Figures of coastwise trade are not included:

Ports.	Imports. (Millions	Exports. of dol'rs.)	Ports.	Imports. (Millions	Exports. of dol'rs.)	Ports.	Imports. (Millions	Exports. of dol'rs.)
New York	1,191.8	2,326.1	Buenos Ayres	200.8	140.4	Manchester	164.2	93.2
London	1,232.1	696.0	Trieste	176.0	161.4	Galveston	10.1	230.4
Hamburg	1,084.3	817.3	Singapore	186.4	145.4	Glasgow	82.1	155.0
Antwerp	623.2	588.2	Hull	199.7	130.5	Kobe	140.4	83.4
Liverpool	810.0	836.0	Sydney	151.9	151.4	Dunkirk	187.5	36.2
Marseilles	389.6	365.7	Genoa	199.8	103.1	Yokohama	89.0	134.2
Havre	357.9	258.8	New Orleans	90.9	211.3	Alex'ndria, Eg't	91.1	116.1
Bremen	370.6	211.4	Montreal	141.2	119.3	Melbourne	118.4	86.4
Calcutta	229.3	317.6	Boston	210.9	131.0	Southampton	61.1	94.7
Bombay	202.8	225.4	Shanghai	159.2	98.6	Petrograd	110.9	69.1

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, from the official records of the various countries.)

(Years ending December 31, unless stated otherwise; imports for consumption and exports of domestic merchandise, gold and silver bullion and coin not included, unless stated otherwise.)

Countries.	Yrs.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Yrs.	Imports.	Exports.
Argentina	1914	$262,304,000	$337,030,000	India, British *i a e*	1914	$594,521,000	$792,359,000
Australia, Commonwealth of *f a*	1913	388,102,000	365,426,000	Italy	1914	556,236,000	428,055,000
Austria-Hungary	1913	691,538,000	562,247,000	Japan *k*	1914	296,676,000	292,225,000
Belgium	1913	974,623,000	717,152,000	Mexico *f j*	1913	93,020,000	129,971,000
Brazil *h*	1914	172,161,000	225,810,000	Netherlands *f*	1913	1,574,990,000	1,239,360,000
Bulgaria *f*	1911	38,474,000	34,634,000	Norway	1913	148,022,000	102,084,000
Canada *e*	1915	455,446,000	409,419,000	Portugal	1913	96,096,000	38,110,000
Chile	1914	98,461,000	109,382,000	Russia	1913	707,627,000	782,869,000
China *a*	1914	381,803,000	230,447,000	Spain *f*	1914	195,480,000	163,855,000
Cuba *h*	1914	133,975,000	170,776,000	Sweden *f*	1913	226,872,000	219,049,000
Denmark	1914	213,137,000	209,101,000	Switzerland	1913	370,525,000	265,645,000
Egypt *a*	1914	107,385,000	119,086,000	Union S. Africa *d*	1914	152,431,000	187,336,000
France	1914	1,225,397,000	931,131,000	United Kingdom	1914	2,925,550,000	2,096,105,000
Germany	1912	*b*2,544,557,000	*b*2,131,718,000	United States *a g*	1915	1,674,170,000	2,716,178,000
Greece	1912	30,428,000	28,209,000	Uruguay *h c*	1914	38,501,000	54,201,000
				Venezuela *g*	1914	17,005,000	26,324,000

a Includes domestic produce. *b* Final data. *c* Postal figures are for 1912. *d* Including bullion and specie and articles for Governments. *e* Years ending March 31. *f* Includes bullion and specie. *g* Year ending June 30. *h* Not including specie. *i* Government stores not included. *j* Imports through post-office not included. *k* Excluding Formosa and Sakhalin.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, from Official Reports of the Respective Countries.)

Ports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
EUROPE—UNITED KINGDOM.				
London (*a*)	1914	$1,232,066,000	$695,994,000	$1,928,060,000
Liverpool (*b*)	1914	809,998,000	836,009,000	1,646,007,000
Hull	1914	199,658,000	130,484,000	330,142,000
Manchester (*c*)	1914	164,204,000	93,153,000	257,357,000
Glasgow	1914	82,099,000	154,999,000	237,098,000
Southampton	1914	91,118,000	94,699,000	185,817,000
Grimsby	1914	64,527,000	68,643,000	133,170,000
Harwich	1914	83,053,000	25,775,000	108,828,000
Tyne Ports (*d*)	1914	45,684,000	52,469,000	98,153,000
Cardiff	1914	29,473,000	66,931,000	96,404,000
Leith	1914	66,923,000	28,945,000	95,868,000
Bristol	1914	85,243,000	17,874,000	103,117,000
Belfast	1914	39,267,000	4,381,000	43,648,000
GERMANY.				
Hamburg (*e*)	1913	1,084,324,537	817,274,716	1,901,599,253
Bremen (*e*)	1913	408,687,652	268,159,564	674,847,216
BELGIUM.				
Antwerp	1912	625,991,233	588,734,262	1,214,725,495
FRANCE.				
Marseilles	1913	389,639,000	365,733,000	755,372,000
Havre	1913	357,924,000	258,795,000	616,719,000
Dunkirk	1913	187,538,000	36,201,000	223,739,000
Bordeaux	1913	89,163,000	78,606,000	167,769,000
ITALY.				
Genoa	1913	199,780,000	103,061,000	302,841,000
Naples	1913	61,492,000	38,178,000	99,670,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				
Trieste	1913	175,997,289	161,430,389	337,427,678
Fiume	1912	43,832,566	53,923,188	97,755,754
RUSSIA.				
Petrograd	1913	110,934,000	69,112,000	180,046,000
Riga	1913	69,597,000	104,450,000	174,047,000
Odessa	1913	33,899,000	44,923,000	78,822,000
Vindau	1913	8,477,000	37,950,000	46,427,000
Reval	1913	40,265,000	11,067,000	51,332,000
Libau	1913	20,484,000	20,923,000	41,407,000
Novorossisk	1913	7,473,000	38,350,000	45,823,000
Nikolaiev	1913	134,000	37,049,000	37,183,000
Rostov	1913	548,000	36,583,000	37,131,000
Kherson	1913	20,000	21,483,000	21,503,000
Batum	1913	5,446,000	24,605,000	30,051,000
Vladivostok	1913	22,549,000	1,745,000	24,294,000
TURKEY.				
Constantinople (*h*)	1912	74,360,000	28,600,000	102,960,000
SPAIN.				
Barcelona	1913	79,428,000	29,839,000	109,267,000
Valencia	1913	14,342,000	19,162,000	33,504,000
Bilbao	1913	22,272,000	9,929,000	32,201,000
AMERICA—UNITED STATES (*f*).				
New York	1915	931,011,000	1,193,581,000	2,124,592,000
Galveston	1915	10,148,000	230,392,000	240,540,000
New Orleans	1915	79,745,000	209,373,000	289,118,000
Massachusetts	1915	152,654,000	107,476,000	260,130,000
Philadelphia	1915	72,948,000	90,666,000	163,614,000
Maryland	1915	24,983,000	131,978,000	156,961,000
San Francisco	1915	76,068,000	81,501,000	157,569,000
Oregon	1915	3,250,000	20,406,000	23,656,000
Georgia	1915	3,251,000	74,919,000	78,170,000
Washington	1915	68,466,000	67,888,000	136,354,000
CANADA (*h*).				
Montreal	1915	141,189,000	119,349,000	260,538,000
MEXICO (*f*).				
Tampico	1913	22,824,592	40,379,464	63,204,066
Vera Cruz	1913	40,732,306	42,118,221	82,850,527
CUBA.				
Havana	1914	82,208,000	45,179,000	127,387,000
ARGENTINA.				
Buenos Ayres	1914	200,833,000	140,438,000	341,271,000
BRAZIL.				
Santos	1914	41,587,000	104,954,000	146,541,000
Rio de Janeiro	1914	69,741,000	28,746,000	98,487,000
CHILE.				
Valparaiso	1914	46,235,000	10,502,000	56,737,000
Iquique	1914	7,972,000	18,453,000	26,425,000
Antofagasta	1914	13,745,000	17,008,000	30,753,000
PERU.				
Callao	1914	15,257,000	9,787,000	25,044,000
URUGUAY.				
Montevideo	1911	42,627,000	32,167,000	74,794,000
ASIA—CHINA (*i*).				
Shanghai	1914	159,239,000	98,573,000	257,812,000
Canton	1914	23,282,000	29,463,000	52,745,000
Tientsin	1914	34,792,000	6,446,000	41,238,000

FOREIGN COMMERCE, PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD—*Continued.*

Ports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
JAPAN.				
Yokohama	1914	$89,033,000	$134,187,000	$223,220,000
Kobe	1914	140,416,000	83,426,000	223,842,000
Osaka	1914	20,620,000	37,023,000	57,643,000
BRITISH COLONIES.				
Singapore (*j*)	1913	186,376,000	145,433,000	331,809,000
Calcutta (*h*) (*k*)	1914	229,336,000	317,628,000	546,964,000
Bombay (*h*)	1914	202,834,000	225,395,000	428,229,000
AFRICA—EGYPT.				
Alexandria	1914	91,121,000	116,106,000	207,227,000
AUSTRALIA.				
Sydney	1913	151,896,557	151,376,244	303,272,801
Melbourne	1913	118,377,145	86,387,850	204,764,995

(*a*) Including Queensborough. (*b*) Including Birkenhead. (*c*) Including Runcorn. (*d*) Tyne ports comprise Newcastle, North Shields, and South Shields. (*e*) Exclusive of trade with other countries of the German Empire. (*f*) Years ending June 30; figures are for customs districts as of the fiscal year 1915. (*h*) Year ending March 31. (*i*) Direct foreign trade, exclusive of re-exports. (*j*) Inclusive of intercolonial trade, but not treasure. (*k*) Merchandise only, exclusive of Government stores.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF MINES.

Director—Van H. Manning, Washington, D. C. ($6,000).

THE general purpose of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior is to conduct, in behalf of the public welfare, fundamental inquiries and investigations into the mining industry. Two phases of the industry of greatest National concern are safety and efficiency—safeguarding the lives of our miners and insuring the most efficient and least wasteful development and use of our mineral resources.

These inquiries and investigations are National in scope; they do not contemplate the safeguarding of the life of the individual miner nor the promotion of the interests of the individual mine owner or operator, but seek the development of methods that will increase the safety of all miners and will promote the upbuilding and permanence of the whole mineral industry. Yet, although the advancement of the public welfare is the primary purpose of this work, it is obvious that broad fundamental inquiries and researches cannot fail to confer benefits on the individual miner and the individual mine owner. Hence, the function of the Bureau of Mines may be defined as the conducting of inquiries and investigations that have for their purpose the improvement of health conditions, and the increase of safety, efficiency, and economic development in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical and miscellaneous mineral industries of the country.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED AND NUMBER OF MEN KILLED AND INJURED IN THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1915 (EXCLUDING THE IRON BLAST FURNACES AND STEEL PLANTS).

Industry.	Men Employed.		Killed.		Injured.	
	Actual Number.	Equivalent in 300-Day Workers (Calculated).	Total.	Per 1,000 300-Day Workers.	Total.	Per 1,000 300-Day Workers.
Coal mines	734,008	511,598	2,269	4.44	(*a*)	(*a*)
Metal mines	152,118	141,997	553	3.89	35,295	248.56
Quarries	100,740	82,447	148	1.80	9,671	117.30
Coke ovens { Beehive	17,699	15,436	10	.65	615	39.84
Coke ovens { By-product	13,361	15,979	28	1.75	2,237	140.00
Smelting plants (*b*)	31,327	36,262	38	1.05	5,718	157.69
Ore-dressing plants	18,564	19,107	30	1.57	2,095	109.65

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Excluding iron blast furnaces.

In 1914 number employed in coal mines. 763,185; killed, 2,454; employed in metal mines, 158,115; killed, 559.

During the first six months of 1915, fatalities in and about coal mines were 1,067; for corresponding period in 1916, 990.

During the calendar year 1915 there were 2,269 men killed in and about the coal mines of the United States. Based on an output of 531,619,487 short tons of coal produced by 734,008 men, the number of men killed for every 1,000,000 tons of coal mined was 4.27, and the death rate per 1,000 employed was 3.09. In 1915 the number of men killed was 185 less than in 1914, representing a decrease of about 7 1-2 per cent. There were 234,297 tons of coal mined for each man killed in 1915, as compared with 209,261 in 1914.

During 1915 there were 11 mine disasters in which 5 or more men were killed, representing a total of 262 fatalities, as compared with 11 similar disasters in 1914, wherein 316 men were killed.

NUMBER OF MEN KILLED IN AND ABOUT THE COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE CALENDAR YEARS 1910 TO 1915, INCLUSIVE, WITH DEATH RATES.

Years.	Number Killed.			Production per Death, Short Tons.	Years.	Number Killed.			Production per Death, Short Tons.
	Total.	Per 1,000 Employed.	Per 1,000,000 Short Tons Mined.			Total.	Per 1,000 Employed.	Per 1,000,000 Short Tons Mined.	
1910	2,821	3.89	5.62	177,808	1913	2,785	3.73	4.89	204,685
1911	2,656	3.65	5.35	186,887	1914	2,454	3.22	4.78	209,261
1912	2,419	3.35	4.53	220,945	1915	2,269	3.09	4.27	234,297

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM 1906 TO 1916, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

NOTE.—These ten groups form about 75 per cent. of the total value of manufactures exported.

YEAR	Iron and Steel Manufactures.	Copper Manufactures.	Agricultural Implements.	Wood Manufactures.	Mineral Oils, Refined.	Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, Medicines.	Leather, and Manufactures of.	Cotton Manufactures.	Books, Maps, Engravings, etc.	All Other Paper and Manufactures of.
1906..	$160,384,985	$81,282,664	$24,554,427	$65,214,094	$77,025,196	$18,331,974	$40,642,858	$52,944,033	$5,839,452	$9,536,065
1907..	181,530,471	94,762,110	26,936,456	79,704,395	78,228,819	20,373,036	45,476,969	32,305,412	5,813,107	9,856,733
1908..	183,982,182	104,064,580	24,344,398	77,183,539	97,651,326	20,873,155	40,688,619	25,177,758	6,107,053	8,064,706
1909..	144,951,357	85,290,186	25,694,184	64,540,573	99,092,112	19,131,811	42,974,795	31,878,566	6,351,445	7,663,139
1910..	179,133,186	88,004,397	28,124,033	74,920,938	93,813,031	21,415,935	52,646,755	23,397,097	7,088,994	8,994,277
1911..	230,725,352	103,813,110	35,973,395	87,701,832	92,698,004	23,007,414	53,673,056	40,851,918	8,853,998	10,361,501
1912..	268,154,262	113,958,919	35,640,005	92,867,754	105,640,783	25,117,217	60,756,772	50,769,511	8,840,683	10,617,367
1913..	304,605,797	140,164,913	40,572,352	115,704,777	128,566,995	26,574,519	63,893,331	55,743,957	10,092,719	11,686,584
1914..	291,480,677	148,222,556	31,965,789	103,179,640	145,361,384	27,079,092	57,506,26	51,467,223	9,639,560	11,023,774
1915..	225,888,358	99,558,030	10,304,978	49,943,527	128,781,941	46,380,986	120,727,156	71,973,497	8,098,473	11,751,885
1916..	621,209,453	173,946,226	17,611,297	60,707,229	160,668,951	124,362,167	146,613,815	112,053,127	9,243,148	19,867,856

For 1916, automobiles and parts of automobiles exported were $120,000,866; paraffin and paraffin wax, $12,873,250; manufactures of tobacco, $6,944,147; manufactures of wool, $53,983,655.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From Census Bureau's Summary for 1914.)

SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES FOR 1914 AND 1909.*

	CENSUS. 1914.	CENSUS. 1909.	Per Cent. of Increase 1909–1914.†
Number of establishments	275,793	268,491	2.7
Persons engaged in manufactures	8,265,426	7,678,578	7.6
Proprietors and firm members	264,872	273,265	—3.1
Salaried employés	964,217	790,267	22.0
Wage-earners (average number employed during year)	7,036,337	6,615,046	6.4
Wage-earners, by months:			
January	7,075,682	6,210,063	.....
February	7,141,594	6,297,627	.....
March	7,242,752	6,423,517	.....
April	7,217,320	6,437,633	.....
May	7,148,650	6,457,279	.....
June	7,100,368	6,517,469	.....
July	7,018,867	6,486,676	.....
August	7,020,682	6,656,933	.....
September	7,086,804	6,898,765	.....
October	7,006,342	6,997,090	.....
November	6,736,699	7,006,853	.....
December	6,640,284	6,990,652	.....
Primary horse-power	22,537,129	18,675,376	20.7
Capital	$22,790,880,000	$18,428,270,000	23.7
Services	$5,367,249,000	$4,365,613,000	22.9
Salaries	$1,287,917,000	$938,575,000	37.2
Wages	$4,079,332,000	$3,427,038,000	19.0
Materials	$14,368,089,000	$12,142,791,000	18.3
Value of Products	$24,246,323,000	$20,672,052,000	17.3
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	$9,878,234,000	$8,529,261,000	15.8

*Not including Alaska, Hawaii or Porto Rico. †A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, 1914.

TOTALS FOR LEADING INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY.	Wage-Earners (Average Number).	Materials.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture.
All industries	7,036,337	$14,368,088,831	$24,246,434,724	$9,878,345,893
Slaughtering and meat packing	98,832	$1,441,662,658	$1,651,965,424	$210,302,766
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	248,716	590,825,692	918,664,565	327,838,873
Flour-mill and grist-mill products	39,718	752,270,021	877,679,709	125,409,688
Foundry and machine-shop products	362,471	358,121,781	866,544,677	508,422,896
Lumber and timber products	479,786	281,951,873	715,310,333	433,358,460
Cotton goods	379,366	431,602,540	676,569,115	244,966,575
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	339,518	243,828,607	514,041,225	270,212,618
Automobiles	79,307	292,597,565	503,230,137	210,632,572
Boots and shoes, not including rubber boots and shoes	191,555	310,356,586	501,760,458	191,403,872

In the above table the industries are arranged in the order of their gross value of products. Some of the industries which hold a very high rank in gross value of products rank comparatively low in the average number of wage-earners employed and in the value added by manufacture. Where this is the case it indicates that the cost of materials represents a large proportion of the total value of products, and that therefore the value added by manufacture, of which wages constitute usually the largest item, is not commensurate with the total value of products.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1914, 1909, AND 1904.

Division and State.	Census Year.	Number of Establishments.	Wage-Earners (Average Number).	Primary Horse-power.	Capital.	Wages.	Materials.	Value of Products.
					Expressed in Thousands.			
United States.	1914	275,791	7,036,337	22,547,574	$22,790,980	$4,079,332	$14,368,089	$24,246,435
	1909	268,491	6,615,046	18,675,376	18,428,270	3,427,038	12,142,791	20,672,052
	1904	216,180	5,468,383	13,487,707	12,675,581	2,610,445	8,500,208	14,793,903
	1899	207,514	4,712,763	10,097,893	8,975,256	2,008,361	6,575,851	11,406,927
Geographic Divisions:								
New England	1914	25,193	1,140,233	3,125,629	2,948,040	628,409	1,657,674	2,926,676
	1909	25,351	1,101,290	2,715,121	2,503,854	557,631	1,476,297	2,670,065
	1904	22,279	940,752	2,125,815	1,870,995	439,050	1,116,273	2,025,999
Middle Atlantic	1914	85,466	2,355,940	6,699,576	7,836,071	1,370,131	4,680,993	8,053,644
	1909	81,315	2,207,747	5,531,502	6,505,675	1,182,568	4,159,498	7,141,761
	1904	67,699	1,886,565	4,255,264	4,742,357	926,145	2,961,995	5,218,266
East North Central	1914	59,896	1,680,281	5,464,935	5,913,681	1,073,538	3,795,039	6,542,261
	1909	60,013	1,513,764	4,382,070	4,547,225	827,152	3,034,472	5,211,702
	1904	51,754	1,224,528	3,120,369	2,895,446	615,643	2,045,537	3,605,368
West North Central	1914	27,199	381,595	1,241,940	1,424,181	235,471	1,397,841	2,032,192
	1909	27,171	374,337	1,101,990	1,171,572	204,792	1,241,855	1,803,899
	1904	21,492	312,361	753,700	857,904	157,843	862,011	1,284,446
So. Atlantic	1914	28,925	685,342	2,274,785	1,644,539	293,063	1,003,068	1,682,999
	1909	28,088	663,015	1,832,001	1,368,475	244,378	790,005	1,381,186
	1904	19,564	522,611	1,221,040	930,420	175,461	550,102	974,028
East South Central	1914	14,410	264,378	1,157,367	713,357	117,987	387,011	700,668
	1909	15,381	261,772	1,036,560	586,276	102,191	336,163	630,488
	1904	10,311	221,229	753,928	405,361	83,942	252,156	464,336
West South Central	1914	12,417	211,940	1,010,050	687,819	116,128	526,907	802,538
	1909	12,339	204,520	873,350	547,739	97,646	382,131	625,443
	1904	8,279	143,470	555,717	328,906	67,128	246,832	415,232
Mountain	1914	6,079	81,113	463,478	469,971	66,358	272,215	437,568
	1909	5,254	75,435	400,766	348,977	56,870	228,692	363,996
	1904	3,610	52,790	241,825	220,569	39,046	152,813	254,663
Pacific	1914	16,206	235,515	1,109,814	1,153,321	178,247	647,341	1,067,889
	1909	13,579	213,166	802,016	848,477	153,810	493,678	843,512
	1904	11,192	164,077	460,049	423,623	106,187	312,489	551,565
New England:								
Maine	1914	3,378	82,149	487,217	233,844	43,254	117,655	200,450
	1909	3,546	79,955	459,599	202,260	37,632	97,101	176,029
	1904	3,145	74,958	343,627	143,708	32,692	80,042	144,020
N. Hampshire	1914	1,736	78,993	344,093	156,749	40,642	114,993	182,844
	1909	1,961	78,658	293,991	139,990	36,200	98,157	164,581
	1904	1,618	65,366	218,344	109,495	27,693	73,216	123,611
Vermont	1914	1,772	32,704	173,937	79,847	18,617	42,706	76,991
	1909	1,958	33,788	159,445	73,470	17,272	34,823	68,310
	1904	1,699	33,106	140,616	62,659	15,221	32,430	63,084
Massachus'ts.	1914	12,013	606,698	1,396,722	1,548,961	341,310	931,384	1,641,373
	1909	11,684	584,559	1,175,071	1,279,687	301,174	830,765	1,490,529
	1904	10,723	488,399	938,007	965,949	232,389	626,411	1,124,092
Rhode Island.	1914	2,190	113,425	269,854	308,445	59,366	162,425	279,546
	1909	1,951	113,538	226,740	290,901	55,234	158,192	280,344
	1904	1,617	97,318	181,017	215,901	43,113	112,872	202,110
Connecticut	1914	4,104	226,264	453,812	620,194	125,220	288,511	545,472
	1909	4,251	210,792	400,275	517,546	110,119	257,259	490,272
	1904	3,477	181,605	304,204	373,283	87,942	191,302	369,082
Middle Atlantic:								
New York	1914	48,203	1,057,857	2,356,655	3,334,278	631,042	2,108,607	3,814,661
	1909	44,935	1,003,981	1,997,662	2,779,497	557,231	1,856,904	3,369,490
	1904	37,194	856,947	1,516,592	2,031,460	430,015	1,348,603	2,488,346
New Jersey	1914	9,742	373,605	793,063	1,352,382	211,136	883,465	1,406,633
	1909	8,817	326,223	612,293	977,172	169,710	720,034	1,145,529
	1904	7,010	266,336	436,274	715,060	128,169	470,449	774,369
Pennsylvania.	1914	27,521	924,478	3,549,858	3,149,411	527,953	1,688,921	2,832,350
	1909	27,563	877,543	2,921,547	2,749,006	455,627	1,582,560	2,626,742
	1904	23,495	763,282	2,302,398	1,995,837	367,961	1,142,943	1,955,551
East North Central:								
Ohio	1914	15,658	510,435	2,002,780	1,677,552	318,924	1,020,782	1,782,808
	1909	15,138	446,934	1,583,155	1,300,733	245,450	824,202	1,437,936
	1904	13,785	364,298	1,116,932	856,989	182,429	527,637	960,812
Indiana	1914	8,022	197,503	709,703	668,863	119,259	423,857	730,798
	1909	7,969	186,984	633,377	508,717	95,510	334,375	579,075
	1904	7,047	154,174	380,758	312,071	72,058	220,507	393,954
Illinois	1914	18,388	506,943	1,305,930	1,943,836	340,910	1,340,184	2,247,323
	1909	18,026	465,764	1,013,071	1,548,171	273,319	1,160,927	1,919,277
	1904	14,921	379,436	741,555	975,845	208,405	840,057	1,410,342

Division and State.	Census Year.	Number of Establishments.	Wage-Earners (Average Number).	Primary Horse-power.	Capital.	Wages.	Materials.	Value of Products.
					Expressed in Thousands.			
E. N. Cen.—*Con.*								
Michigan....	1914	8,724	271,090	764,183	$869,143	$182,252	$592,801	$1,086,163
	1909	9,159	231,499	598,288	583,947	118,968	368,612	685,109
	1904	7,446	175,229	440,890	337,894	81,279	230,081	429,120
Wisconsin....	1914	9,104	194,310	682,339	754,287	112,193	417,415	695,172
	1909	9,721	182,583	554,179	605,657	93,905	346,356	590,305
	1904	8,558	151,391	440,234	412,647	71,472	227,255	411,140
West North Central:								
Minnesota...	1914	5,974	92,834	358,737	354,434	58,507	336,849	493,354
	1909	5,561	84,767	297,670	275,416	47,471	281,622	409,420
	1904	4,756	69,636	220,934	184,903	35,843	210,554	307,858
Iowa.....	1914	5,614	63,113	191,094	233,128	39,860	205,451	310,750
	1909	5,528	61,635	155,384	171,219	32,542	170,707	259,238
	1904	4,785	49,481	118,065	111,428	22,997	102,844	160,572
Missouri.....	1914	8,386	152,182	391,385	522,548	89,197	388,715	637,952
	1909	8,375	152,993	340,467	444,343	80,843	354,411	574,111
	1904	6,464	133,167	247,861	379,369	66,644	252,258	439,549
North Dakota	1914	699	3,275	15,062	14,213	2,416	14,484	21,147
	1909	752	2,789	13,196	11,585	1,787	13,674	19,137
	1904	507	1,755	9,873	5,704	1,032	7,096	10,218
South Dakota	1914	898	3,788	16,324	15,060	2,628	17,080	24,139
	1909	1,020	3,602	17,666	13,018	2,297	11,476	17,870
	1904	686	2,492	11,154	7,585	1,422	8,697	13,086
Nebraska....	1914	2,492	25,144	90,192	121,008	16,893	174,114	221,616
	1909	2,500	24,336	64,466	99,901	13,948	151,081	199,019
	1904	1,819	20,260	46,372	80,235	11,022	124,052	154,918
Kansas.....	1914	3,136	41,259	179,146	163,790	25,970	261,148	323,234
	1909	3,435	44,215	213,141	156,090	25,904	258,884	325,104
	1904	2,475	35,570	99,441	88,680	18,883	156,510	198,245
So. Atlantic:								
Delaware....	1914	808	22,155	64,403	69,324	11,382	31,649	56,035
	1909	726	21,238	52,779	60,906	10,296	30,938	52,840
	1904	631	18,475	49,490	50,926	8,158	24,884	41,160
Maryland....	1914	4,797	111,585	263,753	293,211	53,792	238,972	377,749
	1909	4,837	107,921	218,244	251,227	45,436	199,049	315,669
	1904	3,852	94,174	165,449	201,878	36,144	150,024	243,376
District of Columbia..	1914	514	8,877	24,775	40,810	6,069	12,239	28,978
	1909	518	7,707	16,563	30,553	4,989	10,247	25,289
	1904	482	6,299	12,592	20,200	3,659	7,732	18,359
Virginia.....	1914	5,508	102,820	337,567	261,501	44,874	155,319	264,039
	1909	5,685	105,676	283,928	216,392	38,154	125,583	219,794
	1904	3,187	80,285	176,998	147,989	27,943	83,649	148,857
West Virginia	1914	2,749	71,078	278,504	175,995	43,784	110,033	193,512
	1909	2,586	63,893	217,496	150,922	33,000	92,878	161,949
	1904	2,109	43,758	138,578	86,821	21,153	54,419	99,041
N. Carolina..	1914	5,507	136,844	508,085	253,842	46,039	169,942	289,412
	1909	4,931	121,473	378,556	217,185	34,355	121,861	216,656
	1904	3,272	85,339	216,622	141,001	21,375	79,268	142,521
S. Carolina...	1914	1,885	71,914	340,224	203,211	24,173	91,009	138,891
	1909	1,854	73,046	276,378	173,221	20,361	66,351	113,236
	1904	1,399	59,441	197,479	113,422	13,869	49,969	79,376
Georgia.....	1914	4,639	104,461	357,403	258,326	38,128	160,089	253,271
	1909	4,792	104,588	298,241	202,778	34,805	116,970	202,863
	1904	3,219	92,749	220,419	135,211	27,393	83,625	151,040
Florida.....	1914	2,518	55,608	100,071	88,319	24,822	33,816	81,112
	1909	2,159	57,473	89,816	65,291	22,982	26,128	72,890
	1904	1,413	42,091	43,413	32,972	15,767	16,532	50,298
East South Central:								
Kentucky....	1914	4,184	64,586	238,314	193,423	31,830	114,829	230,249
	1909	4,776	65,400	230,224	172,779	27,888	111,779	223,754
	1904	3,734	59,794	174,625	147,282	24,439	86,545	159,754
Tennessee....	1914	4,775	74,373	286,857	211,423	33,083	123,430	212,071
	1909	4,609	73,840	242,277	167,924	28,251	104,016	180,217
	1904	3,175	60,572	175,780	102,440	22,806	79,352	137,961
Alabama....	1914	3,242	78,717	445,762	227,505	33,897	107,412	178,798
	1909	3,398	72,148	357,837	173,180	27,284	83,442	145,962
	1904	1,882	62,173	293,185	105,383	21,878	60,458	109,170
Mississippi...	1914	2,209	46,702	186,434	81,006	19,177	41,340	79,550
	1909	2,598	50,384	206,222	72,393	18,768	36,926	80,555
	1904	1,520	38,690	110,338	50,256	14,819	25,801	57,451
West South Central:								
Arkansas....	1914	2,604	41,979	177,208	77,162	20,752	44,907	83,940
	1909	2,925	44,982	173,088	70,174	19,113	34,935	74,916
	1904	1,907	33,089	109,509	46,306	14,544	21,799	53,865
Louisiana....	1914	2,211	77,665	399,743	261,635	39,544	157,886	255,313
	1909	2,516	76,165	346,652	221,816	33,386	134,865	223,949
	1904	2,091	55,859	251,963	150,811	25,316	117,035	186,380
Oklahoma...	1914	2,518	17,443	97,308	65,478	11,011	70,970	102,006
	1909	2,310	13,143	71,139	38,873	7,240	34,153	53,682
	*1904	1,123	5,456	29,608	16,124	2,799	16,394	24,459

* Includes Indian Territory.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES—*Continued.*

Division and State.	Census Year.	Number of Establishments.	Wage-Earners (Average Number).	Primary Horse-power.	Capital.	Wages.	Materials.	Value of Products.
					Expressed in Thousands.			
W. S. Central—*Cont.*								
Texas	1914	5,084	74,853	335,791	$283,544	$44,821	$253,144	$361,279
	1909	4,588	70,230	282,471	216,876	37,907	178,178	272,896
	1904	3,158	49,066	164,637	115,665	24,469	91,604	150,528
Mountain:								
Montana	1914	939	13,704	91,671	79,246	13,001	46,744	84,446
	1909	677	11,655	90,402	14,588	10,901	49,180	73,272
	1904	382	8,957	46,736	52,590	8,652	40,930	66,415
Idaho	1914	698	8,919	50,326	44,961	7,491	14,892	28,454
	1909	725	8,220	42,804	32,477	5,498	9,920	22,400
	1904	364	3,061	16,987	9,689	2,059	4,069	8,769
Wyoming	1914	337	2,989	10,004	29,270	2,312	5,560	11,224
	1909	268	2,867	7,628	6,195	2,081	2,608	6,249
	1904	169	1,834	3,604	2,696	1,261	1,301	3,523
Colorado	1914	2,126	27,278	162,828	181,776	20,200	89,756	136,839
	1909	2,034	28,067	154,615	162,668	19,912	80,491	130,044
	1904	1,606	21,813	124,907	107,664	15,100	63,114	100,144
New Mexico	1914	368	3,776	15,668	8,984	2,695	4,430	9,320
	1909	313	4,143	15,465	7,743	2,591	3,261	7,898
	1904	199	3,478	5,948	4,638	2,153	2,236	5,706
Arizona	1914	322	6,898	54,697	40,300	6,229	39,283	64,090
	1909	311	6,441	39,140	32,873	5,505	33,600	50,257
	1904	169	4,793	21,412	14,396	3,969	14,595	28,083
Utah	1914	1,109	13,894	59,536	71,843	10,852	62,233	87,112
	1909	749	11,785	42,947	52,627	8,400	41,266	61,989
	1904	606	8,052	19,397	26,004	5,158	24,940	38,927
Nevada	1914	180	3,655	18,748	13,591	3,578	9,317	16,083
	1909	177	2,257	7,765	9,806	1,982	8,366	11,887
	1904	115	802	2,834	2,892	694	1,628	3,096
Pacific:								
Washington	1914	3,829	67,205	399,567	277,715	51,703	136,609	245,326
	1909	3,674	69,120	297,897	222,261	49,766	117,888	220,746
	1904	2,751	45,199	168,342	96,953	30,087	66,166	128,822
Oregon	1914	2,320	28,829	219,222	139,500	20,931	63,258	109,762
	1909	2,246	28,750	175,019	89,082	19,902	50,552	93,005
	1904	1,532	18,523	81,348	44,023	11,443	30,597	55,525
California	1914	10,057	139,481	491,025	736,106	105,613	447,474	712,801
	1909	7,659	115,296	329,100	537,134	84,142	325,238	529,761
	1904	6,839	100,355	210,359	282,647	64,657	215,726	367,218

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF NEW YORK STATE PRISONS.

Statement showing the financial results of the operation of industries of Sing Sing Prison, Auburn Prison, Clinton Prison, Prison for Women, and Great Meadow Prison during the fiscal years ended September 30, 1913, and September 30, 1914, as per books and records of the prisons.

Industry.	Fiscal Year Ended Sept. 30, 1914.			Fiscal Year Ended Sept. 30, 1913.		
	Net Sales.	Cost of Operation.	Net Earnings.	Net Sales.	Cost of Operation.	Net Earnings.
Sing Sing Prison.						
Brush and mattress	$29,326.76	$22,990.29	$6,336,47	$22,520.47	$17,722.70	$4,797.77
Cart and wagon	5,602.50	9,914.91	†4,312.41	41,627.56	31,230.08	10,397.48
Clothing	33,232.63	26,110.53	7,122.10	32,347.20	24,070.22	8,276.98
Foundry	15,080.73	14,363.00	717.73	20,182.10	15,438.74	4,743.36
Knitting and hosiery	123,188.16	102,166.86	21,021.30	100,380.00	62,966.27	37,413.73
Mat	3,272.59	4,260.01	†987.42	5,328.23	5,364.77	†36.54
Printing and stationery	11,543.08	10,088.22	1,454.86	10,529.21	8,584.34	1,944.87
Sash and door	1,004.82	6,064.15	†5,059.33	14,387.53	16,303.91	†1,916.38
Shoe	88,816.59	74,276.00	14,540.59	60,836.58	52,905.35	7,931.23
Total	$311,067.86	$270,233.97	$40,833.89	$308,138.88	$234,586.38	$73,552.50
Auburn Prison						
Bed and brass	10,680.88	10,519.93	160.95	13,229.68	14,664.13	†1,434.45
Broom and basket	15,174.95	13,935.18	1,239.77	20,420.73	14,931.33	5,489.40
Cabinet	90,661.90	83,982.79	6,679.11	96,255.56	95,496.60	758.96
Cloth	139,502.34	119,775.33	19,727.01	155,190.16	133,827.10	21,363.06
School furniture	82,747.76	76,730.61	6,017.15	87,433.55	88,689.33	†1,255.78
Total	$338,767.83	$304,943.84	$33,823.99	$372,529.68	$347,608.49	$24,921.19
Clinton Prison.						
Shirt and clothing	54,738.33	53,600.72	1,137.61	58,694.49	45,621.75	13,072.74
Tinware	21,628.29	16,600.67	5,027.62	19,384.66	15,063.82	4,320.84
Woodenware	11,437.77	5,070.97	6,366.80	5,472.08	5,464.33	7 75
Yarn and cloth	98,091.83	71,160.98	26,930.85	71,981.55	58,218.76	13,762.79
Lumbering	20,639.51	5,114.19	15,525.32	7,491.98	1,692.38	5,799.60
Total	$206,535.73	$151,547.53	$54,988.20	$163,024.76	$126,061.04	$36,963.72
Prison for Women.						
Cotton and hair mattress	4,191.67	3,003.45	1,188.22	4,646.33	3,382.35	1,263.98
Great Meadow Prison.						
Farming, etc.	10,177.42	11,602.75	†1,425.33	*4,817.21	2,368.01	2,449 20
Total all prisons	$870,740.51	$741,331.54	$129,408.97	$853,156.86	$714,006.27	$139,150.59

* Transactions for 1913 from April 1, 1913, to September 30, 1913, only. † Loss.

For year ending September 30, 1915—Summary of total industrial operations of Sing Sing, Clinton, and Auburn Prisons (except for Woman's Prison at Auburn and Great Meadow): Production, $942,398.72; cost of operation, $772,287.17; gross sales, $979,941.02; net sales, $941,917.04; earnings, $169,629.87; percentage of earnings to cost of production, 21.9; percentage of earnings to sales, 18.0.

OCCUPATIONS—NEW YORK CITY SUMMARY.

(Bureau of Census Report of September, 1914.)

According to the Report on Occupations issued by the Director of the Bureau of the Census there were 2,152,433 persons ten years of age and over in New York City engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. The gainful workers thus formed 45.2 per cent. of the total population of the city (4,766,883) and 56.3 per cent. of the population ten years of age and over (3,821,540). In 1900 the 1,469,908 gainful workers of the city formed 42.8 per cent. of the total population and 54.7 per cent. of the population ten years of age and over.

The male gainful workers in 1910 numbered 1,566,240, or 82.1 per cent. of all males ten years of age and over, as compared with 1,102,471, or 83 per cent., in 1900. The female gainful workers in 1910 numbered 586,193, or 30.6 per cent. of all females ten years of age and over, as compared with 367,437, or 27.1 per cent., in 1900.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS.

The 2,152,433 gainful workers in 1910 were distributed among the main branches of occupations as follows: Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 9,950, or 0.5 per cent.; extraction of minerals, 886, or less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 873,497, or 40.6 per cent.; transportation, 169,834, or 7.9 per cent.; trade, 361,053, or 16.8 per cent.; public service, 41,004, or 1.9 per cent.; professional service, 127,395, or 5.9 per cent.; domestic and personal service, 333,954, or 15.5 per cent.; and clerical occupations, 234,860, or 10.9 per cent.

SEX OF WORKERS.

Of the gainful workers in 1910, 1,566,240, or 72.8 per cent., were males and 586,193, or 27.2 per cent., females. In agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry the males numbered 9,455, or 95 per cent., and the females 495, or 5 per cent. Nearly all—848, or 95.7 per cent.—of the persons engaged in the extraction of minerals were males. In manufacturing and mechanical industries 665,538, or 76.2 per cent., of the workers were males and 207,959, or 23.8 per cent., females. Males constituted 94.8 per cent. of the 169,834 persons engaged in transportation, 85.9 per cent. of the 361,053 persons engaged in trade, and 99.2 per cent. of the 41,004 persons engaged in public service. In professional service 78,972, or 62 per cent., of the workers were males and 48,423, or 38 per cent., females, a large proportion of the females being school teachers. Domestic and personal service was the only large field of occupations in which the females outnumbered the males. Here females numbered 191,152, or 57.2 per cent., and males 142,802, or 42.8 per cent., of the workers. Of the persons pursuing clerical occupations, 156,836, or 66.8 per cent., were males and 78,024, or 33.2 per cent., females.

COLOR OR RACE OF WORKERS.

Of the 1,566,240 gainfully occupied males in 1910, 255,393 were native whites of native parentage, 415,926 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 856,650 foreign-born whites, 33,110 negroes, and 5,161 other colored. The proportion which the gainfully occupied males formed of all the males ten years of age and over in each principal class of the population was: For native whites of native parentage, 75.5 per cent.; for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 72.2 per cent.; for foreign-born whites, 90 per cent.; and for negroes, 90.7 per cent.

Of the 586,193 gainfully occupied females in 1910, 93,266 were native whites of native parentage 189,739 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 276,648 foreign-born whites, 26,352 negroes and 188 other colored. The proportion which the gainfully occupied females formed of all the females ten years of age and over in each principal class of the population was: For native whites of native parentage, 26.8 per cent.; for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 30.7 per cent.; for foreign-born whites, 30.6 per cent.; and for negroes, 60.7 per cent.

AGE OF WORKERS.

The gainfully occupied males in 1910 were distributed according to age periods as follows: Ten to thirteen years, 712; fourteen to fifteen years, 20,696; sixteen to twenty years, 189,497; twenty-one to forty-four years and age unknown, 1,012,631; and forty-five years and over, 342,704. The proportion which the gainfully occupied males formed of all males in each age period was: For those ten to thirteen years of age, 0.4 per cent.; for those fourteen to fifteen years of age, 25.9 per cent.; for those sixteen to twenty years of age, 84.2 per cent.; for those twenty-one to forty-four years of age, 97.3 per cent.—that is, all but three men in every 100 had gainful occupations—and for those forty-five years of age and over, 87.1 per cent.

The gainfully occupied females in 1910 were distributed according to age periods as follows: Ten to thirteen years, 622; fourteen to fifteen years, 16,539; sixteen to twenty years, 171,780; twenty-one to forty-four years and age unknown, 330,738; and forty-five years and over, 66,514. The proportion which the gainfully occupied females formed of all females in each age period was: For those ten to thirteen years of age, 0.4 per cent.; for those fourteen to fifteen years of age, 20.2 per cent.; for those sixteen to twenty years of age, 65.8 per cent.; for those twenty-one to forty-four years of age, 32.9 per cent.; and for those forty-five years of age and over, 16.8 per cent.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT WORK.

In New York City in 1910 there were 21,408 males and 17,161 females ten to fifteen years of age engaged in gainful occupations; or, stated otherwise, 8.6 per cent. of the males and 6.8 per cent. of the females ten to fifteen years of age were gainful workers. In 1900 there were 29,871 males and 22,868 females ten to fifteen years of age engaged in gainful occupations.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The principal occupations followed by the males and the females, respectively, in New York City in 1910 were as follows:

MALES.

Actors	4,207	Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen	39,776
Agents, canvassers, and collectors	8,099	Electricians and electrical engineers	15,512
Apprentices	7,045	Elevator tenders	7,554
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art	4,016	Engineers (stationary)	14,898
Bakers	13,312	Firemen (except locomotive & Fire Dept.)	7,320
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicures	16,210	Firemen (Fire Department)	4,447
Bartenders	12,519	Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	7,924
Blacksmiths	7,922	Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	8,522
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants	33,795	Hostlers and stable hands	5,342
Brick and stone masons	15,804	Insurance agents and officials	8,004
Builders and building contractors	15,000	Janitors and sextons	9,039
Carpenters	41,442	Laborers:	
Chauffeurs	9,255	General and not specified	35,501
Clerks (except clerks in stores)	87,813	Helpers in building and hand trades	5,752
Clerks in stores	34,629	Road and street building and repairing	16,618
Commercial travellers	10,915	Public service	4,788
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters	16,826	Steam railroad	7,453
Conductors (street railroad)	5,216	Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores	11,873
Deliverymen	22,127	Laundry operatives	4,143

OCCUPATIONS—NEW YORK CITY SUMMARY—*Continued.*

MALES—*Continued.*

Lawyers, Judges, and Justices	10,563	Sailors and deck hands	4,743
Longshoremen and stevedores	17,165	Salesmen (stores)	66,445
Machinists and millwrights	24,709	Saloonkeepers	4,204
Mail carriers	4,267	Semi-skilled operatives:	
Managers and superintendents (manufg.)	7,664	Cigar and tobacco factories	9,995
Manufacturers and officials	35,806	Furniture, piano, and organ factories	6,368
Messenger, bundle, and office boys	20,787	Printing and publishing	7,689
Motormen	6,118	Shoe factories	5,408
Musicians and teachers of music	9,342	Suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories	19,116
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (buildg.)	27,133	Servants	26,578
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory)	4,797	Sewers & sewing machine operators (fact'y)	38,003
Physicians and surgeons	8,241	Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory)	8,108
Plasterers	6,388	Soldiers, sailors, and marines	4,573
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	19,564	Stenographers and typewriters	6,342
Policemen	10,689	Tailors	49,276
Porters (except in stores)	13,834	Teachers (school)	5,641
Real estate agents and officials	12,811	Tinsmiths	5,388
Restaurant, café, and lunchroom keepers	5,583	Waiters	20,659
Retail dealers	107,329	Wholesale dealers, importers, & exporters	7,762

FEMALES.

Actresses	3,759	Musicians and teachers of music	5,804
Barbers, bairdressers, and manicurists	3,864	Retail dealers	7,799
Boarding and lodging house keepers	6,707	Saleswomen (stores)	27,761
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants	21,613	Semi-skilled operatives:	
Charwomen and cleaners	4,692	Cigar and tobacco factories	8,751
Clerks (except clerks in stores)	19,409	Paper box factories	3,011
Clerks in stores	9,947	Printing and publishing	6,889
Dressmakers & seamstresses (not in fact'y)	38,850	Silk mills	3,303
Forewomen & overseers (manufacturing)	3,302	Servants	113,409
Housekeepers and stewardesses	7,522	Sewers & sewing machine operators (fact'y)	65,042
Janitors and sextons	10,454	Stenographers and typewriters	33,769
Laundresses (not in laundry)	17,823	Tailoresses	6,002
Laundry operatives	5,874	Teachers (school)	21,683
Messenger, bundle, and office girls	2,664	Telephone operators	7,362
Midwives and nurses (not trained)	9,709	Trained nurses	7,504
Milliners and millinery dealers	12,096	Waitresses	8,958

For table of Occupations in the United States see 1915 Almanac, pages 242-245.

WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND COLOR OR RACE.

(From a report of the Bureau of Census, July 9, 1914.)

More than eight in every ten (81.3 per cent.) males ten years of age and over in the United States in 1910 were engaged in gainful occupations, according to the figures presented in the Report on Occupations issued by the Director of the Census. In the tabulation of occupations for this report all gainful workers were distributed in the following five age periods: Ten to thirteen years, fourteen to fifteen, sixteen to twenty, twenty-one to forty-four (including age unknown), and forty-five years and over. In the lowest age period, ten to thirteen years, the proportion of males gainfully occupied was one in six (16.6 per cent.); in the next age period, fourteen to fifteen, the proportion more than doubled, being over two in each five (41.4 per cent.); and in the age period sixteen to twenty the proportion increased to almost four in five (79.2 per cent.). The proportion was highest for the age period twenty-one to forty-four years (including persons of unknown age). In this age period 96.7 per cent. of the males were gainfully occupied; or stated otherwise, only 3.3 men out of every 100 in this age group were without gainful occupation in 1910. In the highest age period, forty-five years and over, the proportion of males gainfully occupied was 85.9 per cent.

The proportion of all males ten years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations was slightly larger in 1910 than in 1900, but this increase was confined to two age periods, sixteen to twenty and twenty-one to forty-four. In each of the other age periods the proportion of gainful workers was smaller in 1910 than in 1900, the decrease being greatest for the age period fourteen to fifteen.

Of the females ten years of age and over, 23.4 per cent. were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. The proportion was 8 per cent. in the age period ten to thirteen; 19.8 per cent. in the age period fourteen to fifteen; 39.9 per cent. in the age period sixteen to twenty; 26.3 per cent. in the age period twenty-one to forty-four; and 15.7 per cent. in the age period forty-five years and over. The large proportion of the females sixteen to twenty years of age engaged in gainful occupations is accounted for by the fact that in this age period all the females are old enough to work, and matrimony has had little effect in decreasing the number of workers.

There was a marked increase from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion of all females ten years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations, or from 18.8 to 23.4 per cent. In each age period also the proportion of the gainful workers was considerably larger in 1910 than in 1900.

COLOR OR RACE OF WORKERS.

Of the 30,091,564 gainfully occupied males in the United States in 1910, 14,855,825 were native whites of native parentage, 5,285,811 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 6,588,711 foreign-born whites, 3,178,554 negroes, and 182,663 Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other. The proportion which the gainfully occupied males formed of all males ten years of age and over in each principal class of the population was, for native whites of native parentage, 78.5 per cent.; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 76.5 per cent.; foreign-born whites, 90 per cent.; negroes, 87.4 per cent; and Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other, 80.8 per cent.

Native white males of native parentage formed 49.4 per cent. of the male gainful workers, as compared with 51.1 per cent. of all males ten years of age and over; while the corresponding percentages for native white males of foreign or mixed parentage were 17.6, as compared with 18.7 per cent; for foreign-born white males, 21.9, as compared with 19.8 per cent.; and for negro males, 10.6, as compared with 9.8 per cent.

Of the 8,075,772 gainfully occupied females, 3,098,639 were native whites of native parentage, 1,722,279 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,222,791 foreign-born whites, 2,013,981 negroes, and 18,082 Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other. The proportion which the gainfully occupied females formed of all females ten years of age and over in each principal class of the population was, for native whites of native parentage, 17.1 per cent.; native whites of foreign or mixed

WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND COLOR OR RACE—*Continued.*

parentage, 24.6 per cent.; foreign-born whites, 21.7 per cent.; negroes, 54.7 per cent; and Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other, 17.6 per cent.

Native white females of native parentage formed 38.4 per cent. of the female gainful workers, as compared with 52.5 per cent. of all females ten years of age and over; while the corresponding percentages for native white females of foreign or mixed parentage were 21.3, as compared with 20.3 per cent.; for foreign-born white females, 15.1, as compared with 16.3 per cent; and for negro females, 24.9, as compared with 10.7 per cent.

CHILD WORKERS.

There were 1,990,225 children of both sexes, ten to fifteen years of age, engaged in gainful occupations in 1910, or 18.4 per cent. of the total number of children of that age group. The males numbered 1,353,139, and the females 637,086. In 1900 1,750,178, or 18.2 per cent. of the children ten to fifteen years of age were engaged in gainful occupations; and in 1880 1,118,356, or 16.8 per cent., of them.

The increase from 1900 to 1910 in the number, and hence in the proportion, of all children ten to fifteen years of age engaged in gainful occupations was confined to children engaged in agricultural pursuits, where the increase was 369,283, or 34.8 per cent., for both sexes: 166,394, or 19.5 per cent., for the males; and 202,889, or 97.9 per cent., for the females. There was a marked decrease from 1900 to 1910 in the number of children ten to fifteen years of age engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. This decrease was 129,236, or 18.8 per cent., for both sexes; 77,666, or 19 per cent., for the males and 51,570, or 18.5 per cent., for the females.

KNOWLEDGE OF CONSULAR LAW NEEDED IN TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bulletin, September 23, 1915.)

An understanding of the main principles of the customs and consular regulations of the United States affecting imports and exports will enable the American exporter to look at the question of the rules prevailing in other countries from the foreign point of view, and to avoid the tendency to consider every foreign consular regulation as mere red tape and imposition, in the view of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, which has made a close study of the problems to be solved by those engaged in selling American goods.

It has been found, for instance, that the exporter to Latin-American countries is apt to grumble considerably at having to fill out the many details on his consular invoice, but is often unaware that just as many, if not more details are required by the United States in American consular invoices

It is pointed out that one of the main requisites for a good all-round export man is a thorough knowledge of such regulations, especially those affecting the Republics of Central and South America. In order thoroughly to grasp these regulations, the student should analyze the purpose for which they are promulgated. He will find that the main objects are two, in all countries. The fees exacted for consular certification are largely for the upkeep of the consulates in the various cities and for the remuneration of the consular officers. The bulk of the regulations, however, are made and enforced in order to comply with and carry out the import customs requirements of the countries of destination, each country naturally having its own customs laws and provisions.

In advocating a mastery of American requirements as preliminary to a proper understanding of those of foreign lands, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce mentions a few of the details which have been found to be of importance. Any brief statement, however, must of necessity be a kind of bibliography to be studied by the commercial student at his leisure, and to be enlarged upon by him according to the particular subject that may really be of interest to him.

For all goods imported into the United States amounting to $100 or more, there must be taken out a consular invoice, which must be certified by the United States Consul at the point of sale, manufacture, or shipment of the merchandise. The fee for each certification is $2.50. Three copies of the consular invoice are usually made out. The original copy is retained by the Consul for his files, a duplicate is given to the exporter, stamped with the official seal of the Consul and bearing the revenue stamp of $2.50; a triplicate is forwarded by the Consul to the Collector of Customs at the port to which the goods are consigned, and sometimes a quadruplicate is given to the shipper as an extra file copy.

There are two forms of consular invoices—one a blue form for showing when goods have been purchased outright and are the property of the consignee, and a white form issued when the goods are sent to the United States on consignment and are still the property of the shipper.

On arrival in the American port the shipment has to be entered within forty-eight hours of the official entry of the vessel at the Custom House. Goods not entered within forty-eight hours are sent to the general order warehouse as unclaimed, often entailing heavy storage and cartage expenses.

Several kinds of entries can be made. If goods are free of duty or if they are needed for immediate consumption, an import or consumption entry is made. If they are not needed immediately a warehouse entry is made, and goods are stored in warehouse, to be withdrawn at a later date in one or more package lots. Parts of packages cannot be withdrawn from bond.

Another entry is an I. T. (immediate transportation) entry, which means that goods are shipped through to another city of the United States in bond (in sealed cars), and that the required entry will be made by the ultimate consumer or his agent in that city.

Forms or blanks approved by the Treasury Department must be used in clearing merchandise. When properly filled out by the importer or his representative, they are filed with the consular invoice and bill of lading in the Custom House, and duty is assessed at the appropriate rates, gauged from the invoice description. A portion of the consignment is designated by the Collector's representative for examination by the appraiser, and the balance of the shipment is delivered to the importer. If the appraiser finds that the goods are correct in value and invoice description, and there are no other facts known to the authorities which lead them to doubt the correctness of the invoice in general, the entire consignment is considered as released and the importer secures a delivery permit for the portion retained for examination.

Should the appraiser desire to examine any other cases than those preliminarily examined, he orders the additional cases to the appraiser's warehouse, under the conditions of a bond given by the importer at the time of entry.

In the matter of merchandise which the importer wishes placed in Government bonded warehouse, the same form as to examination is followed, the difference being that the duty is not paid until the importer desires to secure actual delivery, and he then files what is known as a "duty paid without entry." In the case of such a warehouse entry, a bond is given by the importer and his agents guaranteeing that the goods warehoused will be withdrawn from bond and duty paid on them or that they will be exported within three years from date of entry.

Duties paid at time of entry are considered a deposit only and the entire entry is subject to review and liquidation, which is made after the appraiser has taken action on the invoice. Appeals from the action of the appraiser are of two kinds—one an appeal from his valuation, the other from the duty suggested by him. These appeals are heard by a Board of General Appraisers, and in certain cases by the United States Court of Customs Appeals at Washington.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

(Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.)

In order to facilitate the study and comparison of the Compensation laws of the various States, they are analyzed in the following pages according to a uniform outline designed to show clearly the most important features of the several plans.

ALASKA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 29, 1915; in effect July 28, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, arising out of and in course of employment, not due to the employee's wilful intention to injure himself or another, or to his intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Mining operations in which five or more persons are employed, unless election to the contrary is made (includes development and construction work, stamp and roller mills, reduction work and processes, coke ovens, etc.).

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered, contractors and sub-contractors excluded. Public employment: Not included.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) If married, $3,000 to widow, $600 additional to each child under sixteen years of age, and to dependent parent or parents if any; if no widow, $3,000 to any minor orphans, and $600 additional to any under sixteen; no total to exceed $6,000.

(b) If unmarried, and dependent parent or parents, $1,200 to each.

(c) If no dependents, funeral expenses not to exceed $150, and other expenses, if any, to same amount.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Total permanent, $3,600 to workman alone; $1,200 additional if wife is living; $600 additional for each child under sixteen; total not to exceed $6,000. If no wife or children, $600 to each dependent parent.

(b) Total temporary disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wages for not over six months.

(c) Partial permanent disability, fixed sums for specified injuries, varying with conjugal condition and number of children.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Readjustment must be made if within two years an injury develops or proves to be such as to warrant a different award from any previously made.

INSURANCE—No provision.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Attachment may be had pending result of action, or employer may deposit cash or bond with court. Payments are exempt from execution.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—By courts, either with or without jury trial.

ARIZONA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—June 8, 1912; in effect September 1, 1912; new act May 13, 1913; in effect October 1, 1913.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All accidental injuries causing disability of at least two weeks, or death, arising out of and in the course of the employment, caused in whole, or in part, or contributed to, by a necessary risk or danger of, or inherent in the nature of the employment, or by failure of the employer or his agents to exercise due care or to comply with any law affecting the employment.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All especially dangerous employments, including the construction, operation and maintenance of steam and street railroads, using or working near explosives, building work using iron or steel frames or hoists, derricks, or ladders or scaffolds twenty or more feet above ground; telegraph, telephone or other electrical work; work in mines, quarries, tunnels, subways, etc.; all mills, shops and factories using power machinery. Industries declared especially dangerous are specified in law. Elective as to other industries.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered. Public employment: No provision.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a lump sum equal to 2,400 times one-half the daily wages or earnings of the deceased employee, but not to exceed $4,000. Payments to children cease on reaching the age of eighteen years.

(b) If no dependents, the reasonable expenses of medical attendance and burial of deceased employee.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) For total disability, 50 per cent. of the employee's semi-monthly earnings during the time he is unable to work at any gainful occupation.

(b) For partial disability, a semi-monthly payment equal to one-half the wage decrease.

(c) The total amount of payments for total or partial disability caused by a single injury not to exceed $4,000.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Examinations as to the nature of injury and degree of incapacity, etc., may be required by either party at intervals of not less than three months.

INSURANCE—The employer may insure provided the liability for compensation is not less than the compensation fixed by law.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—A judgment for compensation issued by a court is collectible without relief from valuation or appraisement laws and has the same preferential claim as is allowed by law for unpaid wages or personal services.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes may be settled by (a) written agreement between the parties, (b) arbitration, or (c) by reference to the Attorney-General of the State, in case of failure or refusal to agree by any of the modes above provided, then by a civil action at law.

CALIFORNIA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 8, 1911; in effect September 1, 1911; new act May 26, 1913; in effect January 1, 1914; amended, chapters 541, 607, 662, acts of 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries arising out of and in the course of employment causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, and not the result of the intoxication or wilful misconduct of the injured employee.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All excepting agriculture and domestic service.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: Every person in the service of an employer for hire, including aliens, apprentices and members of employer's family who perform labor, excepting casual laborers. Public employment: Persons employed by the State and its political subdivisions (except unsalaried deputies appointed for their own convenience), and by all public corporations.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION IN CASE OF DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, three times the annual earnings of the deceased employee; not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, payable at least monthly in instalments equal to 65 per cent. of the wages. Payments to children cease on reaching the age of eighteen years, unless mentally or physically incapacitated for earning a living.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, such proportion of the above as corresponds to the ratio between the earnings of the deceased and his contribution to their support.

(c) If no dependents, the reasonable expense of burial, not exceeding $100.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:
(a) Reasonable medical, surgical and hospital treatment required during the first ninety days after the injury, or longer if the commission directs.
(b) For temporary total disability, 65 per cent. of average weekly earnings during such disability.
(c) For temporary partial disability, 65 per cent. of weekly loss of wages during such disability.
(d) The aggregate amount of benefits for a single injury causing temporary disability is limited to three times the annual earnings of the injured person, with a maximum benefit period of 240 weeks.
(e) For permanent disability, 55 per cent. of average weekly earnings, for periods varying from forty to 240 weeks, according to the degree of disability. After the expiration of 240 weeks a further benefit varying from 10 to 40 per cent. of the weekly earnings is payable during the remainder of life, when the degree of disability reaches or exceeds 70 per cent.

In case of permanent incapacity or death, a lump sum may be substituted for benefits, such lump sum to equal the present value of the benefits computed at 6 per cent.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Decisions and awards may be reviewed at any time during the first 245 weeks, after legal notice received.

INSURANCE—A State insurance fund is created under State control for the purpose of insuring employers against liability. Employers may effect insurance for liability for accident with any insurance company. Municipalities are required to insure in the State fund, unless the risk is refused.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—A claim for injury or death of an employee or any award shall have the same preference over other unsecured debts as is given by law to claims for wages, but not so as to impair a lien of a previous award.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the State Industrial Accident Commission, subject to a limited review by the courts.

COLORADO.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 10, 1915; in effect August 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries caused by accident arising out of and in course of employment, not intentionally self-inflicted or intentionally inflicted by another, and causing death within two years or disability for more than three weeks.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except interstate commerce and domestic and agricultural labor in which four or more persons are employed in which employers elect to come under the act; others may elect, but lose no defences if they do not. Public service under State, municipalities, school or irrigation districts, etc.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: Every person in the service of another under any contra t of hire, express or implied, casual employees excepted. Public employees: All under any appointment or contract of hire; elective officials excluded.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:
(a) To persons wholly dependent, 50 per cent. of the weekly wages for six years, $8 maximum, total not to exceed $2,500 nor to be less than $1,000. If death occurs from any cause during receipt of disability benefits, any unaccrued and unpaid remainder goes to dependents.
(b) If only partial dependents survive, 50 per cent. of the weekly wages, $8 maximum, for such part of six years as the commission may determine, total not to exceed $2,500. If death occurs from any cause during the receipt of disability benefits, partial dependents shall receive not more than four times the amount contributed by the deceased during his last year of employment, the aggregate of disability and death benefits not to exceed $2,500.
(c) If no dependents, $100 funeral expenses.
(d) Payments to widow or dependent widower cease on death or remarriage; to children, on reaching the age of eighteen, unless physically incapacitated from earning.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:
(a) Medical and surgical assistance for first thirty days, not more than $100 in value.
(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wages during continuance, $5 minimum, $8 maximum; full wages if less than $5.
(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of the weekly wage decrease, $8 maximum; total not to exceed $2,080.
(d) Special schedule for specified injuries, 50 per cent. of weekly wages for periods ranging from four to 208 weeks.

Payments may be commuted to a lump sum after six months.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be changed within fifteen days after making on discovery of mistake, and may be appealed from within sixty days.

INSURANCE—Insurance in State fund, stock or mutual company, or proof of financial ability to make payments is required.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurers are primarily liable to a workman or his beneficiaries entitled to benefits; notice to employer is notice to insurer; insolvency of employer does not release insurer. Claims are not assignable, and payments are exempt from attachment or execution.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are determined by the Industrial Commission, with limited appeal to courts.

CONNECTICUT.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—May 29, 1913; in effect January 1, 1914; amended, chapter 288, Acts of 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All injuries arising out of and in the course of employment, disability of more than ten days, or death, except when injury is caused by wilful and serious misconduct of the injured employee, or by his intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries in which five or more persons are employed, in absence of contrary election by employer.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees of employers accepting the act, in absence of contrary election, outworkers and casual employees excepted. Public employment: Employees of the State and any public corporation within the State using the services of another for pay.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:
(a) $100 for burial expenses.
(b) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly compensation equal to one-half the earnings of the deceased employee.
(c) If only partial dependents survive, a weekly compensation, determined according to the measure of dependence, not exceeding one-half the earnings of the deceased employee.
(d) Compensation shall in no case be more than $10 or less than $5 weekly, and shall not continue longer than 312 weeks.

A widow's or widower's dependence ceases with remarriage, and a child's upon reaching eighteen years of age, unless physically or mentally incapacitated.

If a widow or dependent widower remarries or dies during the term of benefit payments, subsequent payments go to other dependents, if any.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:
(a) Medical and surgical aid and hospital service during such time as needed.
(b) For total disability, a weekly compensation equal to one-half the employee's earnings, not more than $10 or less than $5 weekly, or for longer than 520 weeks.

(c) For partial disability, a weekly compensation equal to one-half the wage loss, but not more than $10 per week, or for longer than 312 weeks. For specified injuries causing permanent partial disability, one-half the average weekly earnings for fixed periods in lieu of all other payments.

Lump sum payments may be approved by the commissioner, provided they equal the value of the compensations.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Review may be had upon request of either party, whenever it shall appear to the compensation commissioner that the incapacity or the measure of dependence has changed.

INSURANCE—Approved schemes may be substituted provided the benefits are equivalent to those provided by law. Insurance may be taken in approved stock or mutual companies or associations.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Employer must furnish the insurance commissioner satisfactory proof of his solvency and financial ability to pay awards, file satisfactory security with the insurance commissioner, or insure in approved stock or mutual companies or associations.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are to be settled by the compensation commissioners. Appeals from findings and awards of any commissioner may be made to the Superior Court of the county without cost to either party.

HAWAII.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 28, 1915; in effect July 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury by accident arising out of and in course of employment, causing disability for more than fourteen days or death within two years, and not due to the employee's intention to injure himself or another or to his intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All public and all industrial employment.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All persons under contract of employment or apprenticeship, other than casual employees, whose pay does not exceed $36 per week. Public employment: All except elective officials and employees who receive salaries in excess of $1,800 per year.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 funeral expenses if death occurs within six months after the injury.

(b) 40 per cent. of average weekly wages to widow or dependent widower alone, 50 per cent. if one or two dependent children, 60 per cent. if three or more; 30 per cent. to one or two orphans, 10 per cent. additional for each child in excess of two, total not to exceed 50 per cent. If no consort or child, but other dependents, 25 to 40 per cent.

(c) Payments to widow cease on death or remarriage, and to widower on termination of disability or remarriage; to child on reaching age of sixteen, unless incapable of self-support, when they may continue to eighteen; to other beneficiaries, on termination of disability; no payments except to children to continue longer than 312 weeks. Basic wages not less than $5 nor more than $36 weekly.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable surgical, medical and hospital services for first fourteen days, not exceeding $50 in amount.

(b) For total disability, 60 per cent. of weekly wages, $3 minimum, $18 maximum, for not longer than 312 weeks; total not to exceed $5,000. If wages are less than $3, full wages will be paid unless disability is permanent, when $3 will be paid.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of wage decrease, $12 maximum, not over 312 weeks, total not to exceed $5,000; fixed awards for specified injuries.

Payments may be commuted to one or more lump sums in any case.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Agreements and awards may be reviewed at any time, not oftener than once in six months.

INSURANCE—Private employers must carry insurance, secure guarantee insurance, deposit security, or furnish proof of financial ability to make payments.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Payments are preferred claims, the same as wage debts. Employees have direct recourse to insuring company; insolvency of employer does not release insurer.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Industrial accident boards for each county; appeals to courts.

ILLINOIS.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—June 10, 1911; in effect May 1, 1912. New act, June 28, 1913; in effect July 1, 1913; amended June 28 (p. 400), 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Accidental injuries arising out of and in the course of employment causing permanent disfigurement, disability of over six working days, or death.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—The building trades; construction, excavating and electrical work; transportation; mining and quarrying; work with or about explosives, molten metals, injurious gases or vapors, or corrosive acids, and all enterprises in which the law requires protective devices, provided the employer elects. Other employers may elect, but forfeit no defences if they do not. Compulsory as to State and its municipalities.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees. Public employment: All persons employed by the State, county, municipality, etc., except officials.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests on the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent or to lineal heirs to whose support the employee had contributed within four years, a sum equal to four years' earnings, not less than $1,650 nor more than $3,500.

(b) If only dependent collateral heirs survive, such a percentage of the above sum as the support rendered during the last two years was of the earnings of the deceased.

(c) If no dependents, a burial benefit not exceeding $150.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and surgical aid for not over eight weeks, not over $200 in value.

(b) For total disability, beginning with eighth day (second day of permanent), a weekly sum equal to one-half the employee's earnings, $6 minimum, $12 maximum, during disability or until payments equal a death benefit; thereafter, if the disability is permanent, a sum annually equal to 8 per cent. of a death benefit, but not less than $10 per month.

(c) For permanent partial disability, one-half the loss of earning capacity, not more than $12 per week.

(d) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), a benefit of 50 per cent. of weekly wages for fixed periods.

(e) For serious and permanent disfigurement, not causing incapacity and not otherwise compensated, a sum not exceeding one-fourth the death benefits.

No payments are to extend beyond eight years, except in case of permanent total incapacity.

Lump sum payments for either death or disability may be substituted by the Industrial Board for periodic payments.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Medical examination may be had not oftener than every four weeks. The Industrial Board may, on request, review instalment payments within eighteen months after the award or agreement thereon.

INSURANCE—The employer may insure or

maintain a benefit system, but may not reduce his liability under the act.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—In case of insolvency, awards constitute liens upon all property of the employer within the county, paramount to all other claims, except wages, taxes, mortgages, or trust deeds.

Employers must furnish proof of ability to pay, or give security, insure, or make other provision for security of payment. The rights of an insolvent employer to insurance indemnities are subrogated to injured employees.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are determined by the Industrial Board through an arbitrator or arbitration committee, subject to review by the board. Questions of law may be reviewed by the courts.

INDIANA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 8, 1915; in effect September 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury causing disability for more than two weeks, or death by accident arising out of and in course of employment, not due to wilful misconduct, intention to injure self, intoxication, or wilful failure or refusal to use safety appliance or perform duty required by statute.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except interstate and foreign commerce, for which Federal laws make provision, and domestic and agricultural labor, unless employer make contrary election; compulsory as to State and its municipalities.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees and contractors' employees engaged upon the subject matter of the contract; casual employees are excepted. Public employment: All employees.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 for funeral expenses, if death from the injury occurs within 300 weeks.

(b) 50 per cent. of weekly wages to persons wholly dependent; to those partially dependent, amounts proportionate to decedent's contributions to their support. The term of payment is limited to 300 weeks from the receipt of the injury.

(c) Payments cease on remarriage of widow or dependent widower, or on children attaining the age of eighteen years, unless mentally or physically disabled for earning. Wages are to be considered as not above $24 nor less than $10 weekly, no total to exceed $5,000.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and hospital services for first thirty days, and longer at option of employer; employee must accept unless otherwise ordered by Industrial Board.

(b) For total disability, 55 per cent. of wages for not more than 500 weeks.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of wage loss for not more than 300 weeks.

(d) For certain specified injuries, 55 per cent. of wages for designated periods ranging from 15 to 200 weeks

Wage basis and total amounts are limited as for death benefits.

Any payments may be commuted to a lump sum after twenty-six weeks.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be viewed at any time by Industrial Board on its own motion or the request of either party, but without retroactive effect.

INSURANCE—Required unless satisfactory proof of financial ability to meet payments.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Contracts of insurance must inure directly to the benefit of the person entitled to payments under an award. Payments have same preference and priority as unpaid wages, and are exempt from claims of creditors.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are determined by the Industrial Board, with appeal to courts on questions of law.

IOWA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 18, 1913; in effect (a) establishing industrial commission and providing for insurance of employees, July 4, 1913; (b) compensation features, July 1, 1914.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All personal injuries arising out of and in the course of the employment causing disability of more than two weeks, or death; except when caused by the injured employee's wilful intention to injure himself or another, or by the intoxication of the employee.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries except agriculture, in absence of contrary election by employer. Compulsory as to State and its municipalities.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered in absence of contrary election, except clerks not subjected to the hazards of the industry and casual employees. Public employment: All employees of the State and its subdivisions.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire burden is on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Reasonable expenses of the employee's last sickness and burial, not to exceed $100.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to 50 per cent. of the wages of the deceased employee, but not more than $10 nor less than $5 per week, for 300 weeks.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, such a proportion of the above as the amounts contributed by the employee to such partial dependents bear to his annual earnings.

(d) If the employee was a minor whose earnings were received by the parent, a sum to the parent equal to two-thirds of the amount provided for persons wholly dependent.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable surgical, medical and hospital services and supplies for first two weeks, not exceeding $100.

(b) For total temporary disability 50 per cent. of wages, not more than $10 nor less than $5 (unless wages are less than $5, then full wages), for not more than 300 weeks.

(c) For total permanent disability, the same compensation as for temporary disability, to be paid for a period of not more than 400 weeks.

(d) For partial permanent disability (specified maimings), 50 per cent. of average weekly wages for fixed periods.

Lump sum payments may be substituted on approval of the court.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Payments may be reviewed by the Industrial Commissioner at the request of either party.

INSURANCE—Employers may insure in approved companies or mutual associations, or contract with employees to maintain approved scheme in lieu of the compensation provided by law, provided there is no diminution of benefits.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Employers must insure in approved companies or mutual associations, or furnish satisfactory proof of financial ability to make payments, or deposit security with the State Insurance Department. In case of insolvency of the insurer, a claim for compensation becomes a first lien, and in case of legal incapacity of insured to receive the amount due, the insurer must settle directly with the beneficiary.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes may be settled by arbitration.

KANSAS.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 14, 1911; in effect January 1, 1912; amended March 10, 1913.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries by accident arising out of and in the course of employment not due to intoxication or deliberate intention of injured employee, or caused by his wilful failure to use safeguards provided by statute or furnished by employer, causing incapacity to earn full wages for at least two weeks, or death.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Railways, factories,

quarries, electrical, building or engineering work, laundries, natural gas plants, county and municipal work, employments requiring the use of dangerous, explosive or inflammable materials, if employing five or more persons; and mines without reference to the number of employees, in absence of contrary election; employers of less than five persons may also elect.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, including apprentices, but excluding casual employees. Public employment: Workmen on county and municipal work.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to three years' earnings of the deceased employee, not less than $1,200 nor more than $3,600. For non-resident alien beneficiaries (except in Canada) the maximum is $750.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the injury to such dependents.

(c) If no dependents are left, a reasonable expense for medical attendance and burial, not exceeding $100. Compensation ceases upon the marriage of any dependent, or when a minor, not physically or mentally incapable of wage earning, shall become eighteen years of age.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) For total incapacity, payments during incapacity after the second week, equal to 50 per cent. of earnings, but not less than $6 nor more than $15 per week.

(b) For partial incapacity, payments during incapacity, after the second week, not less than 25 nor more than 50 per cent. of earnings, not less than $3 nor more than $12 per week, except in case of minors earning less than $10 per week, in which case the compensation shall not be less than 75 per cent. of the earnings. No payments for total or partial disability shall extend over more than eight years. After six months, lump sum payments may be substituted, as agreed upon or determined by the court.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Any award may be modified at any time by agreement. After one year either party may demand a revision. Employees must submit to medical examination at reasonable periods to determine their physical condition.

INSURANCE—The employer may insure in any approved insurance scheme which provides compensation not less favorable than is provided in this act.

SECURITY OF PAYMENT—Lump sums awarded by the court may be secured by order of the court by a good and sufficient bond when there is doubt of security of payment. If the employer was insured, the insurer shall be subrogated to the rights and duties of the employer.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes not settled by agreement may be referred to arbitrators, subject to an appeal to courts.

KENTUCKY.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 23, 1916; in effect August 1, 1916.

INJURIES COMPENSATED — Personal injuries by accident arising out of and in course of employment, causing incapacity for more than two weeks, or death, not self-inflicted, or due to intoxication or wilful misconduct. Results of pre-existing diseases are not included.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except domestic service and farm labor where five or more persons are employed; excepted industries may become subject to the act by joint application by employers and employees.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in establishments coming under the act, if the employees elect. Public employment: All employees of municipalities coming under the act, if the employees elect.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Reasonable burial expenses, not to exceed $75.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, 65 per cent. of the average weekly earnings, not more than $12 nor less than $5 per week, for 335 weeks, the total not to exceed $4,000.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, a proportion of the amount for total dependency, determined by the degree of dependence.

(d) If no dependents, $100 payable to the personal representative.

Payments to a widow or widower cease on remarriage and to a child on reaching the age of 16, unless incapacitated for wage earning.

Payments thus terminated go to other beneficiaries, if any.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical, surgical, and hospital aid for 90 days, unless another period is fixed by the board, the cost not to exceed $100.

(b) For total disability, 65 per cent. of average weekly wages for eight years, not more than $12 nor less than $5, total not to exceed $5,000.

(c) For partial disability, 65 per cent. of the weekly wage loss, not to exceed $12, for not more than 335 weeks, total not to exceed $4,000.

Compensation periods are fixed for specified injuries.

Lump sum awards may be made after six months, if approved by the board.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Review may be had on the request of either party or on the motion of the board, changing or revoking any previous order.

INSURANCE—Employers accepting the act must insure in a stock or mutual company or the State Employees' Insurance Association, or give proof of financial ability to pay compensation direct.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance policies must provide for direct liability to the beneficiaries. Self-insurers must furnish bond or other security. Benefits have the same priority as wage debts and are not subject to assignment or attachment.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the Workmen's Compensation Board, or a member thereof, or a referee appointed by it; limited appeals to courts.

LOUISIANA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—June 18, 1914; in effect January 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury by accident arising out of and in course of employment causing disability for more than two weeks, or death within one year, and not due to wilful intention to injure, to intoxication, to deliberate failure to use safeguards, or to deliberate breach of safety laws.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Hazardous trades, businesses or occupations in absence of contrary election; extensive list, and others may be so adjudged or brought within the act by voluntary agreement. Compulsory as to employees of the State and its municipalities and public boards.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: Every person performing services arising out of and incidental to his employer's trade, business or occupation, if the same is within the act. Public employment: Every person in the service of the State, etc., except officials.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 expenses of last sickness and burial.

(b) To widow or dependent widower alone, 25 per cent. of weekly wages, 40 per cent. if one child, and 50 per cent. if two or more. If one child alone, 25 per cent., 40 per cent. for two, and 50 per cent. for three or more.

For one dependent parent, 25 per cent.; for two, 50 per cent.; if one brother or sister, 25 per cent., and 10 per cent. additional for each other. The total in no case may exceed 50 per cent. of the weekly wages, $3 minimum payment, $10 maximum, for not over 300 weeks. Payment to any beneficiary ceases on death or marriage, to children on reaching the age of eighteen, unless mentally or physically incapacitated.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical, surgical and hospital service, not to exceed $100 in value.

(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of the weekly wages, $3 minimum, $10 maximum, for not more than 400 weeks.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of the wage loss, not over $10, for not more than 400 weeks.

(d) Fixed schedule for specified injuries, for periods from 10 to 150 weeks. Payments in any case may be commuted to a lump sum on agreement of the parties and approved by the courts.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Judgments may be modified at any time by agreement of the parties and approval by the courts; or after one year, they may be reviewed by the court on application of either party.

INSURANCE—Not required.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Policy of insurance must give claimants right to direct payment regardless of the default or bankruptcy of the employer. Compensation payments have the same preference as wage debts.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by Judges of the courts in simple, summary procedure.

MAINE.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 1, 1915; in effect January 1, 1916.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injury sustained in course of employment, causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, not due to wilful intention to injure himself or another, and not due to intoxication unless fact or habit of intoxication was known or cognizable to employer.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except agricultural and domestic labor, and seamen in interstate or foreign commerce, in which more than five persons are employed, if employer elects. Abrogation of defences does not affect cutting, hauling, driving or rafting of logs.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All persons in industries covered, casual employees excepted. Public employment: Employees of State, cities and counties, and of towns accepting the provisions of the act, other than official.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer. If employees contribute to substitute scheme, additional proportionate benefits must be paid.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, 50 per cent. of weekly wages for 300 weeks, $4 minimum, $10 maximum.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, amounts proportionate to their degree of dependency, for 300 weeks.

(c) If only one wholly dependent and more than one partly dependent person survives, payments are to be divided according to the relative extent of dependency.

(d) If no dependents, not above $200 expenses of last sickness and burial. Payments to children cease at age of eighteen unless mentally or physically incapacitated for earning a living.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical and hospital services during first two weeks, not over $30 in value, unless by agreement or order of commission a larger amount is provided for.

(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of the wages for not more than 500 weeks, $4 minimum, $10 maximum, total not to exceed $3,000.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of the weekly wage loss, not over $10, for not more than 300 weeks. For specified injuries causing permanent partial disability, 50 per cent. of the wages for various fixed periods, then compensation on basis of wage loss, if any, for not more than 300 weeks in all.

Lump sum payments may be approved by the commission after weekly payments for not less than six months.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Agreements or awards may be reviewed at the instance of either party at any time within two years.

INSURANCE—Insurance in approved companies is required unless the employer gives satisfactory proof of solvency and makes deposit or bond to secure payments.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance as above. Claims have same preference over unsecured debts as do wages for labor.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are to be settled by the Industrial Accident Commission, with appeals to courts on questions of law.

MARYLAND.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 16, 1914; in effect November 1, 1914.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Accidental personal injury arising out of and in course of employment, not due to wilful intention or intoxication, and causing disability for more than two weeks or death within two years.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Extra hazardous (enumerated list); others by joint election of employers and employees. Farm and domestic labor, country blacksmiths and wheelwrights are excluded.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All in industries covered, except casual employees and those receiving more than $2,000 annually. Public employment: Workmen employed for wages in extra-hazardous work, unless the municipality makes other equal or better provision.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Funeral expenses not over $75.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, 50 per cent. of the weekly wages for eight years; not more than $4,250 nor less than $1,000.

(c) To persons partly dependent, 50 per cent. of the weekly wages for such portion of eight years as the commission may fix, the amount not to exceed $3,000.

(d) If no dependents, funeral expenses only.

(e) Payments to widow close on remarriage, and to children on reaching the age of sixteen years, unless mentally or physically incapacitated.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical, surgical, etc., expenses, not above $150 in value.

(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wages, $5 minimum, $12 maximum, for not over eight years; total not to exceed $5,000. If wages are less than $5, full wages will be paid.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wage loss, $12 maximum, total not over $3,000; specific periods for specified maimings.

Where the injured employee is a learner, with prospect of increase of wages, this fact may be considered in fixing awards.

Payments may, in the discretion of the commission, be made in part or in whole in lump sums.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The commission may modify its findings and orders at any time for justifiable cause.

INSURANCE—Insurance in State fund, stock or mutual company, or proof of financial ability, is required.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Policies must permit action by commission to secure payments to any person entitled. Payments may not be assigned, nor are they subject to execution or attachment.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are to be settled by the Industrial Accident Commission, with appeal to courts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—July 28, 1911; in effect July 1, 1912; amended chapters 571, 1912; 48, 448, 568, 696, 746, 1913; 338, 708, 1914; 123, 275, 314, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries arising out of and in the course of employment causing incapacity for two weeks, or death, unless the injury is due to the serious and wilful misconduct of the injured employee.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries if the employer so elects.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, except masters of vessels and seamen engaged in interstate or foreign commerce and casual employees. Public employment: The State shall, and any county, city, town or district having power of taxation and accepting the act may compensate its laborers, workmen, and mechanics.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to two-thirds the average weekly wages of the deceased employee, but not less than $4 nor more than $10, for a period of 500 weeks, the total not to exceed $4,000.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the portion of earnings contributed to their support by the deceased employee.

(c) If no dependents the reasonable expense of last sickness and burial, not to exceed $200.

Children cease to be dependents at eighteen, unless mentally or physically incapacitated from earning a living.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical and hospital services, and medicines as needed, for the first two weeks after injury.

(b) For total disability, a sum equal to two-thirds the average weekly wages, but not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, not exceeding 500 weeks nor $4,000 in amount.

(c) For partial disability, two-thirds the wage loss, but not to exceed $10 per week, and for not longer than 500 weeks.

(d) In specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), two-thirds the weekly wages, not exceeding $10 nor less than $4 per week, for fixed periods, in addition to other compensation.

Lump-sum payments may be substituted in whole or part, after payments for injury or death have been made for not less than six months.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Either party may demand a revision of payment at any time. Employees must submit to medical examination to determine their physical condition when requested by the employer.

INSURANCE—Employer must become a subscriber of the State Employees' Insurance Association or insure in some authorized liability insurance company.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—All risks must be insured in approved companies.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE—On request of either party, the Industrial Accident Board calls for a committee of arbitration, whose decision is subject to review by the Industrial Accident Board.

MICHIGAN.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 20, 1912; in effect September 1, 1912; amended chapters 50, 79, 156, 259, 1913; 104, 153, 170, 171, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries causing incapacity to earn full wages for a period of two weeks, or death, arising out of and in the course of employment, unless such injuries resulted from intentional and wilful misconduct of the injured person.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Compulsory as to the State and its municipalities, and each incorporated public board and commission authorized to hold property and to sue and be sued. All industries having one or more persons in service under contract of hire if the employer elects.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, including aliens and minors, except casual employees. Public employment: All employees except officials of the State or of a municipality.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to one-half the deceased workman's earnings, but not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week for a period of 300 weeks.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, such proportion of the above as the amount of previous contributions bears to such earnings.

(c) If no dependents, the reasonable expense of the last sickness and burial, not exceeding $200.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical and hospital services for the first three weeks.

(b) For total incapacity, a weekly payment equal to one-half the earnings, but not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, nor for a period longer than 500 weeks from the date of the injury, and not exceeding $4,000.

(c) For partial incapacity, a weekly payment equal to one-half the wage loss, but not more than $10 per week, and for not longer than 300 weeks.

(d) For certain specified injuries (mutilation, etc.) 50 per cent. of average weekly earnings for fixed periods.

(e) Payments begin with the fifteenth day after the injury, but if the disability continues for eight weeks or longer compensation is computed from the date of injury.

After six months lump sums may be substituted for weekly payments.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Weekly payments may be reviewed by the Industrial Accident Board at the request of either party. An injured employee must submit to medical examination when requested.

INSURANCE—Employer must furnish proof of financial ability to pay the required compensation, or insure in an authorized employers' liability company, or in an employers' insurance association organized under State laws, or become a member of a State insurance fund administered by the State Commissioner of Insurance.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—In case of insolvency, claims constitute a first lien upon all property of the employer. Employers must furnish proof of financial ability to pay compensation, or insure in approved companies or with the State.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Either party may request the Industrial Accident Board to appoint a committee of arbitration, whose decisions are subject to review by the board. The Supreme Court may review questions of law.

MINNESOTA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 24, 1913; in effect October 1, 1913; amended, chapters 193, 209, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, unless intentionally caused, or due to the intoxication of the injured person.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All excepting common carriers by steam railroad and farm and

domestic service, in the absence of contrary election by employers.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, including aliens and minors, in the absence of contrary election, casual employees excepted. Public employment: All persons in the service of a county, city, town, village, or school district, excluding public officials elected or appointed for regular terms.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 funeral expenses.

(b) To a widow alone, 35 per cent. of monthly wages of deceased, increasing to 60 per cent. if four or more children; to a dependent husband alone, 25 per cent.; to a dependent orphan, 40 per cent., with 10 per cent. additional for each additional orphan, with a maximum of 60 per cent.; to the dependent parent or parents, if no dependent widow, widower, or children, 30 per cent. if one parent and 40 per cent. if both survive; if none of the foregoing, but a brother, sister, grandparent, mother-in-law, or father-in-law is wholly dependent, if but one such relative, 25 per cent., or if more than one, 30 per cent., divided equally.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, that proportion of benefits provided for actual dependents which contributions bore to wages earned.

(d) When no dependents are left, expense of last sickness and burial not exceeding $100, in addition to medical and hospital services provided in case of disability.

Payments continue for not more than 300 weeks, and cease when a minor child reaches the age of eighteen, unless physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, and upon the death or marriage of other dependents, unless otherwise specified.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical and surgical treatment, not exceeding 90 days nor $100 in value, unless ordered in exceptional cases, when $200 is the limit.

(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of wages.

(c) For temporary partial disability, 50 per cent. of the wage loss.

(d) For specified permanent partial disability (mutilations, etc.), 50 per cent. of the earnings for fixed periods.

Payment for death or disability may not be less than $6.50 nor more than $11 per week, unless the wages were less than $6.50, when the amount of wages is paid. Payments may not extend beyond 300 weeks, except for permanent total disability, when the maximum is 400 weeks, with payments of not more than $6.50 per week thereafter for 150 weeks, the total not to exceed $5,000.

Lump sums may be substituted for periodical payments, but in case of compensation for death, permanent total disability, or certain maimings the consent of the court must be obtained.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—After six months from the date of an award either party may apply to the court for revision. The employee must submit to medical examination when requested.

INSURANCE—Employers may insure in any authorized company, stock or mutual, or maintain co-operative schemes, assuming other and greater risks, and other classes of industrial insurance.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insured workmen have an equitable lien upon any policy becoming due, and in case of the employer's incapacity the insurer shall make payment directly to them. Claims to compensation have the same preference against the assets of the employer as unpaid wages.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Either party may submit a claim to the Judge of the District Court, who shall determine such dispute in a summary manner, subject to review by the Supreme Court as to questions of law.

MONTANA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 8, 1915; in effect July 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries arising out of and in course of employment, resulting from some fortuitous event, causing death or disability of more than two weeks' duration.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—"All inherently hazardous works and occupations," including manufactures, construction work, transportation and repair of the means thereof, and any hazardous occupation or work not enumerated, in which employers elect, but not including agricultural, domestic or casual labor.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All persons other than independent contractors, employed in the industries covered, whether as manual laborers or otherwise, except casual employees. Public employment: All employees in the industries covered.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer, except that contributions may be arranged for hospital fund.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $75 for funeral expenses, if death occurs within six months of injury.

(b) To beneficiaries (widow, widower, child or children under 16, or invalid child above 16) 50 per cent. of wages of the deceased if residents of the United States, if not, 25 per cent., unless otherwise required by treaty. To major dependents (father or mother) in case there are no beneficiaries, 40 per cent. To minor dependents (brothers or sisters actually dependent), if no beneficiary or major dependent, 30 per cent. Non-resident alien dependents receive nothing unless required by treaty, nor do beneficiaries if citizens of a Government excluding citizens of the United States from equal benefits under compensation laws. Term of payments may not exceed 400 weeks, $10 maximum, $6 minimum; if wages less than $6, then full wages. Payments cease on remarriage of widow or widower, or when child, brother or sister reaches the age of sixteen, unless an invalid.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and hospital services during first two weeks after happening of injury, not over $50 in value, unless there is a hospital contract.

(b) For total temporary disability, 50 per cent. of wages during disability, $10 maximum, $6 minimum, unless wages are less than $6, when full wages will be paid, for not more than 300 weeks.

(c) For total permanent disability, same scale as above for 400 weeks, then $5 per week, while disability continues.

(d) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of the wage loss, wages and benefits not to exceed $10 nor fall below $6 in amount, unless wages at time of injury were less than $6; payments to continue not more than 150 weeks for permanent cases, and 50 weeks where disability is temporary.

(e) For maimings, compensation of same scale and limits as in (b) for terms ranging from 3 to 200 weeks.

Periodical payments may in any case be converted in whole or part to lump sums.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Decisions and awards may be rescinded or amended at any time by the Industrial Accident Board for good cause.

INSURANCE—The employer may carry his own risk on a showing of financial ability; security may be required for probable liabilities and must be given when a continuing payment is ascertained. Insurance may be carried in any company authorized to do business in the State, or the employer may contribute to a State fund.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—In case of bankruptcy, etc., liabilities under this act are a first lien upon any deposit made by an employer, and if this is not sufficient, then on any property of the employer or insurer within the State, and shall be prorated with other lienable claims.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Proceedings to determine disputes under the act must be instituted before the board and not elsewhere; limited appeal to courts.

NEBRASKA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 21, 1913; in effect July 17, 1913.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injury causing disability for more than fourteen days, or death, caused by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, except accident caused by or resulting in any degree from wilful negligence or intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries where five or more persons are employed by the employer in the regular trade, business or occupation of the employer, except domestic service, agriculture and interstate or foreign commerce, in the absence of contrary election. Exempt employees may make an affirmative election.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, including aliens and minors, but excluding casual employees and home workers. Public employment: All persons employed by the State, or any Government agency created by the State, not having been elected or appointed for a regular term.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) In addition to any other benefits, a reasonable amount not exceeding $100 to cover expenses of last sickness and burial.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, 50 per cent. of the employee's wages, but not less than $5 nor more than $10 per week, during dependency, but not exceeding 350 weeks; if the wages of the deceased were less than $5 per week, then full wages are to be paid as compensation.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, a proportion of the above corresponding to the relation the contribution of the deceased to their support bore to his wages. Compensation to children ceases when they reach the age of sixteen years, unless they are physically or mentally incapacitated from earning.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and hospital services during the first twenty-one days, not exceeding $200 in value.

(b) For total disability, one-half of the weekly wages, but not less than $5 or more than $10 per week for 300 weeks; thereafter while disability lasts 40 per cent. of such wages, but not less than $4 or more than $8 per week: Provided, however, if weekly wages are less than the minimum, compensation to amount of full wages is to be paid.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of loss of earning capacity, but not exceeding $10 per week, nor exceeding 300 weeks.

(d) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), 50 per cent. of wages for fixed periods with the same limits as to amounts as above. Payments begin with the twenty-second day, but if disability continues eight weeks or longer, compensation is computed from the date of injury.

Lump sums may be substituted for periodic payments, but if for death or permanent disability, the approval of the court must be obtained.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Benefits running for a period of six months or longer may be revised at any time by agreement of the parties, or after six months by application to a court.

INSURANCE—An employer may insure his liability for compensation in any authorized stock or mutual insurance company.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—In case of the insolvency of an insured employer, claimants are subrogated to the rights as against the company which the employer would have had if he had paid the claim. Compensation rights and awards have the same preference against the assets of the employer as unpaid wages for labor.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Questions may be submitted to arbitration by mutual consent, or either party may submit a claim to the District Court of county to be heard and determined as a cause in equity, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

NEVADA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 15, 1913; in effect July 1, 1913; amended, chapter 190, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries arising out of and in course of employment, causing incapacity to earn full wages for more than seven days, or death, except when caused by the employee's wilful intention to injure himself or another or the injury is sustained while intoxicated.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except domestic and farm labor in the absence of contrary election, compulsory as to the State and its municipalities.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in the industries covered. Public employment: All employees.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The entire cost rests on the employer, except that he may deduct $1 per month from each employee's wages for medical, etc., expenses.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Burial expenses not to exceed $125.

(b) To dependent widow or widower alone, 40 per cent. of the average monthly wages, total not to exceed $4,000; if one or two children, 50 per cent., $5,000 maximum; if three or more children, 60 per cent, $6,000 maximum. Payments may not be less than $20 nor more than $60 monthly nor continue more than 100 months. Orphans under sixteen receive sums fixed by the commission, $10 minimum, $35 maximum, for periods also fixed by the commission. Partial dependents receive in proportion to the contributions of the deceased to their support at the time of his death for periods not exceeding 100 months.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical, surgical and hospital aid for not more than four months.

(b) For total disability, an amount equal to one-half the average monthly wages, but not less than $20 nor more than $60 for 100 months, the total not to exceed $5,000.

(c) For partial disability, one-half the loss of earning capacity, but not more than $40 per month for not more than 60 months.

(d) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.) a monthly payment equal to one-half the monthly wages for fixed periods.

No compensation is payable for the first week of disability, but if it continues three weeks or longer compensation is paid from the date of the injury.

The Industrial Commission may permit the substitution of lump sums for monthly payments in an amount not exceeding $5,000.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Readjustment of compensation may be made by the commission on application therefor.

INSURANCE—Employers coming under this act must insure in the State insurance fund.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—State management of the insurance fund and collection of premiums by the State. Payments are not assignable and are exempt from attachment, etc.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—All matters relating to the amount of compensation to be paid are determined by the Industrial Commission.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 15, 1911; in effect January 1, 1912.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Any injury to an employee arising out of and in the course of employment causing disability of over two weeks, or death, unless due to wilful misconduct, intoxication or violation of law.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Industries dangerous to life or limb, including the operation and maintenance of steam and electric railroads, work in shops, mills, factories, etc., employing five or more persons; work about lines or cables charged with electricity; operations dangerously near explosives used in the industry, or to a steam boiler owned and operated by the employer, and work in or about any quarry, mine or foundry; provided the employer elects.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All workmen engaged in any of the employments covered by this law. Public employment: Government employees are not mentioned.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 150 times the average weekly earnings of the deceased, not to exceed $3,000.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, such proportion of the above compensation as corresponds to the portion of wages contributed to their support.

(c) If no dependents are left, expenses of medical care and burial to a reasonable amount, not in excess of $100.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) For total disability, a sum beginning with the fifteenth day, not exceeding 50 per cent. of average weekly earnings.

(b) For partial disability, a sum not in excess of 50 per cent. of the loss of earning capacity. In no case is compensation to exceed $10 a week nor run for a longer period than 300 weeks. The court may determine the amount of lump sums payable as a substitute for weekly payments.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The injured person, when requested by the employer, must submit to medical examination not oftener than once a week.

INSURANCE—No provision.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—The employer must satisfy the Commissioner of Labor of his ability to pay the required compensation or file a bond conditioned on the discharge of all liability incurred under this act. Weekly payments have the same preferential claim against the assets of the employer as is allowed for unpaid wages or personal services.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—All questions not settled by agreement are determined by an action in equity.

NEW JERSEY.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 4, 1911; in effect July 1, 1911; amended May 2, 1911; April 1, 1912; March 27, 1913; April 17, 1914.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment causing disability of over two weeks, or death, unless intentionally self-inflicted or due to intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All employments in the absence of contrary election.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees except casual. Non-resident aliens receive no benefits. Public employment: Every employee of the State, county, municipality, board or commission, or other governing body, including boards of education, except persons receiving a salary greater than $1,200 per year, and those holding an elective office.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) The expense of the last sickness and of burial, not exceeding $100 for burial.

(b) To one dependent, 35 per cent. of the wages of the deceased person, and for each additional dependent 5 per cent. additional, the total not to exceed 60 per cent., payable for not more than 300 weeks. Compensation not to be less than $5 nor more than $10 per week, unless the earnings were less than $5, when full wages are paid.

Payments to widows cease on remarriage, and to orphans on reaching the age of 18, unless physically or mentally deficient.

A lump sum payment may be substituted at the discretion of the Court of Common Pleas.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical and hospital services for the first two weeks of incapacity, not exceeding $50 in value.

(b) For temporary total disability, 50 per cent. of wages, payable during disability, but not beyond 300 weeks.

(c) For permanent total disability, 50 per cent. of wages during such disability, not beyond 400 weeks.

(d) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.) producing partial but permanent disabilities, 50 per cent. of wages during fixed periods. All weekly payments are subject to the same rule as to minimum and maximum, as for death benefits.

A lump sum payment may be substituted at the discretion of the Court of Common Pleas.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—At any time after one year from the time an award becomes operative, either party may demand a revision of benefits.

INSURANCE—No provision.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—The right of compensation has the same preference against the assets of the employer as are now or may hereafter be allowed by law for a claim for unpaid wages.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Either party may submit a claim to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall hear and determine such disputes in a summary manner, subject to review of questions of law by the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—December 16, 1913; in effect July 1, 1914; amended, chapters 41, 316, 1914; 167, 168, 615, 674, 1915; 622, 1916.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Accidental injuries arising out of and in course of employment, and disease or infection naturally and unavoidably resulting therefrom, causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, unless caused by the wilful intention of the injured employee to bring about the injury or death of himself or another, or by his intoxication while on duty.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—"Hazardous employments," including construction, maintenance and operation of steam and street railroads; telegraph, telephone and other electrical construction, installation, operation or repair; foundries, machine shops and power plants; stone cutting, crushing, grinding or dressing; manufactures, tanneries, laundries, printing and bookbinding; shipbuilding and repair, and the use of vessels in intrastate commerce; work in mines, quarries, tunnels, subways, shaft sinking, etc.; engineering work, and the construction, repair and demolition of buildings and bridges; lumbering, draying, loading and unloading, ice harvesting, freight and passenger elevators, etc.; others by election.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered; farm laborers and domestic servants not included. Public employment included.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 for funeral expenses.

(b) To a widow or dependent widower alone, 30 per cent. of wages or deceased, 10 per

cent. additional for each child under eighteen; dependent orphans under eighteen receive 15 per cent. each, and dependent parents, brothers or sisters receive 15 per cent. each; aggregate payments in no case to exceed 66 2-3 per cent.

(c) Payments to widow or widower cease on death, or remarriage, or when dependence of widower ceases, with two years' compensation on remarriage; payments to children, brothers and sisters cease at eighteen, and to parents when dependence ceases. In computing the above benefits no wages in excess of $100 monthly are considered.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and surgical treatment and hospital services for sixty days, costs to be approved by the commission.

(b) For total disability, 66 2-3 per cent. of wages during continuance.

(c) For partial disability, 66 2-3 per cent. of wage loss; for specified permanent partial disabilities (mutilations, etc.), 66 2-3 per cent. of wages for fixed periods; separate provision for disfigurements. The foregoing payments may not be less than $5 nor more than $15 per week, except for certain maimings the maximum may be $20.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be reviewed at any time, and ended or increased or decreased within the limits fixed.

INSURANCE—Employer must give proof of financial ability to make payments (deposit of securities may be required), or must insure in State fund or mutual or stock company.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance must be made to inure directly to the benefit of claimants; insolvency of employer does not release insurance company. Payments have same preference as unpaid wages for labor.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the State Industrial Commission, with limited appeals to courts.

OHIO.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—June 15, 1911; in effect January 1, 1912; amended pp. 72, 396, 1913; 193, 1914; 508, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All injuries not self-inflicted received in the course of employment causing disability beyond one week, or death.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries employing five or more persons regularly in the same business; also establishments with less than five workmen if the employer elects to pay the premiums provided by this act.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, excluding casual workers, but including aliens and minors lawfully employed. Public employment: Persons in the service of the State, or its political subdivisions, excepting the officials of the State or municipal governments, and policemen and firemen in cities where pension funds are established and maintained by municipal authority.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Burial expenses not to exceed $150.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, 66⅔ per cent. of the average weekly earnings of the deceased workman for six years after the date of the injury, not less than $1,500 nor more than $3,750.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, a proportionate sum to continue for all or such portion of the period of six years as the Industrial Commission may determine in each case, not exceeding a maximum of $3,750.

(d) If no dependents, medical and hospital services not exceeding $200 in value, and burial expenses as above.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical, hospital, etc., services, not to exceed $200.

(b) For total temporary disability, a weekly payment of 66⅔ per cent. of average weekly wages, during disability, not less than $5 nor more than $12 per week, but not for longer than six years, nor exceeding $3,750.

(c) For total permanent disability, a weekly payment as above continuing until death.

(d) For partial disability, 66⅔ per cent. of loss of earning capacity during the continuance thereof, but not exceeding $12 per week or a total of $3,750.

(e) In certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), compensation of 66⅔ per cent. of wages for fixed periods, with the same maximum and minimum limitations as noted above. In all cases, if wages are less than prescribed minimum, then total wages are paid as compensation; an expected increase in wages may be given consideration.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The Industrial Commission may from time to time make such modification or change in its former findings of fact as it deems necessary.

INSURANCE—The law creates a State insurance fund, under control of an Industrial Commission. Other schemes are permitted, provided benefits equal to those provided by the State insurance fund are guaranteed employees at the employer's cost.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance is under State control. Claims for compensation under this law have the same preference against the assets of the employer as are or may be allowed by law on judgments rendered for claims for taxes.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—The commission hears and determines all cases within its jurisdiction, limited right of appeal to the civil courts being reserved to the claimant.

OKLAHOMA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 22, 1915; in effect September 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injuries causing disability for more than two weeks arising out of and in course of employment not due to the wilful intention of the injured employee to injure himself or another, intoxication, or wilful failure to use statutory safeguard. Fatal injuries not covered.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—"Hazardous" (enumerated list and general clause), in which more than two persons are employed, including work by State or municipalities; agriculture, stock raising, retail stores, and interstate railways not included.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employments: Persons engaged in manual or mechanical work or labor in industries covered. Public employment: Workmen employed for wages in any hazardous work within meaning of this act.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH—Fatal injuries not covered.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Necessary medical, surgical, or other treatment for first fifteen days.

(b) For temporary total disability, 50 per cent. of average weekly wages for not more than 300 weeks.

(c) For permanent total disability, 50 per cent. of average weekly wages for not more than 500 weeks.

(d) For permanent partial disability, 50 per cent. of wage loss for not more than 300 weeks; for specified injuries, 50 per cent. of weekly wages for fixed periods in lieu of other compensation.

Payments may not exceed $10 per week nor be less than $6 unless wages were less than $6, when full wages will be paid. Periodical payments may be commuted to lump sums, and aliens who are non-residents may have payments commuted to lump sums equal to one-half of the value of the present worth.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be reviewed at any time on application of any party in interest.

INSURANCE—Insurance, the maintenance of a benefit fund, or proof of ability to make compensation payments is required.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance companies or fund systems must be approved by the commission. Claims can not be assigned, and payments are exempt from levy, execution, etc. Deposits with the commission to secure payments may be required of employers or insurers.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes may be settled by the Industrial Commission, subject to appeals to the Supreme Court.

OREGON.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—February 25, 1913; in effect June 30, 1914 (deferred by referendum); amended, chapter 271, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries by accidents arising out of and in the course of employment, except those brought about intentionally.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All hazardous occupations, including factories, mills and workshops employing machinery; mines, quarries, wharves and docks, dredges, engineering works; building trades; telegraph, telephone, electric light and power plants or lines, steamboats, tugs and ferries; all in absence of contrary election. Other employers may accept the law by affirmative election.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: Any workman employed as above in absence of contrary election. Non-resident alien beneficiaries other than parent, spouse or child are not included unless otherwise provided by treaty. Public employment: Not included.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The employer deducts one cent from employee's daily earnings, and himself contributes this sum and a percentage of his monthly payroll, fixed according to industry. The State gives a subsidy.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Burial expenses not to exceed $100.

(b) To widow or invalid widower, a monthly payment of $30, and to each child under sixteen (daughters eighteen), $6 a month; the total monthly not to exceed $50.

(c) To orphans under sixteen years of age (daughters eighteen), a monthly payment of $15 each; the total not to exceed $50.

(d) To other dependents, there being none of the foregoing, a monthly payment to each of 50 per cent. of the average support received during the preceding year, but not to exceed $30 a month in all.

(e) To parents of an unmarried minor, a monthly payment of $25, until such time as he would have been 21, after which time compensation shall be paid according to (d) above. Payments to widow or widower continue until death or remarriage. On remarriage of widow she receives a lump sum of $300. (Payments to a male child cease at sixteen and to a female at eighteen, unless the child is an invalid.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Transportation, medical, surgical and hospital expenses not exceeding $250 in value.

(b) For permanent total disability, monthly payments as follows: (1) If unmarried at the time of the injury, $30; (2) if with wife or invalid husband, but no child under sixteen years, $35; if the husband is not an invalid, the sum is $30; (3) if married or a widow or widower with a child or children under sixteen years, $6 additional to the provision under (2) above, for each child until sixteen years of age, the total monthly payments not to exceed $50.

(c) For temporary total disability, the above payments apply during disability, increased 50 per cent. for first six months, but in no case to exceed 60 per cent. of monthly wages.

(d) For partial temporary disability, a proportionate amount, corresponding to loss of earning power for not exceeding two years.

(e) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.) monthly payment of $25 per month payable for fixed periods.

A lump sum at the option of the injured person is provided in some cases. Partial lump sum payments to any beneficiary may be substituted at the discretion of the commission.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The rate of compensation may be readjusted either upon the application of the beneficiary or by the State Industrial Accident Commission upon its own initiative.

INSURANCE—Insurance is effected through the State Industrial Accident Fund, under supervision of the State Industrial Accident Commission.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance under State control.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Any decision of the commission is subject to review by the Circuit Court, and appeals lie from the Circuit Court as in other civil cases.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—June 2, 1915; in effect January 1, 1916.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury by accident in the course of employment, causing disability for more than fourteen days or death within 300 weeks, not intentionally self-inflicted or due to the intentional act of a third person for reasons not connected with the employment.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All, unless employer makes election to the contrary. (Agricultural and domestic employees are excluded by a separate act.)

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All persons rendering service to another for a valuable consideration, casual employees and those working on material given out to be made up, repaired, etc., on premises not under the control of the employer excepted. Public employment: All employees.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH.

(a) $100 funeral expenses.

(b) 40 per cent. of weekly wages to widow or dependent widower, 5 per cent. additional for each child, total not to exceed 60 per cent.; if no parent, 25 per cent. if one or two children, 10 per cent. additional for each child in excess of two, total not to exceed 60 per cent.; if no consort or child under sixteen, but dependent parent, brothers, or sisters, 15 to 25 per cent. of wages.

(c) Payments cease on death, remarriage of widow or widower, cessation of dependence of widower, or child, brother, or sister attaining the age of sixteen, not to continue beyond 300 weeks, unless for children under sixteen, when 15 per cent. will be paid for one and 10 per cent. additional for each additional child, total not to exceed 50 per cent. Basic wages are not less than $10 nor more than $20 weekly.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital expenses for first fourteen days after disability begins, cost not to exceed $25, unless major surgical operation is necessary, when $75 is the maximum.

(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wages for 500 weeks, $5 minimum, $10 maximum, total not to exceed $4,000; if wages less than $5, full wages will be paid.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wage loss, $10 maximum, for not over 300 weeks; fixed periods for specified injuries, $5 minimum, $10 maximum, full wages if less than $5.

Payments may be commuted to lump sum.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Agreements and awards may be reviewed by the board at any time for proper cause.

INSURANCE—Employers must insure in the State fund, a stock or mutual company, or give proof of financial ability.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Agreements or claims may be filed with a prothonotary, who enters them as a judgment, and if approved by the board they become a lien on the property of the employer. A separate act provides for direct

payments from insurance companies to the beneficiaries, in case of the employer's failure to make payment of benefits.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by a workmen's compensation board, with appeal to courts.

PORTO RICO.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 13, 1916; in effect July 1, 1916.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All personal injuries by accident arising out of and during the course of employment causing death or disability, excepting injuries due to wilful intent to commit crime, intoxication or gross negligence, or wilful criminal act of a third person.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries employing five or more persons except domestic service and agricultural work without mechanically driven machinery, and common carriers by railroad.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment; all employees of employers not rejecting the provisions of the act, clerical employees in offices and commercial establishments where machinery is not used exepted; also excepting employees whose earnings exceed $1,200 per year. Public employment: Not mentioned.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Burial expenses not exceeding $40.

(b) Any balance of the sums the deceased workman would have received if the injuries had not proved fatal.

Benefits may be apportioned among the dependent legal heirs by the Workman's Relief Commission.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Necessary medical attendance and such medicines and necessary food as the Workman's Relief Commission may prescribe, for not longer than 8 weeks, and not after the date on which compensation is allowed.

(b) For temporary disability, an amount equal to three-fourths of the weekly wages, not less than $3 nor more than $7, for not more than 104 weeks.

(c) For permanent disability, the sum of $1,500 and an amount equal to three-fourths of the weekly wages, not less than $3 nor more than $7, for a maximum of 208 weeks.

The time and manner of payments are to be determined by the Workman's Relief Commission.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be modified at any time during the period for which they were originally made.

INSURANCE—All payments are made from the Workman's Relief Trust Fund established by the act, to which all employers covered by the act contribute.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Fund is administered by the Treasurer of the Island. Rights not assignable nor subject to attachment.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the Workman's Relief Commission, with limited appeals to the courts.

RHODE ISLAND.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 29, 1912; in effect October 1, 1912; amended, chapters 937, 1913; 1268, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injuries by accidents arising out of and in the course of employment causing incapacity for earning full wages for a period of more than two weeks, or death, except where the injury resulted from the wilful intention of the injured person to injure himself or another, or from intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries except domestic service and agriculture if the employer elects. Defences in suits for damages are not abrogated unless more than five persons are employed.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in establishments covered by this act in absence of contrary election, casual employees and those earning above $1,800 a year excepted. Public employment: Not mentioned.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to one-half the average weekly earnings of the deceased employee, but not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, for a period of 300 weeks.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the amount which the annual contributions bore to the annual earnings of the deceased, for not exceeding 300 weeks.

(c) If no dependents, the expense of the last sickness and burial of the deceased employee, not exceeding $200. Payments to children cease on their reaching the age of eighteen years unless they are physically or mentally incapacitated.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) The necessary medical and surgical care and hospital services for the first two weeks after the injury.

(b) For total incapacity, a weekly payment equal to one-half the wages, but not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, during such incapacity, but not for a longer period than 500 weeks.

(c) For partial incapacity, a weekly payment equal to one-half the loss of earning power, but not exceeding $10 per week, during such incapacity, and not for a longer period than 300 weeks.

(d) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), in addition to the above, one-half the wages, weekly payments to be not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, for fixed periods.

Lump sum payments may be substituted by order of the Superior Court after compensation has been paid for six months for either death or injury.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Amounts payable may be reviewed and modified by the Superior Court at any time within two years, if the time for payments has not expired.

INSURANCE—The employer must insure, give proof of financial ability to make direct payments, or furnish security or bond. If employees contribute to any approved scheme or insurance plan, proportionate added benefits must be provided.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurers are directly liable to claimants; beneficiaries have a first lien on any sum due from insurers to the employer on any policy.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the Superior Court on a petition in the nature of a petition in equity, filed by any party in interest. Appeals may be carried to the Supreme Court by any aggrieved person.

TEXAS.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 16, 1913; in effect September 1, 1913.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury sustained in the course of employment causing incapacity to earn full wages for at least one week, or death.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Excluded from the act are domestic and farm labor, railways operated as common carriers, and cotton ginning; also establishments in which not more than five persons are employed. Applies to other industries if the employer subscribes to the State insurance fund.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries included, except casual. Public employment: No provision.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To the legal beneficiary of the deceased employee, a weekly payment equal to 60 per cent. of his wages, not less than $5 nor

more than $15 for a period of 360 weeks, distributed according to law governing property distribution.

(b) If no beneficiaries or creditors are left, the expenses of the last sickness and in addition a funeral benefit not to exceed $100.

(c) If the deceased leaves no beneficiaries but leaves creditors, the insurance association is liable to the creditors for such debts in an amount not exceeding that which would be due beneficiaries.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and hospital care for the first week.

(b) For total incapacity, a compensation equal to 60 per cent. of the average weekly wages of the injured person, but not less than $5 nor more than $15 per week during such disability, but not exceeding a period of 400 weeks.

(c) For partial incapacity, a compensation equal to 60 per cent. of the loss of earning power during such disability, but not exceeding 300 weeks, in no case to exceed $15 per week.

(d) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.) an additional compensation equal to 60 per cent. of the average weekly wages of the injured person for fixed periods, not less than $5 nor more than $15 per week.

A lump sum payment may be substituted for weekly payments in cases of death or total permanent disability, subject to the approval of the Industrial Accident Board.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The Industrial Accident Board may call for medical examination as often as may be reasonably ordered.

INSURANCE—Insurance may be effected through the Texas Employers' Insurance Association, or in any company admitted to do business in the State.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—All risks must be insured in approved companies.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are referable to the Industrial Accident Board, whose decisions are subject to appeal to any court of competent jurisdiction.

VERMONT.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 1, 1915; in effect July 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury causing disability for more than fourteen days or death within two years, arising out of and in course of employment, not due to the employee's wilful intention to injure himself or another, his intoxication, or failure to use a safety appliance.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industrial establishments in which more than ten persons are employed, and commerce as far as permissible under Federal laws, domestic and casual labor excepted, unless election to the contrary is made. Public service under municipalities which elect compensation system.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All under contract with or in service of an employer, domestic and casual employees and those receiving more than $1,500 excepted. Public employees: All except those elected by popular vote or receiving in excess of $1,500 annually.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $75 for funeral expenses if death occurs within two years.

(b) 33 1-3 per cent. of weekly wages to dependent widow or widower, 40 per cent. if there be one or two children, and 45 per cent. if more than two; if no parent; 25 per cent. to one or two children, 10 per cent. additional for each child in excess of two, total not to exceed 40 per cent.; if no consort or child under eighteen, and dependent parent, grandparent, or grandchild, 15 to 25 per cent. of wages.

(c) Payments to widow cease on death or remarriage; to widower on remarriage or cessation of dependency; to children on reaching age of eighteen unless incapable of self-support, in no case to exceed 260 weeks or $3,500 in amount; payments to other classes of beneficiaries end in 208 weeks at most. Basic wages are not less than $5 nor more than $25 weekly.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and hospital services for first fourteen days, not to exceed $75.

(b) For total disability 50 per cent. of weekly wages for twenty-six weeks if temporary, 260 if permanent, subject to extension for fifty-two weeks, $3 minimum, $12.50 maximum, total not to exceed $4,000. If wages are less than $3, full wages will be paid unless disability is permanent, when $3 will be paid.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of wage decrease, maximum $10, for not more than five years.

(d) For certain specified injuries, 50 per cent. of weekly wages, but not more than $10, for designated periods ranging from eight to 170 weeks.

Payments may be commuted to one or more lump sums in any case.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be reviewed on application at any time, but not oftener than once in six months.

INSURANCE—Required unless deposit of security is made, or satisfactory proof of financial responsibility.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Employees may have direct recourse to insuring company; insolvency of employer does not release insurer; compensation rights are preferred claims.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are determined by an Industrial Accident Board, with appeal to courts.

WASHINGTON.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 14, 1911; in effect October 1, 1911; amended, chapters 138, 1913; 188, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries causing disability of 5 per cent., or death, to a person, whether received upon the premises or at the plant or in the course of employment while away from the establishment, except injuries brought about intentionally.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All extra-hazardous employment, including mills, factories and workshops where machinery is used; blast furnaces, mines, quarries and wharves; engineering work; logging, lumbering and shipbuilding; building trades; telegraph, telephone, electric light or power plants or lines; steamboats, tugs and ferries; railroads, except as governed by Federal statute; State, county and municipal undertakings involving extra hazardous work in which persons are employed for wages.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered by the act; any working employer or salaried employee on the payroll at a rate not greater than the average named in such payroll. Public employment: All employees in industries covered by the act.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The entire burden rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Expenses of burial not exceeding $75.

(b) To widow or invalid widower, a monthly payment of $20; to each child under sixteen, $5 per month, the total not to exceed $35.

(c) If no parent survives, a monthly payment of $10 to each child under sixteen years of age, the total not to exceed $35.

(d) To other dependents, if none of the above survive, a monthly payment to each equal to 50 per cent. of the average amount previously contributed to the dependent, the total not to exceed $20.

(e) To the parent or parents of an unmarried minor a monthly payment of $20 until the time he would have been twenty-one. In case of dependence, payments to parents of minors are governed by (d). Payments to

a widow or widower continue until death or remarriage, and to a child until reaching the age of sixteen years. If a widow remarries she receives a lump sum of $240.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) For permanent total disability, payments as follows: (1) If unmarried at time of the accident, $20 per month; (2) if with a wife or invalid husband, but no child under sixteen years of age, $25 a month; if the husband is not an invalid, $15 per month; (3) if married, or a widow or widower with a child or children under sixteen years, $5 a month additional for each child, the total not to exceed $35.

(b) For total temporary disability, payments as for permanent total disability during disability, increased by 50 per cent. for first six months, but in no case to exceed 60 per cent. of monthly wages.

(c) For temporary partial disability, the payment as for total disability continues in proportion to the loss of earning power, provided this shall exceed 5 per cent.

(d) For permanent partial disability, a lump sum not to exceed $1,500; if the injured person is a minor the parents receive an additional sum equal to 10 per cent. of the award to the injured person. Monthly payments may be converted into lump sum payments in case of death or permanent total disability.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Revision may be had upon application of the beneficiary or upon the motion of the department.

INSURANCE—Insurance is required in a State accident fund.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Accident fund under State control.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—By Industrial Insurance Department, whose decisions are subject to review by the Superior Court, from which appeal lies as in other civil cases.

WEST VIRGINIA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—February 22, 1913; in effect October 1, 1913; amended February 20 and May 21, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All personal injuries not the result of wilful misconduct or intoxication of the injured employee, or self-inflicted, causing incapacity for more than one week or death.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except domestic or agricultural labor, if the employer becomes a member of the State insurance fund.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered, including aliens, except persons casually employed, and the officers of corporations. Public employment: No provision.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Employer, 90 per cent.; employees, 10 per cent.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Reasonable funeral expenses not to exceed $75.

(b) To the widow or invalid widower, $20 per month and $5 per month additional for each child under the age of legal employment, the total not to exceed $35 per month.

(c) To orphan child or children, $10 each per month until the age of fifteen, total not to exceed $30 per month.

(d) To other persons wholly dependent, if no widow, invalid widower, or child under the age of legal employment is left, 50 per cent. of the average monthly support received from the deceased during the preceding year, not exceeding $20 per month, for six years.

(e) If the deceased was a single minor, to a dependent parent, 50 per cent. of the earnings, not to exceed $6 per week, until the time when he would have become twenty-one.

(f) If only partial dependents survive, a compensation computed as in (d), with the same maximum.

Payments to a widow or widower cease on remarriage, and to children on reaching the age of fifteen years. If widow or invalid widower remarry within two years of death of employee, to be paid 20 per cent. of balance of ten years' benefits.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical, nurse, and hospital services, not exceeding $150 ($300 in special cases).

(b) For temporary partial disability, during such disability, 50 per cent. of loss of his earning capacity, not more than $10 per week nor exceeding twenty-six weeks, except that for certain ununited fractures, etc., the period may be fifty-two weeks.

(c) For permanent partial disability, 50 per cent. of wages for periods varying with degree of disability (from 10 to 70 per cent.), periods ranging from thirty to 210 weeks; from 70 to 85 per cent. disability, 40 per cent. of wages for life.

(d) For permanent total disability (85 per cent. or above), 50 per cent. of the average weekly wages, during life.

Lump-sum payments may be substituted for periodic payments in case of either injury or death. Payments under (c) and (d), $4 minimum, $8 maximum.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be modified at any time.

INSURANCE—Insurance is effected through a State fund under the control of the compensation commissioner, or employers of approved ability may carry own risks, giving bond for performance of requirements not less than those of the law, without contributions from their employees.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Payments may be made only to beneficiaries, and are exempt from claims of creditors or attachment or execution.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the commissioner; limited appeal to the Supreme Court.

WISCONSIN.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—May 3, 1911; in effect same date; amended, chapters 599, 707, 772, 1913; 121, 241, 316, 369, 378, 462, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury by accident causing disability of at least one week, or death, while performing service growing out of and incidental to the employment, not intentionally self-inflicted.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All, if the employer elects. Compulsory as to State and its municipalities.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees except casual, including aliens, in the absence of contrary election. Public employment: All employees of the State or its political subdivisions.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to four years' earnings, but which when added to any prior compensation for permanent total disability shall not exceed six years' earnings.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, a sum not to exceed four times the amount provided for their support during the preceding year.

(c) If no dependents, the reasonable expense of burial, not exceeding $100. All payments are to be made in weekly instalments equal to 65 per cent. of the average weekly earnings. Dependence of children ceases at eighteen, unless physically or mentally incapacitated.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical, surgical, and hospital treatment for not exceeding ninety days, or the reasonable expenses therefor.

(b) For total disability, 65 per cent. of average weekly earnings during such disability, but if the injured person requires the assistance of a nurse, then 100 per

cent. of earnings for first ninety days of disability.

(c) For partial disability, 65 per cent. of loss of earning power.

(d) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), a sum equal to 65 per cent. of average weekly earnings for fixed periods.

(e) For serious permanent disfigurement, a lump sum may be allowed, not exceeding $750. In case of temporary or partial disability the aggregate compensation for a single injury shall not exceed four years' earnings, and for permanent disability six years' earnings, nor may the disability period exceed fifteen years from the date of the accident. Lump sum payments may be substituted at any time after six months from the date of injury.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The commission may modify or change its order or award within ten days if a mistake is discovered; or a review by the court may be had on appeal within twenty days. The commission may call for a medical examination at any time it deems necessary.

INSURANCE—Insurance in approved companies is permitted, but the liability of the employer may not be reduced.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—The employer must give proof of financial ability or insure risks. Claims for compensation are preferred above other unsecured debts thereafter contracted.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the Industrial Commission, subject to a limited review by the courts.

WYOMING.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—February 27, 1915; in effect April 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury causing disability for more than ten days or death, as a result of employment and not due to the culpable negligence of the injured employee or to the wilful act of a third person due to reasons personal to such employee or because of his employment.

INDUSTRIES COVERED — Extra hazardous (enumerated list), in which five or more workmen are employed, interstate railroads excepted; public employments and use of explosives and work ten or more feet above ground included, without reference to number of employees.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered. Public employment: All employees in classes of employments designated.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $50 for funeral expenses, unless other arrangements exist under agreement.

(b) Lump-sum payments of $1,000 to widow or invalid widower, and additional sum, equal to $60 per year, until the age of sixteen is reached for each child under the age of sixteen, the total for children not to exceed $1,000. If there are dependent parents and no spouse and no child under sixteen, a sum equal to 50 per cent. of one year's contribution, not exceeding $500.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) For total permanent disability, lump sum of $1,000 if single, $1,200 if wife or invalid husband, and a sum equal to $60 per year for each child under sixteen until age of sixteen is reached, the total for children not to exceed $1,800. If disability is temporary, $15 per month if single, $20 if married, and $5 monthly for each child under sixteen, the total monthly payment not to exceed $35 and the aggregate not to exceed the amount payable if the disability were permanent.

(b) For permanent partial disability, fixed lump sums for specified injuries, others in proportion.

No provision is made for medical or surgical aid; all payments are lump sums, except for total temporary disability.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—No provision.

INSURANCE—Insurance in State fund required.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance under State control; payments not assignable or subject to execution, attachment, etc.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the district courts of the counties, with appeal to the Supreme Court of the State.

UNITED STATES.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—Sept. 7, 1916; in effect same date.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injuries sustained while in the performance of duty, not due to intoxication, wilful misconduct or intention to bring about injury, causing death or disability for more than three days.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All civilian employments of the United States Government, and the Panama Railroad.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—All civil employees of the United States, and of the Panama Railroad Company.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 burial expenses, and transportation of body of residents of the United States dying away from home, if relatives desire it.

(b) To widow or dependent widower alone, 35 per cent. of the monthly wages of deceased, with 10 per cent. additional for each child, the total not to exceed 66 2-3 per cent.

(c) If no parent survives, 25 per cent. to one child, and 10 per cent. additional for each additional child, the total not to exceed 66 2-3 per cent.

(d) To dependent parents of deceased, 25 per cent. if one, 40 per cent. if both are dependent; if there is a widow, widower or child the parents' rights are subordinate, and the total awards may not exceed 66 2-3 per cent.

(e) Other dependent relatives receive benefits in smaller amounts subject to the claims of the foregoing relatives.

Payments to a widow or dependent widower terminate on their death or remarriage; to a child on marriage, reaching the age of 18, or if over 18 and incapable of self-support, on becoming capable of self-support; payments to other beneficiaries are subject to the above limitations, but may in no case continue beyond 8 years.

All payments are subject to a maximum of $66.67 per month and to a minimum of $33.33, unless the actual earnings are less than that amount, when the compensation shall equal the earnings.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical, surgical and hospital services and supplies.

(b) For total disability, 66 2-3 per cent. of the monthly pay during the continuance of such disability.

(c) For partial disability, 66 2-3 per cent. of the difference in wage-earning capacity due to such disability.

Payments are subject to the same maximum and minimum amounts as in case of death.

Payments on account of death or permanent disability may be commuted to a lump sum.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be reviewed at any time, either on request or by the commission on its own motion.

INSURANCE—No provision.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Compensation is paid from special compensation fund.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—The United States Employees' Compensation Commission decides all questions arising under the act.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

CROP OF THE UNITED STATES FOR TWENTY YEARS.

THE following statements are furnished by the New York *Financial Chronicle*:

YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.
1897	8,714,011	1902	10,701,453	1907	13,550,760	1912	16,043,316
1898	11,180,960	1903	10,758,326	1908	11,581,829	1913	14,128,902
1899	11,235,383	1904	10,123,686	1909	13,828,846	1914	14,884,801
1900	9,439,559	1905	13,556,841	1910	10,650,961	1915	15,067,247
1901	10,425,141	1906	11,319,860	1911	12,132,332	1916	12,953,450

The returns are for the years ended August 1 in 1914, 1915, and 1916, and for September 1 for all preceding years. The average net weight per bale for 1916 is 487.64.

EXPORTS AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN COTTON.

	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Exports to Europe	5,192,339	7,708,264	8,500,490	8,235,687	9,934,132	7,459,397	6,093,400	8,198,922
Consumption, United States, Canada, etc	8,374,122	6,838,425	6,366,190	6,190,297	6,145,323	4,955,030	4,969,257	5,454,781
Total	13,566,461	14,546,689	14,866,680	14,425,984	16,079,455	12,414,427	11,062,657	13,653,703

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD,

CONSUMPTION. BALES, 500 LBS.	Great Britain.	Continent.	United States.	India.	All Others.	Total World.
1905-1906	3,774,000	5,252,000	4,726,000	1,586,000	1,097,000	16,435,000
1906-1907	3,892,000	5,460,000	4,950,000	1,552,000	1,145,000	16,999,000
1907-1908	3,690,000	5,720,000	4,227,000	1,561,000	1,083,000	16,281,000
1908-1909	3,720,000	5,720,000	4,912,000	1,653,000	1,159,000	17,164,000
1909-1910	3,175,000	5,460,000	4,533,000	1,517,000	1,504,000	16,189,000
1910-1911	3,776,000	5,460,000	4,485,000	1,494,000	1,535,000	16,750,000
1911-1912	4,160,000	5,720,000	5,210,000	1,607,000	1,869,000	18,566,000
1912-1913	4,400,000	6,000,000	5,531,000	1,643,000	2,068,000	19,642,000
1913-1914	4,300,000	6,000,000	5,680,000	1,680,000	2,198,000	19,858,000
1914-1915	3,900,000	5,000,000	5,806,000	1,648,000	2,381,000	18,735,000
1915-1916	4,000,000	4,500,000	7,110,000	1,660,000	2,303,000	19,573,000

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

(Bales of 500 pounds net each.)

COUNTRIES.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
United States	12,633,960	14,766,467	14,494,762	13,943,220	15,683,945
East Indies	3,490,000	3,337,000	4,592,149	3,468,407	3,107,660
Egypt	910,000	1,235,487	1,439,802	1,416,352	1,396,474
Brazil, &c	220,000	240,000	387,947	370,000	341,836
Total	17,253,960	19,578,954	20,914,660	19,197,979	20,529,915

SPINDLES IN OPERATION.

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Great Britain	57,000,000	57,000,000	56,900,000	56,800,000	56,750,000	56,500,000
Continent	43,200,000	43,200,000	43,200,000	43,000,000	42,500,000	42,000,000
United States	32,306,006	31,917,969	31,840,240	31,216,592	30,677,000	29,803,000
East Indies	6,900,000	6,848,774	6,778,895	6,596,862	6,463,929	6,350,000
Total	139,406,006	138,966,743	138,719,135	137,613,454	136,390,929	134,653,000

COTTON MARKETED BY STATES IN 1915-1916.

The figures of the *Financial Chronicle* are those of the commercial crop, namely, the crop which has come forward to be counted, that is, has reached the Southern outports, or Southern mills, or been shipped overland North. The crop in this way amounted to 12,953,450 bales. On the other hand, the census in its crop statement undertakes to show the actual production, and this it gives as 11,963,447 bales.

CROP OF 1915-1916.	Census Product.§	Stocks on Hand.‡ July 31, 1915.†	Total Supply, Season 1915-1916.	Less Stocks on Hand.¶ July 31, 1916.†	Amount Distributed, 1915-1916.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
North Carolina	791,376	249,171	1,040,547	301,596	747,951
South Carolina	1,241,551	281,676	1,523,227	252,234	1,270,993
Georgia	2,113,459	506,011	2,619,470	425,400	2,192,070
Alabama	1,099,843	284,998	1,384,841	207,757	1,177,084
Mississippi	1,008,654	73,541	1,082,195	39,346	1,042,849
Louisiana	369,146	167,193	536,339	93,071	443,268
Texas	3,299,795	230,312	3,530,107	84,449	3,445,658
Arkansas	845,014	31,883	876,897	19,832	857,065
Tennessee	349,555	91,624	441,179	65,083	376,096
Oklahoma	671,684	13,250	684,934	5,451	679,483
Other States	173,370	90,967	264,337	68,739	195,598
	11,963,447	2,020,626	13,984,073	1,562,958	12,428,115
Plus decrease in linters not apportioned to States*					41,085
Total amount marketed					12,469,200

* This is the decrease in linters in mills, public warehouses, and compresses on July 31, 1916, from the same date in 1915. † Do not include stocks in private warehouses. ‡ At Southern mills and in public warehouses and compresses. § Including linters. ¶ At mills, public warehouses, etc.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES FOR COTTON

IN NEW YORK FOR MIDDLING UPLANDS COTTON FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31 OF THE YEARS NAMED.

YEAR.	Highest.	Lowest.	YEAR.	Highest.	Lowest.	YEAR.	Highest.	Lowest.	YEAR.	Highest.	Lowest.
1863..	93	51	1878..	12 3-16	8 13-16	1891..	9 1-2	7 3-4	1904..	17.25	6.85
1864..	190	72	1879..	13 3-4	9 1-4	1892..	10	6 11-16	1905..	12.60	7.00
1865..	120	35	1880..	13 1-4	10 15-16	1893..	9 15-16	7 1-4	1906..	12.25	9.60
1866..	52	32	1881..	13	10 7-16	1894..	8 5-16	5 9-16	1907..	13.55	10.70
1868..	33	16	1882..	13 1-16	10 1-4	1895..	9 3-8	5 9-16	1908..	12.25	9.00
1869..	35	25	1883..	11 1-8	10	1896..	8 7-8	7 1-16	1909..	16.50	9.25
1870..	25 3-4	15	1884..	11 15-16	9 3-4	1897..	8 1-4	5 13-16	1910..	19.75	13.60
1871..	21 1-4	14 3-4	1885..	11 1-2	9 3-16	1898..	6 9-16	5 5-16	1911..	16.15	9.20
1872..	27 3-8	18 5-8	1886..	9 9-16	8 13-16	1899.	7 13-16	5 7-8	1912..	13.40	9.35
1873..	21 3-8	13 5-8	1887..	11 7-16	9 7-16	1900..	11	7 9-16	1913..	14.50	11.70
1875..	17 1-8	13 1-16	1888..	11 3-8	9 5-8	1901..	12	7 13-16	1914..	14.50	7.25
1876..	13 3-8	10 7-8	1889..	11 1-2	9 3-4	1902..	9 7-8	8 3-16	1915..	12.75	7.90
1877..	13 5-16	10 15-16	1890..	12 3-4	9 3-16	1903..	14.10	8.85	1916..	19.30	11.20

1916 prices are for January 1 to October 31, inclusive.

AGRICULTURAL RANK OF STATES.

(Report of Bureau of Census, February 13, 1914.)

The general report on the census on agriculture of the Thirteenth Census discloses some interesting facts regarding the crops of the country and the relative rank of the States in regard to the value of all farm crops according to farm values.

Eleven of the leading crops in 1909 showed a total aggregate value of $4,813,281,000, or approximately 90 per cent. of the total value of all the crops of the United States, which amounted to $5,487,161,000. Of these eleven leading crops corn was the most valuable, followed by hay and forage, cotton, wheat, oats, vegetables (of all kinds), forest products on farms (timber, lumber, etc.), potatoes, tobacco, barley and apples, in the order named. The value of the corn crop alone was $1,438,554,000; that of cotton, $703,619,000; that of wheat, $657,657,000; that of vegetables, $216,257,000; that of tobacco, $104,304,000.

The relative rank of the first nine States in regard to value of crops showed that Illinois led with a total valuation for all farm crops of $372,000,000; Iowa was second with $315,000,000; Texas third with $298,000,000, followed by Ohio with $230,000,000; Georgia, $227,000,000; Missouri, $221,000,000; Kansas, $215,000,000; New York, $209,000,000, and Indiana, $204,000,000.

The State of Illinois ranked first in its production of corn, followed by Iowa and Missouri in the order named. New York ranked first in the production of hay and forage, followed by Iowa and Wisconsin. Texas ranked first in the production of cotton, followed by Georgia and Mississippi. North Dakota was first in the production of wheat, followed by Kansas and Minnesota. Illinois was first in the production of oats, followed by Iowa and Minnesota. New York led in the production of vegetables and Ohio was second. North Carolina ranked first in the production of forest products on farms (timber, lumber, etc.), followed by New York and Virginia. New York was first in the production of potatoes, with Pennsylvania second and Maine third. Kentucky ranked first in the production of tobacco; North Carolina second and Virginia third. Minnesota ranked first in the production of barley, followed by California and Wisconsin. New York also ranked first in the production of apples, with Michigan second and Pennsylvania third.

A summary of the relative rank of the States in these eleven leading farm crops shows that New York ranked first in four; Illinois first in two, with Texas, North Dakota, North Carolina, Kentucky and Minnesota ranking first in one each. Iowa ranked second in three of these abovementioned crops, with Georgia, Kansas, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, California and Michigan ranking second in one each. Minnesota, Wisconsin and Virginia each ranked third in two of these crops, with Missouri, Mississippi, Pennsylvania and Maine third in one each.

RANK OF COUNTIES BY VALUE OF CROPS.

(Report of Bureau of Census, March 25, 1914.)

Los Angeles County, Cal., took the first rank as regards value of crops of all the 2,950 counties of the United States, according to the final report on the census of agriculture, 1910. Lancaster County, Pa., ranked second as regards value of the production of crops; McLean County, Ill., was third; Whitman County, Wash., fourth; Livingston County, Ill., fifth; Iroquois County, Ill., sixth; La Salle Courty, Ill., seventh, and Aroostook County, Me., eighth.

The valuation (at the farm) of the crops raised in Los Angeles County, Cal., according to the census, was $14,720,900; Lancaster County, Pa., $13,059,600; McLean County, Ill., $12,811,500; Whitman County, Wash., $12,540,700; Livingston County, Ill., $11,377,300; Iroquois County, Ill., $10,607,800; La Salle County, Ill., $10,222,200, and Aroostook County, Me., $10,151,000. The total valuation of the crops raised in these eight counties was $95,491,000, or about 2 per cent. of the total valuation of all crops raised in the United States, which was $5,487,161,000.

The principal crops raised in Los Angeles County in the order of their value were fruits, etc., hay and forage, live stock, dairy products, etc., and vegetables; of Lancaster County Pa., corn, wheat and oats, and live stock and dairy products; of McLean County Ill.; Whitman County, Wash.; Livingston County, Ill., and La Salle County, Ill., corn, wheat, oats and cereals, and of Aroostook County, Me., potatoes and vegetables. The principal crops of the United States, in the order of their value, were the cereals, corn, wheat, oats, etc., hay and forage, and cotton.

Some interesting data are presented by the figures for the value per acre and per capita of the crops raised in these eight banner counties of the United States. The figures for Los Angeles County show that the total value of the crops raised there averaged $35 per acre and $29 per capita (the city of Los Angeles with a population of 320,000, being within Los Angeles County, is the chief reason for the low rate per capita); for Lancaster County, Pa., $28 per acre and $78 per capita; for McLean County, Ill., $18 per acre and $188 per capita; Whitman County, Wash., $14 per acre and $377 per capita; Livingston County, Ill., $18 per acre and $281 per capita; Iroquois County, Ill., $16 per acre and $298 per capita; La Salle County, Ill., $17 per acre and $113 per capita, and Aroostook County, Me., $23 per acre and $136 per capita. The corresponding crop value figures (at the farm) for the United States for the same year were $16 per acre and $60 per capita.

WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal Year.	Total Imports.	Exports, Domestic and Foreign.	Net Imports. Classes I. and II.	Net Imports. Class III.	U. S. Production Preceding Year.	Retained for Consumption.	Fine Wool. Retained for Consumption.	Fine Wool. Per Cent. of Foreign
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
1908-09	266,409,304	3,523,975	164,867,536	99,046,169	311,138,321	574,023,650	476,005,857	34.6
1909-10	263,939,584	3,926,992	139,986,526	120,073,586	328,110,749	588,123,341	468,049,755	29.9
1910-11	137,647,641	8,205,699	45,414,054	84,027,888	321,362,750	450,804,692	366,766,804	12.38
1911-12	193,400,713	1,719,870	85,531,845	106,148,998	318,547,900	510,228,743	404,078,845	21.12
1912-13	195,293,255	4,423,161	80,883,313	109,986,781	304,043,400	494,913,494	384,926,713	21.01
1913-14	247,648,869	1,141,874	144,839,116	101,667,879	296,175,350	542,682,295	441,014,416	32.84
1914-15	308,083,429	7,259,934	236,631,246	64,192,249	290,192,000	591,015,495	526,823,246	44.91
1915-16	534,828,022	1,803,570	423,755,453	109,268,999	288,777,000	821,801,452	712,532,453	59.5

Wool of Classes I. and II. are used for the manufacture of cloths, dress goods, and similar fabrics. Domestic wools are of these two classes. Class III. wools are used principally in the carpet manufacture and are practically not grown in the United States. The domestic wool shown in the above table is the quantity in its greasy state as shorn from the sheep and includes 28,800,000 pounds of pulled wool. Fleece wool is wool shorn from living sheep. Pulled wool is wool removed from the skin of slaughtered animals.

Reduced to the scoured condition fit for use in manufacture, the annual production, both fleece and pulled, and total value based on the price in Boston in October of each year for the years 1904-1915, inclusive, are as follows:

Year.	Fleece and Pulled. Scoured.	Total Value.	Value per Pound. Fleece.	Value per Pound. Pulled.	Year.	Fleece and Pulled. Scoured.	Total Value.	Value per Pound. Fleece.	Value per Pound. Pulled.
	Pounds.		Cents.	Cents.		Pounds.		Cents.	Cents.
1904	123,935,147	$64,948,959	54.1	46.7	1910	141,805,813	$72,489,838	51	51.75
1905	126,527,121	80,415,514	65.4	57.4	1911	139,896,195	66,591,017	47.7	47.5
1906	129,410,942	79,721,383	63.8	54.3	1912	136,866,652	76,020,229	55.4	56
1907	130,359,118	78,263,165	62.3	50.2	1913	132,022,080	57,582,954	43.6	43.4
1908	135,360,648	61,707,516	46.6	41.6	1914	131,840,680	66,731,237	50.6	46.9
1909	142,223,785	88,829,746	63.6	58	1915	131,987,960	85,200,954	65.7	60.5

Number of sheep in the world, according to the most recent available statistics and estimates: North America, 55,796,350; South America, 128,406,273; Europe, 185,477,065; Asia, 93,321,990; Africa, 64,408,848; Oceania, 106,487,132; total world, 633,897,656. The world's wool production for the year 1915 amounted to 2,836,519,134 pounds, according to the latest official returns and commercial estimates, but are subject to modification because of European war.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MACHINERY IN THE WOOL MANUFACTURE, IN OPERATION AT THE DATES NAMED.

Machinery.	September 1, 1916. Total No. Reported.	September 1, 1916. In Operation.	September 1, 1916. Idle.	Per Cent. of Idle to Total Reported. Sept. 1, 1916.	June 1, 1916.	March 1, 1916.	Dec. 1, 1915.	Sept. 1, 1915.	June 1, 1915.
Looms, wider than 50 in. reed space	38,001	31,164	6,837	18	13.9	12.1	16.8	26.7	30.4
Looms, 50 in. reed space, or less	13,000	11,615	1,385	10.6	6.7	7.7	20.2	31.2	25.9
Looms, carpet	2,808	2,077	731	26	17.6	17.1	19.6	24	24.5
Woollen cards, sets	3,116	2,775	341	10.9	12.7	7.3	8.8	15.5	17.7
Worsted combs	1,665	1,451	214	12.9	10	7.9	14.2	14	30
Woollen spinning spindles	1,021,075	885,335	135,740	13.3	9.8	9.3	8.6	14.2	17.4
Worsted spinning spindles	1,865,783	1,665,356	200,427	10.8	11	7.9	15.6	17	39.6

The wool statistics in above tables were prepared by Wm. J. Battison, of Boston, for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

THE MORRIS PLAN.

The Morris Plan of industrial loans and investments—named for its originator, Arthur J. Morris—has been in operation in Norfolk, Va., since March, 1910, and to-day is operated in about thirty other cities throughout the country. Loans are usually made in the amount of $50 or multiples thereof. They are based on character and earning capacity, and are secured only by the borrower's note indorsed by two co-makers. If a loan is granted a small fee is charged toward the cost of investigation, and the note is discounted at the legal rate of interest. At the same time the borrower subscribes for one or more of the lending company's certificates of investment for an amount equal to his loan, and in purchase thereof pays $1.00 a week for fifty weeks on each $50 borrowed. At the end of the year he can cash in his certificate and with the money thus obtained redeem his note. To encourage the habit of saving, Morris Plan companies sell certificates of investment, either for cash or on the instalment plan, to others than borrowers. These certificates begin to bear interest at 4 per cent. when twenty-five payments have been made, and at 5 per cent. when they are full paid. Holders of interest-bearing certificates can borrow on them, without indorsements or other securities, an amount equal to the total payments they have made in purchase of the certificates.

At the close of the year 1916 over $25,500,000 had been lent to about 200,000 borrowers on the Morris Plan in sums averaging less than $128. The subscribed capital of Morris Plan companies exceeds $7,000,000. The largest auxiliary institution is the Morris Plan Company of New York (Equitable Building, 120 Broadway), of which Henry R. Towne is President.

These companies are organized throughout the United States by the Industrial Finance Corporation (52 William Street, New York), which has a subscribed capital of $3,700,000. Officers—Clark Williams, President; Arthur J. Morris Vice-President; Charles H. Sabin, Treasurer; Joseph B. Gilder, Secretary.

THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the General Land Office.)

TABULAR statement showing area of public lands vacant and subject to entry and settlement in the public land States and Territories, July 1, 1916.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	AREA UNAPPROPRIATED AND UNRESERVED.			STATE OR TERRITORY.	AREA UNAPPROPRIATED AND UNRESERVED.		
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama	42,680	.....	42,680	Montana	9,229,154	7,420,571	16,649,725
Alaska*	.....	.....	.....	Nebraska	137,936	8,320	146,256
Arizona	6,566,288	17,030,931	23,597,219	Nevada	30,529,318	24,845,759	55,375,077
Arkansas	402,219	.....	402,219	New Mexico	18,437,388	7,900,991	26,338,379
California	15,777,934	4,248,065	20,025,999	North Dakota	381,199	.....	381,199
Colorado	12,905,344	2,002,783	14,908,127	Oklahoma	55,250	.....	55,250
Florida	135,237	.....	135,237	Oregon	13,942,348	1,395,461	15,337,809
Idaho	8,831,490	6,679,071	15,510,561	South Dakota	2,328,807	53,781	2,382,588
Kansas	56,018	.....	56,018	Utah	14,435,859	18,532,978	32,968,837
Louisiana	44,804	.....	44,804	Washington	982,783	149,788	1,132,571
Michigan	90,540	.....	90,540	Wisconsin	5,872	.....	5,872
Minnesota	798,804	.....	798,804	Wyoming	26,567,740	1,960,752	28,528,492
Mississippi	30,374	.....	30,374				
Missouri	952	.....	952	Grand Total	162,716,338	92,229,251	254,945,589

* The unappropriated lands in Alaska are not included herein. The total area of Alaska is 378,165,760 acres, of which about 15,500,000 acres are reserved. Approximately 740,000 acres have been surveyed under the rectangular system.

Cash receipts of the General Land Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916: From disposal of public lands, $3,427,772.24; sales of Indian lands, $2,000,516.17; leases of power sites, etc., $4,750.43; depredation on the public lands, $12,540.19; copies of records and plats, $24,071.82; and sales of Government property, etc., $815.96. Total receipts for the year, $5,470,466.81.

Area of public and Indian lands originally entered during the fiscal year, 17,414,042.25 acres; area of lands patented, 12,161,807.75 acres.

The total number of entries, acres sold and amount received therefor under the Timber and Stone Acts of June 3, 1878, and August 4, 1892, were: From June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1916, entries, 102,376; acres, 13,336,097.48; amount, $33,756,976.41.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES AND OFFICERS AS OF OCTOBER 18, 1916.

STATE.	Office.	Register.	Receiver.	STATE.	Office.	Register.	Receiver.
Ala.	Montg'ery	Cato D. Glover	John S. Hunter	Mont.	Miles City	G. W. Myers	J. T. Hamilton
Alaska.	Fairbanks	J. E. Clark	Lewis T. Erwin		Missoula	F.M.MacHaffie	W.E.McMurry
	Juneau	C. B. Walker	F. A. Boyle	Neb.	Alliance	T. J. O'Keefe	J. C. Morrow
	Nome	G. A. Adams	E. R. Jordan		Brok'nBow	M. C. War'gton	J. P. Robertson
Ariz.	Phœnix	T. F. Weedin	John J. Birdno		Lincoln	H. A. Meier	G. G. Beams
Ark.	Camden	R. D. Newton	O. B. Gordon		N. Platte	E. J. Eames	A. F. Beeler
	Harrison	B. B. Hudgins	W. F. Eatman		O'Neil	J. P. Golden	F. Campbell
	Little Rock	John W. Allen	A. M. Ward		Valentine	C. A. Rosseter	F. M. Broome
Cal.	El Centro	Finis C. Farr	P. W. Brooks	Nev.	CarsonCity	S. J. Rogers	Edmund James
	Eureka	F. P. Wheeler	G. D. Little		Elko	J. E. Robbins	A. G. Dawley
	Inde'd'nce	O. C. Harper	A. T. Force	N.Mex.	Clayton	Paz Valverde	Thos. E. Owen
	LosAngeles	J. D. Roche	Alex. Mitchell		Ft. Sumner	A. J. Evans	R. Harrison
	Sac'mento	H. P. Andrews	Sam. Butler		Las Cruces	J. L. Burnside	S. P. Ascarate
	S. Fran'co	J. B. Sanford	Mrs.G.BCaukin		Roswell	Emmett Patton	Wm. G. Cowan
	Susanville	James Wylie	J. B. Alvord		Santa Fé	F. Delgado	Juan N. Vigil
	Visalia	Frank Laning	Joseph Allen		Tucumcari	R. P. Donohoo	F. S. y Baca
Col.	Del Norte	H. H. Abbott	Lee A. Ruark	N.Dak.	Bismarck	P. E. Byrne	F. L. Brant
	Denver	Mrs. M. Dargin	W. A. Maxwell		Dickinson	W. B. Dickson	E. J. Hughes
	Durango	J. T. Joyce	George Weaver		Minot	F. F. Fritz	Wm. O'Leary
	Glenw'd S.	D. C. Weyand	F. H. Selhorst		Williston	W. E. Byerly	C. A. Mansfield
	Hugo	J. R. Beavers	J. J. Missemer	Okla.	Guthrie	J. Y. Callahan	A. X. Campbell
	Lamar	A. L. Beavers	R. J. McGrath	Ore.	Burns	V. G. Cozad	S. Mothershead
	Leadville	E. J. Hoefnagels	Mrs. A. Rogers		La Grande	C. S. Dunn	N. Skiff
	Montrose	O. C. Skinner	Sam. B. Berry		Lakeview	J. F. Burgess	A. J. Foster
	Pueblo	G. M. Dameron	J. B. Orman		Portland	N. Campbell	G. I. Smith
	Sterling	A. F. Browns	John W. Cloyd		Roseburg	W. H. Cannon	R. R. Turner
Fla.	Gainesville	R. W. Davis	P. M. Colson		The Dalles	H. P. Woodc'ck	L. A. Booth
Idaho.	Blackfoot	J. T. Carruth	C. E. Harris		Vale	T. Jones	M. N. Fegtly
	Boisé	F. S. Heer	F. B. Kinyon	S. Dak.	Belief'che	J. A. Ross	K. F. Baxter
	C. d'Alene	Frank Langley	F. A. McCall		Gregory	E. M. Starcher	D. F. B'kholder
	Hailey	Ben. R. Gray	Wm. U. Hews		Lemmon	J. C. Stoner	J. K. Clark
	Lewiston	H. Heitfeld	B. F. Hoar		Pierre	J. E. Kelley	LeR.E.C'm'ngs
Kan.	Dodge City	R. R. Wilson	J. V. Killion		Rapid City	J. W. Mee	W.H.Tompkins
	Topeka	H. C. Green	J. E. Barrett		T'ber Lake	W. Healey	W. W. Sparks
La.	Bat. Rouge	E. D. Gianelloni	W. W. Ventress	Utah	S. L. City	G. B. Blakely	H. C. Jex
Mich.	Marquette	J. L.Hefferman	P. H. Ross		Vernal	P. Hanson	S. L. Page
Minn.	Cass Lake	A. G. Swindleh't	Fred. A. King	Wash.	N.Yakima	R. Strobach	C. E. Rusk
	Crookston	P. M. Ringdal	J. P. O'Connell		Seattle	G.A.C.Roch'ter	J. W.Oyen
	Duluth	J. Winczewski	J. L. Travers		Spokane	J. L. Wiley	W. F. Page
	Jackson	W. F. Cummins	H. C. Sharkey		Vancouver	J. J. O'Keane	C. Kalahan
Miss.	Springfield	J. H. Bowen	(Abolished.)		W. Walla	F. M. Hedger	W. A. White
Mo.	Billings	F. H. Foster	E. J. McLean		Waterville	B. Spear	S. S. Beggs
Mont.	Bozeman	F. W. Appleton	J. P. Bole	Wis.	Wausau	H. Schmidt	K. A. Beyreis
	Glasgow	T. R. Jones	E.C.Hargadine	Wyo.	Buffalo	R. R. Read	G. T. Stahl
	Great Falls	R. N. Sutherlin	Thos. Corbally		Cheyenne	W. Reid	L. Voorhees
	Havre	M W.H'chins'n	J. A. Mayer		Douglas	W. H. Fowler	Julia M. Cross
	Helena	Jos. Oker	F. F. Steele		Evanston	A. Nisbet	J. P. Folger
	Kalispell	F. O. Williams	O. E. Thomas		Lander	R. Connaghan	W. H. Edley
	Lewiston	H. J. Kelly	A. Hogeland		Sundance	W. J. Wood	C. R. Yeoman

THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT.

(RURAL CREDITS BILL.)

AN Act to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositaries and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the short title of this Act shall be "The Federal Farm Loan Act." Its administration shall be under the direction and control of the Federal Farm Loan Board hereinafter created.

DEFINITIONS.

SEC. 2. That wherever the term "first mortgage" is used in this Act it shall be held to include such classes of first liens on farm lands as shall be approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board, and the credit instruments secured thereby. The term "farm loan bonds" shall be held to include all bonds secured by collateral deposited with a farm loan registrar under the terms of this Act; they shall be distinguished by the addition of the words "Federal," or "joint stock," as the case may be.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD.

SEC. 3. That there shall be established at the seat of government in the Department of the Treasury a bureau charged with the execution of this Act and of all Acts amendatory thereof, to be known as the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, under the general supervision of a Federal Farm Loan Board.

Said Federal Farm Loan Board shall consist of five members, including the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be a member and chairman ex officio, and four members to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Of the four members to be appointed by the President, not more than two shall be appointed from one political party, and all four of said members shall be citizens of the United States and shall devote their entire time to the business of the Federal Farm Loan Board; they shall receive an annual salary of $10,000 payable monthly, together with actual necessary travelling expenses.

One of the members to be appointed by the President shall be designated by him to serve two years, one for four years, one for six years, and one for eight years, and thereafter each member so appointed shall serve for a term of eight years, unless sooner removed for cause by the President. One of the members shall be designated by the President as the Farm Loan Commissioner, who shall be the active executive officer of said board.

No member of the Federal Farm Loan Board shall, during his continuance in office, be an officer or director of any other institution, association, or partnership engaged in banking, or in the business of making land mortgage loans or selling land mortgages. Before entering upon his duties as a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board each member shall certify under oath to the President that he is eligible under this section.

The President shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill any vacancy occurring in the membership of the Federal Farm Loan Board; if such vacancy shall be filled during the recess of the Senate a commission shall be granted which shall expire at the end of the next session.

The Federal Farm Loan Board shall appoint a farm loan registrar in each land bank district to receive applications for issues of farm loan bonds and to perform such other services as are prescribed by this Act. It shall also appoint one or more land bank appraisers for each land bank district and as many land bank examiners as it shall deem necessary. Farm loan registrars, land bank appraisers, and land bank examiners appointed under this section shall be public officials and shall, during their continuance in office, have no connection with or interest in any other institution, association, or partnership engaged in banking or in the business of making land mortgage loans or selling land mortgages: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to persons employed by the board temporarily to do special work.

The Federal Farm Loan Board shall annually make a full report of its operations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall cause the same to be printed for the information of the Congress.

The Federal Farm Loan Board shall from time to time require examinations and reports of condition of all land banks established under the provisions of this Act and shall publish consolidated statements of the results thereof. It shall cause to be made appraisals of farm lands as provided by this Act, and shall prepare and publish amortization tables which shall be used by national farm loan associations and land banks organized under this Act.

The Federal Farm Loan Board shall prescribe a form for the statement of condition of national farm loan associations and land banks under its supervision, which shall be filled out quarterly by each such association or bank and transmitted to said board.

FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

SEC. 4. That as soon as practicable the Federal Farm Loan Board shall divide the continental United States, excluding Alaska, into twelve districts, which shall be known as Federal land bank districts, and may be designated by number. Said districts shall be apportioned with due regard to the farm loan needs of the country, but no such district shall contain a fractional part of any State. The boundaries thereof may be readjusted from time to time in the discretion of said board.

The Federal Farm Loan Board shall establish in each Federal land bank district a Federal land bank, with its principal office located in such city within the district as said board shall designate. Each Federal land bank shall include in its title the name of the city in which it is located. Subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, any Federal land bank may establish branches within the land bank district.

Each Federal land bank shall be temporarily managed by five directors appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board. Said directors shall be citizens of the United States and residents of the district. They shall each give a surety bond, the premium on which shall be paid from the funds of the bank. They shall receive such compensation as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall fix. They shall choose from their number, by majority vote, a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer. They are further authorized and empowered to employ such attorneys, experts, assistants, clerks, laborers, and other employés as they may deem necessary, and to fix their compensation, subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

Said temporary directors shall, under their hands, forthwith make an organization certificate, which shall specifically state:

First. The name assumed by such bank.

Second. The district within which its operations are to be carried on, and the particular city in which its principal office is to be located.

Third. The amount of capital stock and the number of shares into which the same is to be divided: *Provided*. That every Federal land bank organized under this Act shall by its articles of association permit an increase of its capital stock from time to time for the purpose of providing for the issue of shares to national farm loan associations and stockholders who may secure loans through agents of Federal land banks in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Fourth. The fact that the certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of this Act. The organization certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge or clerk of some court of record or notary public, and shall be, together with the acknowledgment thereof, authenticated by the seal of such court or notary, transmitted to the Farm Loan Commissioner, who shall record and carefully preserve the same in his office, where it shall be at all times open to public inspection.

The Federal Farm Loan Board is authorized to direct such changes in or additions to any such organization certificate, not inconsistent with this Act, as it may deem necessary or expedient.

Upon duly making and filing such organization

certificate the bank shall become, as from the date of the execution of its organization certificate, a body corporate, and as such, and in the name designated in the organization certificate, it shall have power—

1st.—To adopt and use a corporate seal. 2d.—To have succession until it is dissolved by Act of Congress or under the provisions of this Act. 3d.—To make contracts. 4th.—To sue and be sued, complain, interplead, and defend, in any court of law or equity, as fully as natural persons. 5th.—To elect or appoint directors, and by its board of directors to elect a president and a vice president, appoint a secretary and a treasurer and other officers and employés, define their duties, require bonds of them, and fix the penalty thereof; by action of its board of directors dismiss such officers and employés, or any of them, at pleasure and appoint others to fill their places. 6th.—To prescribe, by its board of directors, subject to the supervision and regulation of the Federal Farm Loan Board, by-laws not inconsistent with law, regulating the manner in which its stock shall be transferred, its directors elected, its officers elected or appointed, its property transferred, its general business conducted, and the privileges granted to it by law exercised and enjoyed. 7th.—To exercise, by its board of directors or duly authorized officers or agents, subject to law, all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business herein described.

After the subscriptions to stock in any Federal land bank by national farm loan associations, hereinafter authorized, shall have reached the sum of $100,000, the officers and directors of said land bank shall be chosen as herein provided and shall, upon becoming duly qualified, take over the management of said land bank from the temporary officers selected under this section.

The board of directors of every Federal land bank shall be selected as hereinafter specified and shall consist of nine members, each holding office for three years. Six of said directors shall be known as local directors, and shall be chosen by and be representative of national farm loan associations; and the remaining three directors shall be known as district directors, and shall be appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board and represent the public interest.

At least two months before each election the Farm Loan Commissioner shall notify each national farm loan association in writing that such election is to be held, giving the number of directors to be elected for its district, and requesting each association to nominate one candidate for each director to be elected. Within ten days of the receipt of such notice each association shall forward its nominations to said Farm Loan Commissioner. Said Commissioner shall prepare a list of candidates for local directors consisting of the twenty persons securing the highest number of votes from national farm loan associations making such nominations.

At least one month before said election said Farm Loan Commissioner shall mail to each national farm loan association the list of candidates. The directors of each national farm loan association shall cast the vote of said association for as many candidates on said list as there are vacancies to be filled, and shall forward said vote to the Farm Loan Commissioner within ten days after said list of candidates is received by them. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected as local directors. In case of a tie the Farm Loan Commissioner shall determine the choice.

The Federal Farm Loan Board shall designate one of the district directors to serve for three years and to act as chairman of the board of directors. It shall designate one of said directors to serve for a term of two years and one to serve for a term of one year. After the first appointments each district director shall be appointed for a term of three years.

At the first regular meeting of the board of directors of each Federal land bank it shall be the duty of the local directors to designate two of the local directors whose term of office shall expire in one year from the date of such meeting, two whose term of office shall expire in two years from said date, and two whose term of office shall expire in three years from said date. Thereafter every local director of a Federal land bank chosen as hereinbefore provided shall hold office for a term of three years. Vacancies that may occur in the board of directors shall be filled for the unexpired term in the manner provided for the original selection of such directors.

Directors of Federal land banks shall have been for at least two years residents of the district for which they are appointed or elected, and at least one district director shall be experienced in practical farming and actually engaged at the time of his appointment in farming operations within the district. No director of a Federal land bank shall, during his continuance in office, act as an officer, director, or employé of any other institution, association, or partnership engaged in banking or in the business of making or selling land mortgage loans.

Directors of Federal land banks shall receive, in addition to any compensation otherwise provided, a reasonable allowance for necessary expenses in attending meetings of their respective boards, to be paid by the respective Federal land banks. Any compensation that may be provided by boards of directors of Federal land banks for directors, officers, or employés shall be subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

CAPITAL STOCK OF FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

SEC. 5. That every Federal land bank shall have, before beginning business, a subscribed capital of not less than $750,000. The Federal Farm Loan Board is authorized to prescribe the times and conditions of the payment of subscriptions to capital stock, to reject any subscription in its discretion, and to require subscribers to furnish adequate security for the payment thereof.

The capital stock of each Federal land bank shall be divided into shares of $5 each, and may be subscribed for and held by any individual, firm, or corporation, or by the Government of any State or of the United States.

Stock held by national farm loan associations shall not be transferred or hypothecated, and the certificates therefor shall so state.

Stock owned by the Government of the United States in Federal land banks shall receive no dividends, but all other stock shall share in dividend distributions without preference. Each national farm loan association and the Government of the United States shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held by it in deciding all questions at meetings of shareholders, and no other shareholder shall be permitted to vote. Stock owned by the United States shall be voted by the Farm Loan Commissioner, as directed by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

It shall be the duty of the Federal Farm Loan Board, as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act, to open books of subscription for the capital stock of a Federal land bank in each Federal land bank district. If within thirty days after the opening of said books any part of the minimum capitalization of $750,000 herein prescribed for Federal land banks shall remain unsubscribed, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe the balance thereof on behalf of the United States, said subscription to be subject to call in whole or in part by the board of directors of said land bank upon thirty days' notice with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to take out shares corresponding to the unsubscribed balance as called, and to pay for the same out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Thereafter no stock shall be issued except as hereinafter provided.

After the subscriptions to capital stock by national farm loan associations shall amount to $750,000 in any Federal land bank, said bank shall apply semi-annually to the payment and retirement of the shares of stock which were issued to represent the subscriptions to the original capital twenty-five per centum of all sums thereafter subscribed to capital stock until all such original capital stock is retired at par.

At least twenty-five per centum of that part of the capital of any Federal land bank for which stock is outstanding in the name of national farm loan associations shall be held in quick assets, and may consist of cash in the vaults of said land bank, or in deposits in member banks of the Federal reserve system, or in readily marketable securities which are approved under rules and regulations of the Federal Farm Loan Board: *Provided*, That not less than five per centum of such capital shall be invested in United States Government bonds.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARIES.

SEC. 6. That all Federal land banks and joint stock land banks organized under this Act when designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be depositaries of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by said Secretary and they may also be employed as financial agents of the Government; and they shall perform all such reasonable duties, as depositaries of public money and financial agents of the Government, as may be required of them. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall require of the Federal land banks and joint stock land banks thus designated satisfactory security, by the deposit of United States bonds or otherwise, for the safekeeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them, and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government. No Government funds deposited under the provisions of this section shall be invested in mortgage loans or farm loan bonds.

NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

SEC. 7. That corporations, to be known as national farm loan associations, may be organized by persons desiring to borrow money on farm mortgage security under the terms of this Act. Such persons shall enter into articles of association which shall specify in general terms the object for which the association is formed and the territory within which its operations are to be carried on, and which may contain any other provision, not inconsistent with law, which the association may see fit to adopt for the regulation of its business and the conduct of its affairs. Said articles shall be signed by the persons uniting to form the association, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the Federal land bank for the district, to be filed and preserved in its office.

Every national farm loan association shall elect, in the manner prescribed for the election of directors of national banking associations, a board of not less than five directors, who shall hold office for the same period as directors of national banking associations. It shall be the duty of said board of directors to choose in such manner as they may prefer a secretary-treasurer, who shall receive such compensation as said board of directors shall determine. The board of directors shall elect a president, a vice president, and a loan committee of three members.

The directors and all officers except the secretary-treasurer shall serve without compensation, unless the payment of salaries to them shall be approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board. All officers and directors except the secretary-treasurer shall, during their term of office, be bona fide residents of the territory within which the association is authorized to do business, and shall be shareholders of the association.

It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer of every national farm loan association to act as custodian of its funds and to deposit the same in such bank as the board of directors may designate, to pay over to borrowers all sums received for their account from the Federal land bank upon first mortgage as in this Act prescribed, and to meet all other obligations of the association, subject to the orders of the board of directors and in accordance with the by-laws of the association. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer, acting under the direction of the national farm loan association, to collect, receipt for, and transmit to the Federal land bank payments of interest, amortization instalments, or principal arising out of loans made through the association. He shall be the custodian of the securities, records, papers, certificates of stock, and all documents relating to or bearing upon the conduct of the affairs of the association. He shall furnish a suitable surety bond to be prescribed and approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board for the proper performance of the duties imposed upon him under this Act, which shall cover prompt collection and transmission of funds. He shall make a quarterly report to the Federal Farm Loan Board upon forms to be provided for that purpose. Upon request from said board said secretary-treasurer shall furnish information regarding the condition of the national farm loan association for which he is acting, and he shall carry out all duly authorized orders of said board. He shall assure himself from time to time that the loans made through the national farm loan association of which he is an officer are applied to the purposes set forth in the application of the borrower as approved, and shall forthwith report to the land bank of the district any failure of any borrower to comply with the terms of his application or mortgage. He shall also ascertain and report to said bank the amount of any delinquent taxes on land mortgaged to said bank and the name of the delinquent.

The reasonable expenses of the secretary-treasurer, the loan committee, and other officers and agents of national farm loan associations, and the salary of the secretary-treasurer, shall be paid from the general funds of the association, and the board of directors is authorized to set aside such sums as it shall deem requisite for that purpose and for other expenses of said association. When no such funds are available, the board of directors may levy an assessment on members in proportion to the amount of stock held by each, which may be repaid as soon as funds are available, or it may secure an advance from the Federal land bank of the district, to be repaid, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, from dividends belonging to said association. Said Federal land bank is hereby authorized to make such advance and to deduct such repayment.

Ten or more natural persons who are the owners, or about to become the owners, of farm land qualified as security for a mortgage loan under section twelve of this Act, may unite to form a national farm loan association. They shall organize subject to the requirements and the conditions specified in this section and in section four of this Act, so far as the same may be applicable: *Provided*, That the board of directors may consist of five members only, and instead of a secretary and a treasurer there shall be a secretary-treasurer, who need not be a shareholder of the association.

When the articles of association are forwarded to the Federal land bank of the district as provided in this section, they shall be accompanied by the written report of the loan committee as required in section ten of this Act, and by an affidavit stating that each of the subscribers is the owner, or is about to become the owner, of farm land qualified under section twelve of this Act as the basis of a mortgage loan; that the loan desired by each person is not more than $10,000, nor less than $100, and that the aggregate of the desired loans is not less than $20,000; that said affidavit is accompanied by a subscription to stock in the Federal land bank equal to five per centum of the aggregate sum desired on mortgage loans; and that a temporary organization of said association has been formed by the election of a board of directors, a loan committee, and a secretary-treasurer who subscribes to said affidavit, giving his residence and post-office address.

Upon receipt of such articles of association, with the accompanying affidavit and stock subscription, the directors of said Federal land bank shall send an appraiser to investigate the solvency and character of the applicants and the value of their lands, and shall then determine whether in their judgment a charter should be granted to such association. They shall forward such articles of association and the accompanying affidavit to the Federal Farm Loan Board with their recommendation. If said recommendation is unfavorable, the charter shall be refused.

If said recommendation is favorable, the Federal Farm Loan Board shall thereupon grant a charter to the applicants therefor, designating the territory in which such association may make loans, and shall forward said charter to said applicants through said Federal land bank: *Provided*, That said Federal Farm Loan Board may for good cause shown in any case refuse to grant a charter.

Upon receipt of its charter such national farm loan association shall be authorized and empowered to receive from the Federal land bank of the district sums to be loaned to its members under the terms and conditions of this Act.

Whenever any national farm loan association shall desire to secure for any member a loan on first mortgage from the Federal land bank of its district it shall subscribe for capital stock of said land bank to the amount of five per centum of such loan, such subscription to be paid in cash upon the granting of the loan by said land bank. Such capital stock shall be held by said land bank as collateral security

for the payment of said loan, but said association shall be paid any dividends accruing and payable on said capital stock while it is outstanding. Such stock may, in the discretion of the directors, and with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, be paid off at par and retired, and it shall be so paid off and retired upon full payment of the mortgage loan. In such case the national farm loan association shall pay off at par and retire the corresponding shares of its stock which were issued when said land bank stock was issued. The capital stock of a Federal land bank shall not be reduced to an amount less than five per centum of the principal of the outstanding farm loan bonds issued by it.

CAPITAL STOCK OF NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

SEC. 8. That the shares in national farm loan associations shall be of the par value of $5 each.

Every shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him at all elections of directors and in deciding all questions at meetings of shareholders: *Provided*, That the maximum number of votes which may be cast by any one shareholder shall be twenty.

No persons but borrowers on farm land mortgages shall be members or shareholders of national farm loan associations. Any person desiring to borrow on farm land mortgage through a national farm loan association shall make application for membership and shall subscribe for shares of stock in such farm loan association to an amount equal to five per centum of the face of the desired loan, said subscription to be paid in cash upon the granting of the loan. If the application for membership is accepted and the loan is granted, the applicant shall, upon full payment therefor, become the owner of one share of capital stock in said loan association for each $100 of the face of his loan, or any major fractional part thereof. Said capital stock shall be paid off at par and retired upon full payment of said loan. Said capital stock shall be held by said association as collateral security for the payment of said loan, but said borrower shall be paid any dividends accruing and payable on said capital stock while it is outstanding.

Every national farm loan association formed under this Act shall by its articles of association provide for an increase of its capital stock from time to time for the purpose of securing additional loans for its members and providing for the issue of shares to borrowers in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Such increases shall be included in the quarterly reports to the Federal Farm Loan Board.

NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS—SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 9. That any person whose application for membership is accepted by a national farm loan association shall be entitled to borrow money on farm land mortgage upon filing his application in accordance with section eight and otherwise complying with the terms of this Act whenever the Federal land bank of the district has funds available for that purpose, unless said land bank or the Federal Farm Loan Board shall, in its discretion, otherwise determine.

Any person desiring to secure a loan through a national farm loan association under the provisions of this Act may, at his option, borrow from the Federal land bank through such association the sum necessary to pay for shares of stock subscribed for by him in the national farm loan association, such sum to be made a part of the face of the loan and paid off in amortization payments: *Provided, however*, That such addition to the loan shall not be permitted to increase said loan above the limitation imposed in subsection fifth of section twelve.

Subject to rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Farm Loan Board, any national farm loan association shall be entitled to retain as a commission from each interest payment on any loan indorsed by it an amount to be determined by said board not to exceed one-eighth of one per centum semi-annually upon the unpaid principal of said loan, any amounts so retained as commissions to be deducted from dividends payable to such farm loan association by the Federal land bank, and to make application to the land bank of the district for loans not exceeding in the aggregate one-fourth of its total stock holdings in said land bank. The Federal land banks shall have power to make such loans to associations applying therefor and to charge interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum.

Shareholders of every national farm loan association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association to the extent of the amount of stock owned by them at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount paid in and represented by their shares.

After a charter has been granted to a national farm loan association, any natural person who is the owner, or about to become the owner, of farm land qualified under section twelve of this Act as the basis of a mortgage loan, and who desires to borrow on a mortgage of such farm land, may become a member of the association by a two-thirds vote of the directors upon subscribing for one share of the capital stock of such association for each $100 of the face of his proposed loan or any major fractional part thereof. He shall at the same time file with the secretary-treasurer his application for a mortgage loan, giving the particulars required by section twelve of this Act.

APPRAISAL.

SEC. 10. That whenever an application for a mortgage loan is made to a national farm loan association, it shall be first referred to the loan committee provided for in section seven of this Act. Said loan committee shall examine the land which is offered as security for the desired loan and shall make a detailed written report signed by all three members, giving the appraisal of said land as determined by them, and such other information as may be required by rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Farm Loan Board. No loan shall be approved by the directors unless said loan committee agrees upon a favorable report.

The written report of said loan committee shall be submitted to the Federal land bank, together with the application for the loan, and the directors of said land bank shall examine said written report when they pass upon the loan application which it accompanies, but they shall not be bound by said appraisal.

Before any mortgage loan is made by any Federal land bank, or joint stock land bank, it shall refer the application and written report of the loan committee to one or more of the land bank appraisers appointed under the authority of section three of this Act, and such appraiser or appraisers shall investigate and make a written report upon the land offered as security for said loan. No such loan shall be made by said land bank unless said written report is favorable.

Forms for appraisal reports for farm loan associations and land banks shall be prescribed by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

Land bank appraisers shall make such examinations and appraisals and conduct such investigations, concerning farm loan bonds and first mortgages, as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall direct.

No borrower under this Act shall be eligible as an appraiser under this section, but borrowers may act as members of a loan committee in any case where they are not personally interested in the loan under consideration. When any member of a loan committee or of a board of directors is interested, directly or indirectly, in a loan, a majority of the board of directors of any national farm loan association shall appoint a substitute to act in his place in passing upon such loan.

POWERS OF NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

SEC. 11. That every national farm loan association shall have power:

First. To indorse, and thereby become liable for the payment of, mortgages taken from its shareholders by the Federal land bank of its district.

Second. To receive from the Federal land bank of its district funds advanced by said land bank, and to deliver said funds to its shareholders on receipt of first mortgages qualified under section twelve of this Act.

Third. To acquire and dispose of such property, real or personal, as may be necessary or convenient for the transaction of its business.

Fourth. To issue certificates against deposits of current funds bearing interest for not longer than one year at not to exceed four per centum per annum after six days from date, convertible into farm loan bonds when presented at the Federal land bank

of the district in the amount of $25 or any multiple thereof. Such deposits, when received, shall be forthwith transmitted to said land bank, and be invested by it in the purchase of farm loan bonds issued by a Federal land bank or in first mortgages as defined by this Act.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOANS BASED ON FIRST MORTGAGES.

SEC. 12. That no Federal land bank organized under this Act shall make loans except upon the following terms and conditions:

First. Said loans shall be secured by duly recorded first mortgages on farm land within the land bank district in which the bank is situated.

Second. Every such mortgage shall contain an agreement providing for the repayment of the loan on an amortization plan by means of a fixed number of annual or semi-annual instalments sufficient to cover, first, a charge on the loan, at a rate not exceeding the interest rate in the last series of farm loan bonds issued by the land bank making the loan; second, a charge for administration and profits at a rate not exceeding one per centum per annum on the unpaid principal, said two rates combined constituting the interest rate on the mortgage; and, third, such amounts to be applied on the principal as will extinguish the debt within an agreed period, not less than five years nor more than forty years: *Provided*, That after five years from the date upon which a loan is made additional payments in sums of $25 or any multiple thereof for the reduction of the principal, or the payment of the entire principal, may be made on any regular instalment date under the rules and regulations of the Federal Farm Loan Board: *And provided further*, That before the first issue of farm loan bonds by any land bank the interest rate on mortgages may be determined in the discretion of said land bank subject to the provisions and limitations of this Act.

Third. No loan on mortgage shall be made under this Act at a rate of interest exceeding six per centum per annum, exclusive of amortization payments.

Fourth. Such loans may be made for the following purposes and for no other: (a) To provide for the purchase of land for agricultural uses. (b) To provide for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers and live stock necessary for the proper and reasonable operation of the mortgaged farm; the term "equipment" to be defined by the Federal Farm Loan Board. (c) To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands; the term "improvement" to be defined by the Federal Farm Loan Board. (d) To liquidate indebtedness of the owner of the land mortgaged, existing at the time of the organization of the first national farm loan association established in or for the county in which the land mortgaged is situated, or indebtedness subsequently incurred for purposes mentioned in this section.

Fifth. No such loan shall exceed fifty per centum of the value of the land mortgaged and twenty per centum of the value of the permanent insured improvements thereon, said value to be ascertained by appraisal, as provided in section ten of this Act. In making said appraisal the value of the land for agricultural purposes shall be the basis of appraisal and the earning power of said land shall be a principal factor.

A reappraisal may be permitted at any time in the discretion of the Federal land bank, and such additional loan may be granted as such reappraisal will warrant under the provisions of this paragraph. Whenever the amount of the loan applied for exceeds the amount that may be loaned under the appraisal as herein limited, such loan may be granted to the amount permitted under the terms of this paragraph without requiring a new application or appraisal.

Sixth. No such loan shall be made to any person who is not at the time, or shortly to become, engaged in the cultivation of the farm mortgaged. In case of the sale of the mortgaged land, the Federal land bank may permit said mortgage and the stock interests of the vendor to be assumed by the purchaser. In case of the death of the mortgagor, his heir or heirs, or his legal representative or representatives, shall have the option, within sixty days of such death, to assume the mortgage and stock interests of the deceased.

Seventh. The amount of loans to any one borrower shall in no case exceed a maximum of $10,000, nor shall any loan be for a less sum than $100.

Eighth. Every applicant for a loan under the terms of this Act shall make application on a form to be prescribed for that purpose by the Federal Farm Loan Board, and such applicant shall state the objects to which the proceeds of said loan are to be applied, and shall afford such other information as may be required.

Ninth. Every borrower shall pay simple interest on defaulted payments at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and by express covenant in his mortgage deed shall undertake to pay when due all taxes, liens, judgments, or assessments which may be lawfully assessed against the land mortgaged. Taxes, liens, judgments, or assessments not paid when due, and paid by the mortgagee, shall become a part of the mortgage debt and shall bear simple interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum. Every borrower shall undertake to keep insured to the satisfaction of the Federal Farm Loan Board all buildings the value of which was a factor in determining the amount of the loan. Insurance shall be made payable to the mortgagee as its interest may appear at time of loss, and, at the option of the mortgagor and subject to general regulations of the Federal Farm Loan Board, sums so received may be used to pay for reconstruction of the buildings destroyed.

Tenth. Every borrower who shall be granted a loan under the provisions of this Act shall enter into an agreement, in form and under conditions to be prescribed by the Federal Farm Loan Board, that if the whole or any portion of his loan shall be expended for purposes other than those specified in his original application, or if the borrower shall be in default in respect to any condition or covenant of the mortgage, the whole of said loan shall, at the option of the mortgagee, become due and payable forthwith: *Provided*, That the borrower may use part of said loan to pay for his stock in the farm loan association, and the land bank holding such mortgage may permit said loan to be used for any purpose specified in subsection fourth of this section.

Eleventh. That no loan or the mortgage securing the same shall be impaired or invalidated by reason of the exercise of any power by any Federal land bank or national farm loan association in excess of the powers herein granted or any limitations thereon.

Funds transmitted to farm loan associations by Federal land banks to be loaned to its members shall be in current funds, or farm loan bonds, at the option of the borrower.

POWERS OF FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

SEC. 13. That every Federal land bank shall have power, subject to the limitations and requirements of this Act—

First. To issue, subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and to sell farm loan bonds of the kinds authorized in this Act, to buy the same for its own account, and to retire the same at or before maturity.

Second. To invest such funds as may be in its possession in the purchase of qualified first mortgages on farm lands situated within the Federal land bank district within which it is organized or for which it is acting.

Third. To receive and to deposit in trust with the farm loan registrar for the district, to be by him held as collateral security for farm loan bonds, first mortgages upon farm land qualified under section twelve of this Act, and to empower national farm loan associations, or duly authorized agents, to collect and immediately pay over to said land banks the dues, interest, amortization instalments and other sums payable under the terms, conditions, and covenants of the mortgages and of the bonds secured thereby.

Fourth. To acquire and dispose of—(a) Such property, real or personal, as may be necessary or convenient for the transaction of its business, which, however, may be in part leased to others for revenue purposes. (b) Parcels of land acquired in satisfaction of debts or purchased at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by it. But no such bank shall hold title and possession of any real estate purchased or acquired to secure any debt due to it, for a longer period than five years, except with the special approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board in writing.

Fifth. To deposit its securities, and its current

funds subject to check, with any member bank of the Federal Reserve System, and to receive interest on the same as may be agreed.

Sixth. To accept deposits of securities or of current funds from national farm loan associations holding its shares, but to pay no interest on such deposits.

Seventh. To borrow money, to give security therefore, and to pay interest thereon.

Eighth. To buy and sell United States bonds.

Ninth. To charge applicants for loans and borrowers, under rules and regulations promulgated by the Federal Farm Loan Board, reasonable fees not exceeding the actual cost of appraisal and determination of title. Legal fees and recording charges imposed by law in the State where the land to be mortgaged is located may also be included in the preliminary costs of negotiating mortgage loans. The borrower may pay such fees and charges or he may arrange with the Federal land bank making the loan to advance the same, in which case said expenses shall be made a part of the face of the loan and paid off in amortization payments. Such addition to the loan shall not be permitted to increase said loan above the limitations provided in section twelve.

RESTRICTIONS ON FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

SEC. 14. That no Federal land bank shall have power—

First to accept deposits of current funds payable upon demand except from its own stockholders, or to transact any banking or other business not expressly authorized by the provisions of this Act.

Second. To loan on first mortgage except through national farm loan associations as provided in section seven and section eight of this Act, or through agents as provided in section fifteen.

Third. To accept any mortgages on real estate except first mortgages created subject to all limitations imposed by section twelve of this Act, and those taken as additional security for existing loans.

Fourth. To issue or obligate itself for outstanding farm loan bonds in excess of twenty times the amount of its capital and surplus, or to receive from any national farm loan association additional mortgages when the principal remaining unpaid upon mortgages already received from such association shall exceed twenty times the amount of its capital stock owned by such association.

Fifth. To demand or receive, under any form or pretence, any commission or charge not specifically authorized in this Act.

AGENTS OF FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

SEC. 15. That, whenever, after this Act shall have been in effect one year, it shall appear to the Federal Farm Loan Board that national farm loan associations have not been formed, and are not likely to be formed, in any locality, because of peculiar local conditions, said board may, in its discretion, authorize Federal land banks to make loans on farm lands through agents approved by said board.

Such loans shall be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as if the same were made through national farm loan associations, and each borrower shall contribute five per centum of the amount of his loan to the capital of the Federal land bank, and shall become the owner of as much capital stock of the land bank as such contribution shall warrant.

No agent other than a duly incorporated bank, trust company, mortgage company, or savings institution, chartered by the State in which it has its principal office, shall be employed under the provisions of this section.

Federal land banks may pay to such agents the actual expense of appraising the land offered as security for a loan, examining and certifying the title thereof, and making, executing, and recording the mortgage papers; and in addition may allow said agents not to exceed one-half of one per centum per annum upon the unpaid principal of said loan, such commission to be deducted from dividends payable to the borrower on his stock in the Federal land bank.

Actual expenses paid to agents under the provisions of this section shall be added to the face of the loan and paid off in amortization payments subject to the limitations provided in subsection ninth of section thirteen of this Act.

Said agents, when required by the Federal land banks, shall collect and forward to such banks without charge all interest and amortization payments on loans indorsed by them.

Any agent negotiating any such loan shall indorse the same and become liable for the payment thereof, and for any default by the mortgagor, on the same terms and under the same penalties as if the loan had been originally made by said agent as principal and sold by said agent to said land bank, but the aggregate of the unpaid principal of mortgage loans received from any such agent shall not exceed ten times its capital and surplus.

If at any time the district represented by any agent under the provisions of this section shall, in the judgment of the Federal Farm Loan Board, be adequately served by national farm loan associations, no further loans shall be negotiated therein by agents under this section.

JOINT STOCK LAND BANKS.

SEC. 16. That corporations, to be known as joint stock land banks, for carrying on the business of lending on farm mortgage security and issuing farm loan bonds, may be formed by any number of natural persons not less than ten. They shall be organized subject to the requirements and under the conditions set forth in section four of this Act, so far as the same may be applicable: *Provided*, That the board of directors of every joint stock land bank shall consist of not less than five members.

Shareholders of every joint stock land bank organized under this Act shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such bank to the extent of the amount of stock owned by them at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount paid in and represented by their shares.

Except as otherwise provided, joint stock land banks shall have the powers of, and be subject to all the restrictions and conditions imposed on, Federal land banks by this Act, so far as such restrictions and conditions are applicable: *Provided, however*, That the Government of the United States shall not purchase or subscribe for any of the capital stock of any such bank; and each shareholder of any such bank shall have the same voting privileges as holders of shares in national banking associations.

No joint stock land bank shall have power to issue or obligate itself for outstanding farm loan bonds in excess of fifteen times the amount of its capital and surplus, or to receive deposits or to transact any banking or other business not expressly authorized by the provisions of this Act.

No joint stock land bank shall be authorized to do business until capital stock to the amount of at least $250,000 has been subscribed, one-half thereof paid in cash and the balance subject to call by the board of directors, and a charter has been issued to it by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

No joint stock land bank shall issue any bonds until after the capital stock is entirely paid up.

Farm loan bonds issued by joint stock land banks shall be so engraved as to be readily distinguished in form and color from farm loan bonds issued by Federal land banks, and shall otherwise bear such distinguishing marks as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall direct.

Joint stock land banks shall not be subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of section seventeen of this Act as to interest rates on mortgage loans or farm loan bonds, nor to the provisions of subsections first, fourth, sixth, seventh, and tenth of section twelve as to restrictions on mortgage loans: *Provided, however*, That no loans shall be made which are not secured by first mortgages on farm lands within the State in which such joint stock land bank has its principal office, or within some one State contiguous to such State. Such joint stock land banks shall be subject to all other restrictions on mortgage loans imposed on Federal land banks in section twelve of this Act.

Joint stock land banks shall in no case charge a rate of interest on farm loans exceeding by more than one per centum the rate of interest established for the last series of farm loan bonds issued by them.

Joint stock land banks shall in no case demand or receive, under any form or pretence, any commission or charge not specifically authorized in this Act.

Each joint stock land bank organized under this

Act shall have authority to issue bonds based upon mortgages taken by it in accordance with the terms of this Act. Such bonds shall be in form prescribed by the Federal Farm Loan Board, and it shall be stated in such bonds that such bank is organized under section sixteen of this Act, is under Federal supervision, and operates under the provisions of this Act.

POWERS OF FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD.

SEC. 17. That the Federal Farm Loan Board shall have power—

(a) To organize and charter Federal land banks, and to charter national farm loan associations and joint stock land banks subject to the provisions of this Act, and in its discretion to authorize them to increase their capital stock.

(b) To review and alter at its discretion the rate of interest to be charged by Federal land banks for loans made by them under the provisions of this Act, said rates to be uniform so far as practicable.

(c) To grant or refuse to Federal land banks, or joint stock land banks, authority to make any specific issue of farm loan bonds.

(d) To make rules and regulations respecting the charges made to borrowers on loans under this Act for expenses in appraisal, determination of title, and recording.

(e) To require reports and statements of condition and to make examinations of all banks or associations doing business under the provisions of this Act.

(f) To prescribe the form and terms of farm loan bonds, and the form, terms, and penal sums of all surety bonds required under this Act and of such other surety bonds as they shall deem necessary, such surety bonds to cover financial loss as well as faithful performance of duty.

(g) To require Federal land banks to pay forthwith to any Federal land bank their equitable proportion of any sums advanced by said land bank to pay the coupons of any other land bank, basing said required payments on the amount of farm loan bonds issued by each land bank and actually outstanding at the time of such requirement.

(h) To suspend or to remove for cause any district director or any registrar, appraiser, examiner or other official appointed by said board under authority of section three of this Act, the cause of such suspension or removal to be communicated forthwith in writing by the Federal Farm Loan Board to the person suspended or removed, and in case of a district director to the proper Federal land bank.

(i) To exercise general supervisory authority over the Federal land banks, the national farm loan associations, and the joint stock land banks herein provided for.

(j) To exercise such incidental powers as shall be necessary or requisite to fulfill its duties and carry out the purposes of this Act.

APPLICATIONS FOR FARM LOAN BONDS.

SEC. 18. That any Federal land bank, or joint stock land bank, which shall have voted to issue farm loan bonds under this Act, shall make written application to the Federal Farm Loan Board, through the farm loan registrar of the district, for approval of such issue. With said application said land bank shall tender to said farm loan registrar as collateral security first mortgages on farm lands qualified under the provisions of section twelve, section fifteen, or section sixteen of this Act, or United States Government bonds, not less in aggregate amount than the sum of the bonds proposed to be issued. Said bank shall furnish with such mortgages a schedule containing a description thereof and such further information as may be prescribed by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

Upon receipt of such application said farm loan registrar shall verify said schedule and shall transmit said application and said schedule to the Federal Farm Loan Board, giving such further information pertaining thereto as he may possess. The Federal Farm Loan Board shall forthwith cause to be made such investigation and appraisement of the securities tendered as it shall deem wise, and it shall grant in whole or in part, or reject entirely, such application.

The Federal Farm Loan Board shall promptly transmit its decision as to any issue of farm loan bonds to the land bank applying for the same and to the farm loan registrar of the district. Said registrar shall furnish in writing, such information regarding any issue of farm loan bonds as the Federal Farm Loan Board may at any time require.

No issue of farm loan bonds shall be authorized unless the Federal Farm Loan Board shall approve such issue in writing.

ISSUE OF FARM LOAN BONDS.

SEC. 19. That whenever any farm loan registrar shall receive from the Federal Farm Loan Board notice that it has approved any issue of farm loan bonds under the provisions of section eighteen he shall forthwith take such steps as may be necessary, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, to insure the prompt execution of said bonds and the delivery of the same to the land bank applying therefor.

Whenever the Federal Farm Loan Board shall reject entirely any application for an issue of farm loan bonds, the first mortgages and bonds tendered to the farm loan registrar as collateral security therefor shall be forthwith returned to said land bank by him.

Whenever the Federal Farm Loan Board shall approve an issue of farm loan bonds, the farm loan registrar having the custody of the first mortgages and bonds tendered as collateral security for such issue of bonds shall retain in his custody those first mortgages and bonds which are to be held as collateral security, and shall return to the bank owning the same any of said mortgages and bonds which are not to be held by him as collateral security. The land bank which is to issue said farm loan bonds shall transfer to said registrar, by assignment, in trust, all first mortgages and bonds which are to be held by said registrar as collateral security, said assignment providing for the right of redemption at any time by payment as provided in this Act and reserving the right of substitution of other mortgages qualified under sections twelve, fifteen, and sixteen of this Act. Said mortgages and bonds shall be deposited in such deposit vault or bank as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall approve, subject to the control of said registrar and in his name as trustee for the bank issuing the farm loan bonds and for the prospective holders of said farm loan bonds.

No mortgage will be accepted by a farm loan registrar from a land bank as part of an offering to secure an issue of farm loan bonds, either originally or by substitution, except first mortgages made subject to the conditions prescribed in said sections twelve, fifteen, and sixteen.

It shall be the duty of each farm loan registrar to see that the farm loan bonds delivered by him and outstanding do not exceed the amount of collateral security pledged therefor. Such registrar may in his discretion, temporarily accept, in place of mortgages withdrawn, United States Government bonds or cash.

The Federal Farm Loan Board may, at any time, call upon any land bank for additional security to protect the bonds issued by it.

FORM OF FARM LOAN BONDS.

SEC. 20. That bonds provided for in this Act shall be issued in denominations of $25, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000; they shall run for specified minimum and maximum periods, subject to payment and retirement, at the option of the land bank, at any time after five years from the date of their issue. They shall have interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually, and shall be issued in series of not less than $50,000, the amount and terms to be fixed by the Federal Farm Loan Board. They shall bear a rate of interest not to exceed five per centum per annum.

The Federal Farm Loan Board shall prescribe rules and regulations concerning the circumstances and manner in which farm loan bonds shall be paid and retired under the provisions of this Act.

Farm loan bonds shall be delivered through the registrar of the district to the bank applying for the same.

In order to furnish farm loan bonds for delivery at the Federal land banks and joint stock land banks, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prepare suitable bonds in such form, subject to the provisions of this Act, as the Federal Farm Loan Board may approve, such bonds when pre-

pared to be held in the Treasury subject to delivery upon order of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The engraved plates, dies, bed-pieces, and so forth, executed in connection therewith shall remain in the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury. Any expenses incurred in the preparation, custody, and delivery of such farm loan bonds shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury from any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary shall be reimbursed for such expenditures by the Federal Farm Loan Board through assessment upon the farm land banks in proportion to the work executed. They may be exchanged into registered bonds of any amount, and re-exchanged into coupon bonds, at the option of the holder, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS OF FARM LOAN BONDS.

SEC. 21. That each land bank shall be bound in all respects by the acts of its officers in signing and issuing farm loan bonds, and by the acts of the Federal Farm Loan Board in authorizing their issue.

Every Federal land bank issuing farm loan bonds shall be primarily liable therefor, and shall also be liable, upon presentation of farm loan bond coupons, for interest payments due upon any farm loan bonds issued by other Federal land banks and remaining unpaid in consequence of the default of such other land banks; and every such bank shall likewise be liable for such portion of the principal of farm loan bonds so issued as shall not be paid after the assets of any such other land banks shall have been liquidated and distributed: *Provided*, That such losses, if any, either of interest or of principal, shall be assessed by the Federal Farm Loan Board against solvent land banks liable therefor in proportion to the amount of farm loan bonds which each may have outstanding at the time of such assessment.

Every Federal land bank shall by appropriate action of its board of directors, duly recorded in its minutes, obligate itself to become liable on farm loan bonds as provided in this section.

Every farm loan bond issued by a Federal land bank shall be signed by its president and attested by its secretary, and shall contain in the face therof a certificate signed by the Farm Loan Commissioner to the effect that it is issued under the authority of the Federal Farm Loan Act, has the approval in form and issue of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and is legal and regular in all repects; that it is not taxable by National, State, municipal, or local authority; that it is issued against collateral security of United States Government bonds, or indorsed first mortgages on farm lands, at least equal in amount to the bonds issued; and that all Federal land banks are liable for the payment of each bond.

APPLICATION OF AMORTIZATION AND INTEREST PAYMENTS.

SEC. 22. That whenever any Federal land bank, or joint stock land bank, shall receive any interest, amortization or other payments upon any first mortgage or bond pledged as collateral security for the issue of farm loan bonds, it shall forthwith notify the farm loan registrar of the items so received. Said registrar shall forthwith cause such payment to be duly credited upon the mortgage entitled to such credit. Whenever any such mortgage is paid in full, said registrar shall cause the same to be cancelled and delivered to the proper land bank, which shall promptly satisfy and discharge the lien of record and transmit such cancelled mortgage to the original maker thereof, or his heirs, administrators, executors, or assigns.

Upon written application by any Federal land bank, or joint stock land bank, to the farm loan registrar, it may be permitted, in the discretion of said registrar, to withdraw any mortgages or bonds pledged as collateral security under this Act, and to substitute therefor other similar mortgages or United States Government bonds not less in amount than the mortgages or bonds desired to be withdrawn.

Whenever any farm loan bonds or coupons or interest payments of such bonds, are due under their terms, they shall be payable at the land bank by which they were issued, in gold or lawful money, and upon payment shall be duly cancelled by said bank. At the discretion of the Federal Farm Loan Board, payment of any farm loan bond or coupon or interest payment may, however, be authorized to be made at any Federal land bank, any joint stock land bank, or any other bank, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

When any land bank shall surrender to the proper farm loan registrar any farm loan bonds of any series cancelled or uncancelled, said land bank shall be entitled to withdraw first mortgages and bonds pledged as collateral security for any of said series of farm loan bonds to an amount equal to the farm loan bonds so surrendered, and it shall be the duty of said registrar to permit and direct the delivery of such mortgages and bonds to such land bank.

Interest payments on hypothecated first mortgages shall be at the disposal of the land bank pledging the same, and shall be available for the payment of coupons and the interest of farm loan bonds as they become due.

Whenever any bond matures, or the interest on any registered bond is due, or the coupon on any coupon bond matures, and the same shall be presented for payment as provided in this Act, the full face value thereof shall be paid to the holder.

Amortization and other payments on the principal of first mortgages held by a farm loan registrar as collateral security for the issue of farm loan bonds shall constitute a trust fund in the hands of the Federal land bank or joint stock land bank receiving the same, and shall be applied or employed as follows:

In the case of a Federal land bank—

(a) To pay off farm loan bonds issued by said bank as they mature.

(b) To purchase at or below par farm loan bonds issued by said bank or by any other Federal land bank.

(c) To loan on first mortgages on farm lands within the land bank district, qualified under this Act as collateral security for an issue of farm loan bonds.

(d) To purchase United States Government bonds.

In the case of a joint stock land bank—

(a) To pay off farm loan bonds issued by said bank as they mature.

(b) To purchase at or below par farm loan bonds.

(c) To loan on first mortgages qualified under section sixteen of this Act.

(d) To purchase United States Government bonds.

The farm loan bonds, first mortgages, United States Government bonds, or cash constituting the trust fund aforesaid, shall be forthwith deposited with the farm loan registrar as substituted collateral security in place of the sums paid on the principal of indorsed mortgages held by him in trust.

Every Federal land bank, or joint stock land bank, shall notify the farm loan registrar of the disposition of all payments made on the principal of mortgages held as collateral security for an issue of farm loan bonds, and said registrar is authorized, at his discretion, to order any of such payments, or the proceeds thereof, wherever deposited or however invested, to be immediately transferred to his account as trustee aforesaid.

RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS OF LAND BANKS.

SEC. 23. That every Federal land bank, and every joint stock land bank, shall semi-annually carry to reserve account twenty-five per centum of its net earnings until said reserve account shall show a credit balance equal to twenty per centum of the outstanding capital stock of said land bank. Whenever said reserve shall have been impaired, said balance of twenty per centum shall be fully restored before any dividends are paid. After said reserve has reached the sum of twenty per centum of the outstanding capital stock, five per centum of the net earnings shall be annually added thereto. For the period of two years from the date when any default occurs in the payment of the interest, amortization instalments, or principal on any first mortgage, by both mortgagor and indorser, the amount so defaulted shall be carried to a suspense account, and at the end of the two-year period specified, unless collected, shall be debited to reserve account.

After deducting the twenty-five per centum or the five per centum hereinbefore directed to be deducted for credit to reserve account, any Federal land bank or joint stock land bank may declare a dividend to shareholders of the whole or any part of the balance of its net earnings. The reserves of land banks shall be invested in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

RESERVE AND DIVIDENDS OF NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

SEC. 24. That every national farm loan association shall, out of its net earnings, semi-annually carry to reserve account a sum not less than ten per centum of such net earnings until said reserve account shall show a credit balance equal to twenty per centum of the outstanding capital stock of said association.

Whenever said reserve shall have been impaired, said credit balance of twenty per centum shall be fully restored before any dividends are paid. After said reserve has reached said sum of twenty per centum, two per centum of the net earnings shall be annually added thereto.

After deducting the ten per centum or the two per centum hereinbefore directed to be credited to reserve account, said association may, at its discretion, declare a dividend to shareholders of the whole or any part of the balance of said net earnings.

The reserves of farm loan associations shall be invested in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

Whenever any farm loan association shall be voluntarily liquidated a sum equal to its reserve account as herein required shall be paid to and become the property of the Federal land bank in which such loan association may be a shareholder.

DEFAULTED LOANS.

SEC. 25. That if there shall be default under the terms of any indorsed first mortgage held by a Federal land bank under the provisions of this Act, the national farm loan association or agent through which said mortgage was received by said Federal land bank shall be notified of said default. Said association or agent may thereupon be required within thirty days after such notice, to make good said default, either by payment of the amount unpaid thereon in cash, or by the substitution of an equal amount of farm loan bonds issued by said land bank, with all unmatured coupons attached.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

SEC. 26. That every Federal land bank and every national farm loan association, including the capital and reserve or surplus therein and the income derived therefrom, shall be exempt from Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation, except taxes upon real estate held, purchased, or taken by said bank or association under the provisions of section eleven and section thirteen of this Act. First mortgages executed to Federal land banks, or to joint stock land banks, and farm loan bonds issued under the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the Government of the United States, and as such they and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation.

Nothing herein shall prevent the shares in any joint stock land bank from being included in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder of such shares, in assessing taxes imposed by authority of the State within which the bank is located; but such assessment and taxation shall be in manner and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in section fifty-two hundred and nineteen of the Revised Statutes with reference to the shares of national banking associations.

Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt the real property of Federal and joint stock land banks and national farm loan associations from either State, county, or municipal taxes, to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed.

INVESTMENT IN FARM LOAN BONDS.

SEC. 27. That farm loan bonds issued under the provisions of this Act by Federal land banks or joint stock land banks shall be a lawful investment for all fiduciary and trust funds, and may be accepted as security for all public deposits.

Any member bank of the Federal Reserve System may buy and sell farm loan bonds issued under the authority of this Act.

Any Federal reserve bank may buy and sell farm loan bonds issued under this Act to the same extent and subject to the same limitations placed upon the purchase and sale by said banks of State, county, district, and municipal bonds under subsection (b) of section fourteen of the Federal Reserve Act approved December twenty-third, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

EXAMINATIONS.

SEC. 28. That the Federal Farm Loan Board shall appoint as many land bank examiners as in its judgment may be required to make careful examinations of the banks and associations permitted to do business under this Act.

Said examiners shall be subject to the same requirements, responsibilities and penalties as are applicable to national bank examiners under the National Bank Act, the Federal Reserve Act and other provisions of law. Whenever directed by the Federal Farm Loan Board, said examiners shall examine the condition of any national farm loan association and report the same to the Farm Loan Commissioner. They shall examine and report the condition of every Federal land bank and joint stock land bank at least twice each year.

Said examiners shall receive salaries to be fixed by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

DISSOLUTION AND APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

SEC. 29. That upon receiving satisfactory evidence that any national farm loan association has failed to meet its outstanding obligations of any description the Federal Farm Loan Board may forthwith declare such association insolvent and appoint a receiver and require of him such bond and security as it deems proper: *Provided*, That no national farm loan association shall be declared insolvent by said board until the total amount of defaults of current interest and amortization instalments on loans indorsed by national farm loan associations shall amount to at least $150,000 in the Federal land bank district, unless such association shall have been in default for a period of two years. Such receiver, under the direction of the Federal Farm Loan Board, shall take possession of the books, records, and assets of every description of such association, collect all debts, dues, and claims belonging to it, and, with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, or upon the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction, may sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts, and, on a like approval or order, may sell all the real and personal property of such association, on such terms as the Federal Farm Loan Board or said court shall direct.

Such receiver shall pay over all money so collected to the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and also make report to said board of all his acts and proceedings. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to deposit at interest any money so received.

Upon default of any obligation, Federal land banks and joint stock land banks may be declared insolvent and placed in the hands of a receiver by the Federal Farm Loan Board, and proceedings shall thereupon be had in accordance with the provisions of this section regarding national farm loan associations.

If any national farm loan association shall be declared insolvent and a receiver shall be appointed therefor by the Federal Farm Loan Board, the stock held by it in the Federal land bank of its district shall be cancelled without impairment of its liability and all payments on such stock, with accrued dividends, if any, since the date of the last dividend shall be first applied to all debts of the insolvent farm loan association to the Federal land bank and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the receiver of said farm loan association: *Provided*, That in estimating said debts contingent liabilities incurred by national farm loan associations under the provisions of this Act on account of default of principal or interest of indorsed mortgages shall be estimated and included as a debt, and said contingent liabilities shall be determined by agreement between the receiver and the Federal land bank of the district, subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and if said receiver and

said land bank cannot agree, then by the decision of the Farm Loan Commissioner, and the amount thus ascertained shall be deducted in accordance with the provisions of this section from the amount otherwise due said national farm loan association for said cancelled stock. Whenever the capital stock of a Federal land bank shall be reduced, the Board of Directors shall cause to be executed a certificate to the Federal Farm Loan Board, showing such reduction of capital stock, and, if said reduction shall be due to the insolvency of a national farm loan association, the amount repaid to such association.

No national farm loan association, Federal land bank or joint stock land bank shall go into voluntary liquidation without the written consent of the Federal Farm Loan Board, but national farm loan associations may consolidate under rules and regulations promulgated by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

STATE LEGISLATION.

SEC. 30. That it shall be the duty of the Farm Loan Commissioner to make examination of the laws of every State of the United States and to inform the Federal Farm Loan Board as rapidly as may be whether in his judgment the laws of each State relating to the conveying and recording of land titles, and the foreclosure of mortgages or other instruments securing loans, as well as providing homestead and other exemptions and granting the power to waive such exemptions as respects first mortgages, are such as to assure the holder thereof adequate safeguards against loss in the event of default on loans secured by any such mortgages.

Pending the making of such examination in the case of any State, the Federal Farm Loan Board may declare first mortgages on farm lands situated within such State ineligible as the basis for an issue of farm loan bonds; and if said examination shall show that the laws of any such State afford insufficient protection to the holder of first mortgages of the kinds provided in this Act, said Federal Farm Loan Board may declare said first mortgages on land situated in such State ineligible during the continuance of the laws in question. In making his examination of the laws of the several States and forming his conclusions thereon said Farm Loan Commissioner may call upon the office of the Attorney General of the United States for any needed legal advice or assistance, or may employ special counsel in any State where he considers such action necessary.

At the request of the Executive of any State the Federal Farm Loan Board shall prepare a statement setting forth in what respects the requirements of said board cannot be complied with under the existing laws of such State.

PENALTIES.

SEC. 31. That any applicant for a loan under this Act who shall knowingly make any false statement in his application for such loan, and any member of a loan committee or any appraiser provided for in this Act who shall wilfully overvalue any land offered as security for loans under this Act, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. Any examiner appointed under this Act who shall accept a loan or gratuity from any land bank or national farm loan association examined by him, or from any person connected with any such bank or association in any capacity, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given, and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as an examiner under the provisions of this Act. No examiner, while holding such office, shall perform any other service for compensation for any bank or banking or loan association, or for any person connected therewith in any capacity.

Any person who shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any bond, coupon, or paper in imitation of, or purporting to be in imitation of, the bonds or coupons issued by any land bank or national farm loan association, now or hereafter authorized and acting under the laws of the United States; or any person who shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish any false, forged, or counterfeited bond, coupon, or paper purporting to be issued by any such bank or association, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited; or whoever shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any such bond, coupon, or paper, or shall pass, utter, or publish as true any falsely altered or spurious bond, coupon, or paper issued, or purporting to have been issued, by any such bank or association, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

Other than the usual salary or director's fee paid to any officer, director, or employé of a national farm loan association, a Federal land bank, or a joint stock land bank, and other than a reasonable fee paid by such association or bank to any officer, director, attorney, or employé for services rendered, no officer, director, attorney, or employé of an association or bank organized under this Act shall be a beneficiary of or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration for or in connection with any transaction for business of such association or bank. No land bank or national farm loan association organized under this Act shall charge or receive any fee, commission, bonus, gift, or other consideration not herein specifically authorized. No examiner, public or private, shall disclose the names of borrowers to other than the proper officers of a national farm loan association or land bank without first having obtained express permission in writing from the Farm Loan Commissioner or from the board of directors of such association or bank, except when ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction or by direction of the Congress of the United States, or of either House thereof, or any committee of Congress or of either House duly authorized. Any person violating any provision of this paragraph shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Any person connected in any capacity with any national farm loan association, Federal land bank, or joint stock land bank, who embezzles, abstracts, or wilfully misapplies any moneys, funds, or credits thereof, or who without authority from the directors draws any order, assigns any note, bond, draft, mortgage, judgment, or decree thereof, or who makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of such association or land bank with intent in either case to defraud such institution or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer of a national farm loan association or land bank or any agent appointed to examine into the affairs of any such association or bank, and every person who with like intent aids or abets any officer, clerk, or agent in any violation of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

Any person who shall deceive, defraud, or impose upon, or who shall attempt to deceive, defraud, or impose upon, any person, firm, or corporation by making any false pretence or representation regarding the character, issue, security, or terms of any farm loan bond, or coupon, issued under the terms of this Act; or by falsely pretending or representing that any farm loan bond, or coupon, issued under the terms of this Act by one class of land banks is a farm loan bond, or coupon, issued by another class of banks; or by falsely pretending or representing that any farm loan bond, or coupon, issued under the terms of this Act, or anything contained in said farm loan bond, or coupon, is any thing other than, or different from, what it purports to be on the face of said bond or coupon, shall be fined not exceeding $500 or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to direct and use the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department to detect, arrest, and deliver into custody of the United States Marshal having jurisdiction, any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

SEC. 32. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, upon the request of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to make deposits for the temporary use of any Federal land bank, out of

THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT—*Continued.*

any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Such Federal land bank shall issue to the Secretary of the Treasury a certificate of indebtedness for any such deposit, bearing a rate of interest not to exceed the current rate charged for other Government deposits, to be secured by farm loan bonds or other collateral, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Any such certificate shall be redeemed and paid by such land bank at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The aggregate of all sums so deposited by the Secretary of the Treasury shall not exceed the sum of $6,000,000 at any one time.

ORGANIZATION EXPENSES.

SEC. 33. That the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Federal Farm Loan Board, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, including the rent and equipment of necessary offices.

LIMITATION OF COURT DECISIONS.

SEC. 34. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this Act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

REPEALING CLAUSE.

SEC. 35. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect upon its passage. The right to amend, alter, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved July 17, 1916.

AMERICAN DAIRY EXPORT TRADE.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce.)

Cheese, butter, and other butter fats are again important factors in our export trade after a long period of comparative inactivity. In the early nineties the United States was selling abroad between 20 million and 30 million pounds of butter, from 50 million to 80 million pounds of cheese, and from 5 million to 10 million pounds of imitation butter annually. In later years, however, exports of this class decreased in a marked degree, and in the fiscal year 1914 had fallen far below the quantities named. In the year just ended there was a continuation of the revival begun in 1914 in all these lines, with totals closely approximating the high levels touched in the decade from 1890 to 1900.

The large gains made by domestic dairy products and butter substitutes are well illustrated by figures published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, in the June *Summary of Foreign Commerce.* Butter, varying from 3 million to 5 million pounds annually in our export trade, in 1916 went to 13 1-2 million pounds. During this period imports of butter were greatly reduced, falling from a little less than 8 million pounds in 1914 to less than 3-4 million pounds last year.

American cheese, which since 1905 fluctuated between 2 1-2 million and 17 million pounds, went to 44 million pounds in the fiscal year 1916. Here also, as in the case of butter, the trade balance was on the export side, for the year's imports of cheese in 1916 only totalled 30 million pounds, a decrease of 33 3-4 million pounds from the total for 1914.

Exports of condensed milk, usually exported in sums valued at between 1 million and 2 million dollars annually, in 1916 rose to 12 1-2 million dollars in value, the quantity (156 million pounds) being nearly 10 times that of 1914.

Imitation butter contains in addition to oleomargarine oil some butter fat. The exports of this article rose from 2 1-2 million pounds in 1914 to 5 1-2 million pounds in 1916.

England and Canada are our largest foreign markets for butter, cheese, and condensed milk. England took, in 1915, the latest fiscal year for which data are at hand, 3 1-3 million pounds of butter, out of a total export of 10 million pounds; 48 1-2 million pounds of cheese, out of a total export of 55 million pounds, and 4 million pounds of condensed milk, out of a total export of 37 million pounds. Cuba, Hayti, Panama, Australia, and Venezuela also take considerable quantities of American butter; Canada, Panama, and the West Indies are important markets for our cheese, while Cuba, Belgium, the Netherlands, China, Japan, Hongkong, Russia, Chosen, Panama, Brazil and Peru take large amounts of American condensed milk.

These exports, while important, represent a very small proportion of the annual products of the 60 million cattle on American farms, valued at more than 2 1-3 billion dollars. As long ago as 1909, the latest period covered by the National census, we produced 1,619 million pounds of butter, 321 million pounds of cheese, and 5,814 million gallons of milk, while the quantity of oleomargarine on which internal revenue tax was paid in 1914 aggregated 142 million pounds.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MILK, BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Year Ended June 30.	Milk and Cream.		Butter.		Cheese.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	(Quantities in millions of pounds.)					
1911	Not stated.		1.0	4.9	45.6	10.4
1912	Not stated.		1.0	6.1	46.5	6.3
1913	Not stated.		1.2	3.6	49.4	2.6
1914	Not stated.		7.8	3.7	63.8	2.4
1915	Not stated.		3.8	9.9	50.1	55.4
1916	Not stated.		0.8	13.5	30.1	44.4
	(Values in millions of dollars.)					
1911	2.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	7.9	1.3
1912	1.0	1.9	0.2	1.5	8.8	0.9
1913	1.2	1.9	0.3	0.9	9.2	0.4
1914	2.6	1.7	1.8	0.9	11.0	0.4
1915	4.4	3.4	1.0	2.4	9.4	8.5
1916	2.6	13.2	0.2	3.6	7.1	7.4

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS.

President—H. E. Stockbridge, Atlanta, Ga. *Secretary*—J. F. Griffin, Tiptonville, Tenn. *Treasurer*—D. K. Unsicker, Wright, Iowa.

A delegate body representing more than 3,000,000 farmers. Urges: General parcel post; liberal Federal aid for good roads and inland waterways; teaching of agriculture in the public schools; a Federal pure seed law; head tax and illiteracy test on immigration; a rural credit system not controlled by the banking power; also law to prevent imitation of butter; legislation to curb water-power monopolies; National and State control of land fraud agencies; protection of co-operative enterprises. Opposes: Ship subsidies; interstate liquor traffic into known dry territory; free distribution of seeds.

GRAIN STATISTICS.

GRAIN PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES Census report of the production of the principal cereals in the census year 1909, with he reports of the Department of Agriculture for other years.

YEARS.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
907...	2,592,320,000	634,087,000	754,443,000	153,597,000	31,566,000	14,290,000
908...	2,668,651,000	664,602,000	807,156,000	166,756,000	31,851,000	15,874,000
909...	2,552,189,630	683,379,259	1,007,142,980	173,344,212	29,520,457	14,849,332
910...	2,886,260,000	635,121,000	1,186,341,000	173,832,000	34,897,000	17,598,000
911...	2,531,488,000	621,338,000	922,298,000	160,240,000	33,119,000	17,549,000
912...	3,124,746,000	730,267,000	1,418,337,000	223,824,000	35,664,000	19,249,000
913...	2,446,988,000	763,380,000	1,121,768,000	178,189,000	41,381,000	13,833,000
914...	2,672,804,000	891,017,000	1,141,060,000	194,953,000	42,779,000	16,881,000
915...	3,054,535,000	1,011,505,000	1,540,362,000	237,009,000	49,190,000	15,769,000
916...	*2,717,932,000	*a*607,557,000	*a*1,229,182,000	*a*183,536,000	*a*41,884,000	*13,942,000

* Forecast from condition on October 1, 1916. *a* Preliminary estimate.

WHEAT YIELD OF SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, WITH COMPARISONS.

(Report of the United States Department of Agriculture.)

COUNTRY.	1915. Bushels.	1914. Bushels.	COUNTRY.	1915. Bushels.	1914. Bushels.
Russia (61 governments)	833,965,000	746,873,000	Roumania	89,241,000	49,270,000
United States	1,011,505,000	891,017,000	England	68,652,000	59,217,000
British India	383,376,000	312,032,000	Austria	60,000,000	55,000,000
France	258,102,000	282,689,000	Australia	25,626,000	106,600,000
Canada	336,258,000	161,280,000	Bulgaria	46,212,000	29,654,000
Hungary (proper)	152,934,000	105,237,000	Algeria	34,654,000	30,000,000
Argentina	178,221,000	113,904,000	Tunis	11,023,000	2,205,000
Italy	170,541,000	169,442,000	Egypt	39,148,000	32,831,000
Spain	139,298,000	116,089,000			
Germany	160,000,000	145,944,000	Totals	3,998,756,000	3,409,284,000

The rye crop of principal countries in 1915 was (in bushels): United States, 49,190,000; Germany, 75,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 154,075,000; Russia (61 governments), 861,097,000; France, 40,307,000; Spain, 28,664,000.

The barley crop of the world in 1915 (in bushels) was 1,542,972,000; oat crop, 4,783,778,000.

WORLD'S CROPS.

In September, 1916, the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, announced its preliminary estimates of world-crop production for 1916 as follows:

Wheat, 1,526,000,000 bushels, total production in eleven countries.

Rye, 83,200,000 bushels, total production in five countries.

Barley, 476,500,000 bushels, total production in ten countries.

Oats, 1,831,200,000 bushels, total production in nine countries.

Corn, 2,870,159,000 bushels, total production in three countries as follows: United States, 2,865,000,000 bushels; Japan, 4,102,000 bushels, and Switzerland, 157,000 bushels.

Rice (rough), 18,978,700,000 pounds, total production of the United States and Japan. The crop of Japan is estimated at 17,448,700,000 pounds.

Beet sugar, 1,576,000 short tons, total production (expressed as raw sugar) in seven countries for 1915-1916, or 93 per cent. of the preceding year (1914-1915).

WHEAT HARVEST CALENDAR.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentina.

February and March—Upper Egypt, India.

April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.

May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.

June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France.

July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota, Nebraska, Upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, South of England.

August—Central and Northern Minnesota, Dakotas, Manitoba, Lower Canada, British Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Central Russia.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, North of Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa.

December—Burmah, New South Wales.

PRICES OF WHEAT (CHICAGO MARKET).*

YEARS.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.	YEARS.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.
1897	April	64⅛@1.09	December.	1907	January	71 @1.05¼	October.
1898	October.	62 @1.85	May. †	1908	July	84½@1.11	May.
1899	December	64 @ 79½	May.	1909	August	99¼@1.60	June.
1900	January	61½@ 87½	June.	1910	November	89⅛@1.27⅛	February.
1901	July	63⅛@ 79⅛	December.	1911	April	83¼@1.01	January.
1902	October	67½@ 95	September.	1912	January	93⅜@1.20	May.
1903	March	70¼@ 93	September.	1913	July-Aug.	84 @1.15⅜	January.
1904	January.	81¼@1.22	October.	1914	July	77¾@1.29¼	December.
1905	August	77⅞@1.24	February.	1915	Aug.-Sep.	98 @1.68	February.
1906	Aug.-Sep.	69⅛@ 94¾	April.	1916	June	98¼@1.88	October.

* No. 2 cash wheat. † The Leiter "corner" figure.

The above table was compiled by Charles B. Murray, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PRINCIPAL CEREAL CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRODUCTION BY STATES IN 1916.

(From Report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture.)

STATES.	Oats,* Bushels.	Corn,† Bushels.	Wheat,* Bushels.	STATES.	Oats,* Bushels.	Corn,† Bushels.	Wheat,* Bushels.
Maine	5,550,000	510,000	108,000	Kansas	38,399,000	58,970,000	89,742,000
N. Hampshire	444,000	813,000	.....	Kentucky	4,200,000	111,422,000	8,190,000
Vermont	2,528,000	1,673,000	25,000	Tennessee	7,119,000	89,578,000	8,417,000
Massachusetts	288,000	1,769,000	.....	Alabama	9,450,000	50,232,000	1,054,000
Rhode Island	54,000	366,000	.....	Mississippi	4,050,000	49,161,000	105,000
Connecticut	390,000	2,671,000	.....	Louisiana	2,052,000	44,622,000	.....
New York	31,356,000	14,892,000	7,875,000	Texas	31,008,000	149,733,000	10,923,000
New Jersey	2,070,000	10,146,000	1,620,000	Oklahoma	15,106,000	63,486,000	25,608,000
Pennsylvania	34,286,000	57,908,000	26,429,000	Arkansas	6,846,000	46,437,000	1,856,000
Delaware	120,000	7,034,000	1,860,000	Montana	24,624,000	2,072,000	23,064,000
Maryland	1,298,000	27,131,000	10,240,000	Wyoming	8,750,000	582,000	2,865,000
Virginia	5,129,000	56,944,000	16,800,000	Colorado	9,900,000	7,628,000	10,841,000
West Virginia	2,599,000	23,655,000	4,640,000	New Mexico	1,914,000	2,594,000	2,164,000
North Carolina	5,880,000	54,717,000	10,342,000	Arizona	338,000	798,000	1,160,000
South Carolina	8,496,000	33,983,000	2,396,000	Utah	4,480,000	464,000	6,920,000
Georgia	16,244,000	63,945,000	3,808,000	Nevada	602,000	33,000	1,764,000
Florida	885,000	12,751,000	.....	Idaho	14,104,000	632,000	14,366,000
Ohio	48,076,000	117,690,000	20,007,000	Washington	14,256,000	1,062,000	35,404,000
Indiana	54,060,000	182,618,000	18,158,000	Oregon	17,184,000	1,241,000	17,457,000
Illinois	172,210,000	339,947,000	16,434,000	California	6,175,000	2,362,000	5,024,000
Michigan	42,690,000	47,275,000	12,631,000				
Wisconsin	81,141,000	56,115,000	3,315,000	Total bushels	1,229,182,000	2,717,932,000	607,557,000
Minnesota	85,304,000	76,239,000	28,950,000	Total acres	40,599,000	108,620,000	50,871,000
Iowa	186,813,000	377,235,000	9,544,000	Total farm value, Oct. 1	$546,986,000	$2,236,858,000	$828,100,000
Missouri	31,550,000	152,599,000	15,164,000	Yield per acre	30.3	25.0	11.9
North Dakota	54,266,000	13,659,000	39,039,000	Farm price per bushel, Oct. 1	$.445	$.823	$1.363
South Dakota	55,236,000	91,202,000	25,011,000				
Nebraska	79,662,000	209,336,000	66,237,000				

* Preliminary estimate. † Forecast from condition on October 1, 1916.

FARM PRODUCTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRODUCT.	Year.*	Quantity.	Value.	PRODUCT.	Year.*	Quantity.	Value.
Apples ..... bbls.	1915	76,670,000	a$156,406,800	Hops ..... lbs.	Census	40,718,748	$7,844,715
Apricots ..... bush.	Census	4,150,263	2,884,119	Milk ..... galls.	1915	11,590,000,000	2,320,000,000
Beans, castor .. bush.	Census	2,077	3,432	Molasses h ..... galls.	Census	46,093,630	4,055,887
Beans, dry edible b ..... bush.	1915	10,278,000	a30,105,570	Nursery products ...	Census	.....	21,050,822
Bees ..... colonies	Census	3,445,006	10,373,615	Nuts ..... lbs.	Census	d62,328,010	f4,447,674
Broom corn .... lbs.	Census	78,959,958	5,134,434	Onions k ..... bush.	1915	10,083,212	g9,559,000
Butter:				Peaches ..... bush.	1915	63,460,000	h54,195,000
Madeon f'rms. lbs.	Census	994,650,610	222,861,440	Peanuts ..... bush.	Census	19,415,816	18,271,929
Madeinf't'ries lbs.	Census	627,145,865	180,174,790	Pears ..... bush.	1915	11,216,000	i9,063,000
Cereals c ..... bush.	1915	5,908,370,000	d3,417,932,000	Peas, dry ..... bush.	Census	7,129,294	10,963,739
Cheese:				Plums and prunes ..... bush.	Census	15,480,170	10,299,495
Madeon f'rms. lbs.	Census	9,405,864	1,148,708	Potatoes, Irish. bush.	1915	359,103,000	d221,104,000
Madeinf't'ries lbs.	Census	311,175,730	43,245,669	Potatoes, sw't. bush.	1915	74,295,000	d46,081,000
Chicory ..... lbs.	Census	19,284,000	70,460	Rice (rough) ... bush	1915	28,947,000	d26,212,000
Cider ..... galls.	Census	32,583,998	e	Seeds, alfalfa .. bush.	Census	263,328	2,051,840
Cotton ..... lbs.	1915	5,595,910,000	f627,861,000	Seeds, clover .. bush.	Census	1,025,816	6,925,122
Cotton seed ... s. tons	1915	4,992,000	f167,731,200	Seeds, millet .. bush.	Census	588,270	491,566
Flaxseed ..... bush.	1915	13,845,000	d24,080,000	Seeds, timothy. bush.	Census	2,878,790	4,018,951
Flowers, plants	Census	.....	34,872,329	Seeds, all gra's. bush.	Census	6,671,348	15,137,683
Forest products	Census	.....	195,396,283	Sugar, beet ... s. tons	1915	874,000	m85,652,000
Fruits, orch'rd. bush.	Census	214,683,695	140,867,347	Sugar, cane n. s. tons	1915	136,500	m13,377,000
Fruits, small .. quarts	Census	426,565,863	29,974,481	Sugar, maple .... lbs.	Census	14,060,206	1,380,492
Fruits, tropical and sub-tropical	Census	.....	24,706,753	Syrup, cane o ... galls.	Census	21,633,579	9,642,312
Grapes ..... lbs.	Census	2,571,065,205	22,027,961	Syrup, maple . galls.	Census	4,106,418	3,797,317
Hay (tame) .. s. tons	1915	85,225,000	d912,320,000	Syrup, s'rgh'm. galls.	Census	16,532,382	7,963,499
Hemp ..... lbs.	Census	7,483,295	412,699	Tobacco ..... lbs.	1915	1,060,587,000	d96,041,000
Honey q ..... lbs.	Census	55,719,757	5,992,083	Vegetables p	Census	.....	216,257,068
				Wool (unw'hed) . lbs.	1915	288,777,000	f67,574,000

* The word "Census" in this table refers in all cases to Census of 1910. a Farm price November 15, 1915. b For only New York, Michigan, California, Colorado, and New Mexico. c Not including rice. d Farm price December 1, 1915. e Included in orchard products. f Average farm price for the year. g Including wax. h Made in factories. The product on farms and plantations in 1909 was 4,153 gallons, valued at $1,710. i Excludes peanuts and cocoanuts. j Excludes peanuts, but includes value of cocoanuts. k Commercial only. l Farm price August 15, 1915. m Based on the export value of refined for year ended June 30, 1916. n Louisiana only. o The cane syrup made in sugar mills in 1909 amounted to 1,449,860 gallons, valued at $365,632. p Excluding potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams.

The Census of 1910 gives the following farm statistics for the United States: Farms, total number, 6,361,502; total acres in farms, 878,798,325; improved acres in farms, 478,451,750; value of land in farms, $28,475,674,169; value of buildings on farms, $6,325,451,528; value of implements and machinery on farms, $1,265,149,783; value per acre of land and buildings, $39.60; value per acre of land alone, $32.40. Value of wealth produced on farms in 1915, estimated by Secretary of Agriculture, $10,501,686,375.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From a Report of the Department of Agriculture.)

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.	ON FARMS (Jan. 1, 1916). Number.	Value.	DOMESTIC ANIMALS.	ON FARMS (Jan. 1, 1916). Number.	Value.
All domestic animals	204,381,000	$6,092,784,000	Mules	4,565,000	$519,824,000
Milch cows and other cattle	61,441,000	2,506,254,000	Sheep	49,162,000	254,348,000
Horses	21,166,000	2,150,468,000	Swine	68,047,000	571,890,000

By Census of 1910 there were on farms and ranges in United States 61,803,866 neat cattle, cows, bulls, etc., valued at $1,499,523,607; horses and colts, 19,833,113, valued at $2,083,588,195; mules, 4,209,769, valued at $525,391,863; asses and burros, 105,698, valued at $13,200,112; sheep and lambs, 52,447,861, valued at $232,841,585; swine, 58,185,676, valued at $399,338,308; goats, 2,915,125, valued at $6,176,423.

SUGAR PRODUCTION.

MULHALL gives the following estimates of the production of cane and beet sugar in the world in English tons from 1890 to 1898; and Willett & Gray, New York, for the years following:

YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1890....	2,580,000	2,780,000	5,360,000	1905.....	4,594,782	4,918,480	9,513,262	1911.....	8,422,447	8,560,346	16,982,793
1898....	2,850,000	4,650,000	7,500,000	1906.....	6,731,165	7,216,060	13,947,225	1912.....	9,066,030	6,820,266	15,886,296
1900....	3,056,294	5,590,992	8,647,286	1907.....	7,329,317	7,143,818	14,473,135	1913.....	9,232,543	8,976,271	18,208,814
1902....	4,079,712	6,913,504	10,993,346	1908.....	6,917,663	7,002,474	13,920,137	1914.....	9,821,413	8,845,986	18,667,399
1903....	4,163,941	5,756,720	9,920,661	1909.....	7,625,639	6,927,875	14,553,514	1915.....	10,171,397	8,243,451	18,414,848
1904....	4,234,203	6,089,468	10,323,631	1910.....	8,327,069	6,597,506	14,914,575	1916 (est.)	10,524,772	5,983,450	16,508,222

The production of sugar in 1914-15 by sugar-growing countries, in tons of 2,240 pounds, as reported by Willett & Gray, was:

COUNTRIES.	Cane Sugar	COUNTRIES.	Cane Sugar	COUNTRIES.	Beet Sugar.
Louisiana (State).....	216,696	Java.....	1,303,045	United States.....	646,257
Porto Rico.....	308,178	Hawaii.....	577,186	Germany.....	2,500,000
Cuba.....	2,592,667	Australia and Fiji.....	348,408	Austria.....	1,602,315
British West Indies...	120,748	Mauritius.....	277,164	France.....	302,961
Hayti and S. Domingo	108,267	Demerara.....	113,632	Russia.....	1,992,776
Peru.....	175,000	Argentina.....	335,833	Belgium.....	204,697
Brazil.....	240,000	Philippines.....	243,000	Holland.....	302,458

Beet sugar production in the United States in 1914-15, by States, in tons of 2,240 pounds: Michigan 98,714; Colorado, 197,137; Utah, 70,374; Idaho, 35,367; California, 151,078; Nebraska, 29,888; Ohio, 19,165; all others, 44,534. Total, 646.257 tons.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

Licht's estimate of consumption of sugar of all kinds in various countries in 1914-15 per capita in pounds was: Germany, 74.95; Austria, 37.38; France, 39.01; Spain, 15.91; England, 89.69; Switzerland, 74.87; United States (W. & G.), 83.83; Russia, 29.26; Netherlands, 53.44; Denmark, 93.48; Italy, 10.45; Belgium, 42.79; Turkey, 20.33; Sweden, 60.48; Norway, 60.37.

The consumption of sugar in the United States in the calendar year 1915, estimated by Willett & Gray, of New York, was:

Imported (including 509,263 tons Hawaiian, 300,310 Porto Rican, and 120,202 Philippine sugar).....	2,792,106
Domestic, manufactured from imported molasses, U. S. maple, etc.....	15,400
Domestic cane.....	224,768
Domestic beet.....	769,257
Domestic total.....	1,009,425
Total product consumed in the U. S..... or 83.83 pounds per capita.	2,801,531

PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO.

RETURNS FOR 1915 TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

STATES.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm Value December 1.	STATES.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm Value December 1.
	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.		Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.
N. Hampshire.	100	140,000	17,000	Ohio.....	93,700	84,330,000	7,590,000
Vermont.....	100	130,000	14,000	Indiana.....	13,500	11,340,000	828,000
Massachusetts.	7,300	8,030,000	1,164,000	Illinois.....	700	595,000	54,000
Connecticut...	22,200	29,970,000	5,095,000	Wisconsin.....	41,000	36,900,000	2,214,000
New York....	4,400	5,280,000	502,000	Missouri.....	3,500	3,150,000	378,000
Pennsylvania..	31,400	42,390,000	3,900,000	Kentucky.....	440,000	356,400,000	27,799,000
Maryland.....	22,000	16,280,000	1,384,000	Tennessee.....	92,900	69,675,000	4,390,000
Virginia.....	192,500	144,375,000	13,571,000	Alabama.....	200	100,000	22,000
West Virginia..	11,300	9,831,000	983,000	Louisiana.....	300	126,000	38,000
North Carolina	320,000	198,400,000	22,221,000	Texas.....	200	100,000	27,000
South Carolina.	65,000	37,700,000	2,639,000	Arkansas.....	500	300,000	51,000
Georgia.....	1,700	1,496,000	344,000				
Florida.....	3,900	3,549,000	816,000	United States	1,368,400	1,060,587,000	96,041,000

STATISTICS OF TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Production.	Total Consumption.	Total Revenue (Customs and Excise).	Per Capita Consumption.	Per Capita Tax.	Tax Per Pound Consumed.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents.
United States.....	1913	953,734,000	a550,429,000	a106,879,000	5.57	1.08	19.4
Germany.....	1913	56,952,951	271,205,899	45,072,123	4.03	.67	16.6
Russia.....	1913	233,401,159	202,503,424	41,140,511	1.18	.24	20.3
France.....	1913	35,780,658	116,364,079	104,840,422	2.93	2.64	90.1
United Kingdom....	1913	.....	95,983,525	86,804,340	2.09	1.89	90.4
Austria-Hungary....	1913	b159,087,904	159,191,240	c63,663 744	3.15	1.26	40.0

a Year ended June 30, 1914. *b* Austria, 12,659,033 pounds; Hungary, 146,428,871 pounds. *c* Austria-Hungary, import duties, 1913, $5,583; Austria, net receipts from sales, 1912, $43,958,026; Hungary, net receipts from sales, 1910, $19,700,135.

Production of tobacco of 1914 in pounds: United States, 1,034,679,000; Canada, 11,000,000; Cuba, 72,585,000; Mexico (1906), 34,711,000; Brazil (exports), 59,481,096; Chile, 6,282,228; Uruguay, 1,737,805; Italy, 20,943,700; Roumania, 16,970,129; Switzerland, 815,702; Japan, 115,741,500; Philippine Islands, 103,024,183; Tunis, 376,325; Rhodesia, 3,162,000; Union of South Africa (Census of 1911), 14,961,000. Grand total, 1,496,470,668.

TEA, COFFEE AND COCOA.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION DURING LATEST YEARS FOR WHICH DATA ARE AVAILABLE, BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES INVOLVED.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

TEA.

Country Producing.	Quantity.	Country Consuming.	Quantity.	Country Consuming.	Quantity.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*
British India (1914)	312,976,000	United Kingdom (1915)	317,429,000	Netherlands (1914)	13,099,000
China (1915)*	237,647,000	Russia (1914)	169,822,000	Germany (1913)	9,414,000
Ceylon (1913)*	191,509,000	United States (1915)	92,174,000	New Zealand (1914)	9,897,000
Java (1914)*	71,449,000	Canada (1916)	40,656,000	France (1915)	6,131,000
Japan (1914)	69,658,000	Australia (1915)	39,467,000	Austria-Hung'y (1913)	3,571,000
Formosa (1913)	29,784,000				

Imports of tea into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1916, were 109,865,935 pounds, valued at $20,599,857. Of this 52,359,526 pounds were imported from Japan and 20,422,700 pounds from China.

COFFEE†

Country Producing.	Quantity.	Country Consuming.	Quantity.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
Brazil	1,490,715,000	United States (1915)	1,055,089,000
Central America	231,315,000	Germany (1913)	362,084,000
Venezuela	121,350,000	France (1915)	304,813,000
Colombia	136,500,000	Austria-Hungary (1913)	130,952,000
Dutch East Indies	63,799,000	Netherlands (1915)	85,955,000
Hayti	57,594,000	Belgium (1913)	93,250,000
Mexico	53,759,000	Sweden (1914)	63,774,000
United States	48,179,000	Italy (1915)	88,102,000
British India	39,973,000	Denmark (1914)	31,967,000
Jamaica	10,034,000	United Kingdom (1915)	32,723,000
Other countries	333,272,000	Russia (1914)	18,309,000
		British South Africa (1915)	31,609,000
Total	2,586,490,000		

Imports of coffee into the United States, year ended June 30, 1916, were: From Brazil, 849,405,925 pounds, value $73,541,315; Colombia and Venezuela, 82,768,757 pounds, value $21,441,145; Central America, 95,573,010 pounds, value $10,997,303; Mexico, 49,832,801 pounds, value $6,222,326. The remainder came in smaller quantities from other countries, with 2,252,364 pounds of domestic coffee from Hawaii and 509,158 pounds from Porto Rico.

COCOA, 1915.‡

Country Producing.	Quantity.	Country Consuming.	Quantity.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
Gold Coast	167,598,000	United States	185,585,000
Ecuador	72,386,000	Germany	96,121,000
Brazil	101,985,000	Netherlands	90,289,000
St. Thomas (Portuguese)	65,252,000	United Kingdom	104,205,000
Trinidad	48,078,000	France	68,343,000
Dominican Republic	51,563,000	Switzerland	24,936,000
Venezuela	27,006,000	Austria-Hungary	12,456,000
Grenada	16,232,000	Spain	14,356,000
All other countries	74,520,000	Belgium	8,377,000
		All other countries	44,079,000
Total	624,620,000	Total	648,747,000

Imports of crude cocoa into the United States in the fiscal year 1915-16 amounted to 243,231,939 pounds, valued at $35,143,865. The Dominican Republic furnished 48,990,707 pounds, the British West Indies 39,933,405 pounds, Brazil 45,657,401 pounds, and Ecuador 31,878,350 pound of the imports.

* The figures represent exports. † The figures of production are from report of the Department of Agriculture, and represent exports only. ‡ Data from *The Gordian*.

NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION.

Organized and held annually under the direction of the National Corn Association. Association officers are: *President*—E. D. Funk, Shirley, Ill. *First Vice-President*—E. G. Montgomery, Ithaca, N. Y. *Secretary and Treasurer*—C. P. Bull, St. Paul. Thirty-five States are represented by Vice-Presidents.

The National Corn Exposition has been held six times. The first was in Chicago, 1907; the second and third in Omaha, Neb., in 1908 and 1909; the fourth in Columbus, Ohio, 1911; the fifth at Columbia, S. Car., 1913, and the sixth in Dallas, Tex., 1914.

The slogan of the National Corn Exposition is the "Betterment of Agriculture." The exposition is composed of three prominent factors: (1) Educational exhibits from twenty-five to thirty-five State agricultural colleges and experiment stations, demonstrating experimental work and principles and facts in agriculture. (2) Competitive exhibits from thirty or more States, selected from State contests. (3) Comprehensive and complete educational exhibits from the Federal Department of Agriculture, devoted to many phases of agricultural endeavor.

Four trophies are awarded: (1) Indiana Ten Ear Trophy, for best ten ears of corn, value $1,000. (2) Colorado Oat Trophy, for best peck of oats, value $1,500. (3) Kellog Single Ear Trophy, for best single ear, value $1,000. Farm and Fireside Wheat Trophy for best peck of wheat, $48,000 in cash premiums. Also other smaller trophies for small grains are offered as prizes. No exposition is arranged for 1917.

HAY CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE OF HAY, 1916.
(Compiled from a report of Department of Agriculture.)

State or Division.	Acreage.	Production (Preliminary).	Farm Value October 1.	State or Division.	Acreage.	Production (Preliminary).	Farm Value October 1.
	Acres.	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*		*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
Maine	1,264,000	1,833,000	22,546,000	Texas	405,000	486,000	4,325,000
New Hampshire	529,000	767,000	11,505,000	Oklahoma	460,000	690,000	4,140,000
Vermont	1,018,000	1,731,000	22,745,000	Arkansas	343,000	429,000	4,762,000
Massachusetts	484,000	755,000	15,251,000	Montana	790,000	1,343,000	12,221,000
Rhode Island	60,000	81,000	1,539,000	Wyoming	544,000	979,000	10,671,000
Connecticut	383,000	594,000	11,583,000	Colorado	892,000	1,829,000	15,547,000
New York	4,770,000	7,727,000	94,269,000	New Mexico	181,000	362,000	3,982,000
New Jersey	386,000	602,000	10,956,000	Arizona	162,000	616,000	6,160,000
Pennsylvania	3,255,000	5,208,000	67,704,000	Utah	394,000	867,000	9,537,000
Delaware	75,000	109,000	1,657,000	Nevada	230,000	552,000	7,176,000
Maryland	413,000	611,000	9,287,000	Idaho	684,000	1,710,000	16,929,000
Virginia	770,000	1,040,000	15,184,000	Washington	836,000	2,006,000	24,473,000
West Virginia	752,000	1,158,000	17,254,000	Oregon	858,000	1,973,000	19,138,000
North Carolina	329,000	428,000	6,720,000	California	2,536,000	4,438,000	55,919,000
South Carolina	213,000	277,000	4,183,000				
Georgia	285,000	356,000	5,482,000	United States	52,504,000	86,155,000	916,629,000
Florida	53,000	66,000	1,115,000	1915	50,872,000	85,225,000	*912,320,000
Ohio	2,981,000	4,680,000	49,140,000	1914	49,145,000	70,071,000	*779,068,000
Indiana	2,121,000	3,054,000	31,151,000	1913	48,954,000	64,116,000	*797,077,000
Illinois	2,529,000	3,654,000	39,463,000	1912	49,530,000	72,691,000	*856,695,000
Michigan	2,766,000	4,398,000	43,980,000	1911	48,240,000	54,916,000	*784,926,000
Wisconsin	2,576,000	4,379,000	45,542,000	1910	51,015,000	69,378,000	*842,252,000
Minnesota	1,747,000	3,232,000	21,978,000	1909 (Census)	51,041,000	68,833,000	*722,401,000
Iowa	3,129,000	5,038,000	42,319,000				
Missouri	3,172,000	4,124,000	35,054,000	Division: 1916.			
North Dakota	471,000	801,000	5,287,000	N. Atlantic	12,149,000	19,298,000	258,098,000
South Dakota	640,000	1,216,000	6,323,000	S. Atlantic	2,890,000	4,045,000	60,882,000
Nebraska	1,683,000	3,703,000	19,626,000	N. Cent'l E. of Miss. River	12,964,000	20,165,000	209,276,000
Kansas	1,678,000	2,601,000	16,646,000				
Kentucky	945,000	1,238,000	14,732,000	N. Cent'l W. of Miss. River	12,520,000	20,715,000	147,233,000
Tennessee	998,000	1,377,000	19,553,000				
Alabama	238,000	309,000	3,924,000	S. Central	3,874,000	5,257,000	59,387,000
Mississippi	240,000	324,000	3,305,000	Far Western	8,107,000	16,675,000	181,753,000
Louisiana	245,000	404,000	4,646,000				

*Farm value December 1.

The average farm price per ton of 2,000 pounds December 1, 1908, $8.98; 1909, $10.50; 1910, $12.14; 1911, $14.29; 1912, $11.79; 1913, $12.43; 1914, $11.12; 1915, $10.70; October 1, 1915, $10.69; October 1, 1916, $10.36.

YEARLY MARKETINGS OF LIVE STOCK.

(From a report of the Department of Agriculture.)

The combined receipts and shipments of hogs, cattle, and sheep at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul yearly since 1907 were as follows:

Year.	Cattle.*		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
1907	9,590,710	5,360,790	19,544,617	5,993,069	9,857,877	4,549,000
1908	8,827,360	4,936,731	22,863,701	7,288,403	9,833,640	4,489,295
1909	9,189,312	5,181,446	18,834,641	6,381,667	10,284,905	4,172,388
1910	9,116,687	5,122,984	14,853,472	4,628,760	12,366,375	6,013,215
1911	8,629,109	4,805,766	19,926,547	6,418,246	13,521,492	5,891,034
1912	8,061,494	4,318,648	19,771,825	6,096,906	13,733,980	5,369,402
1913	7,904,552	4,596,085	19,924,331	6,414,815	14,037,830	6,046,260
1914	7,182,239	3,933,663	18,272,091	5,816,069	13,272,491	5,331,449
1915	7,963,591	3,944,152	21,031,405	6,823,983	11,160,246	4,370,504

Figures for 1907-1909, inclusive, were taken from the *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States;* 1910, and subsequently, from official reports of the stock yards in the cities mentioned.

* The receipts of calves (not included in "Cattle") at the stock yards of Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Paul, and Sioux City, combined, were about 726,145 in 1915, 664,000 in 1914, 741,000 in 1913, about 910,000 in 1912, 975,000 in 1911, 981,000 in 1910, and 869,000 in 1909.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOG PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1916.*

(From a report of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

Country.	Lard.		Hams and Sh'ld'rs.†		Bacon.		Pork, Pickled.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
United Kingdom	192,075,591	21,640,498	251,025,795	35,899,072	339,341,069	48,740,987	13,124,077	1,644,441
Belgium	70,132,156	7,327,075	2,792,605	367,070	60,160,749	6,251,526	*b*1,014,309	*b*101,428
France	42,282,883	5,075,237	(*a*)	(*a*)	52,501,448	6,442,595	*b*1,550,777	*b*182,973
Germany	.....	.....	(*a*)	(*a*)	.....	.....	(*a*)	(*a*)
Italy	3,487,719	390,806	(*a*)	(*a*)	*b*10,532,169	*b*1,435,795	*b*2,075,288	*b*218,794
Netherlands	13,281,671	1,467,341	(*a*)	(*a*)	12,846,176	1,632,440	(*a*)	(*a*)
Norway	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	*b*22,386,900	*b*3,086,960	(*a*)	(*a*)
Other Europe	9,495,073	1,049,778	9,059,531	1,421,909	26,610,287	3,643,886	2,641,812	285,093
Canada	6,330,140	635,024	2,673,658	370,783	39,590,591	5,342,490	17,835,273	1,701,324
Mexico	8,736,712	966,395	(*a*)	(*a*)	259,307	47,923	(*a*)	(*a*)
Cuba	53,811,784	5,930,069	11,493,464	1,875,091	13,543,082	1,685,946	7,846,918	888,699
Total *c*	427,011,338	47,634,376	282,208,611	40,803,022	579,808,786	78,615,616	63,460,713	6,752,356

* Fiscal year ended June 30. † Cured. *a* Not separately stated. *b* Not separately stated prior to January 1, 1916. *c* Total, including all other countries.

Total exports: Neutral lard, 34,426,590 pounds, $4,050,397; pork, canned, 9,610,732 pounds, $1,815,586; fresh, 63,005,524 pounds, $7,523,408.

DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1916.*

(From a report of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

Country.	Beef. Canned. Pounds.	Beef. Canned. Dollars.	Beef. Fresh. Pounds.	Beef. Fresh. Dollars.	Beef. Pickled and Other.† Pounds.	Beef. Pickled and Other.† Dollars.	Oleo Oil. Pounds.	Oleo Oil. Dollars.
France	6,508,241	861,964	49,100,444	5,436,020	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italy	(a)	(a)	b47,887,945	b6,340,028	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Netherlands	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	29,762,451	3,558,189
Norway	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	14,062,716	1,796,590
United Kingdom	37,819,212	7,461,162	117,305,639	15,148,556	12,003,390	1,429,897	30,657,569	3,684,779
Other Europe	b4,599,175	b771,432	(a)	(a)	8,843,167	938,936	24,503,892	3,049,915
Panama	(a)	(a)	1,504,403	202,275	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Canada	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5,047,349	480,680	(a)	(a)
Total c	50.416,690	9,353,450	231,215,075	28,886,115	38,060,682	4,034,195	102,645,914	12,519,115

* Fiscal year ended June 30. † Cured. *a* Not separately stated. *b* Not separately stated prior to January 1, 1916. *c* Total, including all other countries.

Total exports: Oleomargarine, 5,426,221 pounds, $640,480; tallow, 16,288,743 pounds, $1,326,472.

NUMBER OF CATTLE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES IN SPECIFIED YEARS.

(From a report of the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Country and Year.	Number of Cattle.	Country and Year.	Number of Cattle.	Country and Year.	Number of Cattle.
Argentina:		Canada—*Cont.*		Russia, Eu'pean—*Con.*	
1908 (Census)	29,124,000	1911 (Census)	6,533,000	1910	33,616,000
1915	29,500,000	1916	5,917,000	1913	33,985,000
Australia:		France:		Russia, Asiatic:	
1900	8,640,000	1900	14,521,000	1913	18,404,000
1910	11,745,000	1910	14,533,000	Union of South Africa:	
1914	11,052,000	1916	12,723,000	1904 (Census)	3,500,000
Austria-Hungary:		Germany:		1911 (Census)	5,797,000
Austria:		1900 (Census)	18,940,000	United Kingdom:	
1900 (Census)	9,511,000	1912 (Census)	20,182,000	1900	11,455,000
1910 (Census)	9,160,000	1915 (Census)	20,317,000	1910	11,765,000
Hungary:		Italy:		1915	12,171,000
1911 (Census)	*6,184,000	1908 (Census)	6,199,000	United States:	
1913	6,045,000	1914	*6,646,000	1910 (Census)	61,804,000
Brazil:		Mexico:		1916	61,441,000
1913 (Census)	30,705,000	1902 (Census)	5,142,000	Uruguay:	
Canada:		Russia, European:		1900 (Census)	6,827,000
1901 (Census)	5,576,000	1900	34,484,000	1908 (Census)	8,193,000

* Including buffaloes.

MILK AND BUTTER FAT PRODUCTION

OF VARIOUS BREEDS OF DAIRY CATTLE.

RECORDS FOR YEARLY PRODUCTION ONLY.

TEN INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHEST BUTTER FAT RECORDS OF JERSEY CATTLE FEBRUARY 1, 1916.

	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat		Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.
Sophie 19th of Hood Farm	17,557.7	999.1	Lass 38th of Hood Farm	15,284.0	890.4
Spermfield Owl's Eva	16,457.4	993.3	Spermfield Owl's Temisia	15,147.1	875.2
Eminent's Bess	18,782.9	962.8	Temisia Owl's Rose, 215973	17,056.4	863.7
Dosoris Park Lily	16,728.1	957.4			
Jacoba Irene	17,253.2	952.9	Total	165,513.6	9,364.6
Olympia's Fern	16,147.8	937.8	Average	16,551.36	936.46
Sophie 19th of Hood Farm	15,099.0	932.0			

TEN INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHEST BUTTER FAT RECORDS OF BROWN SWISS COWS, JANUARY 1, 1916.

	Yearly Prod'ctions. Pounds Milk.	Yearly Prod'ctions. Pounds Butter Fat.		Yearly Prod'ctions. Pounds Milk.	Yearly Prod'ctions. Pounds Butter Fat.
College Bravura, 2d, 2577	19460.6	798.16	Militia May, 3542	14791.5	634.81
Ethel B., 3842	18816.2	779.97	Merry Merney, 3379	15679.5	628.86
Rosalind B., 3905	16804.4	727.64	Merney, 2859	14674.7	596.94
Iola, 3923	16844.6	685.47	My One Baby, 3378	15769.6	595.83
Lottie G. B., 3530	17595.3	664.25			
Kaliste W., 2905	16609.2	650.32	Average	16704.56	676.225

RECORDS OF TEN HIGHEST HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS, JANUARY 26, 1916.

	Milk.	Fat.		Milk.	Fat.
Duchess Skylark Ormsby, 124514	27761.7	1205.09	Lothian Maggie De Kol, 90209	27967.6	990.80
Finderne Pride Johanna Rue, 121083	28403.7	1176.47	Maplecrest Pontiac Flora Hartog, 143950	25106.3	986.11
Finderne Holingen Fayne, 114551	24612.8	1116.05	Crown Pontiac Josey, 101812	28752.3	982.23
Banestine Belle De Kol, 90441	27404.4	1058.34			
Pontiac Clothilde De Kol, 2d, 69991	25318.0	1017.28			
Highlawn Hartog De Kol, 34319	25592.5	998.34	Average	26835.18	1052.897
Colantha 4th's Johanna, 48577	27442.5	996.26			

MILK AND BUTTER FAT PRODUCTION—*Continued.*

GUERNSEYS—TEN HIGHEST RECORDS OF BUTTER FAT, JANUARY 17, 1916.

	Milk.	Fat.		Milk.	Fat.
Murne Cowan, 19597	24008.0	1098.18	Dairymaid of Pinehurst, 24656	17285.3	910.67
May Rlima, 22761	19673.0	1073.41	Dolly Dimple, 19144	18458.8	906.89
Spotswood Daisy Pearl, 17696	18602.8	957.38	Imp. Beauty of Park Farm, 28420	14686.8	898.82
Julie of the Chene, 30460	17661.0	953.53	Imp. Queen Regent, 4th, 22716	15862.5	889.57
Imp. Daisy Moon, 3d, 28471	18019.4	928.39			
Miranda of Mapleton, 19606	16630.7	927.16	Average	18088.83	954.402

RECORDS OF HIGHEST AYRSHIRES, JANUARY 17, 1916.

	Milk.	Fat.		Milk.	Fat.
Lily of Willowmoor, 22269	22,596	955.56	Garclaugh Spottie, 27950	22,589	816.25
Auchenbrain Brown Kate, 4th, 27943	23,022	917.6	Gerranton Dora, 2d, 23853	21,023	804.79
Imp. Garclaugh May Mischief, 27944	25,329	894.91	Jean Armour, 25487	20,174	774.73
Auchenbrain Yellow Kate, 3d, 36910	21,123	888.33	Henderson's Dairy Gem, 35176	17,974	738.32
Agnes Wallace of Maple Grove, 25171	17,657	821.45			
Netherhall Brownie, 9th, 23985	18,110	820.91	Average	20,959.7	843.285

AYRSHIRE CATTLE—HIGHEST PRODUCTION OF MILK, JANUARY 17, 1916.

	Pounds Milk.		Pounds Milk.
Imp. Garclaugh May Mischief	25,329	Jean Armour	20,174
Auchenbrain Brown Kate, 4th	23,022	Rena Ross, 2d	18,849
Lily of Willowmoor	22,596	Netherhall Brownie, 9th	18,110
Garclaugh Spottie	22,589	Henderson's Dairy Gem, 35176	17,974
Auchenbrain Yellow Kate, 3d	21,123		
Gerranton Dora, 2d	21,023	Average	21,078

RECORDS FOR PERIODS SHORTER THAN ONE YEAR.

Leaders in Seven Classes of Seven-Day Division.

K. P. Pontiac Lass, 106812	Full age	585.9 M.	6.03%	35.343 F.
Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, 150943	Senior four	721.4 M.	4.93%	35.536 F.
Mabel Segis Korndyke, 161784	Junior four	610.2 M.	5.29%	32.257 F.
Lady Pontiac Johanna, 191984	Senior three	658.3 M.	5.08%	33.449 F.
Finderne Holingen Fayne, 144551	Junior three	608.1 M.	4.91%	29.870 F.
Eva May Ellis, 5th, 224005	Senior two	503.5 M.	4.99%	25.127 F.
Fairview Korndyke Pietertje, 252940	Junior two	500.1 M.	4.83%	24.146 F.

Leaders in Seven Classes of Thirty-Day Division.

K. P. Pontiac Lass, 106812	Full age	2,316.4 M.	5.92%	137.198 F.
Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, 150943	Senior four	3,241.0 M.	4.52%	146.524 F.
Mabel Segis Korndyke, 161784	Junior four	2,695.8 M.	4.90%	132.175 F.
Woodcrest Ina De Kol, 4th, 181529	Senior three	2,599.4 M.	4.43%	115.176 F.
Finderne Holingen Fayne, 144551	Junior three	2,599.1 M.	4.63%	120.265 F.
Flint Bertjusca Pauline, 175817	Senior two	2,496.0 M.	3.75%	93.490 F.
Fairview Korndyke Pietertje, 252940	Junior two	2,064.8 M.	4.54%	93.829 F.

Leaders in Eight-Month Division.

Finderne Pride Johanna Rue, 121083	Full age	602.4 M.	4.27%	28.821 F.
Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, 161646	Senior four	491.7 M.	3.98%	19.584 F.
Milanhurst America De Kol, 143441	Junior four	531.4 M.	4.29%	22.814 F.
Lindale Bonnie Pauline, 177521	Senior three	482.1 M.	3.34%	16.108 F.
Finderne Holingen Fayne, 144551	Junior three	339.1 M.	5.32%	18.056 F.
K. P. Gem, 201634	Senior two	336.6 M.	4.48%	15.063 F.
Finderne Mutual Fayne, 183215	Junior two	405.8 M.	4.32%	17.535 F.

Leaders in Yearly or Lactation Period Butter Fat Records.

Duchess Skylark Ormsby, 124514	Full age	27,761.7 M.	4.34%	1,205.09 F.
Lucille Jolie Pontiac, 144478	Senior four	23,830.2 M.	3.94%	938.52 F.
Queen Piebe Mercedes, 154610	Junior four	30,230.2 M.	3.68%	1,111.56 F.
Duchess Hengerveld Korndyke, 131752	Senior three	22,897.0 M.	3.95%	903.38 F.
Finderne Holingen Fayne, 144551	Junior three	24,612.8 M.	4.53%	1,116.05 F.
K. P. Manor Kate, 126416	Senior two	22,106.4 M.	3.70%	818.73 F.
Finderne Mutual Fayne, 183215	Junior two	22,150.4 M.	4.34%	960.51 F.

CLASSES—All animals over 5 years of age are in the full-age class; animals 4 1-2 to 5 in the senior four-year class, 4 to 4 1-2 in the junior four-year class, 3 1-2 to 4 in the senior three-year class, 3 to 3 1-2 in the junior three-year class, 2 1-2 to 3 in the senior two-year class, and all animals younger than 2 1-2 years in the junior two-year class.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

The Merchants' Association of New York is a commercial and civic organization whose object it is "to foster the trade and welfare of New York," to develop its industries, and to protect and promote its interests. The association was founded in 1897. Headquarters, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway. It has about 5,000 members, representing every trade, industry, and profession, doing business in all the five boroughs of the city. *President*—William Fellowes Morgan. *Secretary*—S. C. Mead.

The organization includes a Research Bureau, a Traffic Bureau, an Industrial Bureau, a Foreign Trade Bureau, a Convention Bureau, a Publicity Bureau, and a Membership Bureau. It is a membership corporation, governed by a board of twenty-four directors elected by the membership. The association has thirty-three standing committees, who make recommendations to the directors. The annual dues are $50.

COAL PRODUCTION.*

AREA of coal fields in the United States, 450,839 square miles, including 89,482 square miles supposed, but not definitely known, to contain usable coal, and 28,470 square miles in which the coal lies under cover 3,000 or more feet in thickness. Estimated available supply at close of 1913 (short tons), 3,538,506,328,300.

In regard to the coal supplies of the countries outside of the United States, the Geological Survey does not know of any official estimates, with the exception of those of Great Britain, which have been placed by the Royal Commission of Coal Supplies at approximately 180,000,000,000 short tons A statement by the Secretary of the Bituminous Coal Trade Association places the German supply at 164,344,000,000 short tons; Canada's known supplies at 100,000,000,000 short tons, Japan at 50,000,000,000 short tons Estimates in short tons for the other countries of Europe are as follows. France. 25,000,000,000: Austria-Hungary, 30,000,000,000. Belgium, 20,000,000,000. Spain. 4,000,000,000.

The same authority places the contents of the Chinese fields at 1,500,000,000,000 short tons His estimates of the areas in square miles of the countries outside of the United States are as follows China 232,500, Canada, 65,000; India, 35,000, New South Wales, 24,000. Russia, 20,000; Great Britain, 12,000; Spain. 5,500; Japan. 5,500; France, 2,500; Austria-Hungary. 1,800 Germany, 1,700; Belgium. 500; Siberia, Central Asia, and Africa 180,000

A monograph of the Coal Resources of the World was compiled by the Executive Committee of the Twelfth International Congress of Geology, which met at Toronto, Canada, August 7 to 14, 1913. The total resources are estimated at 7,397,533 million tons, of which 4,000,000 million tons are bituminous. 3,000,000 million tons brown coal, and the remainder anthracite.

The world's annual production of coal in short tons in countries approximating 1,000,000 tons or more are as follows, with the year in parentheses: United States (1914) 513,525,477, Great Britain (1914) 297,698,-617, Germany (1914) 270,594,952, Austria-Hungary (1913) 59,647,957, France (1913) 45,108,544, Russia (1913) 35,500,674, Belgium (1913) 25,196,869, Japan (1914) 21,700,572, China (1913) 15,432,200, India (1913) 18,163,856, Canada (1914) 13,597,982, New South Wales (1914) 11,644,476, Spain (1913) 4,731,647, Transvaal (1913) 5,225,036, Natal (1913) 2,898,726, New Zealand (1913) 2,115,834, Holland (1913) 2,064,608, Asiatic Russia (1910) 1,371,261, Chile (1913) 1,362,334, Queensland (1914) 1,180,805, Mexico (1912) 982,396 The total world's production in 1911 was approximately 1,310,000,000 short tons, in 1912 approximately 1,374,550,000 tons, in 1913 approximately 1,477,755,000 tons, and it is estimated that in 1914 the total decreased to about 1,345,322,000 short tons The United States in 1914 contributed 38 per cent., Great Britain 22 per cent., and Germany 20 per cent. In 1914 the United States decreased its production approximately by 56,000,000 tons, or 10 per cent., Great Britain by 24,000,000 tons, or 7 per cent. and Germany by 11,000,000 tons, or 4 per cent. Great Britain exceeded Germany's production in 1914 by 27,000,000 tons. *Owing to war nothing later available.

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1915 (TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS).

STATES	Tons	VALUE AT MINE. Total.	Per Ton.	STATES.	Tons.	VALUE AT MINE. Total.	Per Ton
Bituminous				*Bituminous.*			
Alabama	14,927,937	$19,066 043	$1.28	Oklahoma	3,693,580	$7,435,906	$2.01
Arkansas	1 652 106	2,950,456	1.79	Oregon	39,231	111,240	2.84
California, Idaho, and Nevada	12.503	32,054	2.56	Pennsylvania	157,955.137	167,419 705	1.06
Colorado	8,624,980	13,599,264	1.58	South Dakota	10,593	16,384	1.55
Georgia	134.496	231,861	1.72	Tennessee	5,730,361	6,479,916	1.13
Illinois	58.829,576	64.622.471	1.10	Texas	2,088.908	3.445,487	1.65
Indiana	17,006,152	18,637.478	1.10	Utah	3.108.715	4,916.916	1.58
Iowa	7.614 143	13.577,608	1.78	Virginia	8,122.596	7,962.934	.98
Kansas	6.824.474	11 360.630	1.66	Washington	2,429,095	5.276,299	2 17
Kentucky	21 361,674	21.494,008	1.01	West Virginia	77.184,069	74.561,349	.97
Maryland	4.180 477	5.330,845	1 28	Wyoming	6,554,028	9,555.804	1.46
Michigan	1.156,138	2.372 797	2.05	Total bituminous	442,624,426	502,037 688	1.13
Missouri	3 811 593	6.595.918	1 73	Penn. anthracite	88,995,061	184,653,498	2.07
Montana	2 789.755	4.526.509	1.62				
New Mexico	3 817.940	5,481 361	1.44	Grand total	531,619,487	$686,691,186	1.29
North Dakota	528 078	766,072	1.45				
Ohio	22.434,691	24.207,075	1.08				

Figures reported by the U. S Geological Survey Average number of employés in 1915 734,008.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

THE following table is taken from *Metal Statistics*. The grand totals are regarded as representing the world's production of pig iron (in long tons) and the United States produces about 40 per cent. of the total.

COUNTRY.	1850.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1912.	1914.
United States	563,755	9.202,703	13.789,242	27 303,567	29,726,937	23 332 244
Germany	350,000	4,584,882	8,381.373	14,559,509	17.586,521	b14 162.147
Great Britain	2,300,000	7,904,214	8,959,691	10,012,098	8.889,124	9,005 898
France	405,653	1,931,188	2.669,966	3,974,478	4 870,913	c3 500 000
Russia	227,555	912,561	2,889,789	2,992,058	4.133.000	4 190,000
Austria-Hungary	250,000	910,685	1,472,695	2,153,788	2.276 141	c1,500,000
Belgium	144,452	775,385	1,001,872	1,822,821	2 307.853	c1 500.000
Canada	.....	19,439	86,090	740,210	912,878	705 972
Sweden	150,000	483,155	518.263	594,385	688.757	629 608
Spain	.....	176,598	289,315	367.423	c402,209	c400 000
Italy	.....	14,094	23,569	347,657	373,960	379,028
Other countries c	10,000	80,000	100,000	400 000	350,000	500 000
Total	4,401,415	26,994,904	40,181,865	65,267 994	72,719.002	59,804,897

b Provisional. *c* Estimated. Estimate for 1915 60 000 000 long tons.

STEEL PRODUCTION.*

Austria-Hungary (1912), 2,685,611 tons, Belgium (1911), 1,537,000 tons; Canada (1913), 1,042,503 gross tons, (1914) 694,447 gross tons; France (1912), †4,403,688 tons; Germany† (1912), 17,301,998 tons; Italy (1912), 917,911 tons; Russia (1911), 2,519,000 tons; Spain (1911), 228,230 tons; Sweden (1912), 515,738 tons; United Kingdom (1911), 6,565,231 tons; United States (1915) 32,151,036 gross tons, (1914) 23,513,030 gross tons all other countries (1911). 325,000 tons. Later foreign reports not available at time ALMANAC went to press.

* Production is shown in metric tons, except for the United States and Canada. † Ingots only. ‡ Including Luxemburg.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From a Report of the United States Geological Survey.)

PETROLEUM MARKETED IN UNITED STATES AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS EXPORTED.

Year.	Marketed Production.		Exports.			
	Barrels of 42 Gallons.	Gallons.	Mineral, Crude.*		Mineral, Refined or Manufactured: Naphtha, Benzine, Gasoline, Etc.	
			Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1906	126,493,936	5,312,745,312	148,045,315	$7,731,226	27,544,939	$2,488,401
1910	209,557,248	8,801,404,416	180,111,166	5,404,253	100,695,382	8,407,102
1911	220,449,391	9,258,874,422	201,843,355	6,165,403	137,294,606	11,482,761
1912	222,935,044	9,363,271,848	188,711,420	6,770,484	186,000,094	20,459,378
1913	248,446,230	10,434,741,660	194,469,634	8,448,294	188,043,379	28,091,608
1914	265,762,535	11,162,026,470	124,735,553	4,958,838	209,692,655	25,288,414
1915	281,104,104	11,806,372,368	158,263,069	4,282,827	281,609,081	33,885,047

* Including all natural oils, without regard to gravity.

Year.	Exports.							
	Mineral, Refined or Manufactured.							
	Illuminating.		Lubricating (Heavy Paraffin, Etc.)		Residuum.†		Total Exports.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1906	878,274,104	$54,858,312	151,268,522	$18,689,622	64,644,765	$1,971,305	1,269,777,645	$85,738,866
1910	940,247,039	55,642,368	163,832,544	20,921,103	117,605,802	3,732,196	1,502,491,933	94,107,022
1911	1,112,295,006	61,055,095	183,319,645	23,337,126	133,979,087	3,882,463	1,768,731,699	105,922,848
1912	1,026,138,239	62,084,022	216,393,206	28,297,467	266,236,938	6,599,031	1,883,479,897	124,210,382
1913	1,119,441,243	72,042,107	207,639,092	29,608,549	426,872,373	11,125,851	2,136,465,721	149,316,409
1914	1,010,449,253	64,112,772	191,647,570	26,316,313	703,508,021	19,224,250	2,240,033,652	139,900,587
1915	836,958,665	49,988,597	239,678,725	32,459,641	812,216,209	22,325,557	2,328,725,749	142,941,669

† Tar, pitch, and all other, from which the light bodies have been distilled.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

Country.	1915.		1914.		Total, 1857-1915.	
	Production. Bbls., 42 galls.	Percentage.	Production. Bbls., 42 galls.	Percentage.	Production. Bbls., 42 galls.	Percentage.
United States	*a*281,104,104	65.73	*a*265,762,535	66.36	*a*3,616,561,244	60.09
Russia	68,548,062	16.03	67,020,522	16.74	1,690,781,907	28.09
Mexico	32,910,508	7.69	21,188,427	5.29	123,270,377	2.05
Roumania	12,029,913	2.81	12,826,579	3.20	130,012,387	2.16
Dutch East Indies (*b*)	*b*12,386,808	2.90	*b*12,705,208	3.17	148,999,921	2.48
India	8,202,674	1.92	*c*8,000,000	2.00	81,592,385	1.36
Galicia	4,158,899	.97	*c*5,033,350	1.26	136,032,500	2.26
Japan and Formosa	3,118,464	.73	2,738,378	.68	30,169,622	.50
Peru	2,487,251	.58	1,917,802	.48	16,794,223	.28
Germany	995,764	.23	*c*995,764	.25	13,961,333	.23
Egypt	221,768	.05	777,038	.19	1,308,496	.02
Trinidad	*c*750,000	18	643,533	.16	2,819,430	.05
Canada	215,464	05	214,805	.05	23,709,074	.39
Italy	39,548	.01	39,548	.01	842,020	.01
Other countries	10,000	.01	*d*620,000	.16	372,000	.01
Total	427,695,347	100.00	400,483,489	10.000	6,018,260,040	100.00

a Marketed production. *b* Includes British Borneo *c* Estimated. *d* Includes 600,000 barrels produced in Argentina in 1914 and 516,120 in 1915.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER, TIN, AND ZINC.

COPPER:—The following figures for world's copper in 1914 are taken from *Metal Statistics*, 1916, pp. 176-7, being quoted from Henry R. Merton & Co., London. All are in tons of 2,240 pounds: Africa: Cape Colony, 3,455; Namaqua, 2,300; sundries, 18,000; Argentina (Note *a*); Australasia, 37,000; Austria, *4,000; Bolivia, Coro-Coro, 2,700; Canada, 33,810; Chile, 35,145; Cuba, 6,525; England, *400; Germany, Mansfield, *30,000; other German (Note *a*); Hungary, including Serbia and Bosnia, *4,400; Italy, 1,600; Japan, 67,000; Mexico, Boleo, 11,300; other Mexican, 23,580; Newfoundland (Note *a*); Norway, Sulitelma, 4,725; other Norwegian, 7,125; Peru, 22,515; Russia, 31,435; Sweden, 1,000; Spain and Portugal, Rio Tinto, 21,515; Tharsis, 3,600; Mason & Barry 2,265; Sevilla, 1,435; other mines, 7,700; Turkey, *500; Venezuela, 1,030.

The copper production of the United States in 1915 was distributed as follows (smelter output, in pounds fine): Alaska, 70,695,286; Arizona, 432,467,690; California, 37,658,444; Colorado, 7,272,178; Idaho, 6,217,728; Maryland, 15,426; Michigan, 238,956,410; Missouri, 306,406; Montana, 268,263,040; Nevada, 67,757,322; New Mexico, 62,817,234; North Carolina, 33,383; Oregon, 797,471; Tennessee, 18,205,308; Texas, 38,971; Utah, 175,177,695; Vermout, 23,995; Virginia, 50,008; Washington, 903,661; Wyoming, 351,871. Total, 1,388,009,527.

TIN:—The world's tin deliveries for 1915 (consumption), as compiled by the New York Metal Exchange, were as follows (figures are long tons): London, 25,150; Continent of Europe, 17,400; Cornwall, (production), 3,800; Bolivia (shipments), 20,000; South Africa (shipments), 3,000; China (shipments), 1,800; United States, 48,750.. Total, 119,900.

SPELTER:—Owing to the disturbed conditions in Europe complete figures of world's spelter production later than 1913 cannot be given. The following fragmentary figures for the years 1914 and 1915 were obtained from consular reports, federal reports, mining journals, or any other source available. All are in tons of 2,000 pounds:

Countries.	1914.	1915.	Countries.	1914.	1915.
Australia	5,616	*7,500	Spain	15,152	.....
Holland	18,098	12,243	Sweden	10,028	17,349
Japan	6,500	*15,000	United States	353,049	489,519
Russia	*7,000	.....			

*Estimated. (*a*) Figures not available.

EXPLOSIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Report of United States Bureau of Mines.)

AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVES (EXCLUDING EXPORTS) MANUFACTURED AND USED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1915.

Kind of Explosive.	Coal Mining.	Other Mining.	Railway and Other Construction Work.	All Other Purposes.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Black blasting powder	167,513,950	6,703,650	7,246,725	16,257,975	197,722,300
High explosives other than permissible	22,384,025	109,128,966	22,279,699	82,035,897	235,828,587
Permissible explosives*	21,841,659	4,687,510	139,843	680,897	27,349,909
Total	211,739,634	120,520,126	29,666,267	98,974,769	460,900,796

The figures represent a decrease of 8,377,400 pounds of black powder, an increase of 17,374,616 pounds of high explosives, and an increase of 1,652,091 pounds of permissibe explosives, as compared with 1914.

* Include ammonium nitrate explosives, hydrated explosives, organic nitrate explosives, and certain nitroglycerine explosives containing an excess of free water or carbon. All permissible explosives have passed certain tests of the Bureau of Mines, and are not to be regarded as permissible unless used in the manner specified by the bureau.

EXPORTS OF EXPLOSIVES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

(Report of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

Kind of Explosive.		1914.		1915.		1916.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cartridges		.....	$3,521,533	.....	$17,714,205	.....	$37,083,488
Dynamite	lbs.	14,464,601	1,587,184	7,712,999	924,079	20,104,804	3,893,675
Gunpowder	lbs.	989,385	247,200	7,686,480	5,091,542	212,821,076	173,736,374
All other		.....	916,280	.....	17,746,362	.....	252,368,391
Total		.....	$6,272,197	.....	$41,476,188	.....	$467,081,928

EMPLOYEES IN MUNITION PLANTS.

Statistics of 1906 placed the number of men in the Krupp works at 30,000. A recent work on the Krupps places the number of employés at Essen just before the war at 85,000, and states that since the declaration of hostilities the number has been increased to 100,000. In connection with the strike at the Remington Arms Company works at Bridgeport in August, 1915, the following figures were published, giving the number of men employed in the various arms and munition factories of New England at that time:

Remington Arms and Ammunition Company	16,000	Iver Johnson Arms Company	2,500
Union Metallic Cartridge Company	14,000	General Electric Company (Pittsfield)	*8,000
Winchester Repeating Arms Company	15,000	Marlin Fire Arms Company	2,000
Colt Patent Fire Arms Company	8,000	American and British Manufacturing Company	5,500
Smith & Wesson Company	4,000	J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company	4,000
Hopkins and Allen	3,000	U. S. Cartridge Company	2,000

* In addition to this number the General Electric Company has about 15,000 employés in Schenectady, N. Y., and about 22,000 elsewhere in the United States, making a total for this company of about 45,000.

FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENTS.

The *Journal of the American Medical Association* has kept a record of the accidents in the United States, due annually to the celebration of Independence Day.

Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1905	182	4,994	5,176	1911	57	1,546	1,603
1906	158	5,308	5,466	1912	41	945	986
1907	164	4,249	4,413	1913	32	1,163	1,195
1908	163	5,460	5,623	1914	40	1,506	1,546
1909	215	5,092	5,307	1915	30	1,135	1,165
1910	131	2,792	2,923	1916	30	820	850

The decrease from 466 deaths in 1903 to 30 in 1916 was due to more intelligent methods of celebration, the most marked decrease taking place in States where the agitation for restrictive measures was strongest.

PRODUCTION OF LEAD.*

IN SHORT TONS (2,000 LBS.), APPORTIONED ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF ORE.

(Report of United States Geological Survey.)

Country.	1912.	1913.	Country.	1912.	1913.
Australia	118,387	127,867	Russia	1,102	1,102
Austria-Hungary	23,589	26,565	Spain	205,799	223,767
Belgium	56,438	55,997	Sweden	1,433	1,653
Canada	17,968	18,849	Turkey in Asia	13,779	15,322
France	34,282	30,864	Other countries	13,448	6,834
Germany	194,666	199,627	United States (domestic, refined)	392,517	411,878
Great Britain	32,187	33,620			
Greece	15,983	20,282			
Italy	23,699	23,920	Total	1,282,513	1,270,458
Japan	4,960	3,968	United States percentage of world's production	30.6	32.4
Mexico	132,276	68,343			

* Owing to the war no figures of the world's production since 1913 are available.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From a statement prepared by the United States Geological Survey for calendar year 1915.)

METALLIC.

PRODUCT.	1915. Quantity.	1915. Value
Aluminum (consumpt'n) lbs	99,806,000	$17,985,500
Antimonial lead (*a*).....s. t.	23,224	3,665,736
Antimony (*b*) .....s. t.	*2,000	*$325,000
Bauxite .....l. t.	297,041	1,514,834
Cadmium.....lbs.	91,415	108,443
Chromic iron ore .....l. t.	3,281	36,744
Copper (*c*) value at New York City .....lbs.	1,388,009,527	242,902,000
Ferro-alloys (*d*).....l. t.	388,644	17,450,385
Gold (*e*).....troy oz.	4,887,604	101,045,700
Iron { Ore (*f*).....l. t	55,493,100	101,268,984
Iron { Pig .....l. t	30,384,486	401,409,604
Lead (refined) (*c*). value at New York City .....s. t.	507,026	47,660,000
Manganese ore .....l. t.	9,709	113,309
Manganiferous ore (*g*) ..l. t.	185,238	266,380
Nickel (*h*). value at New York City.....lbs.	*1,120,000	*448,222
Platinum and allied metals, value at N. Y. City.troy oz	8,665	$478,688
Quicksilver, value at S. Francisco...flasks (75 lbs net)	21,033	1,826,912
Silver.....troy oz.	74,961,075	37,397,300
Tin (metallic equivalent) lbs.	*204,000	*78,846
Titanium ore (rutile). .s. t.	*250	*27,500
Tungsten ore (60 p. c. concentrates) .....s. t.	*2,256	*3,500,000
Uranium and vanadium minerals.....s. t.	.....	*693,750
Zinc (*c*) { Value at St. Louis (1914).....s. t.	458,135	113,617,000
Zinc (*c*) { Sales value (1915).		
Total value of metallic products.....	.....	*$992,216,853

NON-METALLIC.

PRODUCT	1915 Quantity	1915 Value
Arsenious oxide.....s t	*5,195	*$207,780
Asbestos .....s. t	1,731	76,952
Asphalt.....s. t.	740,254	5,24[illegible]073
Barytes (crude).....s. t.	108,547	38[illegible]032
Borax (crude) .....s. t.	67,003	1,677,099
Bromine.....lbs.	855,857	856,307
Calcium chloride.....s. t.	20,535	130,830
Cement barrels (380 lbs. net)	87,685,222	75,155,102
Clay { Products	.....	163,120,232
Clay { Raw (*f*) .....s. t.	2,362,954	*f*3,971,941
Coal { Bituminous (*j*) .s t	442,624,426	502,037,688
Coal { Penna. anthracite l. t	79,459,876	184,653,498
Cobalt oxide.....lbs	.....	.....
Coke (*f*).....s. t.	41,581,150	*f*105,503,868
Diatomaceous (infusorial) earth and tripoli...	.....	*k*611,021
Emery.....s. t.	3,063	31,131
Feldspar .....s t	113,769	629,356
Fluorspar .....s. t.	136,941	764,475
Fuller's earth.....s. t.	47,901	489,219
Garnet for abrasive purposes .....s. t.	4,301	139,584
Gems and precious stones...	.....	170,431
Graphite { Amorphous. .s. t.	1,181	12,358
Graphite { Crystalline. . .lbs.	7,074,370	417,273
Grindstones and pulpstones.	.....	648,479
Gypsum .....s. t.	2,447,611	6,596,893
Lime .....s. t.	3,589,699	14,336,756
Magnesite (crude) .....s. t.	30,499	274,491
Mica { Scrap .....s. t.	3,959	50,510
Mica { Sheet.....lbs.	553,821	378,259
Millstones	.....	53,480
Mineral Paints { Natural pigments (*j*) ..s t.	57,442	551,598
Mineral Paints { Zinc and lead pigments (*l*) ..s. t.	141,383	14,962,461
Mineral waters....gals. sold	52,113,503	$5,138,794
Natural gas.....	.....	101,312,381
Oilstones, etc	.....	115,175
Peat	.....	*308,500
Petroleum..barrels (42 gals.).	281,104,104	179,462,890
Phosphate rock .....l. t.	1,835,667	5,413,449
Pumice.....s. t.	27,708	63,185
Pyrite.....l. t.	394,124	1,674,933
Salt . .barrels (280 lbs., net)	38,231,496	11,747,686
Sand { Glass.....s. t.	1,884,044	1,606,640
Sand { Moulding, building, etc., and gravel.s. t.	74,719,259	21,514,977
Sand-lime brick.....	.....	1,135,104
Silica (quartz).....s. t.	112,575	273,553
Slate.....	.....	4,958,915
Stone.....	.....	74,595,352
Sulphur.....l. t.	(*m*)	(*m*)
Sulphuric acid (60° Baumé) from copper and zinc smelters.....s. t.	*n*904,653	7,621,241
Talc and soapstone (exclusive of fibrous talc)....s. t.	98,677	1,026,739
Talc, fibrous.....s. t.	88,214	864,843
Thorium minerals (monazite), and zircon.....lbs.	.....	.....
Total value of non-metallic products.....	.....	*1,393,490,725
Total value of metallic products.....	.....	*992,216,853
Unspecified (*o*), metallic and non-metallic (estimate) ..	.....	*o* 6,000,000
Grand total.....	.....	*2,391,707,578

* Subject to final revision (*a*) From both domestic and foreign ores. (*b*) From all sources. Values excluded from metallic totals as the values of the antimony contained in antimonial lead are included in the antimonial lead values and the remainder under "Unspecified." (*c*) Product from domestic ores only. (*d*) Ferro-alloys include ferro-manganese, spiegeleisen, ferro-silicon, ferro-phosphorus, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-tungsten, and ferro-vanadium (*e*) Value, $20 671834625323 an ounce. (*f*) Value not included in total value (*g*) Exclusive of those ores from Lake Superior district running so low in manganese as to be classed with iron ore. (*h*) By-product in electrolytic copper refining. (*i*) 1914: Consists of 4,294 tons of uranium ore (carnotite), valued at $441,300, including the value of 22.3 grams of radium, not isolated, and 452 tons of vanadium in roscoelite and carnotite ores with an arbitrarily assigned value of $500,000. (*j*) Includes brown coal and lignite, and anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania. (*k*) Exclusive of considerable production for special uses, value of which is included under "Unspecified." (*l*) Natural pigments: Ochre, umber, sienna, metallic paint mortar colors, and ground slate and shale Zinc-lead pigments: Sublimed blue lead, sublimed white lead, leaded zinc oxide, zinc oxide, and zinc lead. (*m*) Value included under Unspecified. (*n*) Includes 59,189 tons of stronger acid, reported as oleum, etc., not converted to 60° Baumé. (*o*) Includes in 1915 bismuth, cadmium sulphide, diatomaceous earth for special uses, ilmenite, lithium minerals, marls molybdenum, selenium, silica sand and sandstone (finely ground), sulphur, and an estimate of the value of miscellaneous mineral products not collected annually by the Survey.

PRODUCTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS AND DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Year Ended June 30.	Production of Distilled Spirits, Exclusive of Brandy Distilled from Fruit.(a)						Fermented Liquors.	Production of Fruit Brandy.†	Total Production of Distilled Spirits.‡
	Whiskey.	Rum.	Gin.	Alcohol.	Com'rcial Alcohol.	Total.‡			
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Barrels.*	Gallons.	Gallons.
1910	82,463,894	2,253,950	2,985,435	50,703,846	17,623,867	156,237,526	59,544,775	7,656,434	163,893,960
1911	100,647,155	2,631,059	3,345,371	24,408,462	§44,205,330	175,402,395	63,283,123	7,953,132	183,355,527
1912	98,209,574	2,832,516	3,577,862	27,629,346	§45,869,685	178,249,985	62,176,694	9,321,823	187,571,808
1913	99,615,828	2,750,846	4,014,601	30,320,894	48,560,920	185,353,383	65,324,876	8,252,879	193,606,258
1914	88,698,797	3,026,085	4,012,542	31,715,199	47,132,535	174,611,645	66,189,473	7,307,897	181,919,542

NOTE—1915 figures not available when ALMANAC went to press.

(a) In 1909 and 1910, as classified by Internal Revenue Circular No. 723, embodying opinion of Attorney-General as to names of spirits; in later years, as classified by Internal Revenue Circular No. 737, embodying opinion of the President, dated December 27, 1909.

* Of not more than 31 gallons. The figures include fermented liquors secured from breweries for export, free of tax. † Including apple, peach, and grape. ‡ Including also high wines and miscellaneous spirits. § Neutral and cologne spirits after 1910.

Distilled spirits other than fruit brandy (tax paid for consumption), 1909, 114,799,465 gallons; 1910, 126,453,592 gallons; 1911, 132,166,143 gallons; 1912, 133,377,458 gallons; 1913, 140,418,289 gallons; 1914, 136,433,749 gallons.

The production of wines in the United States in 1915 was as follows: California, sweet, 3,825,000; dry, 20,000,000; New York, 1,250,000; Ohio, 2,000,000; Missouri, 400,000; New Jersey, 200,000; Virginia, 100,000; North Carolina, 150,000; other States, 150,000.

IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, AND WINES

INTO THE UNITED STATES, IN QUANTITIES.

Year Ended June 30.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Malt liquors, in bottles or jugs, gallons	1,452,728	1,213,320	799,946	872,402
Malt liquors, not in bottles or jugs, gallons	6,245,922	5,963,913	2,251,158	1,740,333
Spirits, distilled and spirituous compounds, brandy, proof gallons	610,358	602,563	400,203	536,342
Spirits, distilled and spirituous compounds, all other, proof gallons	3,470,352	3,558,280	2,889,534	3,417,157
Spirits, domestic manufacture, returned, gallons	113,950	88,056	51,472	26,118
Wines, still wines in casks, gallons	4,417,130	5,220,380	3,860,273	3,455,756
Wines, still wines in bottles, dozen	677,111	728,303	626,865	547,119
Wines, champagnes and other sparkling, dozen	280,828	270,002	114,630	206,210
VALUES.				
Malt liquors	$3,290,265	$2,967,029	$1,587,398	$1,456,893
Spirits, distilled and compounds (a)	6,374,157	7,263,848	5,570,322	7,231,569
Wines	10,078,707	10,116,669	6,247,183	7,996,894

(a) Compounds not included after 1908.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS MALT LIQUORS AND WINES

IN THE UNITED STATES, IN GALLONS.

Year Ended June 30.	Distilled Spirits Consumed.			Wines Consumed.		Malt Liquors Consumed		Total Consumption.
	Domestic Spirits.		Imported Spirits.	Domestic Wines.	Imported Wines.	Domestic Malt Liq'rs.	Imported Malt Liq'rs.	
	From Fruit.	All Other.						
1905	1,595,021	116,544,802	2,729,826	29,369,408	5,690,309	1,533,325,442	5,201,168	1,694,455,976
1906	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,108,328	39,847,044	6,638,179	1,694,458,014	5,963,207	1,874,758,027
1907	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	50,079,283	7,659,565	1,815,141,683	7,171,842	2,020,136,809
1908	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	44,421,269	7,700,377	1,821,418,322	7,314,126	2,006,233,408
1909	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	53,609,995	8,169,554	1,745,523,769	7,110,657	1,935,544,011
1910	2,204,184	126,593,951	4,340,549	50,684,343	9,863,735	1,844,065,029	7,301,629	2,045,353,420
1911	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	56,655,006	7,204,226	1,959,671,296	7,240,458	2,169,356,975
1912	2,449,331	133,502,079	3,544,921	50,619,880	5,804,831	1,925,361,507	7,169,677	2,128,452,226
1913	2,801,767	140,521,880	4,121,981	48,683,849	6,643,612	2,022,678,149	7,669,223	2,233,120,461
1914	2,704,752	136,521,805	4,220,670	44,973,643	7,444,787	2,049,236,412	7,170,696	2,252,272,765
1915	2,516,054	121,690,596	2,952,448	27,255,690	5,656,219	1,852,136,960	3,387,324	2,015,595,291

CONSUMPTION OF MALT LIQUORS, WINE, AND ALCOHOL

IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.*

Countries.	Year.	Malt Liquors.	Wine.	Alcohol.	Countries.	Year.	Malt Liquors.	Wine.	Alcohol.
United States	1914	2,053,457,000	52,418,000	a146,397,000	Sweden	1912	70,216,000	819,000	10,065,000
United King'm	1913	1,508,358,000	13,705,000	43,538,000	Norway	1913	13,500,000	1,030,000	2,338,000
Russia	1910	269,533,000	.....	229,722,000	Denmark	1912	61,499,000	1,004,000	6,842,000
Germany	1913	1,817,968,000	55,467,000	98,863,000	Portugal	1909	.....	146,271,000	.....
France	1912	418,500,000	1,758,900,000	30,096,000	Netherlands	1913	46,893,000	2,052,000	8,483,000
Spain	1912	.....	350,343,000	.....	Switzerland	1912	b82,051,000	62,344,000	3,857,000
Belgium	1912	446,422,000	8,453,000	12,812,000	Hungary	1912	88,365,000	53,838,000	d43,667,000
Italy	1912	19,126,000	1,125,366,000	12,046,000	Roumania	1909	4,914,000	33,682,000	6,657,000
Austria	1912	563,978,000	b129,126,000	c54,657,000	Bulgaria	1909	3,196,000	34,870,000	581,000

NOTE—Quantities of alcohol are stated in U. S. proof gallons (at 50%). *a* Distilled spirits. *b* Year 1911. *c* Year 1910. *d* Year 1909. *Later data of foreign countries not available because of war.

WINE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

THE following table shows estimates of wine production in gallons by the principal wine-producing countries according to the French publication *Moniteur Vinicole*, and is for the year 1915.

COUNTRIES.	Gallons.	COUNTRIES.	Gallons.	COUNTRIES.	Gallons.
France	538,930,390	Germany	33,021,250	Bolivia	1,981,275
Italy	501,923,000	Austria	26,417,000	Corsica	1,107,506
Spain	266,811,700	Switzerand	23,009,207	Azores, Canaries and Madeira	924,595
Algeria	135,757,518	Bulgaria	19,812,750	Canada	475,506
Argentine Republic	127,409,191	Brazil	13,208,500	Mexico	198,127
Russia	105,668,000	Turkey and Cyprus	13,208,500	Persia	39,625
Chile	105,668,000	Tunis	13,049,998	Egypt	39,625
Portugal	89,817,800	Australia	7,925,100	Luxemburg	26,417
Roumania	58,117,400	Uruguay	5,943,825		
Greece and Islands	52,834,000	Cape of Good Hope	4,622,975		
Hungary	52,834,000	Peru	4,622,975	Total	2,248,993,805
United States	39,625,500	Serbia	3,962,550	Total for 1914	4,276,295,485

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

President—Rev. David S. Dodge. *Editor and Lecturer*—Prof. A. A. Hopkins, Ph. D. *Secretary*—Frederick Gates. *Treasurer*—James C. Crawford.

The National Temperance Society and Publication House was organized in 1865 for the special work of creating and circulating sound temperance literature to promote the cause of total abstinence from all intoxicants, and to unify and concentrate the temperance and Christian sentiment of the Nation against the drink habit and the drink traffic. The headquarters of the society is at 373 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

MINERAL WATER TRADE IN UNITED STATES.

(From a report of United States Geological Survey.)

THOUGH the total value of production in 1915 exceeded that in 1914 the maximum production and value of 1911 were not equalled. There seems to be a general tendency toward increased sales of table waters, decreased sales of medicinal waters, decreased number of active springs, and greatly increased sales of a few waters. The statistics of production in the United States during the last five years, shown in the following table, indicate a gradual decline in quantity sold since 1911.

MINERAL WATERS SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1911-1915.

YEAR.	Commercial Springs.	Quantity Sold.	Value.	Average Price Per Gallon.	YEAR.	Commercial Springs.	Quantity Sold.	Value.	Average Price Per Gallon.
		Gallons.		*Cents.*			*Gallons.*		*Cents.*
1911	732	63,788,552	$6,837,888	11	1914	829	54,358,466	$4,892,328	9
1912	746	62,281,201	6,615,671	11	1915	812	52,113,503	5,138,794	10
1913	838	57,867,399	5,631,391	10					

In 1915, as in 1913 and 1914, nearly half the trade in mineral waters was in the hands of a few very large producers. Five springs, as in 1913 and 1914, sold more than 1,000,000 gallons each, and 16 springs, as compared with 18 in 1914 and 20 in 1913, sold more than 500,000 gallons each. The total output of these 16 springs was 18,483,823 gallons, valued at $2,016,445. The total output of the 20 largest producers in 1915 was 20,312,142 gallons, valued at $2,087,895, as compared with an output by the 20 largest producers in 1914 of 21,356,203 gallons, valued at $1,636,316. Fifty springs in 1915 did more than $20,000 worth of business each, selling a total of 23,717,725 gallons for $3,421,153. Fifty-one springs in 1914 did more than $20,000 worth of business each, selling a total of 26,731,787 gallons for $3,050,563. Corresponding figures for 1913 are 54 springs, 28,769,596 gallons, and $3,642,964. The decrease in quantity of mineral waters sold in 1915 by the large producers is equivalent to 11 per cent. and the increase in value is equivalent to 12 per cent. These differences indicate a tendency toward increase in price during 1915. In addition to those large producers, however, there were 762 others whose sales ranged from $5 to $20,000 and whose fields of activity are general.

MINERAL WATER USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SOFT DRINKS, 1915.

RANK.	State.	Quantity.	RANK.	State.	Quantity.
		Gallons.			*Gallons.*
1	Massachusetts	876,408	11	South Carolina	220,651
2	Wisconsin	802,417	12	Kentucky	185,385
3	Minnesota	435,601	13	Iowa	152,411
4	Virginia	350,753	14	Michigan	144,728
5	New York	340,976	15	Maryland	120,000
6	Connecticut	320,469	16	New Hampshire	118,250
7	Illinois	267,880	17	Arkansas	100,000
8	Pennsylvania	261,407		Other States	530,508
9	North Dakota	250,000			
10	Colorado	230,891		Total	5,708,735

MINERAL WATERS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES 1911-1915

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	Price Per Gallon.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value	Price Per Gallon.
	Gallons.		*Cents*		*Gallons.*		*Cents.*
1911	3,604,703	$1,037,485	29	1914	2,786,142	$857,707	31
1912	3,499,497	930,091	27	1915	1,528,181	551,648	36
1913	3,364,676	955,788	28				

LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND PROHIBITION STATES.

LIQUOR LICENSES AND FEES.

Alabama—Prohibition.
Alaska—Local option under acts of Congress. Prohibition effective in 1917.
Arizona—Prohibition.
Arkansas—Prohibition.
California—Local option, fee by authorities.
Colorado—Prohibition.
Connecticut—Local option, fee $415 to $750.
Delaware—Wholesale liquor dealers, $500; liquor merchants, $200; inn or tavern in cities or towns of 10,000 inhabitants or over, $300; all other places, $200. Kent and Sussex Counties, local option, no license tax.
District of Columbia—Licenses issuable at discretion of Excise Board, except within certain prescribed areas in which public institutions are located; except within certain distances of churches and educational institutions, and subject to other restrictions in the interest of public order and the diminution of temptation. Wholesale fee, $800; bar-room fee, $1,500 per annum.
Florida—Local option, fee $1,000. Governor-elect in 1916 and Legislature pledged to State-wide prohibition.
Georgia—Prohibition.
Hawaii—License by commissions appointed by the Governor.
Idaho—Prohibition.
Illinois—Local option license by City Council or Village or County Board, fee not less than $500; malt liquors, $150.
Indiana—Fee for retail license, $200. In cities of the first and second class an additional license fee of $300 is required, and in other cities and towns an additional fee of $200 is required. In townships outside of cities and towns an additional fee of $50 is required. These last fees are increased in some cities from $300 to $500, and in some towns from $200 to $300, where action was taken making such increases within 30 days after the law became effective in 1911.
Iowa—Prohibition.
Kansas—Prohibition.
Kentucky—County local option. In some cases city license for saloons runs as high as $1,500.
Louisiana—Local option, fee $200 up.
Maine—Prohibition.
Maryland—Local option, fee varies. In Baltimore City, retail, $1,100.
Massachusetts—Local option, fee for first-class license not less than $1,000; number limited, one to one thousand inhabitants; in Boston, number not to exceed one thousand licensed places.
Michigan—Prohibition by vote of 1916.
Minnesota—Not a State-wide prohibition State. Has county option law, and about forty-five of the eighty-six counties are dry.
Mississippi—Prohibition.
Missouri—Section 7199 R. S. Missouri for 1909 provides that upon every dramshop license "there shall be levied a tax of not less than $100 nor more than $200 for State purposes, and not less than $250 nor more than $400 for county purposes, for every period of six months."
Montana—Semi-annual fee, $165-$330. Prohibition in effect January 1, 1919.
Nebraska—Prohibition by vote of 1916.
Nevada—State license $150 per annum wholesale, $100 per annum retail, drug store $25 per annum.
New Hampshire—License by majority of voters, fees based on population, maximum $1,200. Distillers and brewers' maximum $2,000.
New Jersey—Local option, fee $100–$1,000.
New Mexico—General license issued by County Clerk on assessment fixed by County Assessor, which is from $100 to $400, according to population of precinct or municipality. County Commissioners have power to revoke for specified statutory causes. Municipalities may impose additional tax without limit. Governor-elect in 1916 and Legislature pledged to State-wide prohibition.
New York—Local option in towns, fee $187.50–$1,500, according to population.
North Carolina—Prohibition.
North Dakota—Prohibition.
Ohio—Application fee, $5. Certificate, $100. Tax on the business, $1,000.
Oklahoma—Prohibition.
Oregon—Prohibition.
Pennsylvania—License under control of courts, fee $100–$1,100.
Porto Rico—Licenses controlled by the Treasurer of Porto Rico. Issued and paid quarterly, first day of every quarter. Transferable upon application to Treasurer.
Rhode Island—Local option, fee $300–$1,500.
South Carolina—Prohibition.
South Dakota—Prohibition by vote of 1916.
Tennessee—Wholesale, $500; retail, in cities, taxing districts, or towns of 6,000 inhabitants or over, $500; at any place, city, taxing district, or town of less than 6,000 inhabitants, $500. State-wide prohibition under a four-mile law.
Texas—License for State and county issued by the County Clerk; fees, State $375, county $187.50, city $187.50; city license issued by city Tax Collector.
Utah—License granted by local authorities, fee $400–$2,000. Druggists, $200–$600; brewers, $250–$1,250. Governor-elect in 1916 and Legislature pledged to State-wide prohibition.
Vermont—License local option.
Virginia—Prohibition.
Washington—Prohibition.
West Virginia—Prohibition.
Wisconsin—Local option, fee $100–$200, with power in voters to increase from $200–$500. Baker law provides one saloon to each 500 persons.
Wyoming—Wholesale dealer, $300; retail, $1,000. City license additional.

UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Gustave Pabst, Milwaukee, Wis. *First Vice-President*—Louis B. Schram, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Second Vice-President*—August Fitger, Duluth, Minn. *Third Vice-President*—John Gardiner, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—Gustav W. Lembeck, Jersey City, N. J. *Secretary*—Hugh F. Fox, 50 Union Square, New York City.

DENATURED ALCOHOL.

NUMBER OF DENATURING WAREHOUSES AND AMOUNTS OF SPIRITS DENATURED.

(Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department.)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	Warehouses.	Completely Denatured.	Specially Denatured.	TOTAL.	
				Wine Gallons.	Equivalent in Proof Gallons.
		Wine Gallons.	*Wine Gallons.*		
1907	8	1,397,861.16	382,415.19	1,780,276.35	3,084,950.8
1908	12	1,812,122.38	1,509,329.35	3,321,451.73	5,640,331.2
1909	12	2,370,839.70	2,185,579.15	4,556,418.85	7,967,736.4
1910	12	3,076,924.55	3,002,102.55	6,079,027.10	10,605,870.7
1911	14	3,374,019.92	3,507,109.94	6,881,129.86	11,682,887.9
1912	14	4,161,268.56	3,933,246.44	8,094,515.00	13,955,903.8
1913	21	5,223,240.78	4,608,417.76	9,831,658.54	16,953,552.8
1914	25	5,213,129.56	5,191,846.03	10,404,975.59	17,811,078.2
1915	23	5,386,646.96	8,599,821.81	13,986,468.77	25,411,718.8

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK CITY.

Comparative table showing the number of licenses issued and net receipts under excise boards for year ended April 30, 1896 (old law), also number of liquor tax certificates in force, net revenue, State's share of net revenue, boroughs' share of net revenue, benefit to boroughs by diminished State tax, together with total benefit to each borough comprising the City of New York, for the year ended September 30, 1915 (new law).

BOROUGHS.	No. of Licenses Issued, 1895-96 (Old Law).	No. of Certificates in Force Sept. 30, 1916 (New Law).	Net Receipts Under Excise Boards, 1895-96 (Old Law).	Net Revenue Year Ended Sept. 30, 1916 (New Law).	State's Share Net Revenue Year Ended Sept. 30, 1916 (New Law).	Boroughs' Share Net Revenue Year Ended Sept. 30, 1916 (New Law).	Benefit to Boroughs by Diminished State Tax Year Ended Sept. 30, 1916 (New Law).	Total Benefit to Each Borough Year Ended Sept. 30, 1916 (New Law).
Manhattan... } Bronx..... }	8,906	5,138	$1,056,013.10	$6,834,604.88	$4,100,762.93	$2,733,841.95	$5,417,518.29	$8,151,360.24
		998		1,151,542.20	690,925.32	460,616.88	685,706.69	1,146,323.57
Brooklyn.....	4,702	3,226	599,115.89	4,250,506.76	2,550,304.06	1,700,202.70	1,746,029.00	3,446,231.70
Queens.....	1,206	1,700	43,424.61	686,125.56	411,675.34	274,450.22	541,623.76	816,073.98
Richmond.....	543	523	38,364.83	210,923.37	126,554.02	84,369.35	90,163.90	174,533.25
Total.....	15,357	11,585	$1,736,918.43	$13,133,702.77	$7,880,221.67	$5,253,481.10	$8,481,041.64	$13,734,522.74

Table showing the number of liquor tax certificates (covering hotels, saloons, clubs, etc.) in force September 30, 1916, by boroughs, in the City of New York.

BOROUGHS.	Hotels.	Saloons, Clubs, Etc.	BOROUGHS.	Hotels.	Saloons, Clubs, Etc.
Manhattan.....	495	3,670	Richmond.....	203	271
Bronx.....	152	692			
Brooklyn.....	379	2,325	Total New York City.....	1,652	8,015
Queens.....	423	1,057			

ALCOHOLIC STRENGTH OF LIQUORS.

This and tables below were prepared by Alfred F. Osborn of Osborn's Annual Guide to Agencies.

Bass's Ales.....7½%
Guinness Stout.....7½ to 8%
Lager Beer from 3 to 4½%, but sometimes slightly under 3% and over 4½%.
French Brandy in bottles generally from 45% to 49%, but very old sometimes as low as ...40%
Burgundy, red and white.....12 to 13%
Hungarian Wines, red and white (dry)....11 to 13%
Tokay (Hungarian), sweet.....16 to 20%
Champagne and other sparkling wines, foreign and domestic.....12 to 13%
French Claret.....11 to 12%
Sauternes about.....11%
Rhine Wines.....11 to 13%
Moselles.....10 to 12%
} These are known as dry wines.
Oporto Port Wine from 18 to 21%
Sherry..... " 18 to 21%
Madeira..... " 19 to 20%
Marsala..... " 18 to 21%
Tarragona Port..... " 19 to 20%
} These are known as sweet wines.
Italian Chianti and other dry wines.....11 to 13%
California Wines: Claret, Sauternes, Chianti and Rhine Wine types, 11 to 13%; Sherry, Port, Muscat and Angelica about.....20%
Amer Picon.....23%
Bonal.....16%

Byrrh Wine.....20%
Dubonnet Wine.....18%
French Vermouth.....18 to 19%
Italian Vermouth.....15%
(Cordials) Benedictine.....43%
Liqueur Pères Chartreuse, yellow, 43%; green 55%
Anisette about.....25 to 30%
Creme de Menthe about.....35%
Curacao about.....40%
Maraschino about.....20 to 30%
Apricot Liqueur.....25 to 40%
Sloe Gin.....25 to 30%
} Various brands vary in alcoholic strength.
Bitters: Arp 32%, Angostura 45%, Bisleri 30%, Boker's 42%, Boonekamp 50%, Fernet Branca, 49%.
Kümmel.....40 to 42%
Dry Gin.....
Old Tom Gin.....
} 45 to 48% in bottles.
Scotch and Irish Whiskey 45 to 48% (mostly 46%) in bottle.
Ron Bacardi.....46%
American Whiskey. } When bottled in bond for consumption in U. S., 50%.
New England Rum }
Blended American Whiskey in bottle 45 to 47%.
Blended American Whiskey in barrel, 45 to 50%.
Applejack or Apple Brandy, 50%.

AMERICAN AND IMPERIAL FLUID OUNCES.

1 American gallon = 0.83311 Imperial gallons, or 6 pints, 13 fluid ounces, 2 fluid drams, 22.85 minims.
1 American fluid ounce = 1.04139 Imperial fluid ounces.
153 3-5 American fluid ounces = 160 Imperial fluid ounces.

The American fluid ounce is greater than the Imperial fluid ounce. One of the former (American fluid ounce) is equal to 1.04139 of the latter (Imperial fluid ounces), so that 160 Imperial fluid ounces (one Imperial gallon) is only equal to 153 3-5 American fluid ounces, or 1 1-5 American gallons of 128 American fluid ounces each.

WHEN TO SERVE BEVERAGES.

Appetizer—Dry pale Sherry plain or with a dash of Bitters, Vermouth plain or a cocktail.
With Oysters—Rhine Wine, Moselle, Dry Sauternes, Chablis or Capri; cool.
With Soup—Sherry, Madeira, or Marsala; cool.
With Fish—Sauternes, Chablis, Rhine Wine, Moselle, or Capri; cool.
With Entrées—Claret or Chianti.*
With Roast—Claret, Burgundy, or Chianti.*
With Game—Champagne; cold. Old Vintage Champagne; cool.
With Pastry—Madeira; cool.
With Cheese—Port.*
With Fruit—Tokay, Malaga, or Muscat.*
With Coffee—Brandy or Cordial.*

If such a variety is not desired, the following may be used, viz.: Sherry or Sherry and Bitters, Vermouth or Vermouth Cocktail as an appetizer; Rhine Wine, Moselle, Sauternes, Chablis, or Capri with oysters and fish; Sherry, Madeira, or Marsala with soup; Champagne, Claret, Burgundy, Chianti, or Whiskey High Ball throughout the meal; Brandy, Cordial or Port after dinner; Ale or Stout with oysters, fish, cold meats, steaks, chops, or bread and cheese.

* Temperature of room.

CRIMES AND

COMPILED FROM THE CODES OR REVISED STATUTES OF THE

WITHIN the limits of the subjoined table showing the penalties prescribed by the respective States for the offences enumerated it is impossible to attain complete accuracy in comparing the several penalties, for the reason that the provisions of the several States defining these very familiar crimes are not identical. Especially is this true in regard to crimes classified in degrees, some States making but little attempt in that direction, leaving it to the discretion of the trial court to adapt the severity of the punishment to the gravity of the offence, while other States provide a minute classification into degrees, depending on the several possible circumstances attending the commission of the crime. Where no penalty is shown under a given degree of crime the State recognizes but one designation, namely, that of the crime committed.

Murder in the First Degree—in the table below—may be generally defined to be the unlawful intentional and premeditated killing of a human being, or such a killing resulting from the commission or attempt to commit one of the graver crimes such as arson, burglary, rape, or robbery.

Murder in the Second Degree is such a killing without premeditation, or resulting from the attempt to commit some lesser crime.

Manslaughter may be defined as a killing either unintentionally resulting from the careless or unlawful doing of some otherwise lawful act or from the commission of some unlawful act of comparatively trivial character, or intentionally, in the heat of passion and without premeditation.

Arson—where classified in degrees—though the number and exact definition of degrees varies greatly —is in general classified with reference to two conditions. First, the character of the building burned, whether a dwelling house or structure likely to or containing a human being; and, second, whether the crime is perpetrated by day or night. Thus the most serious offence is the burning of an inhabited dwelling by night, and the least serious, the burning of an uninhabited structure by day. Often intermediate degrees are recognized, such as burning a dwelling by day or an uninhabited building by night.

	STATE.	Murder.		Manslaughter.		Assault with Intent to Kill.	Robbery.
		1st Degree.	2d Degree.	1st Degree.	2d Degree.		
1	Alabama	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	1—10	Not over 1 and $500	2—20	Death or not less than 10
2	Arizona	†Death or life imprisonment	10 up to life	Not over 10		5 up to life imprisonment	Not less than 5
3	Arkansas	*Death	5—21	2—7	Not over 12 months	1—21	1—5
4	California	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 10		1—14	Not less than 1
5	Colorado	†Death or life imprisonment (cc)	Not less than 10 up to life	1—8	Not over 1	1—14	3—14
6	Connecticut	†Death	Life imprisonment	Imprisonment and $1,000	Not over 15	10—30	Not over 7
7	Delaware (d)	†Death	Life imprisonment	Not over 5	Not over 1 and fine	Not over 3	Not over 12
8	Florida	†Death	Life imprisonment	Not over 20 or $5,000		Not over 20	Not over 20
9	Georgia	†Death	Life imprisonment	1—20	1—3	1—10	1—10
10	Idaho	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	Not over 10		1—14	Not less than 5 up to life
11	Illinois	†Death or not up to	less than 14 o life	Any term fix	ed by jury up to life	1—14	1 up to life
12	Indiana	*Death or life imprisonment	Life imprisonment	2—21		2—14 and $2,000	5—14 and $1,000
13	Iowa	†Death or life imprisonment	Term fixed by court	Not over 8 and $1,000		Not over 30 (h)	2—20
14	Kansas	Life imprisonment	Not less than 10	5—21	3—5	Not over 10	10—21 (j)
15	Kentucky	*Death	or life	2—21	1—6	1—5	2—10
16	Louisiana	†Death impriso	nment or life nment	Not o and	ver 20 $2,000	Not over 3	Not over 14
17	Maine	Life impri	sonment	Not o or $1,000	ver 20 or both	1—20	Any term of years
18	Maryland	†Death or life imprisonment	5—18	Not o or	ver 10 $500	2—10	3—10 (o)
19	Massachusetts	*Death	Life imprisonment	Not o	ver 20	Not over 10	Life imprisonment (p)
20	Michigan	Life imprisonment	Life imprisonment or any term of years	15 or not over $1,000		Life or any term or $800	15 to life
21	Minnesota	Life imprisonment	Life imprisonment	5—20	1—15	5—10	5—40
22	Mississippi	†Death impriso	or life nment	Not over 20		Not over 10 or $1,000	Not over 15
23	Missouri	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not less than 5	3—5 (t)	Not over 5	Not less than 5

THEIR PENALTIES.

SEVERAL STATES AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Burglary—The classification of burglary or house breaking depends on substantially the same elements as that of arson namely the building entered, whether a dwelling or other building, and whether the offence was committed by day or night.

Robbery may be generally defined as the theft of property from the *person or immediate presence* of the victim, accomplished by force or fear. Where degrees of robbery are recognized, the distinction is generally determined by whether the thief be armed or unarmed, though some States also distinguish the second from the first degree, where the theft is accomplished by means of threats of future rather than immediate injury.

Grand Larceny is simple theft, of property above a fixed value, generally $25 to $50—most States also classify as grand larceny, theft of property from the person of the victim irrespective of value though, of course accomplished without the force or fear which constitute the crime of robbery

Assault with intent to kill, bigamy, forgery, perjury and rape are not subdivided into degrees in the subjoined table

Where crimes are divided into several degrees it is generally within the province of the jury, in convicting to fix the degree of the crime, and in almost every case in which a crime is punishable by death or imprisonment it is the province of the jury to determine the punishment, except upon a plea of guilty, when the duty devolves upon the court.

Where the classification of a crime in a particular State does not approximately agree with the definitions given above, note is made of the fact.

NOTE—In the table below, after the figures given, "years" is understood, unless otherwise stated. Where two figures are given, separated by a dash, as 1—7, the provision should be understood as "not less than one year nor more than seven;" where a sum of money is given in the table the provision should be understood as meaning a fine of not exceeding the sum mentioned.

Rape	Arson.		Burglary.		Grand Larceny.	Bigamy.	Perjury.	Forgery.	
	1st Degree.	2d Degree.	1st Degree.	2d Degree.					
Death or not less than 10	Death or not less than 10	2—10	1—20		1—10	2—5	2—5 (a)	2—10	1
Not less than 5 up to life	Not less than 2	1—10	1—15	Not more than 5	1—10	Not over 10 and $2,000	1—14	1—14	2
*Death	2—10	6 months and fine	3—7		1—5 (e)	3—7	3—15	5—21	3
Not over 50	Not less than 2	1—25	1—15	Not over 5	1—10	Not over 10 and $5,000	1—14	1—14	4
1 up to life	1—10		1—10 (cc)		1—10	Not over 2 and $1,000	1—14 (cc)	1—14	5
10	Not over 10		Not over 25	Not over 20	Not over 5 (c)	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 5	6
†Death	†Death	1—5	†Death	Not over 40	Not over 5	Not over $2,000 and not over 6	Not over $2,000 and not over 10	Not over 5 and fine	7
†Death or life	Any term up to life		Any term up to life	Not over 20	Not over 5 or $1,000	Not over 5 or $500	Not over 20	Not over 10	8
Death	5—20	1—20	1—20	1—20	1—20 (f)	1—10	1—20	1—20	9
Not less than 5 up to life	Not less than 2 up to life	1—10	1—15	Not more than 5	1—14	Not over 5 and $2,000	1—14	1—14	10
1 up to life	1—20	1—10	1—20		1—10	1—5 and $1,000	1—14	1—14	11
2—21 (hh)	2—21		10—20	2—14	1—14 (g)	2—5 or $1,000	2—21 or $50—$1,000	2—14 or $1 000	12
Any term up to life	Any term up to life	Not over 30	Any term up to life	Not over 20	Not over 5	Not over 5	10 up to life	Not over 10	13
5—21	10—21	7—10 (j)	10—21	5—10	5—7	Not over 5	Not over 7 (j)	Not over 21	14
*Death or life	5—12		5—12		1—5	3—9	1—5	2—10	15
†Death	†Death or 1—10		†Death or not over 14		Not over 10	1—5 and $500	Not over 5	2—14	16
Any term of years	1—20	Any term of years (k)	Any term of years	1—10 (k)	1—5	Not over 5 or $500	Not over 10 (k)	Not over 10	17
†Death or 18 mos.—21 years	†Death or not over 20	2—20	3—10 (o)		1—15 (o)	18 mos. —9 years	Not over 10	1—10	18
Life imprisonment or any term of years	Life imprisonment or any term of years	Not over 10	Life imprisonment or not less than 10	Not over 20	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 20 (p)	Not over 10	19
Life imprisonment or any term of years	Not over $15 or $1.000		Not over 20	Not over 15	Not over 5 or $500	Not over 5 or $500	Not over 15 (q)	Not over 14	20
7—30	Not less than 10	7—15 (r)	Not less than 10	Not more than 10	1—10	Not over 5	2—10	Not over 20	21
†Death or life imprisonment	†Death or life imprisonment	Not over 10 (s)	7—15	Not over 10	Not over 5	Not over 10	Not over 10 (s)	2—15	22
†Death or not less than 5	Not less than 5	Not less than 3	Not less than 5	Not less than 2	Not over 7 (t)	Not over 5	Not over 7 (t)	Not over 10	23

	State.	Murder. 1st Degree.	Murder. 2d Degree.	Manslaughter 1st Degree.	Manslaughter 2d Degree	Assault with Intent to Kill.	Robbery.
24	Montana	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 10		5—20	1—20
25	Nebraska	*Death	Life imprisonment or not less than 10	1—10		2—15	3—15
26	Nevada	‡Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	Not over 10		1—14	Not less than 5 (u)
27	New Hampshire	†Death or life imprisonment	Any term up to life	Not over 30	Not over 10 or $1,000 or both	Not over 20	Not over 30
28	New Jersey	*Death	Not over 30	Not over 20		Not over 7	Not over 15 or $1,000 or both
29	New Mexico	†Death	3 or more	1—10		1—5 or $1,000	3—15
30	New York	*Death	Not less than 20 up to life	Not over 20	Not over 15 or $1,000 or both	Not over 10	10—20 (w)
31	North Carolina	*Death	2—30	4 months to 20 years		Fine or imprisonment or both	5—60
32	North Dakota	Life imprisonment	10—30	5—15	1—5	1—10	1—10
33	Ohio	*Death or life imprisonment	Life imprisonment	1—20		1—20	1—15
34	Oklahoma	*Death or life imprisonment		Not less than 10	2—4	Not over 10	Not less than 10
35	Oregon	Life imprisonment	Life imprisonment	1—15 and $5,000		1—10	Not less than 3 up to life
36	Pennsylvania	*Death	Not over 20	Not over 12 and $1,000	Not over 2 and $1,000	Not over 7 and $1,000	Not over 5 and $1,000
37	Rhode Island	Life imprisonment	10 to life	Not over 20		1—20	Not less than 5 up to life
38	South Carolina	*Death or life imprisonment		2—30		(n)	Not over 10
39	South Dakota	Life imprisonment		Not less than 4	2—4	Not over 5	10—20 (aa)
40	Tennessee	Life imprisonment	10—20	2—10	1—5	3—21	5—15
41	Texas	†Death or any term not less than 5		2—5		2—15 (bb)	Not less than 5 up to life (bb)
42	Utah	‡Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	1—10	Not over 1	1—20	Not less than 3 up to life
43	Vermont	*Death	Life imprisonment	Not less than 1 up to life or $1,000		Not over 10	Not over 10
44	Virginia	*Death or life imprisonment	5—18	1—5	(ss)	1—10	†Death or 5—18
45	Washington	Life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 20		Not less than 5	Not less than 5
46	West Virginia	†Death or life imprisonment	5—18	1—5	Court to fix penalty	2—10	5—10
47	Wisconsin	Life imprisonment	14—25 (ff)	5—10	4—7 (ff)	1—30 or $1,000	3—15
48	Wyoming	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 20 up to life	Not over 20		Not over 14	Not over 14
	Alaska	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 15	1—20		1—20	TERRI 1—5
	Dist. of Columbia	†Death	Not less than 20 up to life	Not over 15 or $1,000 or both		Not over 15	6 months to 15 years
	Hawaii	†Death	20 up to life	10—20	5—10	Not over 5 and fine	Life or any number of years
	Porto Rico	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 10	Not over 10	1—15	1—20

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

* By electrocution. † By hanging. ‡ By hanging or shooting, at discretion of murderer.

(a) Alabama—Perjury on trial of a felony (3-20 years). (b) Alaska (rape of daughter, sister or female under 12 years)—Life imprisonment. Perjury in trial of capital offence (2-20 years). (c) Connecticut—The punishment of larceny of over $2,000 is not more than 20 years; the figure given in the table is larceny of over $50 and below $2,000 in value. (d) In Delaware, besides imprisonment and graduated fines, whipping

Rape.	Arson. 1st Degree.	Arson. 2d Degree.	Burglary. 1st Degree.	Burglary. 2d Degree.	Grand Larceny.	Bigamy.	Perjury.	Forgery.	
2—99	Not less than 5	1—10	1—15	Not over 5	1—14	Not over 3 and $2,000	1—14	1—14	24
3—20	1—20		1—10	1—5	1—7	1—7	1—14	1—20	25
Not less than 5 up to life (u)	Not less than 2 up to life (u)	1—10	1—15	Not over 5	1—14	1—5 and $1,000	1—14	1—14	26
Not over 30	Not over 30	Not over 20	Not over 30	Not over 5	Not over 7 (v)	Not over 3	Not over 5	Not over 7	27
Not over 15 or $5,000 or both 5—20	Not over 15 or $2,000 or both 1—20		Not over 7 or $2,000 or both 1—12		Not over 7 or $2,000 or both 1—10	Not over 10 or $1,000 or both 2—7	Not over 7 or $2,000 or both 2—5	Not over 7 or $2,000 or both 1—5	28
10—20 (w)	Not over 40	Not over 25 (w)	Not less than 10	Not more than 10 (w)	Not over 10	Not over 5	Not over 10 (w)	Not over 20	29
*Death	*Death		*Death	Any term up to life	Not over 1 (x)	4 mos.—10 years	4 mos.—10 years and $1,000	4 mos.—10 years	30
1—15	Not less than 10	7—10 (y)	Not less than 10	5—10 (y)	1—5	1—5	1—10 (y)	Not less than 10	31
3—20	Not over 20		Life imprisonment or 5—30	1—15	1—7	1—7	3—10	1—20	32
*Death or not less than 15	10—30	2—10	7—20	2—7	Not over 5	Not over 5	5—20	7—20	33
3—20	10—20	5—15 (z)	5—15	3—10 (nn)	1—10	1—4	3—10 (z)	2—20	34
Not over 15 and $1,000	Not over 12 and $2,000	Not over 10 and $2,000	Not over 10 and $1,000	Not over 10 and $500	3 and $500	Not over 2 and $1,000	Not over 7 and $500	Not over 10 and $1,000	35
Not less than 10 up to life	Not less than 1 up to life		Not less than 5 up to life		Not over 5 or $1,000 or both	1—5 or $1,000	Not over 20	Not over 10 or $1,000 or both	36
*Death or 5—40	*Death	In discretion of court	Life imprisonment or not less than 5		3 mos.—10 years	6 mos.—5 years	Not over 7	1—7	37
Not less than 10	Not less than 10	7—10	Not less than 10	3—10	Not over 5	Not over 5	1—20	Not over 10	38
*Death or not less than 10 up to life	5—21	2—21	5—15	3—10	2—10	2—21	1—15	3—15	39
†Death or any term over 5 up to life	5—20		2—12	Not less than 5	2—10 (bb)	2—5	2—10 (bb)	2—7	40
Not less than 5	1—15	1—10	25—40	1—20	1—10	Not over 5 and $500	1—10	1—20	41
Not over 20 or $2,000 or both	*Death or up to life	Not over 10 or $1,000	Not over 15 or $1,000	Not over 10 or $1,000	Not over 10 or $500 or both	Not over 5 or $1,000 or both	Not over 15 and $1,000	Not over 10 and $1,000	42
†Death or 5—20	*Death	5—18 (dd)	*Death or 5—18	3—10	1—10	3—8	Not over 1 year and $1,000 (dd)	1—10	43
Not less than 5	Not less than 5	Not over 10 or $5,000	Not less than 5	Not over 15	Not over 15	Not over 5	Not over 15	Not over 20	44
†Death or 7—20	10—20		2—15		2—10	1—5	1 year and $1,000 (ee)	2—10	45
1—35	3—15	3—10 (ff)	5—15 (ff)	3—8 (ff)	1—25	1—5	2—5 (ff)	1—7	46
Not less than 1 up to life	Not over 21		Not over 14 (gg)		Not over 10	Not over 5	Not over 14	Not over 14	47
TORIES. 3—20 (b)	10—20	5—15	1—15	1—5	1—10	1—7	1—10 (b)	2—20	48
5—30 or †death	1—15	1—10	Not over 15	6 months and fine	1—10	2—7	2—10	1—10	
Up to life and $1,000	†Death or life imprisonment	Life or any number of years	Not over 20	Not over 10	Not over 10	Not over 2 or $500	Not over 20	Not over 10 and $500	
Not less than 5	Not less than 10	1—10	1—15	Not over 2	1—10	Not over 3 or $2,000	1—10	1—14	

EXPLANATORY NOTES—Continued. See following page also.

is prescribed for some of the offences scheduled, and usually consists of 20 to 40 lashes. (e) Stealing horse or mule, 1 to 15 years. (f) In Georgia various grades of larceny are recognized for theft of horses, cattle, etc. (g) Also fine not over twice value of property destroyed or stolen. (h) Assault with intent to rape punishable by not over 20 years lesser assault by not over 5 years. (j) In Kansas lesser degrees of robbery are punishable (5-10) and (not over 5). Two lesser degrees of arson are also recognised. Perjury on trial

CRIMES AND THEIR PENALTIES—EXPLANATORY NOTES—*Continued.*

of capital offence or felony (not less than 7). Burglary, 3d degree (not over 5). (k) In Maine a lesser degree of arson is punishable (1-10). A lesser degree of burglary is punishable (not over 5). Perjury on trial of crime punishable by life imprisonment is punishable (not less than 10). (m) Train robbery, 15 years; bank robbery, 20 years and $1,000 fine; others 10 years. (n) Discretion of court, according to nature of offence. (o) And restoration of property stolen or its value. (p) In Massachusetts 3 lesser degrees of robbery are punishable respectively (not over 20) (any term of years) (not over 10). Perjury in trial of capital offence is punishable by life imprisonment or any term of years. (q) In Michigan perjury on trial of capital offence is punishable by life imprisonment or any term of years. (r) In Minnesota murder in the third degree is punishable (7-30 years). Third degree of arson is punishable (not over 7). (s) In Mississippi, third degree arson is punishable (7-10). Perjury on trial of felony or capital offence is punishable (not less than 10). (t) Missouri defines four degrees of manslaughter and three degrees of robbery. Larceny of horse is punishable (not over 7). Perjury on trial of felony or capital offence is punishable (not less than 10). (u) In Nevada robbery in a railroad train may be punished with death. Rape accompanied with extreme violence and great bodily injury, is punishable by death or not less than 20 years, in the discretion of the jury. Arson is also punishable by fine not over $10,000 and not over twice value of property destroyed. (v) In New Hampshire a lesser degree of burglary is punishable (not over 5) and larceny of horses or cattle (not over 7). (w) In New York there are three degrees of robbery—first, second and third, with imprisonment of 20, 15, and 10 years respectively. Rape, first and second degrees, with 20 and 10 years respectively. Also a third degree of arson, with 15 years. Burglary, third degree, not more than 5, perjury on trial of a felony is punishable (not more than 20). (x) In North Carolina larceny in aggravated cases (or habitual offenders) is punishable (not over 10). (y) In North Dakota third degree arson is punishable (4-7), lesser degrees of burglary (1-5) (1-3), and perjury on trial of a felony (not less than 10), second degree forgery (5-10). (z) In Oregon third degree arson is punishable (3-10), third degree burglary (2-5), and perjury on trial of capital offence (5-20). (aa) In South Dakota second degree robbery (1-7). (bb) In Texas assault with a dagger is punishable with double penalty shown above. Horse theft is punishable (5-15). Robbery accomplished by means of deadly weapons is punishable (death or not less than 5). Perjury on trial of a capital felony resulting in conviction and death of accused, punishment is death. (cc) In Colorado burglary accomplished by dynamite or other explosive is punishable (25-40). No death penalty for murder imposed on one under 18 years of age or where convicted on circumstantial evidence. Perjury if it procures conviction and execution of innocent person then party is guilty of murder. (dd) In Virginia involuntary (second degree) manslaughter, fine or imprisonment or both in discretion of jury or court. Lesser degrees of arson are punishable (3-10) and perjury on trial of a felony (2-10). (ee) In West Virginia perjury on trial of a felony is punishable (1-10). (ff) In Wisconsin third degree murder is punishable (not over 14) and third and fourth degrees of manslaughter (2-4) and (1-2) years respectively. Lesser degrees of arson are punishable (3-10) (1-15) and (1-8) years respectively. Burglary accomplished by means of explosives is punishable (15-40) years and the lowest degrees of burglary by (1-10) and (1-3) years respectively. Perjury on trial of offence punishable by life imprisonment is punishable (3-15) years. (gg) In Wyoming burglary accomplished by means of explosives is punishable (not over 20). (hh) Rape of female under 12 years of age imprisonment for life.

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION.

Organized in 1909 as the National Probation Officers' Association; title changed to present one in 1911. The purposes of the association are to promote the more extensive and wise use of the probation and parole systems of dealing with both juvenile and adult offenders; also to encourage the adoption of the most approved methods of conducting children's courts. The association holds an annual conference each Spring at the time and place of the meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. It publishes a directory of probation officers in the United States, the proceedings of its annual conferences, and other literature. From time to time it appoints special committees to study and report on particular phases of probation, parole, and juvenile court work. Supported by membership fees ($1 a year) and voluntary contributions.

President—Albert J. Sargent, Boston, Mass. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Benj. J. West, Memphis, Tenn.; John W. Houston, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas G. Parris, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Charles L. Chute, 58 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

PRISONERS' COMMUTATION TABLE.

(In effect May 1, 1916.)

THE following table shows the time subtracted for uniformly good conduct from the terms to which prisoners are sentenced under the regulations in force in the State prisons of New York:

Sentence.		Commutation.			Compensation.			Time to Serve.			Sentence.		Commutation.			Compensation.			Time to Serve.		
Ys.	Ms.	Ys	Ms.	Ds.	Ys.	Ms.	Ds	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.	Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.	Ys.	Ms	Ds.
1			1			2	20		8	10	12		2	6		2	4	10	7	1	20
1	6		1	15		4		1		15	12	6	2	8	15	2	5	10	7	4	5
2			2			5	10	1	4	20	13		2	11		2	6		7	7	
2	6		2	15		6	20	1	8	25	13	6	3	1	15	2	7		7	9	15
3			3			8		2	1		14		3	4		2	8		8		
3	6		4			9	10	2	4	20	14	6	3	6	15	2	8	20	8	2	25
4			5			10	20	2	8	10	15		3	9		2	9	20	8	5	10
4	6		6		1			3			15	6	4			2	10	10	8	7	20
5			7		1	1		3	4		16		4	3		2	11		8	10	
5	6		8		1	2	10	3	7	20	16	6	4	6		3			9		
6			9		1	3	20	3	11	10	17		4	9		3		20	9	2	10
6	6	10	15	1	4	20	4	2	25	17	6	5				3	1	10	9	4	20
7		1			1	6		4	6		18		5	3		3	2		9	7	
7	6	1	1	15	1	7		4	9	15	18	6	5	6	15	3	2	20	9	8	25
8		1	3		1	8		5	1		19		5	10		3	3	10	9	10	20
8	6	1	4	15	1	9	10	5	4	5	19	6	6	1	15	3	4		10		15
9		1	6		1	10	10	5	7	20	20		6	5		3	4	20	10	2	10
9	6	1	8		1	11	10	5	10	20	20	6	6	8	15	3	5	10	10	4	5
10		1	10		2		10	6	1	20	30		12	3		4	5		13	4	
10	6	2			2	1	10	6	4	20	40		18	1		5	5	20	16	5	10
11		2	2		2	2	10	6	7	20	50		23	11		6	6		19	7	
11	6	2	4		2	3	10	6	10	20	60		29	9		7	6	20	22	8	10

HOMICIDES.

1904-1913.	No. of Homicides.	Homicide Rate of 100,000 of Population	1904-1913	No of Homicides.	Homicide Rate of 100,000 of Population.
Hungary (1902-1911)	15,845	7.84	Ireland	447	1.02
Cuba (1910-1913)	629	6.92	New Zealand	84	0.88
United States*	28,760	5.91	England and Wales	2,982	0.85
Uruguay	585	5.40	Jamaica	60	0.75
Italy	12,835	3.77	Japan (1909-1912)	1,301	0.65
Switzerland	882	2.40	Province Ontario	142	0.58
Austria (1903-1912)	6,083	2.20	Norway	114	0.51
German Empire (1910-1913)	6,541	2.05	Denmark	47	0.44
Australia (1910-1913)	361	1.97	Scotland (1906-1913)	128	0 34

* Registration area.

According to Frederick L. Hoffman, author of above table the average homicide rates per 100,000 of population for 30 representative American cities were as follows: For the years 1885-1894, 4 8; for 1895-1904, 5.0; and for 1905-1914, 8.1. The homicide rates for the 10 years ending with 1914 were as follows: For 9 Southern cities, 20.0; for 3 Pacific Coast cities 10.8; for 7 Central cities, 8 8; and for 11 Eastern cities, 5.1. The number of homicides in 1915 in some of the large cities were: Memphis, 122; New Orleans, 83; Atlanta, 64; St. Louis, 103; San Francisco 75; Chicago 211; Manhattan and the Bronx, 186; Brooklyn, 58; Boston, 37; Philadelphia, 74; Milwaukee, 14.

The average number of murders in the United States annually during the twenty years, 1885-1904 was 6,597. In 1896 the murders reached high-water mark 10 662, and in 1895 there were 10,500. For 1914 the Census Bureau reported the number of homicides in the registration area of the United States (66.8 per cent. of the total population) as 4 847 comprising 3,888 males and 959 females. The estimated number of homicides in the continental United States for 1916 is 7 450. The excessive mortality from homicide among the colored race is indicated by the following data: For the last available five-year period in New Orleans the colored rate from homicide was 65.9 per 100 000 of population as against 9.1 for the white population: in Savannah Ga. the rate was 49 4 for the colored against 13 7 for the white population, and in Charleston S C. 57 6 for the colored against 7 6 for the white population.

SUICIDES.

The suicide rate of the registration area of the United States in 1914 was 16.6 per 100,000 of population. The estimated number of suicides in the entire United States, excluding insular possessions, was 17,000 in 1916. In the United States registration area during the five years 1910-1914, there were 37,500 suicides among males and only 11,289 among females the male rate being 24.1 per 100,000 of population, and the female rate 7 7 per 100 000 of population. The percentage distribution by months is as follows: January 7 4, February 7 6; March, 8 6; April 9.1; May 9 3; June 9.3; July 8 6; August, 8.3; September, 8.4; October, 8.0; November 7 9; December 7 5. The most common means of self-destruction in 1914, according to the mortality returns of the Census Bureau were: Firearms 3,286; poisoning, 3,000; hanging or strangulation, 1 552; asphyxia 1 419; cutting or piercing instruments, 658; drowning, 619; jumping from high places, 225; crushing 89; and other means, 85.

The suicide rate of large American cities according to Frederick L. Hoffman statistician, the Prudential Insurance Company of America was 20.3 per 100.000 of population during 1915. The number of suicides in 100 American cities for the 10 years ending 1915 were 44 700; in Manhattan and Bronx, 5,208; in Brooklyn, 2,304; in Chicago 4,758; in Philadelphia 2,565; in St. Louis 2 256; and in San Francisco, 1,953. The average suicide rate per 100 000 of population for 20 leading cities for the 5 years ending with 1914 were as follows: San Francisco 46.8; St. Louis, 34.3; Los Angeles 33.3; Denver, 29 1; Seattle, 29.0; Washington, 23.2; Chicago 22 5; Detroit 21.8; Memphis, 21 5; Milwaukee, 19.9; Newark 19.9; Cleveland, 19.3; Pittsburgh 18 7; Baltimore, 18 4; New Orleans, 17 9; Philadelphia, 17.7; Cincinnati, 17.3; New York City, 16.9; Boston 16 5; Buffalo, 12.0 The average suicide rates for large foreign cities for recent years were 35.6 for Berlin; 26.5 for Paris; 15.3 for Sydney New South Wales; 11.0 for London; and 6.4 for Montevideo.

The average annual suicide rates for the more important countries during five recent years were: Switzerland, 23.4; France 22 8; German Empire 22.5; Austria, 19.2; Hungary, 18.9; Denmark, 18.5; Japan, 18.2; Sweden, 17 6; United States registration area, 16.1; Belgium 13 2; Commonwealth of Australia, 12.5; Uruguay, 12.3; Norway, 11.4; England and Wales, 9.9; The Netherlands, 6.5; Scotland, 5.6; Ireland, 3.4.

LYNCHINGS AND LEGAL EXECUTIONS.

Lynchings—The total number of lynchings in the United States from 1885 to December 31, 1915, was 3,638. In 1916 to November 1 there were 55 lynchings, of which 54 were in the South and one in the North. Fifty-two were males and 3 females. Of the lynched, 48 were negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Mexican. The offences for which they were lynched were: Murder 23, accessory to murder 11, rape 5, attempted rape 7, murderous assault 3, burglary 2, theft 1, attempted murder 1, rape and murder 1, race prejudice 1 The States in which these lynchings occurred and the number in each State were as follows: Alabama 1, Arkansas 5, Florida 9, Georgia 14, Kansas 1 Kentucky 2, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1 North Carolina 2, Oklahoma 4, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 3, Texas 7.

Legal Executions—In 1908 to November 15 there were 92; in 1909 107; in 1910, 104; in 1911, 61; in 1912 to November 15, 128; in 1913 to November 12, 81; in 1914, 74; in 1915 to October 11, 94; in 1916 to November 1, 107, of which 61 were in the South and 46 in the North; 58 were whites, 39 negroes, 9 Mexicans, and 1 Chinaman; all were males. The crimes for which they were executed were: Murder 98, rape 8, burglary 1. The States in which the executions in 1916 to November 1 took place, and the number in each, were as follows: Alabama 3, Arizona 4, Arkansas 1, California 7 Colorado 1, Connecticut 3, Florida 1, Georgia 7, Indiana 3, Kentucky 1, Massachusetts 1, Maryland 2, Mississippi 3, Missouri 2, North Carolina 7, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey 1, New Mexico 6, New York 13 Pennsylvania 11, South Carolina 4, Tennessee 1, Texas 12, Utah 1, Virginia 4, West Virginia 3, Wyoming 3.

According to the records kept by the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute there have been during the first six months of 1916 25 lynchings. This is 9 less than the number, 34, for the same period last year. Of those lynched 23 were negroes and 2 were whites. In the first six months of 1915 there were 24 negroes and 10 whites lynched. Five, or one-fifth of those put to death, were charged with rape. Other causes of lynchings were: Slapping a boy, brushing against a girl on the street, insult, charged with attempting to assist son accused of murder to escape, robbing store, killing officers of the law, and murder. Eight, or almost one-third of the total lynchings occurred in the State of Georgia.

EMBEZZLEMENTS.

The fidelity department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York keeps a record of embezzlements reported in the United States. The following are the figures for five calendar years:

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Banks and trust companies	$2,666,549	$4,630,785	$1,290,583	$4,879,362	$2,351,435
Beneficial associations	477,858	143,295	150,131	276,057	452,474
Public service	1,736,428	187,449	853,646	555,572	651,847
General business	4,417,250	1,767,405	619,793	1,055,091	1,474,540
Insurance companies	60,279	51,683	183,653	113,386	151,888
Transportation companies	310,551	50,304	194,597	498,869	185,321
Courts and trusts	356,836	188,395	39,764	134,555	334,714
Miscellaneous	1,456,300	214,140	381,690	283,192	408,468
Total	$11,482,051	$7,233,456	$3,713,857	$7,796,084	$6,010,687

FEDERAL PRISONS

Are located at Atlanta, Ga.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; McNeil's Island, Wash.; *Mare Island, Cal.; *Boston, Mass., and *Portsmouth, N. H. *Naval Prisons.

NEW YORK STATE PRISONS, REFORMATORIES, HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE AND STATE HOMES.

THE State Hospitals for the Insane are located as follows:

Binghamton.
Brooklyn State Hospital, Flatbush.
Buffalo.
Central Islip.
Gowanda.
Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie.
Kings Park.
Manhattan State Hospital at New York.
Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital at Middletown.
Mohansic State Hospital at Yorktown Heights.
Rochester.
St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg.
Utica.
Willard.

Matteawan State Hospital at Matteawan; Dannemora State Hospital at Dannemora.

Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea; State Hospital for Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis at Raybrook; Rome State Custodial Asylum; State Hospital for Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, West Haverstraw.

NEW YORK STATE PRISONS.

(James M. Carter, Superintendent, Albany, N. Y.)

NAME OF PRISON.	Place.	Agent or Warden.	Appointed.
Sing Sing	Ossining	Calvin Derrich (Acting)	Oct. 16, 1916
Auburn	Auburn	Chas. F. Rattigan	May 26, 1913
Clinton	Dannemora	John B. Trombly	July 10, 1913
Great Meadow	Comstock	Wm. J. Homer	July 13, 1911

The number of legal executions in the New York State prisons for the fiscal year October 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916, was as follows: Auburn 1, Sing Sing 9; total 10. The total number of executions in the following three State prisons, from August 6, 1890, to September 30, 1915, was: Auburn 55, Clinton 26, Sing Sing 135. The electric chair was introduced as a means of execution July 28, 1891. All executions in New York State now take place at Sing Sing.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORIES.

The managers of the reformatories of the State are appointed by the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate). Each of the institutions is supported by the State. Reformatories are under the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.

Agricultural and Industrial School for Boys, Industry.
Eastern, Napanoch.
†House of Refuge (for Males), Randall's Island.
*Industrial Farm Colony for Men, Beekman.
Juvenile Male Delinquents, Randall's Island.
*Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants.
Reformatory for Men, Elmira.
Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills.
*State Training School for Boys, Yorktown Heights.
Training School for Girls, Hudson.
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion.

*Not opened when ALMANAC went to press. † Under private management, although supported by State funds.

STATE HOMES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

School for the Blind, Batavia.
Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath.
Thomas Indian School, Iroquois.
Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark.
Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford.
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.
Letsworth Village at Thiells for Epileptic and Feeble-Minded Persons.

THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

President—Henry C. Minton, LL. D. *Corresponding Secretary*—Thos. D. Edgar, D. D. *Treasurer*—James S. Tibby. *General Superintendent*—James S. Martin, D. D. The official organ is *The Christian Statesman*, published monthly. Headquarters, 603 Publication Building, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PRISONS.

President—Adolph Lewisohn. *Honorary President*—Thomas Mott Osborne. *Chairman, Executive Committee*—Dr. E. Stagg Whitin. *Treasurer*—Columbia Trust Company. Headquarters, Broadway and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York.

The committee carries on its work through the following standing committees: The Bureau of Administration and Information, Dr. E. Stagg Whitin; the Committee on Eugenics, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Honorary Chairman, Dr. C. B. Davenport, Chairman; the Committee on the Social Hygiene of the Prisoner, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Chairman; the Committee on Prison Administration, Dean Frederick A. Goetze, Chairman; the Committee on Self Government, Hon. Thomas Mott Osborne, Chairman; the Committee on a Department of Penal Science at Columbia University, Adolph Lewisohn, Chairman; the Committee on Jails, Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Chairman; the Committee on Prison Construction, Joseph H. Wise, Chairman; the Committee on Labor, Collis Lovely; the Committee on Prison Law, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Chairman; the Committee on Honor Men, Charles Henry Davis, Chairman; the Committee on Agriculture and Reforestation, Herbert S. Carpenter, Chairman; the Committee on Education, Mrs. John H. Flagler, Chairman; the Committee on Employment, R. J. Caldwell, Chairman; the Committee on Humane Education, Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Chairman; the Committee on Religious Work, James C. Egbert, Chairman; the Joint Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, John Collier, Chairman; the Committee on a Federal Office of Prisons, George Gordon Battle, Chairman.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

The American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes was formed in 1910 for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a judicial tribunal which would perform for the nations of the civilized world a similar service to that which is given by ordinary courts to individuals, and of encouraging recourse to such a tribunal after its establishment.

During this period annual conferences have been held, the printed proceedings of which have been a valuable acquisition to libraries and to all interested in the development of judicial settlement and of international law; men of distinguished ability and unquestioned influence contributed the papers, some of which have been voluntarily translated into French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

Quarterly pamphlets, each containing an appropriate monograph by some acknowledged authority on subjects tending to advance the purpose of the society, have been issued, not only to members, but to a carefully selected list of 30,000 names, including the leading law schools and universities throughout the world.

A copy of all publications is sent to the foreign office of every nation and to the heads of foreign legations in Washington.

There is a widespread and growing interest in the work of the society; hardly a day passes without requests, not only from America but from many parts of the world for copies of the pamphlets, which are always sent free of charge. The officers and Executive Committee are much gratified at the interest awakened by their efforts, but are obliged to issue an earnest appeal for contributing members in order to continue the work on the present scale.

The object of the founders of the society was to give it a large following, and so there were three classes of membership established (life, sustaining, and annual), with equal privileges, leaving each member to determine what he would give, and in order that it might be beyond the reach of none, the subscription for annual membership was fixed at one dollar. At the same time, in order to obtain a more adequate income, a sustaining membership at ten dollars a year was established.

President—Theodore Marburg, Baltimore Md. *Vice-President*—Elihu Root, New York. *Secretary*—James B. Scott, Washington, D. C. *Assistant Secretary*—Tunstall Smith, The Preston, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Life membership, $100; sustaining membership, $10 a year; annual membership, $1 a year.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

EXTRACTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY ACT OF JULY 1, 1898, AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT ACTS.

SEC. 4. WHO MAY BECOME BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

(*b*) Any natural person, except a wage-earner, or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing, mining, or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act. Private bankers, but no national banks or banks incorporated under State or Territorial laws, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

The bankruptcy of a corporation shall not release its officers, directors, or stockholders, as such, from any liability under the laws of a State or Territory or of the United States.

SEC. 7. DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a Judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a Judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

Act of March 3, 1911 (Judicial Code) 36 Stat. 1134, as follows:

SEC. 24. Original jurisdiction in district courts.

"SEC. 130. The Circuit Courts of Appeals shall have the appellate and supervisory jurisdiction conferred upon them by the act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and all laws amendatory thereof, and shall exercise the same in the manner therein prescribed.'

SEC. 252 states the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court conferred upon it by the Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898.

SEC. 4, Act of January 28, 1915, as follows:

"That the judgments and decrees of the Circuit Courts of Appeals in all proceedings and cases arising under the Bankruptcy Act and in all controversies arising in such proceedings and cases shall be final, save only that it shall be competent for the Supreme Court to require by *certiorari*, upon the petition of any party thereto, that the proceeding, case, or controversy be certified to it for review and determination, with the same power and authority as if taken to that court by appeal or writ of error; but *certiorari* shall not be allowed in any such proceeding, case, or controversy unless the petition therefor is presented to the Supreme Court within three months from the date of such judgment or decree."

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

(Revised to December 1, 1916)

Marriage Licenses.—Required in all the States and Territories except Alaska. California, and New Mexico require both parties to appear and be examined under oath, or submit affidavit.

Marriage, Prohibition of.—Marriages between whites and persons of negro descent are prohibited and punishable in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Marriages between whites and Indians are void in Arizona, North Carolina, Oregon, and South Carolina; and between whites and Chinese in Arizona, California, Mississippi, Oregon, and Utah.

Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, and in some of them is declared incestuous and void, and marriage with step-relatives is forbidden in all the States except Florida, Hawaiian Islands, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

Connecticut and Minnesota prohibit the marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded woman under 45 years of age, or cohabitation by any male of this description with a woman under 45 years of age, and marriage of lunatics is void in the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts and Nebraska; persons having sexual diseases in Michigan.

California prohibits divorced persons from marrying anywhere within a year by granting only an interlocutory decree at first and final decree one year later.

For age of consent see table following this.

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.**
Alabama. . .	1-3 yrs.	Abandonment two years, crime against nature, habitual drunkenness, violence, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, imprisonment for two years for felony, if husband becomes addicted to cocaine, morphine or similar drugs.
Alaska	2 years.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Arizona.....	1 year	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion one year, excesses, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, habitual drunkenness.
Arkansas.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, former marriage existing, physical incapacity.
California	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony.
Colorado.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide one year, habitual drunkenness or drug fiend one year, felony, former marriage existing.
Connecticut ..	3 years.	Fraudulent contract, wilful desertion three years, with total neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, imprisonment for life, infamous crime involving violation of conjugal duty and punishable by imprisonment in State prison, seven years' absence without being heard from.
Delaware.....	1 year.	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness for two years, cruelty, bigamy, felony followed by a continuous imprisonment for at least two years—and at the discretion of the Court, fraud, want of age, neglect to provide three years.
D. of Columbia	3 years.	Marriages may be annulled for former existing marriage, lunacy, fraud, coercion, physical incapacity, and want of age at time of marriage.
Florida	2 years.	Cruelty, violent temper, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, desertion one year, former marriage existing, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Georgia	1 year.	Mental and physical incapacity, desertion three years, felony, cruelty, force, duress, or fraud in obtaining marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Hawaii.....	2 years.	Desertion one year, felony, leper, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Idaho	6 mos.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, insanity.
Illinois.....	1 year. §	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness two years, former existing marriage, cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party; divorced party cannot marry for one year.
Indiana.....	2 years.	Abandonment two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, failure to provide two years, felony, physical incapacity.
Iowa.....	1 year.	Desertion two years, felony, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, unless husband has illegitimate child or children living of which wife did not know at time of marriage. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Insanity, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, consanguinity.
Kansas.....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, former existing marriage.
Kentucky....	1 year.	Separation five years, desertion one year, felony, physical incapacity, loathsome disease, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, force, fraud or duress in obtaining marriage, joining religious sect believing marriage unlawful, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage or subsequent unchaste behavior, ungovernable temper.
Louisiana.....	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness, excesses, cruelty, public defamation of other party, abandonment, attempt on life of other party, fugitive from justice.
Maine.....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion three years, physical incapacity, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium, or other drugs, neglect to provide, insanity under certain limitations.
Maryland	2 years.	Abandonment three years, unchastity of wife before marriage, physical incapacity, any cause which renders the marriage null and void *ab initio.*

* Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law. § Not required for offence within State.

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.**
Mass'chusetts	3-5 yrs.	Cruelty, desertion three years, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium or other drugs, neglect to provide, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony, uniting for three years with religious sect believing marriage unlawful.
Michigan.....	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide.
Minnesota....	1 year.	Desertion one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony.
Mississippi....	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, consanguinity, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness by liquor, opium, or other drugs, cruelty, insanity at time of marriage, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Missouri.....	1 year.	Felony, absence one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, indignities, vagrancy, former existing marriage, physical incapacity, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, wife pregnant by other than husband at marriage.
Montana.....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, innocent party may not remarry within two years and guilty party within three years of the divorce.
Nebraska.....	1 year. †	Abandonment two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, felony, failure to support two years, cruelty, imprisonment for more than 3 years.
Nevada.....	6 mos.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, neglect to provide one year.
N.Hampshire	1 year.	Cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, absence three years, habitual drunkenness three years, failure to provide three years, treatment endangering health or reason, union with sect regarding marriage unlawful, wife separate without the State ten years, not claiming marital rights, husband absent from United States three years intending to become citizen of another country without making any provision for wife's support.
New Jersey..	2 years.	Desertion two years, cruelty. No divorce may be obtained on grounds arising in another State unless they constituted ground for divorce in the State where they arose. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of legal age, former existing marriage, consanguinity, physical incapacity, idiocy.
New Mexico.	1 year.	Abandonment, cruelty, neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
New York....	(‡)	Adultery only. The marriage may be annulled for such causes as rendered the relationship void at its inception.
N. Carolina. .	2 years.	Pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, husband and wife living apart for ten years and having no issue.
North Dakota	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing the marriage, or want of age.
Ohio.....	1 year.	Absence three years, cruelty, fraud, gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness three years, felony, former existing marriage; procurement of divorce without the State by one party, which continues marriage binding upon other party; physical incapacity.
Oklahoma....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Oregon.....	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness one year, physical incapacity, desertion one year, cruelty or personal indignities rendering life burdensome.
Pennsylvania	1 year.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, personal abuse or conduct rendering life burdensome, felony, fraud, relationship within prohibited degrees, physical incapacity and lunacy.
Porto Rico....	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness, abandonment one year.
Rhode Island.	2 years.	Cruelty, desertion five years, habitual drunkenness, excessive use of morphine, opium, or chloral, neglect to provide one year, gross misbehavior, living separate ten years, physical incapacity. Either party civilly dead for crime or prolonged absence. The marriage may be annulled for causes rendering the relationship originally void or voidable.
S. Carolina....	.....	No divorces granted.
South Dakota	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing marriage.
Tennessee....	2 years.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, refusal of wife to live with husband in the State and absenting herself two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage; at the discretion of the Court for cruelty, indignities, abandonment, or neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness.
Texas	1 year.	Abandonment three years, physical incapacity, cruelty, excess, or outrages rendering life together insupportable, felony.
Utah	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness, felony, cruelty, permanent insanity.
Vermont.....	1 year.	Imprisonment three years, intolerable severity, desertion three years, neglect to provide, absence seven years without being heard from.
Virginia	1 year.	Insanity at marriage, felony, desertion three years, fugitive from justice two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, wife a prostitute, or either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other, physical incapacity.

* Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law. † Two years for causes arising out of State. ‡ Actual residence.

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.**
Washington..	1 year.	Abandonment one year, fraud, habitual drunkenness, refusal to provide, felony, physical incapacity, incurable insanity, cruelty or indignities rendering life burdensome, other cause deemed sufficient by the Court.
West Virginia	1 year.	Desertion three years, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, husband a licentious character or wife a prostitute unknown to other party, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, consanguinity, insanity, physical incapacity, miscegenation, want of age.
Wisconsin....	2 years.	Felony (imprisonment three years), desertion one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness one year, separation five years. In the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, or understanding, consanguinity, force or fraud inducing marriage; where marriage was contracted with former marriage existing the second marriage is void without any divorce proceedings.
Wyoming.....	1 year.	Felony, desertion one year, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, husband a vagrant, physical incapacity, indignities rendering condition intolerable, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, force or fraud. The marriage is void without divorce proceedings: Consanguinity, insanity, former existing marriage.

*Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law.

AGE AT WHICH A VALID MARRIAGE MAY BE CONTRACTED.

State or Territory.	Males.		Females.		Lowest age at which female can make a valid contract except marriage.	
	Age without Parents' Consent.	Age with Parents' Consent.	Age without Parents' Consent.	Age with Parents' Consent.	If Single.	If Married.
Alabama	21 years	17 years	18 years	14 years	21 years	18 years
Alaska	21 "	No law	18 "	No law	21 "	18 "
Arizona	21 "	18 "	18 "	14 "	21 "	14 " (a)
Arkansas	21 "	16 "	18 "	14 "	18 "	18 "
California	21 "	18 "	18 "	15 "	18 "	18 "
Colorado	21 "	(j)	18 "	(j)	18 "	(j)
Connecticut	No age provision in the		Connecticut law.			
Delaware	See note (b)	.....	.....	.....	21 "	21 "
District of Columbia	21 years	Not stated	18 years	Not stated	21 "	21 "
Florida	21 "	"	21 "	"	21 "	Not stated
Georgia	21 "	17 years	18 "	14 years	21 "	21 years
Hawaii	20 "	18 "	18 "	15 "	18 "	18 "
Idaho	18 "	18 "	18 "	18 "	18 "	18 "
Illinois	21 "	18 "	18 "	16 "	18 " (h)	18 "
Indiana	21 "	18 "	18 "	16 "	21 "	18 " (k)
Iowa	21 "	16 "	18 "	14 "	18 "	14 "
Kansas	21 "	17 "	18 "	15 "	18 " (h)	18 "
Kentucky	21 "	14 "	21 "	12 "	21 "	21 "
Louisiana	21 "	14 "	21 "	12 "	21 "	21 "
Maine	21 "	18 "	18 "	14 "	21 "	21 "
Maryland	21 "	14 "	16 "	12 "	21 " (c)	21 " (c)
Massachusetts	21 "	18 "	18 "	16 "	21 "	21 "
Michigan	18 "	18 "	18 "	16 "	21 " (d)	21 " (d)
Minnesota	21 "	18 "	18 "	15 "	18 "	18 "
Mississippi	21 "	14 " (e)	18 "	12 " (e)	21 "	21 " (h)
Missouri	21 "	No statute	18 "	No statute	No statute	No statute
Montana	21 "	18 years	18 "	16 years	18 years	18 years
Nebraska	21 "	18 "	18 "	16 "	18 "	16 "
Nevada	21 "	18 "	18 "	16 "	Not stated	Not stated
New Hampshire	18 "	14 "	16 "	13 "	21 years	21 years
New Jersey	21 "	No law	18 "	No law	21 "	21 "
New Mexico	21 "	Not stated	18 "	Not stated	21 "	21 "
New York	See note (f)	.....	.....	.....	21 " (h)	21 "
North Carolina	18 years	16 years	18 years	14 years	21 "	21 "
North Dakota	21 "	18 "	18 "	15 "	21 "	21 "
Ohio	21 "	18 "	18 "	16 "	18 "	18 "
Oklahoma	21 "	18 "	18 "	15 "	18 "	18 "
Oregon	21 "	18 "	18 "	16 "	18 "	16 "
Pennsylvania	21 "	See note (g)	21 "	See note (g)	See note (g)	See note (g)
Porto Rico	21 "	18 years	21 "	16 years	21 years	16 years
Rhode Island	21 "	18 "	21 "	14 "	21 "	(m)
South Carolina	18 "	Not stated	18 "	14 "	21 "	21 years
South Dakota	21 "	18 years	18 "	15 "	18 "	18 "
Tennessee	14 "	No law	12 "	No law	21 "	21 "
Texas	21 "	16 years	18 "	14 years	21 "	14 "
Utah	21 "	16 "	18 "	14 "	21 "	18 "
Vermont	21 "	Not stated	18 "	Not stated	18 "	18 "
Virginia	21 "	14 years	21 "	12 years	21 "	21 "
Washington	21 "	18 "	18 "	15 "	18 "	18 "
West Virginia	21 "	18 "	21 "	16 "	21 "	21 "
Wisconsin	21 "	18 "	18 "	15 "	21 "	21 "
Wyoming	21 "	18 "	21 "	16 "	21 "	21 "

For explanation of signs see following page.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS—*Continued.*

(a) Marriage confers right to contract for necessaries. Female retains exclusive control of her separate property. (b) In Delaware there is no provision in the law fixing a minimum age below which marriage cannot be contracted even by parental consent, so that so far as the statutory law is concerned male minors under twenty-one and female minors under eighteen may be married with parental consent, no matter how young they be. (c) Except for necessaries and contracts made by infant under authority of statute, as contracts under license to trade, bond of infant executor, contracts of apprenticeship in accordance with statute relating thereto. (d) Infants' contracts for necessaries are binding. (e) Either party may disavow a marriage contracted under sixteen years of age, on arriving at that age. (f) Under section 16 of the New York Domestic Relations Law, when the man is under twenty-one or the woman under eighteen the recording officer must require the written consent from both parents. Section 7 of the same law provides that a marriage is *voidable* if either party is under the age of *legal* consent, which is eighteen years. Section 1742 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that a woman may bring an action to annul a marriage where, at the time she was married under the age of sixteen and has not cohabited with the spouse since she attained the age of sixteen years. Section 1743 of the code provides that a marriage may be annulled either as to the male or the female where at the time of the marriage they had not reached the age of legal consent. (g) In Pennsylvania persons of either sex who have not attained legal age, or twenty-one years, may obtain a marriage license upon the written consent of parents or legal guardians of such minor. The marital contract is a civil contract. It can be made at any age, but if a promise of marriage is made by a minor, whether male or female, under twenty-one years of age, it may be repudiated when the minor attains majority. Contracts made by minors cannot be enforced at law unless the minor when he attains his or her majority assumes the prior obligation. (h) A minor may contract for necessities. (j) No limit. (k) If husband an adult, in certain cases, generally 21 years, however. (m) Full contractual rights.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

The Bureau of the Census issued in 1909 a report of the results of a compilation of statistics of divorces of married people granted by the courts in the United States for a period of forty years; being from 1867 to 1906, both years inclusive, and which are shown in 1912 ALMANAC, pages 197-199. For comparison with foreign countries see 1914 ALMANAC, page 277.

FROM 1910 CENSUS REPORT.

The number of divorced persons in the United States when the census was taken in 1910 was 156,176 men and 185,101 women—0.3 per cent. of the total male population and 0.4 per cent. of the total female population. There were fourteen boys and thirty-three girls less than fifteen years old who were divorced.

The statistics of the number of divorced persons fifteen years old and over in New York State are: Men—Native white of native parentage, 3,784; native white of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,692; foreign-born white, 1,775; negro, 164; total, 7,436. Women—Native white of native parentage, 4,950; native white of foreign or mixed parentage, 2,347; foreign-born white, 2,609; negro, 292; total, 10,227. The total figures for the males include 18 divorced Indians, 2 Chinamen and 1 Japanese; those for females include 28 divorced Indians and 1 Japanese.

THE PROCREATION COMMISSION.

This commission, created by an act of the Legislature of New York State, is to examine into the mental and physical condition and the record and family history of the feeble-minded, epileptic, criminal and other defective inmates confined in the State hospitals, reformatories, charitable and penal institutions; and if in the judgment of the majority of the board procreation by any such person would produce children with an inherited tendency to crime, insanity, feeble-mindedness, idiocy, or imbecility, and there is no probability of an improvement in their condition, then the board shall appoint one of their number to perform such operation for the prevention of procreation that shall be decided to be most effective All orders made under this law are subject to review by the Supreme Court.

The board, as appointed by Governor Dix, consists of Dr. Charles H Andrews Buffalo, N. Y., Chairman; Dr. L. Thomson, Glens Falls, N. Y., Secretary; Dr. Wm. J. Wansboro, Albany, N. Y.

THE EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE.

The purposes of this office are to serve eugenical interests in the capacity of repository and clearing house; to build up an analytical index of the traits of American families; to study the forces controlling and the hereditary consequences of marriage matings, differential fecundity, survival and migration; to investigate the manner of inheritance of specific human traits; to advise concerning the eugenical fitness of proposed marriages; to train field workers to gather data of eugenical import; to maintain a limited field force actually engaged in gathering data for eugenical studies; to co-operate with other institutions and with persons concerned with eugenical study; to encourage new centres of eugenical research and education; to publish the results of researches and to aid in the dissemination of eugenical truths.

The Eugenics Record Office was organized in October, 1910, by Charles B. Davenport with funds provided by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who has remained the principal patron of the work. It has also received generous support from John D. Rockefeller.

Chairman—Alexander Graham Bell. *Resident Director*—Charles B. Davenport. *Superintendent*—H. H. Laughlin. Address, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE PROBATION COMMISSION.

The State Probation Commission, created by Chapter 430, Laws of 1907, consists of seven members. Four are appointed by the Governor for terms of four years each; one is appointed by the State Board of Charities from among its members, one is appointed by the State Commission of Prisons from among its members; and the State Commissioner of Education is a member *ex-officio*. Commissioners serve without compensation, but are entitled to necessary travelling expenses.

The duties of the commission are to exercise general supervision over the work of probation officers and to keep informed as to their work; to collect and publish statistical and other information as to the operations of the probation system; to inquire from time to time into the conduct and efficiency of probation officers, and when advisable to conduct a formal investigation of the work of any probation officer; to make recommendations and to secure the effective application of the probation system and the enforcement of the probation law in all parts of the State. The commission makes an annual report to the Legislature showing its proceedings and the results of the probation system as administered in the various localities in the State, and making suggestions and recommendations. The commission in the discharge of its duties has access to all offices and records of probation officers, and may direct formal investigation of the work of any probation officer.

President—Homer Folks, New York. *Vice-President*—Frank E. Wade, Buffalo. *Secretary*—Charles L. Chute. The commission has its office at Albany.

ADMINISTRATION OF DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES.

INHERITANCE TAX LAWS.

THE following is a synopsis of several of the laws of the various States affecting the administration of the estate of a deceased person:

1. Who to Administer.—(a) If the deceased leaves a will, the duty of administration falls upon the executor. If no executor is named, or in the event of the death or refusal of the executor to act, the Court will grant administration under the will to some suitable person, generally selected from those most largely interested under the provisions of the will, such as the residuary legatees, if any. (b) If the deceased died intestate, letters of administration are granted to the following persons in practically all the States:

First—To the surviving husband or widow.
Second—To one or more of the next of kin entitled to share in the estate.
Third—If none of the above consent to act, to one of the creditors of the estate, except in localities where there is provided by law a Public Administrator, who is preferred to creditors.

In practically all the States an administrator is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in double the value of the estate to be administered.

In most of the States, if so provided by the will, no bond is required of an executor, except that in some States an executor is required to give a bond to cover the probable amount of the debts of the estate, and in practically all the States, in the discretion of the Court, for cause shown, an executor may be required to give a bond.

2. Claims of Creditors.—The procedure in the several States in presenting creditors' claims against the estate varies very considerably. In the majority of the States the executor or administrator is required promptly to give public notice to creditors to present their claims to him, and the creditors are required so to present their claims supported by an affidavit that the same are justly due and owing from the estate, above any offsets or counter claims, within a period limited generally to six months or a year. The law of each State should be consulted for more specific details. Most of the States direct a final closing of the estate by the executor or administrator within a year or eighteen months after his appointment, though the time limit may be extended by the Probate Court if conditions require it.

3. The following table contains an analysis of the laws of the several States, covering:

(1) The inheritance or succession tax upon property received either by intestate laws, last will, or by gift or transfer, designed to take effect at death, excepting legacies for religious, charitable or educational purposes, which are tax exempt in most of the States. In the great majority of the States no distinction as to tax is made between real estate and personal property.

(2) The various classes of estate obligations given priority over other claims in case of the insolvency of the estate.

By act of Congress, effective September 8, 1916, an inheritance tax payable to the United States is imposed in addition to the State taxes listed below. The Federal act (General Revenue Law in this Almanac), provides for an exemption of $50,000; and a graduated tax above that amount as follows: 1% on the first $50,000; 2%, $50,000 to $150,000; 3%, $150,000 to $250,000; 4%, $250,000 to $450,000; 5%, $450 000 to $1,000,000; 6%, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000; 7%, $2,000,000 to $3,000,000; 8%, $3,000,000 to $4,000,000; 9% $4,000,000 to $5,000,000; 10%, above $5,000,000.

STATE	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Alabama.....	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages of servants or employés.
Arizona.....	To grandfather, grandmother, parents, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, 1%; $5,000 exempt to each beneficiary above named. Estates less than $10,000 exempt. To uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or descendant thereof, 2%; $2,000 exempt to each beneficiary named. Estate less than $5,000 exempt. To others, 3% up to $10,000; 4% from $10,000 to $20,000; 5% from $20,000 to $50,000; 6% above $50,000. $500 exempt.	No statutory provision.
Arkansas.....	On amounts not exceeding $5,000 the rate is 1% to parents, husband or wife, child or adopted child, brother, sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law. To all others the rate on the same amount is 3%. $3,000 passing to widow or minor child and $1,000 passing to the other immediate relatives mentioned is exempt. The exemption to others more remote is $500. On amounts in excess of $5,000 the primary rates (1% and 3% respectively) are increased as follows: From $5,000 to $10,000, twice the primary rates; from $10,000 to $30,000, 3 times the primary rates; from $30,000 to $50,000, 4 times; $50,000 to $100,000, 5 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 6 times; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 7 times; above $1,000,000, 8 times.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages of servants. 4. Judgments which are liens on land of deceased.
California.....	(a) To husband, wife, descendants, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof, 1% up to $25,000; 2% from $25,000 to $50,000; 4% from $50,000 to $100,000; 7%, $100,000 to $200,000; 10%, $200,000 to $500,000; 12%, $500,000 to $1,000,000; 15% above $1,000,000. $24,000 is exempt to widow or minor child; to others in this paragraph $10,000 is exempt. (b) To brothers, sisters, or their descendants, or to a	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages due within sixty days. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Judgments, mortgages and other liens.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
California..... *Continued.*	son-in-law or daughter-in-law 3% up to $25,000; upon the increasing amounts in the preceding paragraph the rates are 6%, 9%, 12%, 15%, 20%, and 25%. $2,000 exempt from tax. (c) To uncles, aunts, or their descendants, 4% up to $25,000; upon the same increasing amounts the rates are 8%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, and 30%. $1,000 exemption. (d) To others more remote in blood, 5% up to $25,000; the rates increase as above up to $500,000 as follows: 10%, 15%, 20%, and 25%, above $500,000 the rate is 30%. $500 exemption.	
Colorado.....	To parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendant, or adopted child the rate is 2%, with $10,000 exempt. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece or their descendants, 3%. To all others above $500: On $500 to $10,000, tax is 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; $50,000 to $500,000, 6%; above $500,000, 10%.	1. Moneys held in a fiduciary capacity. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses for funeral and last sickness. 4. Allowances to widow and orphans.
Connecticut....	To husband, wife, parent, grandparents, descendants, adopted parent, adopted child or its descendants, 1%, $10,000 to $50,000; 2%, $50,000 to $250,000; 3%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 4% above $1,000,000. To brothers, sisters, or their descendants, stepchild, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3%, $3,000 to $25,000; 5%, $25,000 to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000. To others more remote in blood, 5%, $500 to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Taxes. 4. Wages within three months. 5. Other preferred claims by State laws.
Delaware.....	Exempt to parents, grand-parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child. To others exempt to $500 and taxable on excess as follows: To brothers, sisters or their descendants, 1%; to uncles, aunts or their descendants, 2%; to great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants, 3%; to those more remote in blood, 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages to servants and laborers. 4. Rent (not over one year). 5. Judgments. 6. Obligations of record. 7. Obligations under seal. 8. Contracts for payment of money or delivery of goods.
District of Columbia....	None.	1. Judgments or decree of Court. 2. Other debts.
Florida.....	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Judgments and debts due to State.
Georgia.....	To parents, husband, wife, child, or adopted child, lineal descendant, brother, or sister, or daughter-in-law the tax is 1%. $5,000 exempt. To all others, 5%.	1. Year's support of family. 2. Expenses of funeral and last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Taxes. 5. Fiduciary obligations. 6. Judgments, mortgages and other liens. 7. Rent. 8. Liquidated demands.
Idaho.....	Tax on estates less than $25,000 at following rates: (a) To husband or wife, lineal issue or ancestor, 1%; exempt to widow or minor child, $10,000; to others of Class A, exempt, $4,000. (b) To brother or sister, or their descendants, or wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%; exempt, $2,000. (c) To uncles, aunts or descendants, 3%; exempt, $1,500. (d) To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4%; exempt, $1,000. (e) To more distant relatives or strangers in blood, 5%; exempt, $500. On larger estates than $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times above; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times above; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times above; $500,000 and upward, 3 times above.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
Illinois.....	To parents, husband, wife descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, wife of son, husband of daughter, on amounts from $20,000 to $100,000 the rate is 1%; above $100,000, 2%; exempt below $20,000.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children. 3. Expenses of last sickness, except

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Illinois..... *Continued.*	To uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or their descendants the rate is 2% on amounts less than $20,000; 4% on amounts in excess of $20,000; exempt below $2,000. To all others the rates vary with amounts as follows: Up to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; $50,000 to $100,000, 6%; above $100,000, 10%; exempt to $500.	doctor's bill and wages to servants. 4. Debts to common school or township funds. 5. Doctor's bill, last sickness. 6. Money owed in fiduciary capacity.
Indiana.....	On amounts not exceeding $25,000, the primary rates are: (1) To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, 1%. Exempt $10,000 to widow and $2,000 to other parties just named. (2) To brother, sister or their descendants, or to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 1½%; exempt $500. (3) To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3%, exempt $250. (4) To great-uncle, great-aunt or their descendants, 4%; exempt $100. (5) To others more remote, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: (1) from $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times; (2) from $50,000 to $100,000 twice; (3) from $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times; (4) above $500,000, 3 times.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts secured by liens on real estate. 6. Wages, not over $50.
Iowa.....	Property passing to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child or issue thereof is exempt. To others 5% tax above $1,000. To alien non-residents of the State tax is 20%, unless alien is brother or sister, when tax is 10%.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages within 90 days of death. 4. Claims filed within six months after notice.
Kansas.....	Property passing to husband, wife, ancestors, descendants, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, adopted children or their descendants is exempt from tax. To brothers or sisters, $5,000 is exempt, and rates are 3%, $5,000 to $25,000; 5%, $25,000 to $50,000; 7½%, $50,000 to $100,000; 10%, $100,000 to $500,000; 12½% above $500,000. To others more remote the rate is 5% up to $25,000, and on the increasing amounts stated above the rates are 7½%, 10%, 12½%, and 15%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. Administration expenses. Wages of servants. 3. Debts due to State. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within one year after letters of administration. 6. Demands presented after one year and before two years.
Kentucky.....	On amounts not exceeding $25,000, the primary rates are: (a) To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, 1%. $10,000 exempt to widow and each minor child, to others in this class $5,000 exempt. (b) To brother, sister, or their descendants, or to son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, 1½%; exempt $2,000. (c) To uncle, aunt, or their descendants, 3%; exempt $1,500. (d) To great-uncle, great-aunt, or their descendants, 4%; exempt $1,000. (e) To others more remote, 5%; exempt, $500. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied at the same amounts and rates as provided by the Indiana statute (above).	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Moneys due in fiduciary capacity.
Louisiana.....	Exempt to $10,000 to parents or lineal ancestors, children or descendants; excess taxable at 2%; to others 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Legal expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Servants' wages within one year. 5. Salaries, clerks.
Maine	To ancestors, parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child, wife of son, husband of daughter, the rates are as follows: Up to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $100,000, 1½%; above $100,000, 2%; $10,000 exempt to parents, husband, wife, child or adopted child. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or cousin, the rates on the above amounts are 4%, 4½% and 5%; $500 exempt. To others, rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6% and 7%; same exemption.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to husband, widow or children. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.
Maryland.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, or lineal descendants; to others, 5% above $500.	1. Taxes. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Arrears of rent. 4. Judgments or decrees of Court.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Massachusetts..	To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child or its descendants, adopted parent or its ancestors, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, 1% up to $50,000; 2% $50,000 to $250,000; 3% $250,000 to $1,000,000; 4% above $1,000,000. To brother, sister, nephew or niece, 2% up to $10,000; 3% $10,000 to $25,000; 5% $25,000 to $50,000; 6% $50,000 to $250,000; 7% $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000. To others, 5% up to $50,000; 6% $50,000 to $250,000; 7% $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000. $10,000 passing to parent, husband or wife, child, adopted child or adopted parent is exempt. To others the exemption is $1,000.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages, not over $100. 4. Debts for necessaries furnished within six months not exceeding $150.
Michigan.....	Tax of 1% to grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendants, adopted child, or one to whom deceased stood in relation of parent, exempt to $2,000. To others, 5% over $100. Exemption to widow is $5,000.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Minnesota.....	Five classes of beneficiaries are recognized: (a) wife, or lineal descendant; (b) husband, parents, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof; (c) brother or sister or their descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law; (d) uncles, aunts or their descendants; (e) others more remote. The rates for amounts not exceeding $15,000 (called the primary rates) for the classes given above are respectively 1%, 1½%, 3%, 4% and 5%. On amounts from $15,000 to $30,000 the primary rates are multiplied 1½ times; from $30,000 to $50,000 twice; from $50,000 to $100,000 2½ times, and above $100,000 3 times. Exemptions are to classes (a) and (b), except ancestors, $3,000; to class (c) $1,000; to class (d) $250 and to class (e) $100.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.
Mississippi....	None.	No statutory preference.
Missouri.....	All inheritances taxable at 5% except to parents, husband or wife, adopted child, or lineal descendants, which are exempt.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness; wages of servants. 3. Taxes and public debts. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within six months after letters. 6. All demands exhibited after six months and before one year.
Montana.....	Tax of 1% to parents, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, descendant, adopted child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, $7,500 exempt. To all others, 5% over $500.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
Nebraska.....	Taxable at 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, and lineal descendants in lawful wedlock, exempt to $10,000. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, or descendants, 2%; exempt to $2,000. To others, above $500 as follows: $500 to $5,000, 2%; $5,000 to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; above $50,000, 6%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Nevada.....	On amounts not exceeding $25,000 the primary rates are: (1) To husband or wife, ancestors, descendants or adopted child, 1%. $20,000 exempt to widow or minor child; to others just named $10,000 exempt. (2) To brother, sister, nephew, niece, or their descendants, 2%; $10,000 exempt. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%; $5,000 exempt. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, twice primary rates; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times; above $500,000, 5 times.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages, within ninety days. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Judgments and mortgages.
N. Hampshire...	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, brother, sister, adopted child, or issue thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Allowance to widow. 4. Taxes and expenses of last sickness.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
New Jersey....	To parents, brother, sister, son-in-law, and daughter-in-law, the rates are 2%, from $5,000 to $50,000; 2½% $50,000 to $150,000; 3% $150,000 to $250,000; 4% above $250,000. $5,000 is exempt. To husband or wife, child, adopted child, or lineal descendant the rates are 1% from $5,000 to $50,000; 1½% $50,000 to $150,000; 2% $150,000 to $250,000; 3% above $250,000. $5,000 is exempt. All others, 5%.	1. Judgments. 2. Funeral expenses. 3 Medical expenses of last sickness.
New Mexico...	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance for widow and minor children. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Taxes.
New York.....	To parents, husband or wife, child, adopted child ($5,000 exempt), and to descendants ($500 exempt), 1% up to $25,000; 2% on the next $75,000; 3% on the next $100,000; 4% upon all additional sums. To brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, $500 exempt; 2% up to $25,000; 3% on the next $75,000; 4% on the next $100,000; 5% thereafter. To others more remote, $500 exempt; 5% up to $25,000; 6% on the next $75,000; 7% on the next $100,000; 8% thereafter.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 3. Taxes. 4. Judgments and decrees.
North Carolina.	Exempt to husband or wife. (1) To lineal ancestors, or descendants, brothers or sisters, or where mutual relation of parents and child existed, ¾%. (2) Descendants of brother or sister, 1½%. (3) Uncles or aunts, or descendants, 3%. (4) Great-uncles, great-aunts, or descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, $2,000 to $5,000, 5%; $5,000 to $10,000, 7½%; $10,000 to $25,000, 10%; $25,000 to $50,000, 12½%; above $50,000 15%; exempt $2,000 in all cases.	1. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Taxes. 4. Debts due U. S. or State. 5. Judgments. 6. Wages within one year. Medical attendance within one year.
North Dakota..	To husband or wife ($20,000 exempt), father, mother, descendants, adopted child or its descendants, 1% up to $100,000; 2% from $100,000 to $250,000; 2½%, $250,000 to $500,000; 3% above $500,000. To brother or sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law ($500 exempt), 1½% up to $25,000; 2¼% from $25,000 to $50,000; 3% from $50,000 to $100,000; 3¾% from $100,000 to $500,000; 4½% above $500,000. To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3% up to $25,000; 4½% from $25,000 to $50,000; 6% from $50,000 to $100,000; 7½% from $100,000 to $500,000; 9% above $500,000. To others, 5% up to $25,000; 6% from $25,000 to $50,000; 9% from $50,000 to $100,000; 12% from $100,000 to $500,000; 15% above $500,000.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses 3. Allowance to family. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Ohio.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants or adopted child. To others, 5% above $500 exempt.	1. Administration, funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children for twelve months. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages up to $150.
Oklahoma.....	To parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, adopted child, or lineal descendant, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $50,000; 3%, $50,000 to $100,000; 4% above $100,000. $25,000 to widow, $10,000 to each child, and $5,000 to each other person named above is exempt. To others more remote, $2,500 exempt; tax above exemption, 5% up to $25,000; 6%, $25,000 to $50,000; 8%, $50,000 to $100,000; 10% above $100,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Support of family for ninety days. 4. Taxes to U. S. or State. 5. Debts preferred by U. S or State laws. 6. Judgments or mortgages. 7. Other claims presented within six months.
Oregon.....	(a) Tax of 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, lineal descendants or ancestors, $5,000 exempt to each person. Estate must exceed $10,000. (b) Tax of 2% to uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or descendants, $2,000 exempt to each person. Estate must exceed $5,000. In all other cases above $500: $500 to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; above $50,000, 6%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Taxes due U S. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Public rates and taxes. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 7 Wages within ninety days.
Pennsylvania..	Estates less than $250 exempt. Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children or lineal descendants, stepchildren, adopted children, wife or widow of son. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. Wages due household servants within one year. 2. Rent, within one year.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Rhode Island..	Estates under $5,000 tax exempt. To grand-parents, parents, husband or wife, child, or descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, nephew, niece, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, $25,000 is exempt. Rates on excess are: ½% below $50,000; 1%, $50,000 to $250,000; 1½%, $250,000 to $500,000; 2%, $500,000 to $750,000; 2½%, $750,000 to $1,000,000; 3% above $1,000,000. To others more remote $1,000 is exempt, and rates on excess are: 5% up to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8%, above $1,000,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts due U. S. 4. State and town taxes. 5. Wages up to $100. 6. Other claims presented within six months. 7. Other claims presented within one year.
South Carolina.	None.	1. Funeral, last sickness, probate and administration expenses. 2. Debts due to public. 3. Judgments, mortgages and executions. 4. Rent. 5. Bonds, contract debts.
South Dakota..	On amounts not exceeding $15,000 the primary rates of tax are: (1) To wife or lineal issue, 1%. (2) To husband, ancestor or adopted child or its issue, 1½%. (3) To brother, sister or their descendants, to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3%. (4) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 4%. (5) To others, 5%. On increased amounts the primary rate is multiplied as follows: $15,000 to $30,000, 1½ times; $30,000 to $50,000, twice; $50,000 to $100,000, 2½ times; above $100,000, 3 times. $10,000 is exempt to husband, wife, issue or adopted child; $3,000 is exempt to ancestor; $1,000 exempt to class (3), $250 to class (4) and $100 to class (5).	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Wages for 60 days. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Tennessee	To parents, husband, wife, child or descendants, $5,000 exempt. Upon excess, 1% up to $20,000; 1¼% above $20,000. To others, 5% above $250.	No priority.
Texas.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife or descendants. The rate of taxation on other legacies varies (above such sum as is exempt) with the amount of the legacy. Six divisions as to amount are recognized: (1) up to $10,000; (2) $10,000 to $25,000; (3) $25,000 to $50,000; (4) $50,000 to $100,000; (5) $100,000 to $500,000; (6) above $500,000. To ancestors, brothers, sisters or their descendants, the rates on the above amounts are 2%, 2½%, 3%, 3½%, 4% and 5%, $2,000 being exempt. To uncles, aunts or their descendants the rates are 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7% and 8%, $1,000 being exempt. To others more remote the rates are 4%, 5½%, 7%, 8½%, 10% and 12%, $500 being exempt.	1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Administration expenses and one year's support of widow and children. 3. Debts secured by mortgage or other lien. 4. Other debts presented within twelve months.
Utah.....	$10,000 of each estate exempt; tax 3%, $10,000 to $25,000; 5% above $25,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and administration. 3. Wages up to $100. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Debts secured by liens.
Vermont.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, stepchild, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Headstone not over $25. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts due to State. 6. Debts due to U. S. 7. Wages within 3 months, not over $50 per creditor.
Virginia.....	On amounts not exceeding $50,000 the primary rates are: (a) To grand-parent, parent, husband or wife, child, descendant, brother or sister, 1%. $15,000 exempt. (b) To others more remote, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: (1) from $50,000 to $250,000, twice; (2) $250,000 to $1,000,000, 3 times; (3) above $1,000,000, 4 times.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness, not exceeding $50, doctor or druggist. 3. Taxes. 4. Money owing as trustee or in fiduciary capacity.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Washington....	(a) Tax of 1% above $10,000 to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof. (b) To collaterals, including the third degree of relationship, 3% up to $50,000, 4½% from $50,000 to $100,000, and 6% from $100,000 upward. (c) To those further removed, 6% up to $50,000, 9% up to $100,000, 12% above $100,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Wages, within ninety days. 5. Taxes. 6. Judgments and mortgages which are liens on land.
West Virginia...	To lineal ancestor, husband, wife, descendant, the rate is 1% on amounts up to $25,000; $25,000 to $50,000, 1½%; $50,000 to $100,000, 2%; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½%; above $500,000, 3%. Exempt up to $10,000, except in case of widow, where $15,000 is exempt. To brother or sister the rate is 3% up to $25,000, and for the varying amounts stated above the rates are 4½%, 6%, 7½% and 9%. To others more remote the rates are 5%, 7½%, 10%, 12½% and 15%.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts owing to U. S. 3. Taxes. 4. Fiduciary obligations.
Wisconsin.....	(1) Tax of 1% to husband, wife, lineal descendants, lineal ancestors, adopted child, and lineal issue thereof. (2) To brothers, sisters and descendants, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts and their descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. When the estate is above $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times on excess; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times on excess; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times on excess; above $500,000, 3 times on excess. Exempt $10,000 to widow and lesser amounts to other relatives, down to $100 exemptions to strangers in blood.	1. Last sickness and funeral expenses. 2. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Wyoming.....	Tax of 2% on amount above $10,000 to parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, lineal descendants, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted or acknowledged child for ten years. Except that to husband, wife or child resident of the State $25,000 to each is exempt. To others than above, tax of 5%; $500 exempt.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and sixty days' wages, including medical attendance and medicines. 3. Judgments and mortgages. 4. All claims presented within six months. 5. All claims presented within one yr.

AMERICAN GAME PROTECTIVE AND PROPAGATION ASSOCIATION.

Incorporated on September 25, 1911, under the laws of the State of New York.

Officers: *President*—John B. Burnham. *Vice-President and Treasurer*—William S. Haskell. *Second Vice-President*—E. A. Quarles. *Secretary*—George M. Fayles. Headquarters, 233 Broadway, New York.

Objects: The particular objects for which said corporation is formed are as follows:

(a) To preserve and propagate game and fish.

(b) To urge the enactment of proper laws for the preservation and propagation of game and fish; to obtain uniformity of and to correct inconsistencies and irregularities in existing laws for the preservation and propagation of game and fish.

(c) To co-operate with and assist the proper authorities, regularly organized societies, clubs and individuals, in enforcing the laws for the protection and propagation of game and fish.

(d) To establish and maintain preserves and reserves where game may be propagated.

(e) To awaken interest among individuals, societies, clubs, and organizations in the protection and propagation of game and fish, and to demonstrate to them that propagation is a feasible and practical means of increasing the sport and the general food supply and can be made commercially successful.

(f) To buy and sell game and fish and eggs of game birds, as permitted by law, for purposes of propagation of game.

(g) To own or lease any and all property, real and personal, necessary, convenient or useful for the purposes of the corporation.

THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized at New Orleans, February 19-21, 1885.

The object of the association is to elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of journalism and to promote the welfare of newspaper makers in the United States.

Any person connected with the editorial or business department of a newspaper, magazine or periodical, or any professional writer may become an active member.

The association is the only national organization representing the weeklies and small dailies of the country, and delegates to its conventions, held annually, are elected by the local and State associations. Committees look after national legislation, national advertising, cost and other business matters and one, newly appointed, will take up the matter of a home for aged writers and newspaper people. The next convention will be held at Minneapolis, Minn., June, 1917.

The officers are: *President*—E. H. Tomlinson, Morristown, N. J. *Vice-President*—H. C. Hotaling, Mapleton, Minn. *Secretary*—George Schlosser, Watertown, S. Dak. *Treasurer*—J. Byron Cain, Belle Plaine, Kan.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

THE following is a synopsis of the laws of the various States providing for the distribution of the personal estate of a deceased after the payment of funeral expenses and other debts where there is no will:

In many of the States the widow and children are entitled to receive a small portion of the estate, generally varying from $100 to $500, before the claims of creditors are paid. Aside from such exempt portion of the estate, the property to be distributed to the widow or relatives is that remaining after all creditors' claims have been satisfied.

The following is the plan of distribution of a male's property. The same rules apply to a female's estate, except in some States, where the rights of a husband in the estate of his deceased wife differ from those of a wife in the estate of her deceased husband, which will be shown in a separate table.

I. In all States where the deceased leaves a child or children, or descendants of any deceased child, and no widow, the children or descendants take the entire estate, to the exclusion of all other relatives. The children take equal shares, and in most States the descendants of a deceased child together take the share of their parent, except where the descendants are all in equal degree to the deceased (all grandchildren, no children surviving), when they share equally and do not take their proportionate share of their parent's interest.

No statement is given in this synopsis of the law of Louisiana, which, being founded on the provisions of the French code and Roman law instead of the English common law, which is the underlying principle in the other States, differs in many respects from the principles followed in the other States, especially on the question of the rights of a husband and wife in each other's property and in the property acquired by the husband and wife during their married life. The provisions of the law of Indiana are also not included, for the reason that for an accurate statement of its provisions a reading of the entire statute is necessary, together with the decisions of the Indiana courts construing its provisions, which would occupy too much space for a statement here.

II. (a) If deceased leaves a widow, and no children or descendants, the widow takes all. This is the rule in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

(b) In the following States the widow takes one-half, the residue being taken by the other relatives in the manner and proportion in which they take the entire estate when the deceased leaves neither widow nor descendants (given below); Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

(c) In Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Utah the widow takes the entire estate up to $5,000 and one-half of the residue.

(d) In Connecticut the widow takes the entire estate up to $2,000 and one-half of the residue.

(e) In New York, if there be a father or mother of deceased surviving, the widow takes one-half; if there be no father or mother, but a brother or sister, nephew or niece surviving, the widow takes $2,000 and one-half residue; if there be no parent, brother, sister, nephew or niece, the widow takes all. The residue after the widow's share passes in each case in accordance with the provisions applying where no widow or issue survive.

(f) In New Hampshire the widow takes $1,500, and, if the estate exceeds $3,000, one-half of the residue.

(g) In Wyoming the widow takes the entire estate up to $20,000 and three-fourths of the residue (if brother, sister or parent survive, otherwise all to widow).

(i) In Michigan the widow takes the entire estate up to $3,000 and one-half of the residue (if brother, sister or parent survive, otherwise all to widow).

(j) In Vermont the widow takes entire estate if not exceeding $2,500; if more than $2,500, widow takes that sum and one-half of residue.

III. (a) When the deceased leaves a widow and children, or descendants, the widow takes one-third and the children share equally in the residue in the following States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio (one-half if less than $400), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

(b) In the following States, if there be but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if two or more children or their descendants, the widow takes one-third, as above, and the children or their descendants the residue: California, Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Utah.

(c) In the following States the widow takes one-half and the children, or descendants, the residue: Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.

(d) In the following States the widow takes the same share as each of the children: Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

(e) In North Carolina, if there are less than three children, the widow takes one-third and the children the residue; if there are three or more children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE—*Continued.*

(f) In Alabama, if there is but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if there are more than one child and less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

(g) In Georgia, if there are less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

In Nebraska if widow is not the parent of all the children of the deceased and there be more than one child, widow takes one-fourth and children the residue. If widow is parent of all children of the deceased, she takes one-half if there be but one child and the child the residue; if there be more than one child the widow takes one-third and the children the residue.

(h) In New Mexico, the widow takes one-half of the estate acquired during marriage, otherwise than by gift (by purchase, for example) and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue; the widow also takes one-fourth of the estate acquired before marriage, or by gift or legacy during marriage, the children or their descendants taking the residue.

IV. (a) When the deceased leaves no widow, children or descendants, the parents take the entire estate in equal shares in the following States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In all of the States just mentioned, except Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas, if one parent is dead, the surviving parent takes the entire estate, to the exclusion of brothers and sisters. In Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas the surviving parent takes one-half and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the residue.

In all of them, if both parents are dead, the brothers and sisters and their descendants take the entire estate.

(b) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother and brothers and sisters, or their descendants equally; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters, or their descendants: Florida, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

(c) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters or their descendants: Arkansas, District of Columbia and North Dakota.

(d) In the following States the parents, if living, and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate, sharing equally. Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey and South Carolina.

(e) In Delaware, Ohio and Maryland (where the property did not descend to intestate from either parent), the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate in preference to the parents, who only inherit if there are no brothers or sisters or lawful issue of any deceased brothers or sisters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE'S ESTATE.

In the following States, if the deceased was a married woman, the rights of her surviving husband in her personal estate differ from the rights of a widow in the estate of her deceased husband as shown in the above synopsis.

(a) In Delaware, District of Columbia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia the husband takes the entire personal estate, whether there is any issue of the marriage or not.

(b) In New York, if there are no children or descendants of children, the husband takes the entire estate.

(c) In Florida, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, if there are no children or descendants the husband takes the entire estate; if there are children, the husband takes the same share as each child.

(d) In Ohio the husband takes the entire estate if there are no children or descendants; if there are children or descendants, they take the entire estate.

(e) In Alabama the husband takes one-half of the estate, the children, or descendants, taking the residue.

(f) In North Carolina, where surviving husband is not also the father of all the children of decedent, if there be one child the husband takes one-half and the child one-half; if there be more than one child, husband takes child's share.

LAW EXAMINATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.

To entitle an applicant to an examination as an attorney and counsellor he shall pay to the examiners a fee of $15, and he must prove (15 days in advance) to the satisfaction of the State Board of Law Examiners: 1. That he is a citizen of the State, twenty-one years of age, and that his residence for six months prior to the examination is actual and not constructive, which proof must be made by his own affidavit. 2. That he has studied law in the manner and according to the conditions prescribed for a period of four years, except that if the applicant is a graduate of any college or university his period of study may be three years instead of four, and except also that persons who have been admitted as attorneys in the highest court of original jurisdiction of another State or country, and have remained therein as practising attorneys for at least three years, may be admitted to such examination after a period of law study of one year within this State. 3. That the applicant, if not a college graduate, has passed the regents' examination or its equivalent must be proved by the production of a certified copy of the regents' certificate filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Address communications concerning law examinations to F. M. Danaher, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT is the act of declaring the execution of an instrumea before an officer authorized to certify to such declaration. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or deeds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper officer. Most of the States have forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher grades, Registers, Masters in Chancery, Court Commissioners, Town Clerks, Mayor and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

The requisites to a valid deed are the same in general as other contracts, but the appointment of an attorney to execute a deed for another person must in general be executed with the same formalities requisite to the deed itself.

SEALS or their equivalent (or whatever is intended as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States deeds by corporations must be under seal FORMS are prescribed or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana. SEPARATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. ONE WITNESS to the execution of deeds is required in District of Columbia, Maine (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming. TWO WITNESSES to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS.

Negotiable instruments, the common forms of which are promissory notes, checks, or other bills of exchange, while having the same general requisites as other contracts, have certain distinct features. The purpose of the law is to facilitate as much as possible their free passing from hand to hand like currency. The assignment of an ordinary contract leaves the assignee in no different position for enforcing his rights than that of his assignor but one who takes a negotiable instrument from a prior holder, without knowledge of any defences to it, before its maturity, and gives value for it, holds it free of any defences which might have been set up against his predecessors, except those defects that were inherent in the instrument itself.

To be negotiable an instrument must be in writing and signed by the maker (of a note) or drawer (of a bill or check).

It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money.

Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed future time.

Must be payable to order or to bearer.

In a bill of exchange (check) the party directed to pay must be reasonably certain.

Every negotiable instrument is presumed to have been issued for a valuable consideration, and want of consideration in the creation of the instrument is not a defence against a bona-fide holder.

An instrument is negotiated, that is completely transferred, so as to vest title in the purchaser, if payable to bearer, or indorsed simply with the name of the last holder, by mere delivery, if payable to order by the indorsement of the party to whom it is payable and delivery.

One who transfers an instrument by indorsement warrants to every subsequent holder that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and that if not paid by the party primarily liable at maturity, he will pay it upon receiving due notice of non-payment.

To hold an indorser liable the holder upon its non-payment at maturity must give prompt notice of such non-payment to the indorser and that the holder looks to the indorser for payment. Such notice should be sent within twenty-four hours.

When an indorser is thus compelled to pay he may hold prior parties through whom he received the instrument liable to him by sending them prompt notice of non-payment upon receiving such notice from the holder.

One who transfers a negotiable instrument by delivery, without indorsing it, simply warrants that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and knows of no defence to it, but does not agree to pay it if unpaid at maturity.

The maker of a note is liable to pay it if unpaid at maturity without any notice from the holder or indorser.

Notice to one of several partners is sufficient notice to all.

When a check is certified by a bank the bank becomes primarily liable to pay it without notice of its non-payment, and when the holder of a check thus obtains its certification by the bank, the drawer of the check and previous indorsers are released from liability, and the holder looks to the bank for payment.

A bona-fide holder of a negotiable instrument, that is, a party who takes an instrument regular on its face, before its maturity, pays value for it and has no knowledge of any defences to it, is entitled to hold the party primarily liable responsible for its payment, despite any defences he may have against the party to whom he gave it, except such as rendered the instrument void in its inception. Thus, if the maker of a note received no value for it, or was induced to issue it through fraud or imposition, they do not defeat the right of a bona-fide holder to compel its payment from him.

The following States have enacted a similar Negotiable Instrument Law: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Dist. of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin—and the same general rules apply in all the States.

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

A contract is an agreement of two or more parties, by which reciprocal rights and obligations are created. One party acquires a right, enforceable at law, to some act or forbearance from the other, who is under a corresponding obligation to thus act or forbear.

Generally speaking, all contracts which are made between two competent parties, for a proper consideration, without fraud and for a lawful purpose, are enforceable at law.

To the creation of a valid contract there must be:

1. Precise agreement. The offer of one party must be met by an acceptance by the other, according to the terms offered.

2. There must be a consideration. Something of value must either be received by one party or given up by the other.

3. The parties must have capacity to contract. The contracts of insane persons are not binding upon them. Married women are now generally permitted to contract as though single, and bind their separate property. The contracts of an infant are generally not binding upon him, unless ratified after attaining his majority. The contracts of an infant for "necessaries" may be enforced against him to the extent of the reasonable value of the goods furnished. It is incumbent upon one seeking thus to hold an infant to show that the goods furnished were in fact necessary to the infant, and that he was not already supplied by his parents or guardians.

4. The party's consent must not be the result of fraud or imposition, or it may be avoided by the party imposed upon.

5. The purpose of the parties must be lawful. Agreements to defraud others, to violate statutes, or whose aim is against public policy, such as to create monopolies, or for the corrupt procurement of legislative or official action, are void, and cannot be enforced by any party thereto.

Contracts in general are equally valid, whether made orally or in writing, with the exception of certain classes of contracts, which in most of the States are required to be attested by a note or memorandum in writing, signed by the party or his agent sought to be held liable. Some of the provisions, which are adopted from the old **English Statute of Frauds,** vary in some States, but the following contracts very generally are required to be thus attested by some writing:

Contracts by their terms not to be performed within a year from the making thereof.

A promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

Contracts made in consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry.

Promise of an executor, or administrator, to pay debts of deceased out of his own property.

Contracts for the creation of any interest or estate in land, with the exception of leases for a short term, generally one year.

Contracts for the sale of goods above a certain value, unless a portion of the price is paid or part of the goods delivered. The required value of the goods sold varies in different States from $30 to $200. In a number of the States no such provision exists.

In many of the States declarations or conveyances of trust estates.

In many States representations as to the character, credit, or responsibility of another person.

Partial performance of the contract is generally held to dispense with the necessity for a writing.

If the damages liable to result from the breaking of a contract are uncertain the parties may agree upon a sum to which either may be entitled as compensation for a breach, which will be upheld by the courts, but if the sum so fixed is not designed as a fair compensation to the party injured, but as a penalty to be inflicted, it will be disregarded.

A party is generally excused for the failure to perform what he has agreed only by the act of God or the public enemy. Except in cases involving a personal element in the work to be performed, such as the rendition of services, when the death or sickness of the party contracting to perform them is a valid excuse, or contracts for the performance of work upon a specified object, when its destruction without the fault of the party sought to be held liable is a sufficient excuse.

ARREST IN CIVIL ACTION.

WHILE imprisonment for debt as it formerly existed in English and American law, by which a debtor might be arrested and imprisoned for mere inability to pay his creditor, no longer exists in the United States, the statutes of the majority of the States provide for the arrest of a defendant in a civil action under varying conditions. A large number of States determine the right of arrest by the character of the claim on which suit is brought, allowing in it actions for fraud or the injuries known in the law as "torts," such as an injury to the person or property, conversion or embezzlement, libel, slander, or the like.

In the following States no civil arrest is allowed—Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Texas.

In the following States the right to arrest depends upon the nature of claim in suit: In actions for fraud or torts, Connecticut; for fraud, libel, slander, or violent injury to person or property, Delaware; for fraud only, Iowa and Kansas; only after verdict of jury, finding malice, fraud, or wilful deceit, Colorado; for torts, breach of promise to marry, misconduct or embezzlement in office or professional capacity, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York (also for fine or penalty or to recover property concealed from Sheriff).

In the following States arrest is only allowed against a defendant about to remove from State or about to conceal, transfer, or remove his property to avoid plaintiff's claim or defraud creditors, irrespective of the nature of the claim: Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Utah, Virginia. In New Hampshire tax collector may also arrest person for non-payment of poll tax, if not sufficient property upon which to make distress.

In the following States arrest is allowed in contract actions where the defendant is about to depart from the State, or conceal or remove his property, and also in actions for fraud or torts of various kinds, though the provisions are not identical: Arkansas (fraud only), California, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia (fraud only), Wisconsin.

In Georgia arrest only allowed against attorneys, Sheriffs or other officers of the court for failure to pay over money collected and in certain circumstances against defendant who conceals property from Sheriff. The drawer of a check which on presentation to the bank payment is refused, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Criminal prosecution cannot be instituted, however, until after an expiration of thirty days, and not then if the drawer makes good the invalid check.

In Wyoming (only after judgment) in actions for fraud, or money lost at gambling, or where defendant has removed or concealed property to avoid judgment.

In Rhode Island, allowed in all actions except to recover debt or taxes.

In Ohio, when an affidavit is filed showing: About to remove property to defraud creditors, convert property into money for same purpose, conceal property or rights in action fraudulently, assigned or disposed of property with intent to defraud creditors. Fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation. Money or property sought to be recovered was in gambling on a bet or wager.

WILLS.

A WILL OR TESTAMENT is a final disposition of a person's property, to take effect after his death. A codicil is an addition or alteration in such disposition. All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind, and infants. In many States a will of an unmarried woman is deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made *orally* by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner while at sea.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, and attested by witnesses, who must subscribe their names thereto in the *presence* of the testator. The form of wording a will is immaterial as long as its intent is clear.

AGE at which persons may make wills is in most of the States 21 years. Males and females are competent to make wills at 18 years in the following States: California, Connecticut, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and the Hawaiian Islands; and in the following States only females at 18 years: Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin.

In the following States persons of 18 years may dispose of personal property only: Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia; in Georgia any one over 14 years and in Louisiana any one over 16 years is competent to make a will. In Colorado, persons of 17 years, and in New York males of 18 and females of 16 years may dispose of personalty. WITNESSES—Most of the States require two witnesses, except in Connecticut (3), Maine (3), Massachusetts (3), New Hampshire (3), South Carolina (3), Vermont (3).

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE PROHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated in 1901 and is organized in 266 colleges and universities, and has an enrolled membership of 8,800. It encourages study and discussion of the liquor problem, especially in its economic and social phases, and enlists students for service and leadership in the settlement of this and similar civic social problems. To this end it conducts among the colleges of the United States oratorical contests, journalistic contests, study groups, debates, etc., and sends out a thousand or more students annually into local and State anti-liquor campaigns. Its work is educational in character, training leaders and workers for the various anti-liquor organizations of the country.

President—D. Leigh Colvin, Ph. D., New York. *First Vice-President*—Daniel A. Poling, Boston, Mass. *Secretary*—Elon G. Borton. *Treasurer*—Harry S. Warner. Headquarters, 189 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

ACCORDING TO A RECENT REPORT OF CENSUS BUREAU THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS TO EACH SALOON IN THE CHIEF CITIES OF UNITED STATES IS AS FOLLOWS:

CITY.	Persons Per Saloon.	Number of Saloons.	CITY.	Persons Per Saloon.	Number of Saloons.	CITY.	Persons Per Saloon.	Number of Saloons.
Milwaukee	208	2,018	Louisville, Ky.	334	703	Cleveland	508	1,258
San Francisco	218	2,073	Chicago	335	7,152	New York	515	10,357
New Orleans	243	1,488	Detroit	397	1,377	St. Paul	573	413
Buffalo	277	1,653	Cincinnati	457	880	Pittsburgh	718	787
Newark, N. J.	281	1,386	Baltimore	482	1,203	Philadelphia	862	1,922
Houston, Tex.	298	351	Denver	496	495	Boston	1,028	715
St. Louis	321	2,300	Kansas City	496	574	Washington, D.C.	1,187	300

ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The purpose of the organization is self-evident—to work for the abolition of capital punishment in every State, and also to work for the commutation of sentences of those who are condemned to death by the State. The national officers are: *President*—Gov. George W. P. Hunt, of Arizona. *Vice-Presidents*—McKenzie Cleland, Louis K. Phillips, Robert McMurdy, and Charles H. Ingersol. *Secretary*—Maurice B. Kovnat. *Treasurer*—Fay Lewis. National office, 5413 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PRISONERS' RELIEF SOCIETY.

OPERATING IN EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.

President—Earl E. Dudding. *Vice-President*—J. W. Koontz. *Treasurer*—Letha Watts. *Secretary*—Stella B. Dabney. *Chairman*—O. E. Reckard. Headquarters, Huntington, W. Va.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

President—Eugene Smith. *Treasurer*—J. Seely Ward. *Gen. Secretary*—O. F. Lewis. Headquarters, 135 East Fifteenth Street, New York City.

Chartered in 1846. Its objects are to secure: 1. The protection of society against crime. 2. The reformation of the criminal. 3. Protection for those unjustly accused. 4. Probation for first offenders. 5. Improvement in prisons and prison discipline. 6. Employment, and, when necessary, food, tools, and shelter for discharged prisoners. 7. Necessary aid for prisoners' families. 8. Supervision of those on probation and parole. 9. Needed legislation and correction of abuses in our penal system.

PAUPERISM.

According to Census Bulletin 120, issued in 1914, the number of paupers in almshouses in the United States on January 1, 1910, was 84,198. Of these, 57,049 were males and 27,149 females; 44,149 were native born, 33,125 foreign born, 355 nativity unknown, 6,464 colored. The total number of admissions to almshouses in 1910 was 88,313. The deaths of pauper inmates of almshouses in 1910 were 17,486, the largest causes of these deaths being tuberculosis of the lungs, 3,135; senility, 1,818; heart disease, 1,439; pneumonia, 1,071; Bright's disease, 1,071. The number of paupers in almshouses who were discharged in 1910 to be self-supporting was 44,491; to relatives and friends, 14,160; to be boarded out, 459, and indentured, 10. More than half of the persons admitted during the year were over 50 years of age. The number 80 years old and over was 3,365.

PAUPERISM IN UNITED KINGDOM IN 1914.

England and Wales (on January 1), indoor 271,463, outdoor 389,314; Scotland (on January 15), paupers 66,832, dependents 38,413; Ireland (at close of first week in January), indoor 35,355, outdoor 37,837. Total number, 839,214. Amount of relief in 1913, £17,784,579.

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION.

A federation of societies and individuals "for the prevention of cruelty, especially cruelty to children and animals." The officers are: *President*—Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y. *Secretary*—N. J. Walker, Albany, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Edgar McDonald, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR 1915.

(From a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau, September 19, 1916.)

THE annual report on mortality in the United States, relating to the calendar year 1915, shows a death rate of 13.5 per 1,000 estimated population in the registration area of the United States.

TOTAL DEATHS IN REGISTRATION AREA.

The total number of deaths (exclusive of stillbirths) in the registration area, which now contains about two-thirds of the population of the United States, was 909,155. There has been a marked, though not continuous, decline in the death rate since 1880, when it was 19.8 per 1,000, based on the deaths among 17 per cent. of the country's population.

The registration area of the United States, as constituted for the year 1915, consists of 25 States (in one of which, North Carolina, the registration is restricted to municipalities which had 1,000 population or over in 1910), the District of Columbia, and 41 cities in non-registration States. The States and cities making up this area are those whose registration of deaths has been accepted by the Bureau of the Census as being fairly complete (at least 90 per cent. of the total number of deaths), and from which transcripts of the death certificates recorded under the State laws or municipal ordinances were received by the Bureau of the Census.

The estimated population of the registration area in 1915 was 67,336,992. It has grown from sixteenths of 1 per cent. of the total land area of the United States in 1880 to 41.3 per cent. in 1915, and the proportion of the population living in it has increased from 17 per cent. in 1880 to 67.1 per cent. in 1915.

COMPARISON WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Comparative figures for foreign countries are not available for 1915, but in 1914 the only important countries or provinces having lower death rates than the United States were Denmark (12.6), the Province of Ontario (11.8), Holland (12.4), Australia (10.5), and New Zealand (9.3).

DEATH RATES OF STATES.

Following are the death rates per 1,000 population in 1915 for the States included within the registration area: California, 13.7; Colorado, 11.3; Connecticut, 14.9; Indiana 12.7; Kansas 10.1 (these rates are based on estimates of population computed on the assumption that the annual numerical increase since 1910 has been the same as the average annual numerical increase between 1900 and 1910. This method probably results, in the cases of the States and cities for the years indicated, in an exaggeration of the estimated population and a consequent reduction of the apparent death rate below the true figure); Kentucky, 12.3 (white, 11.1; colored, 22.0); Maine, 15.6; Maryland, 15.8 (white, 14.1; colored 24.1); Massachusetts, 14.5; Michigan, 13.4; Minnesota, 10.1; Missouri, 12.0; Montana, 11.4; New Hampshire, 16.1; New Jersey, 13.8; New York, 14.6; North Carolina (includes only municipalities having a population of 1,000 or over in 1910), 17.3 (white, 13.5; colored, 24.9); Ohio, 13.0; Pennsylvania, 13.8; Rhode Island, 14.8; Utah, 9.9; Vermont, 14.7; Virginia, 14.2 (white, 11.6; colored, 19.8); Washington, 8.1; Wisconsin, 10.8.

DEATH RATES FOR CITIES.

Following are the death rates per 1,000 population in 1915 for the 50 registration cities with populations of 100,000 or over in 1910. Separate figures for white and colored persons are given in parentheses for cities in which the colored population constituted 10 per cent. or more of the total in 1910:

Alabama—Birmingham, 15.6 (white, 11.3; colored, 22.7). California—Los Angeles, 12.3 (white, 12.0; colored, 19.4); Oakland, 11.4; San Francisco, 15.9 (white, 15.6; colored, 24.9). Colorado—Denver, 13.3. Connecticut—Bridgeport, 15.4; New Haven, 15.7. District of Columbia—Washington, 18.1 (white, 15.1; colored, 26.2). Georgia—Atlanta, 15.1 (white, 11.4; colored, 23.3). Illinois—Chicago, 14.3 (white, 14.0; colored, 23.9). Indiana—Indianapolis, 14.7 (white, 13.9; colored, 22.5). Kentucky—Louisville, 15.0 (white, 13.0; colored, 24.2). Louisiana—New Orleans, 21.2 (white, 16.4; colored, 34.6). Maryland—Baltimore, 17.1 (white, 15.2; colored, 28.1). Massachusetts—Boston, 16.1 (white, 16.0; colored, 23.0); Cambridge, 13.1; Fall River, 15.9; Lowell, 16.2; Worcester, 15.4. Michigan—Detroit, 15.7; Grand Rapids, 12.5. Minnesota—Minneapolis, 11.5; St. Paul, 10.7. Missouri—Kansas City, 14.7 (white, 13.5; colored, 26.7); St. Louis, 13.8 (white, 13.0; colored, 24.5). Nebraska—Omaha, 12.2. New Jersey—Jersey City, 14.5; Newark, 13.1; Paterson, 13.2. New York—Albany, 20.0; Buffalo, 14.9; New York, 13.9 (white, 13.7; colored, 23.7); Rochester, 13.9; Syracuse, 13.2. Ohio—Cincinnati, 15.6 (white, 14.8; colored, 29.9); Cleveland, 13.4; Columbus, 14.0 (white, 13.6; colored, 19.7); Dayton, 13.6; Toledo, 15.4. Oregon—Portland, 8.4. Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, 15.6 (white, 15.1; colored, 23.4); Pittsburgh, 15.3 (white, 15.1; colored, 19.1); Scranton, 14.7. Rhode Island—Providence, 14.6. Tennessee—Memphis, 19.8 (white, 13.9; colored, 29.9); Nashville, 17.2 (white, 14.0; colored, 24.4. Virginia—Richmond, 18.9 (white, 15.9; colored, 24.3). Washington—Seattle, 7.4; Spokane, 8.1. Wisconsin—Milwaukee, 11.4.

The lowest rate shown by any of these cities was that for Seattle, Wash. (7.4), while the highest (21.2) was for New Orleans, La.

DEATH RATES IN CITIES HAVING LARGE COLORED POPULATIONS.

An interesting feature of the report is the presentation of a table showing comparative death rates for white and colored persons (including Indians, Chinese, and Japanese) in 79 cities in which the colored population constituted 10 per cent. or more of the total in 1910. In these 79 cities (including two in Kentucky and two in Maryland in which the colored population constituted less than 10 per cent. of the total), taken together, the death rate among the white in 1915 was 15.0 per 1,000, while among the colored population it was 27.5. The highest rate for the colored was 56.5, in Columbia, S. C., and the lowest was 6.1, in Riverside, Cal.

By the aid of this table it is possible to make a much fairer comparison between the healthfulness of different cities, on the basis of the death rates among the whites alone, than could be made on the basis of general death rates. For example, Birmingham, Ala., in which the combined death rate for white and colored persons was 15.6 per 1,000—considerably above the average for large cities—shows a rate of only 11.3 for whites alone—a little less than that for Oakland, Cal., and considerably less than the rates for many other cities.

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH.

The average age at death in 1913 for both sexes, from all causes combined, was 39.8; for males alone, 39.2; for females alone, 40.6. The corresponding averages for 1912 were 40.6, 39.9, and 41.4. The report cautions the reader not to confuse the average age at death with expectation of life as given in life tables.

Nearly 18 per cent. of all deaths were of infants under 1 year of age, and more than 25 per cent. were of children under 5 years. After the first five years of age deaths were most frequent among persons between 70 and 74, inclusive. This applied to both sexes combined and to women alone, the deaths among these groups forming 6.56 per cent. and 6.88 per cent. respectively of the corresponding totals. For men alone, however, the period of greatest mortality was between the ages of 65 and 69, inclusive, the deaths during this period constituting 6.4 per cent. of the total for males.

FEWER DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The death rate from tuberculosis (all forms) declined from 146.8 per 100,000 population in 1914 to 145.8 in 1915. The rate from this cause shows a continuous, though irregular, decline from year to year since 1904.

The death rates from cerebral hemorrhage and apoplexy, and organic heart diseases and endocarditis increased as compared with 1914, the former from 77.7 to 79.3 per 100,000 population, and the latter from 150.8 to 156.2. These rates are higher than in any of the years between 1900 and 1915.

The rates for typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and croup, and diarrhœa and enteritis (infants under 2 years) show decreases as compared with 1914, and there has been a general and pronounced decline in the rates from these causes since 1900.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATHS.

(From a bulletin issued by Census Bureau, November 11, 1916.)

The deaths from heart diseases (organic diseases of the heart and endocarditis) in the registration area in 1915 numbered 105,200, or 156.2 per 100,000 population. The death rate from this cause shows a marked increase as compared with 1900, when it was only 123.1 per 100,000.

Tuberculosis in its various forms claimed 98,194 victims in 1915, of whom 85,993 died from tuberculosis of the lungs. The progress made in the prevention of this dreaded malady during recent years has been most gratifying. In only a little more than a decade, from 1904 to 1915, the death rate from tuberculosis in all its forms fell from 200.7 to 145.8 per 100,000, the decline being continuous from year to year. This is a drop of more than 25 per cent.

Pneumonia (including bronchopneumonia) was responsible for 89,326 deaths in the registration area in 1915, or 132.7 per 100,000. This rate, although lower than for most of the years from 1900 to 1911 inclusive, is higher than for 1912, 1913, and 1914. The rate for 1914, 127 per 100,000, was the lowest on record. The death rate from this disease, like that from tuberculosis, has shown a marked decline since 1900, when it was 180.5 per 100,000.

The only remaining death rate higher than 100 per 100,000 in 1915 was that for Bright's disease and acute nephritis, 104.7. The total number of deaths due to these maladies in 1915 was 70,500; of this number, 64 480 were caused by Bright's disease and 6,020 by acute nephritis. The mortality rate from these two causes increased from 89 per 100,000 in 1900 to 103.4 in 1905, fluctuated more or less between 1905 and 1912, and has shown little change since the last-mentioned year.

Next in order of deadliness come cancer and other malignant tumors, which caused 54,584 deaths in 1915. Of these, 21,221, or nearly 39 per cent., resulted from cancers of the stomach and liver. The death rate from cancer has risen from 63 per 100,000 in 1900 to 81.1 in 1915. The increase has been almost continuous, there having been but two years, 1906 and 1911, which showed a decline as compared with the years immediately preceding.

Apoplexy was the cause of 53,397 deaths, or 79.3 per 100,000. The rate from this disease has increased gradually, with occasional slight declines, since 1900, when it stood at 67.5.

Diarrhœa and enteritis caused 48,325 deaths in 1915, or 71.7 per 100,000. This rate has shown a marked falling off in recent years, having been 90.2 in 1913 and 79.4 in 1914; and has declined very greatly as compared with the corresponding rate for 1900, which was 133 2. Nearly five-sixths of the total number of deaths charged to these causes in 1915 were of infants under 2 years of age.

Arterial diseases of various kinds—atheroma, aneurism, etc.—caused 15,685 deaths in 1915, or 23.3 per 100,000. This rate, although somewhat lower than the corresponding ones for 1912 and 1913, is higher than that for 1914, and is very much higher than that for 1900, which was 6.1.

Diabetes was the cause of 11,775 deaths, or 17.5 per 100,000. The rate from this disease has risen almost continuously from year to year since 1900, when it was 9.7 per 100,000.

Influenza caused no fewer than 10,768 deaths in the registration area in 1915, the rate being 16 per 100,000. The rate from this malady, which fluctuates very considerably from year to year, was higher in 1915 than during several years preceding.

The mortality rate from typhoid fever has shown a most gratifying and remarkable decline since 1900, having dropped from 35.9 per 100,000 in that year to 12.4 in 1915, the decrease amounting to nearly two-thirds. This decline is greater, relatively, than that shown for any other important cause of death. The total number of deaths due to typhoid fever in 1915 was 8,332.

WHOOPING COUGH, MEASLES, AND SCARLET FEVER.

The principal epidemic maladies of childhood—whooping cough, measles, and scarlet fever—were together responsible for 11,489 deaths of both adults and children, or 17.1 per 100,000, in the registration area in 1915, the rates for the three diseases separately being 8.1, 5.4, and 3.6, respectively. In 1913 measles caused a greater mortality than either of the other diseases, but in 1914 and 1915 whooping cough had first place.

EFFECTS OF THE "SAFETY-FIRST" CAMPAIGN.

That the "safety-first" campaign, inaugurated a few years ago, has borne good fruit is brought out by the figures for accidental deaths. For 1913, 54,011 deaths were reported as due to accident; for 1914 the corresponding number was reduced to 51,770, and for 1915 to 51,406; and during this period there was not only an increase in the population of the registration area as it existed in 1913, but an increase in the extent of the area itself. The rate per 100,000 population for accidental deaths fell from 85.3 in 1913 to 78.5 in 1914 and to 76.3 in 1915.

Deaths due to railway accidents and injuries totalled 6,652 in the registration area in 1915, or 9.9 per 100,000. This number includes fatalities resulting from collisions between railway trains and vehicles at grade crossings. This death rate is the lowest on record and shows a marked decline during the past 10 years.

Deaths resulting from street-car accidents and injuries numbered 1,555, or 2.3 per 100,000. This rate, like that for railway fatalities, is the lowest on record and shows a material falling off during the past 10 years.

Automobile accidents and injuries caused 3,978 deaths in 1915, or 5.9 per 100,000. There has been an increase in this rate from year to year, but, as already mentioned, the increase has not been so rapid as that in the number of machines in use.

The number of deaths from mine accidents and injuries in the registration area in 1915 was 2,009, corresponding to a rate of 3 per 100,000. This rate shows a material decline as compared with the corresponding figure for 1918, 3.6, and a very great decline as compared with that for 1907, 4.8, which is the highest on record.

Deaths caused by machinery accidents in 1915 numbered 1,257, or 1.9 per 100,000. This rate also shows a marked decline during recent years, the corresponding figures for 1913 and 1914 being 2.4 and 2, respectively. The highest recorded rate from this cause is 2.5, for 1907.

SUICIDES.

The number of suicides reported for 1915 was 11,216, or 16.7 per 100,000 population. The suicide rate has not varied very greatly during the past 10 years.

DEATHS CAUSED BY FIREARMS.

The census figures bring out the astonishing fact that during the year 1915 firearms caused more deaths than railroad accidents, more than five times as many as street-car accidents, nearly as many as railroad and street-car accidents combined, and more than twice as many as automobile accidents. The total number of deaths due to the use of firearms in the registration area in 1915 was 7,994, corresponding to a rate of 11.9 per 100,000. Of these deaths, 3,608 were suicides, 2,885 were homicides, and 1,501 were accidental (including those concerning which the status as to suicide, homicide, or accident was in doubt). The suicidal use of firearms has increased from year to year since 1913; the frequency of accidental deaths due to their use shows a slight decline during recent years; and the homicidal use of firearms shows a decline as compared with 1913 and 1914, but an increase as compared with 1910, 1911, and 1912. No separate data as to homicides by firearms for the years prior to 1910 are available.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS (POLIOMYELITIS).

INFANTILE paralysis (poliomyelitis) is a disease characterized by inflammation of the nerve cells of the spinal cord, or brain, resulting in their total or partial destruction, with consequent wasting, paralysis and deformity of the parts which they supply.

HISTORY—Poliomyelitis is not a new disease. It was first described in 1840 by von Heine, but unquestionably existed for centuries previous to that time. Its occurrence in epidemic form was first recognized by Bergenholz in 1861, his observations being published in 1890. The largest epidemics have occurred in Vermont in 1894, Norway and Sweden in 1905, New York City and vicinity 1907, Iowa 1908-1910, Massachusetts 1907 and the three subsequent years, Minnesota 1908-1909-1910, District of Columbia 1910, Sweden 1911, Buffalo 1912, New York and surrounding States 1916. Isolated cases are, however, being constantly reported. The following table shows the rapid increase in the number of cases in this country in recent years:

1880–1884	23 cases.
1885–1889	93 "
1890–1894	151 "
1895–1899	345 "
1900–1904	349 "
1905–1909	8,054 "
Since 1910 (estimated)	45,000 "

DISTRIBUTION—The disease exists in all parts of the world, and extensive outbreaks have occurred in countries with every conceivable variation of climate. Northern Europe and the northern portion of the Western Hemisphere have suffered to a greater extent, however, than southern sections, and in the United States generally the infection is more prevalent than in other countries.

SEASONAL PREVALENCE—Cases occur in every month of the year, but the late Summer and early Fall months generally show the greatest incidence. With the approach of cold weather the disease usually declines rapidly, although one of the most extensive outbreaks occurred in Sweden in the depth of Winter. In the Southern Hemisphere poliomyelitis is most common from December to May, the Summer months.

AGE INCIDENCE—The disease occasionally, though rarely, affects adults. In the New York City 1916 epidemic approximately 88 per cent. of all cases were in children under the age of 5, and 98.5 per cent. were in those under 15.

INSECTS—Experimentally poliomyelitis has been transmitted by the stable-fly (stomoxys calcitrans), and the virus may be carried mechanically by the common house-fly (musca domestica). Whether or not these insects play a rôle in the transmission of the disease has not as yet been definitely determined. There is no reason for believing that the mosquito is concerned in the dissemination of the disease. Recently the flea has been incriminated, the theory of flea transmission being advanced by Richardson, in September, 1916. The evidence to support this theory is inconclusive.

OTHER CONDITIONS—Rich and poor are alike affected, and the presence of insanitary conditions seems to exert but little influence in the development of the disease. The robust and the weak are attacked with equal frequence, but the latter succumb more readily. The disease is slightly more common among males. It is the exception rather than the rule for more than one case to develop in the same family. Many of the most fatal epidemics have occurred in rural districts, hence density of population would seem not to be a factor. The rapid spread of the disease over a wide area would suggest that the infection is disseminated by human traffic. As a rule only a small percentage of the total population is affected, after which the disease rapidly subsides. A history of direct exposure to other paralytic cases is somewhat uncommon, and the belief is gaining ground that the infection is chiefly spread through contact either with healthy carriers, convalescent cases, or those who have had a mild form of the affliction. Foodstuffs, water supplies, domestic animals, and other external agencies have never been proved to be factors in the dissemination of infantile paralysis.

VIRUS—In 1913 Flexner and Noguchi described a micro-organism which they believe to be the cause of poliomyelitis. The virus is present in the brain, spinal cord, and nasal, mouth and intestinal secretions of those afflicted, but it has not been found in the circulating blood. Secretions or extracts derived from these sources when injected into monkeys reproduce the disease. Young rabbits may also at times be infected, but other animals are not susceptible. It is believed that the virus leaves the body in the secretions, gains access to other persons, multiplies and penetrates to the brain and spinal cord, where it produces its characteristic lesions. The virus easily passes through the pores of a porcelain filter, and is especially resistant to temperature and other physical changes and to the action of certain disinfectants, while it is readily destroyed by others.

INCUBATION—The disease arises not infrequently about eight days after exposure, but this period is subject to marked variations.

SYMPTOMS—The onset is usually sudden but malaise, weakness and such digestive disturbances as nausea, constipation or diarrhoea may precede the initial fever. In the early stages the disease may present the picture of almost any acute condition and the true nature of the infection may not be recognized until after the development of paralysis. The temperature is fairly high, headache is complained of, prostration may be pronounced, restlessness and irritability are present, and an apathetic or drowsy state develops. Pain and tenderness, especially in the neck and spine, are fairly constant early symptoms, and delirium is not uncommon. Paralysis usually develops within two or three days from the date of onset, but it may be the first symptom noticed. Sometimes only weakness is manifested. Almost any part of the body may be involved, such as the leg, arm, face or trunk, or even a special group of muscles. Occasionally the centre controlling respiration is affected—a dangerous condition. The permanency of the paralysis is dependent upon the severity of the lesion in the nervous centres; if the child recovers, improvement in the paralysis is generally to be expected. Following the paralysis the muscles waste, and, unless prevented, contractures and deformities may ensue. Skilful treatment is especially needed in this stage of the disease.

Many types of the disease are recognized. In the abortive form paralysis does not develop and the patient recovers uninjured. These mild and often unrecognized cases are probably of great importance in the transmission of the disease. Other cases are characterized by meningeal symptoms, and still others by different forms of paralyses.

PROGNOSIS—As a rule the younger the child the better the prognosis. Fully 20 per cent. of all cases make a complete recovery. Improvement is possible even after paralysis has been present for years. The mortality in the New York epidemic was especially high, approximately 25 per cent.

CARE OF PATIENT—If poliomyelitis is present in a community, medical aid should be summoned whenever a child is ill. Isolate the patient, place a competent person in charge and reduce communication with the sick room to a minimum. Hospital care is preferable, not only for the child but in order to safeguard against the spread of the disease. The sick room should be screened. Nasal and mouth secretions should be received in cloths and burned. The clothing of the child, the bed linen, and the excretions should be disinfected by boiling or by the long-continued application of a strong disinfectant.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS (POLIOMYELITIS).

Most authorities recommend the continuance of quarantine from six to eight weeks, but the period that the child remains infectious varies.

Absolute rest is essential in the acute stages. The pain may be relieved by warm baths, but in this, as in all other measures, the parents should be guided solely by the physician. There is no specific treatment. Serum derived from patients who have recovered from the disease has been used, but its value is a matter of opinion. The same can be said of adrenaline when injected intraspinally. Lumbar puncture is usually beneficial and is also of value in establishing the diagnosis.

When the acute stage has passed and tenderness and pain have entirely disappeared, the patient should attempt to move about, care being taken to avoid fatigue. If necessary braces should be secured and properly fitted. Massage, if skilfully performed, prevents the muscles from wasting, but it has no effect upon the paralyzed nerve cells. Electricity may be helpful, but it should only be used by the skilled physician. Muscle training is a measure which is of greatest service, as it directly affects the nervous centres.

The prevention of deformity requires the greatest care. Permanent deformity of the limb may result if the child is neglected, and continued treatment until recovery ensues is to be recommended. Progress toward recovery is almost invariably slow but steady. For those cases which do not fully recover many ingenious operations have been devised, such as making the tendon of a non-paralyzed muscle do the work of one which is paralyzed, the transplanting of nerves and other procedures.

POLIOMYELITIS DEATHS IN CITY OF NEW YORK, JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1916, INC.

(As reported by Department of Health, New York City.)

	Males.	Females.	Total, Both Sexes.
Total, all ages	1,407	998	2,405
Under 1 year	240	183	423
1 year	312	209	521
2 years	255	180	435
3 years	185	126	311
4 years	136	71	207
Total under 5 years	1,128	769	1,897
5 to 9 years	208	169	377
10 to 14 years	33	31	64
15 to 19 years	12	13	25
20 to 24 years	8	4	12
25 to 29 years	10	4	14
30 to 34 years	3	6	9
35 to 39 years	3	1	4
40 to 44 years	2	1	3
45 years and over	.....	.....	.....
Colored	23	11	34

AGE SUMMARY OF 7,496 CASES REPORTED IN BULLETIN OF NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, SEPTEMBER 16, 1916.

Under 1 year	10.0%
1 year and over, but under 6 years	75.0%
6 years and over, but under 11 years	10.8%
11 years and over, but under 16 years	1.9%
16 years and over	1.7%

ANTHRAX.

(From the Monthly Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

At the annual meeting of the Delaware State Medical Society at Wilmington, October 11 and 12, 1915, Dr. John Palmer, Jr., reported that within the last eight years he had attended over 42 cases of anthrax affecting the cutaneous and cellular tissues.

Many cases of anthrax have been found among workers in hides in New York City and among the workers in skins in Gloversville, N. Y. The sporadic and exceptional occurrence of the infection, however, has obscured its importance as an occupational disease. The Bulletin of the New York State Industrial Commission for March, 1916, records the fact that since March, 1915, 11 cases of anthrax have been reported in the second inspection district and 11 in the metropolitan district. Of the number in the second district 7 were tannery employés, 3 were farmers, and 1 a schoolboy; of the 11 infected 4 died of anthrax. The metropolitan cases are to be made the subject of a special report, and subsequently a general report embracing all the cases in the State will be submitted.

In Massachusetts, where occupational anthrax is subject to compenstion under the Workmen's Compensation Law, 6 cases, 2 of which were fatal, were reported during the year ended June 30, 1914. Of these, 3 were in tanneries (1 fatal) and 3 in water transportation (1 fatal).

In the biennial report of the Texas State Board of Health from September 1, 1912, to August 31, 1914, there were reported "14 human cases" of anthrax infection, with 3 deaths. Among animals 11,746 cases were reported, with 9,328 deaths. The epidemic appeared in 26 counties, while in 1913 there were only 17 infected counties. The conclusion announced by the board is that the extensive epidemics of anthrax in west Texas "are largely due to the horsefly, which carries the infection from the sick to the well."

In Germany, in 1910, 287 cases of anthrax, with 36 deaths, were discovered in the Empire.

In Great Britain, reports of industrial anthrax have been tabulated since 1900 as follows:

YEAR.	CASES REPORTED.		YEAR.	CASES REPORTED.		YEAR.	CASES REPORTED.	
	Total.	Fatal.		Total.	Fatal.		Total.	Fatal.
1900	37	7	1906	67	21	1912	47	6
1901	39	10	1907	58	11	1913	70	7
1902	38	9	1908	47	7	1914	54	7
1903	47	12	1909	56	12			
1904	50	10	1910	51	4	Total	784	152
1905	59	18	1911	64	11			

In France, returns for the years 1910 to 1912, indicate the total number of occupational-anthrax cases as follows: 1910, 54 (39 males, 15 females); 1911, 42 (35 males, 7 females); 1912, 38 (29 males, 9 females).

According to the records of the Bavarian Statistical Bureau, between 1890 and 1911, 314 Bavarian workmen contracted the disease; 94 of that number, or 30 per cent., died.

Most of the anthrax-infected material (hides, hair, bristles, wool, etc.) comes from countries that are far behind the times in respect to practical hygiene—Russia, Siberia, China and South America.

LEPER COLONIES.

No leper colonies are maintained by the United States Government. Institutions of this character have, however, been established under the control of the respective State, Territorial or Insular authorities in the following places:

San Francisco, Cal., Leper Home, administered by the Health Officer, San Francisco, Cal.

Louisiana State Leper Home, administered by the Board of Control for Leper Home, New Orleans, La.

Massachusetts Leper Station, Penikese Island, Mass., administered by the State Commissioner of Health, Boston, Mass.

County Hospital, leper ward, Los Angeles, Cal.

Hawaiian Leper Colony, Molokai, Hawaii, administered by the Secretary, Territorial Board of Health, Honolulu, H. T.

Philippine Leper Colony, Culion Island, P. I., administered by the Director of Health, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Leper Colony, Cabras Island, P. R., administered by the Insular Director of Sanitation, San Juan, P. R.

The United States Senate Public Health Committee recommended on March 25, 1916, the passage of a bill for a National Home for lepers. Various estimates placed the number of lepers at large in the United States as high as 500. The report of the committee, based on expert testimony, declared that leprosy is present in every State and that its victims are rapidly increasing. A bill appropriating $250,000 for a leper colony passed the House of Representatives on May 4, 1916, at the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress. The bill, however, although favorably reported by committee, did not reach a vote in the Senate.

THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

THE United States Public Health Service is a branch of the Treasury Department. The head of the service is a commissioned medical officer with the title of Surgeon-General. The bureau of the service in Washington is under the immediate direction of the Surgeon-General and consists of seven divisions, namely, Scientific Research, Foreign and Insular Quarantine and Immigration, Domestic (Interstate) Quarantine, Sanitary Reports and Statistics, Personnel and Accounts, Marine Hospitals and Relief and Miscellaneous.

The commissioned corps of the service consists of medical officers of the following grades: Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeons-General, Senior Surgeons, Surgeons, Passed Assistant Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons. Appointments in the corps are made to the grade of Assistant Surgeon after successful examination. Qualifications for examinations are graduation from a reputable medical college, one year's hospital experience or two years' professional work after graduation, and testimonials from responsible persons as to professional and moral character. Applicants must be between the ages of 23 and 32 years. The service corps also comprises a large number of non-commissioned officers, consisting of scientific experts, Acting Assistant Surgeons, pharmacists, and other specially trained employés.

The Division of Scientific Research supervises field and laboratory investigations of public health matters. These investigations relate to such diseases as filariasis, hookworm disease, leprosy, infantile paralysis, malaria, pellagra, trachoma, tuberculosis, and typhoid fever, and sanitary problems of national importance, as industrial hygiene, school hygiene, rural sanitation, public health administration, coastal waters, and shellfish pollution, and water supplies and sewage. For this purpose field headquarters and laboratories are located at convenient places throughout the country. Purely technical studies are carried on at the Hygienic Laboratory in Washington, where are also conducted the tests of preparations necessary for the enforcement of the law regulating the sale of biological products in interstate traffic.

Under the direction of this division the Public Health Service co-operates with State and local Boards of Health in the eradication of epidemic diseases, such as plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox, and leprosy. Details of officers are also made, on request from State and municipal health authorities, to assist in the suppression of typhoid fever, infantile paralysis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and other diseases.

The Foreign and Insular Quarantine and Immigration division of the bureau has under its immediate supervision the 55 quarantine stations in the United States, 26 stations in its insular possessions, and 89 stations for the medical inspection of immigrants. Eighteen officers are also stationed at American consulates abroad to assist in the administration of the quarantine laws and the medical inspection of immigrants. During the fiscal year 1916 there was an increase in the number of vessels inspected at quarantine stations, a total of 12,120 such inspections having been made, as compared with 10,397 in 1915. These vessels carried 1,477,000 passengers and crews, as compared with 612,026 in 1915. Fumigations to the number of 1,680 were made in 1915, as compared with 1,794 in 1916. The total immigrants inspected during the year 1916 were 481,270, as compared with 562,263 in 1915, and the number certified for rejection on account of mental and physical defects was 15,327, whereas in 1916 17,840 such certifications were made.

The service, through the Division of Domestic (Interstate) Quarantine, has supervision of measures for the prevention of the spread of infectious and contagious diseases in interstate traffic, and the administration of matters in regard to the interstate quarantine regulations regarding prevention of the use of common towels and common drinking cups on vehicles or vessels operating in interstate traffic, and the certification of water furnished by common carriers for passengers in interstate traffic. In this division is also maintained a stereopticon loan library for sanitarians, teachers, and others who desire to give instruction in sanitation and hygiene. The popularization of public health through the medium of *Health News* is also carried on under this division.

Under the supervision of the Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics the service keeps currently informed of the prevalence of communicable diseases throughout the United States and of epidemic diseases throughout the world. It also compiles the laws and regulations relating to public health adopted by States and cities. These laws and regulations, together with information regarding prevalence of diseases are published with other sanitary information in the *Public Health Reports*, a bulletin of approximately 70 pages, issued weekly.

The Division of Personnel and Accounts of the service has charge of the changes in the personnel of the service and the movement of commissioned officers and other employés of the service in the field work. The personnel of the Public Health Service now consists of 187 commissioned medical officers, 255 Acting Assistant Surgeons (physicians appointed locally and not subject to change of station), 63 physicians employed locally for the medical relief of superintendents, keepers, and surfmen at Life-Saving Stations, 50 pharmacists, 1,420 attendants, and 156 other employés, a total of 2,131 persons. The fiscal matters of the service are also handled in this division.

The Marine Hospital and Relief Division of the service has charge of the 22 marine hospitals and 125 other relief stations of the service located throughout the country. During the fiscal year 1916, 68,398 patients were treated—17,464 in hospitals and 50,934 as dispensary or out-patients.

The Miscellaneous Division of the bureau has charge of the distribution of service literature, editions of which aggregated during the fiscal year 1916 over two million copies. In this division are also supervised various miscellaneous matters not coming within the jurisdiction of any of the other divisions of the bureau.

Among the notable achievements of the service in recent years in the field of public health work have been the eradication of bubonic plague in California, Porto Rico, and New Orleans, and the suppression of yellow fever in the South. During the year 1916 measures were instituted for the prevention of the interstate spread of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) from New York and other Northern points.

THE INSANE.

(From a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau, January 25, 1915. The report is based upon data relative to the insane in hospitals and asylums in 1910.)

MORE MEN INSANE THAN WOMEN.

On January 1, 1910, there were 98,695 males in institutions for the insane, as compared with 89,096 females, and during the year 1910 34,116 males were admitted, as compared with 26,653 females.

There were 208.5 male inmates of insane asylums to every 100,000 males in the total population, while the corresponding ratio of female inmates to total female population was 199.6 to 100,000. The males admitted during the year 1910 represented a ratio of 72.1, the females a ratio of 59.7. This means that in a typical community of 200,000 persons equally divided as to sex 208 of the males would be found in insane asylums and 200 of the females, and in the course of one year 72 males would be admitted to the asylums, as compared with 60 females.

The number of males in asylums for the insane has increased faster than the number of females. In 1880 the two sexes had, in fact, a nearly equal representation in these institutions, as the total number of inmates included 20,635 males and 20,307 females; but by 1910 the number of male inmates had increased to 98,695 and the number of female inmates to 89,096, so that the males outnumbered the females by a ratio of 111 to 100. The excess of males among the current admissions in 1910 was still greater—128 males to 100 females.

ONE REASON WHY.

Of peculiar interest in this connection is the table which distinguishes the cases diagnosed as alcoholic psychosis or general paralysis—mental diseases which, generally speaking, are the aftermath of vice and dissipation. Of the 34,116 males admitted to hospitals for the insane in 1910, 8,356, or about 25 per cent. of the total number, were reported as suffering from one or the other of these diseases, while the number of females having these diseases was only 1,851, representing about 7 per cent. of the 26,653 females admitted. If from the total number of admissions the cases of alcoholic psychosis and general paralysis are deducted, the disparity between the sexes practically disappears. There are left of the total admissions 25,760 males as compared with 24,802 females, a slight excess of males, but not so great as naturally would result from the fact that there are more males than females in the general population.

The table following shows the number of admissions to hospitals for the insane in 1910:

	Males.	Females.
Total number admitted.....	34,116	26,653
Having general paralysis.....	2,989	895
Having alcoholic psychosis....	5,220	902
Having both diseases.....	147	54
All other cases.....	25,760	24,802

COMPARISON BY AGE PERIODS.

The statistics give the number of insane of each sex admitted to hospitals in each age period per 100,000 persons of the same age and sex in the total population. The ratio of admissions increases with advancing years, reaching its maximum in extreme old age, when senile dementia marks the weakening of the mental faculties.

This does not mean that a majority of the admissions to institutions for the insane are old people. On the contrary, only about 10 per cent. of the insane admitted to hospitals were over 65 years of age, while about 57 per cent. were between 25 and 50 years of age; but in proportion to the total number of people in the same period of life the number of admissions is larger in old age than in middle life, and larger in middle life than in youth. In fact, very few young people are included in the admissions, and practically no children.

Throughout the entire life period the ratio of admissions for males is larger than that for the other sex. Upon eliminating the cases of alcoholic psychosis and general paralysis, the ratio for males still remains higher than that for females up to the age of 30 and above the age of 60, but is lower in the intervening years. This indicates, in other words, that when the cases of general paralysis and alcoholic psychosis are eliminated there are more cases of other forms of insanity among women than among men in the period of life from 30 to 60 years of age, but fewer in early life and in old age.

RATIO OF ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE PER 100,000 POPULATION OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE.

Ages.	All Cases.		Cases of General Paralysis and Alcoholic Psychosis.		All Other Cases.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages...	72.1	59.7	17.7	4.1	54.4	55.6
Under 15 yrs.	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.9
15 to 19 yrs..	32.5	23.5	1.1	0.7	31.3	22.9
20 to 24 yrs..	70.6	55.1	5.9	2.1	64.8	53.0
25 to 29 yrs..	92.1	79.2	16.0	3.9	76.1	75.2
30 to 34 yrs..	109.9	98.8	29.8	6.7	80.0	92.2
35 to 39 yrs..	121.5	112.4	41.9	9.5	79.6	102.9
40 to 44 yrs..	129.8	115.2	48.6	12.2	81.3	102.9
45 to 49 yrs..	133.0	120.5	47.5	11.1	85.4	109.4
50 to 54 yrs..	128.5	120.9	42.9	9.7	85.6	111.2
55 to 59 yrs..	132.7	107.3	39.1	8.1	93.6	99.2
60 to 64 yrs..	143.2	108.6	30.4	7.3	112.8	101.3
65 to 69 yrs..	145.3	114.8	24.4	7.2	120.8	107.5
70 to 74 yrs..	177.0	141.6	15.0	5.4	162.0	136.2
75 to 79 yrs..	204.1	150.0	18.7	7.7	185.3	142.3
80 yrs. & over	224.0	192.7	14.8	5.8	209.1	187.0

An increase of insanity is probably in some degree a natural consequence of the rapid growth of cities in the United States. Between 1880 and 1910 the proportion of the population of the United States living in urban communities increased about 190 per cent., while the rural population increased only about 40 per cent. As a result, 46 per cent. of the total population of the United States was urban in 1910, as compared with 30 per cent. in 1880. The percentage living in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants nearly doubled in the same interval, being 12.4 per cent. in 1880 and 22.1 per cent. in 1910.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The number of feeble-minded in institutions on January 1, 1910, was 20,731; on January 1, 1905, the number was 15,318. The total number of feeble-minded in the United States has been estimated at not less than 150,000. Of the feeble-minded in institutions 47.2 per cent. were under twenty years of age and 76.4 per cent. were under thirty years of age

BIRTHS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Births for provisional birth registration area, which comprised Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, District of Columbia (City of Washington), and New York City, based on transcript returned to the Bureau of the Census; for other areas, State or city, compilations or official statements were used.]

Area.	Births, 1910.	Area.	Births, 1910.	Area.	Births, 1910.	Area.	Births, 1910.
California.....	32,138	Massachusetts..	86,766	New Jersey....	53,942	Vermont.....	7,351
Colorado.....	12,164	Michigan.....	63,566	New York.....	213,235	Washington....	19,211
Connecticut....	27,291	Minnesota.....	43,840	Ohio.....	100,969	Wisconsin.....	50,847
Indiana.....	56,309	Missouri.....	*74,130	Pennsylvania..	202,643		
Kentucky.....	*60,732	Montana.....	‡6,124	Rhode Island..	13,439	Total registration States†	1,187,616
Maine.....	15,578	New Hampshire	9,385	Utah.....	10,372		
Maryland.....	20,568						

* Figures for 1911. † Includes District of Columbia and excludes North Carolina. ‡ Includes stillbirths.

FATHER'S DAY.

The State of Delaware in 1913 granted a charter to Charlotte K. Kirkbride and B. Carrie Sternberg and others for the celebration under the laws of that State of "Father's Day" on the first Sunday in June of each year. In accordance with the request of these incorporators, Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, on October 2, introduced a bill in Congress providing that: "The first Sunday in June in each and every year hereafter be designated as Father's Day, upon which, as an expression of sentiment corresponding to that of Mother's Day, the rose, irrespective of color, shall be regarded as the emblem."

MOTHER'S DAY.

SECOND SUNDAY IN MAY.

Its object—An all-nations' and simultaneous observance for the well-being and honor of the home.

How observed—Through some distinct act of kindness, visit, letter, gift or tribute, show remembrance of the Mother and Father to whom grateful affection is due. Mother's Day is equally a Father's Day, and is designed to deepen and perpetuate all family ties. The day is so-called because in most countries no national celebration is in special honor of the home and noble motherhood.

Its slogan—In honor of "The Best Mother Who Ever Lived" the mother of your heart. The badge is a white carnation. Time of observance is the second Sunday in May by churches of all creeds, etc. Schools celebrate on Friday, and business and other organizations on Saturday preceding second Sunday in May.

On May 10, 1913, a resolution passed the United States House of Representatives and the Senate commending Mother's Day for observance by the House and Senate, the President of the United States and his Cabinet and other heads of Government departments. In 1913 the Legislature of Nebraska made Mother's Day a State flag day in honor of the patriotism of Nebraska's true homes and mothers.

President Woodrow Wilson issued the first National Mother's Day proclamation on Saturday, May 9, 1914, asking that Sunday, May 10 (second Sunday in May, 1914), be observed as Mother's Day in accordance with the joint resolution of the House of Representatives. This official recognition of Congress of the Mother's Day movement was the culmination of years of work to permanently establish a day for sons and daughters of all lands to honor their homes. The United States is the first nation of the world to give such a national, patriotic honor and tribute to its homes as "the fountain head of the State," and to its sons and daughters "for their work for the home, moral uplift and religion," for the good of the Government and humanity.

For several years it has been the custom of the Governor of almost every State in the Union to issue a Mother's Day proclamation, asking citizens, churches, homes, and organizations to enter into the spirit of the day. Former Governor Colquitt of Texas made it a practice to pardon a number of prisoners on Mother's Day.

Mother's Day International Association—This association was organized to promote and protect the celebration of Mother's Day and its work in the United States and foreign countries. Any son or daughter of any country is eligible to membership in the Mother's Day Association. Its president is Miss Anna Jarvis, the founder of the movement.

In the United States the association has among its honorary national officers President Wilson and ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and Governors, or other prominent citizens of the various States. Philadelphia, Pa. Headquarters, 2031 N. 12th Street.

VITALITY OF LAST CHILDREN.

The old belief, still common among the laity, that first-born children are endowed by nature with greater vitality and longevity than last-born, has induced Dr. Alfred Ploetz of Munich, Germany, to make an exhaustive study to ascertain if this were true. He compiled the returns from a very large number of families of the nobility, and his figures show, generally speaking, that the vitality of first to ninth-born children varied very little, but that from the tenth to the nineteenth-born the mortality was markedly greater. Dr. Ploetz's figures, published in the "Archiv für Rassen und Gesellschafts-Biolige," appeared in a recent issue of the Journal of Heredity of the American Genetic Association.

In the following table Dr. Ploetz has made groupings of first-born children, second-born, and so on, and it was his object to find out how many of these died before the fifth year. Order of birth, number of children, and per cent. died, as follows:

First-born	614	26.4	Fifth-born	311	26.0	Tenth to nineteenth-born	302	34.4
Second-born	539	24.9	Sixth-born	249	26.1			
Third-born	455	26.4	Seventh to ninth-born	463	26.3		3.319	26.7
Fourth-born	386	25.6						

NATIONAL BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Chairman—W. C. Braisted, M. D. *Treasurer*—Louis A. LaGarde, M. D. *Secretary*—J. S. Rodman, M. D., 2106 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Preamble—The need of a standard medical examining body for the whole United States and its Territories (tributary thereto) has occasioned the organization of The National Board of Medical Examiners. It is a voluntary board, the members of which are selected from the Medical Corps of the Army, the Navy, and the Public Health Service, the Federation of State Examining Boards, and other representative organizations, and the medical profession of the United States.

The aim of this board is to establish a standard of examination and certification of graduates in medicine, through which by the co-operation of the individual boards of Medical Examiners, the recipients of the certificates of the National Board of Medical Examiners may be recognized for licensure to practice medicine.

The policy of the board is to conduct its examinations on a broad scientific basis of such a high yet practicable standard that the holders of its certificates will receive universal recognition.

The independent action by the board is furthered by the financial and moral support of the Carnegie Foundation.

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION OF 1916.

(FROM REPORT PRESENTED AT THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, AT CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 30, 31, AND SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.)

In 1916, an off-legislative year, regular sessions have been held in Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia. Special sessions for the consideration of particular emergency questions have been held in California, Illinois, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Tennessee. At the regular sessions alone there were introduced over 15,000 bills.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Mississippi inserted in the State Constitution amendments adopted by the people in November, 1914, as follows: Increasing (154) the number of Supreme Court Judges to six; requiring (156) them to be elected by the people; fixing (157) their term at eight years; and providing (152) that the Supreme Court may sit in two divisions. Carrying out the provisions of one of these amendments, another act (161) provides for the term of Judges of the Supreme Court and the manner of nominating and electing them.

Massachusetts (174) extends the civil and criminal jurisdiction of district Police or Municipal Courts so that their process runs throughout the State, and makes them courts of superior and general jurisdiction; and (Res. 36) provides for the appointment of a commission of three to investigate the advisability of abolishing the office of trial justice and bringing within the jurisdiction of existing District or Municipal Courts towns now outside their jurisdiction.

Virginia (300) authorizes court clerks to appoint as deputies women over 21. New Jersey (248) permits the Sheriff to appoint attendants for the several county courts to take the place of constables, and places them in the classified civil service.

New York (171) authorizes the Secretary of State to grant the right to publish reports prepared by official reporters in annotated editions of law reports heretofore issued. Virginia (201) authorizes Judges of County or City Courts to appoint committees to report on the need of an improved system of indexing court records, and, if such report is favorable, to authorize the committee to contract therefor.

Maryland (326) provides for the creation of Juvenile Courts when all Judges in a circuit deem it necessary. The court is to have jurisdiction over dependent, neglected and delinquent male children under 20 and females under 18. New Jersey (212) provides that Juvenile Court records shall be kept in a separate book and shall not be admissible in evidence in any proceeding except during the period of the defendant's probation or within two years after his discharge from an institution to which he was committed by such court. After such period the clerk is required to destroy such records unless within that time the defendant has been convicted of an offence. Massachusetts (243) provides that no juvenile cases on appeal may be held in conjunction with other business of the court in rooms used for criminal trials, and the court is given power to exclude the general public from these trials.

ATTORNEYS—Congress (No. 57) makes it unlawful for any person practising before any Government department or office to use the name of Congressmen or Government officers "in advertising the said business."

New York (254) provides that corporations forbidden to practise law may furnish to persons lawfully engaged in the practice of law information or clerical services in connection with their professional work; but the lawyer is directly responsible to his client. Corporations may not render services which cannot be lawfully rendered by persons not admitted to practice, nor may they directly or indirectly solicit professional employment for a lawyer. Massachusetts (292) forbids corporations to practise law, or to advertise or draw agreements or legal documents not relating to their lawful business, or to draw wills. Banks and trust companies may furnish information with respect to investments and taxation. The act does not apply to public service corporations, those engaged in conducting mercantile or adjustment bureaus, guaranteeing of titles to real property, insuring against liability for damages by injury, or assisting attorneys to organize corporations, to charitable corporations, to those organized in the State for the purpose of assisting persons without means in pursuit of civil remedies, to newspapers answering inquiries through their columns, or to corporations providing legal advice to their employees. Maryland (695) also prohibits corporations practising law.

Mississippi (107) establishes a State Board of Law Examiners and regulates admission to the bar, and Maryland (509) requires applicants for admission to have a school certificate.

Virginia (204) provides for a public defender in cities of over 50,000, appointed for two years and removable by the Judge appointing him, and (373) for payment of counsel designated to defend poor persons charged with serious crimes. See New Jersey (54) as to State legal aid to workmen's compensation claimants.

JURIES—New Jersey (184) provides that for the selection of a struck jury the Jury Commissioners shall furnish the courts with a list of persons liable to jury duty, containing in first class counties 400 and in other counties 160 names. An interesting illustration of administrative detail finding its way into a formal statute is furnished by the New York amendment to the law relating to fining delinquent jurors in New York County. This act (398) requires the Commissioner of Jurors to transmit to the Corporation Counsel a record in duplicate of fines imposed and the latter to enter on such duplicate the final disposition of the proceedings to enforce the fine and then to return it to the Commissioner of Jurors.

Mississippi (158) inserts in the Constitution an amendment adopted by the people in November, 1914, permitting the Legislature to provide that in all civil cases in Circuit or Chancery Courts nine or more jurors may agree on and return a verdict; and (162) under this authority enacts such a provision with the additional requirement that a trial judge when requested shall so instruct the jury.

NEW REMEDIES—Louisiana (No. 98) creates a mechanics' lien on roadbed, rights of way and franchises of railroads; (No. 232) requires owners, in cases of contracts of $1,000 or over for drilling oil, gas or water wells, to file a contract and a bond from the contractor to secure mechanics and material men, and if the bond is not sufficient, a lien created on the property may be foreclosed; (No. 262) assures to mechanics' lien claimants on building or construction work the right to sue individually, or to start a joint action (concursus), regardless of the acceptance of the work by the owner, on the contractor's bond; and (No. 229) regulates the enforcement of the lien on the property. New York (507) extends the mechanics' lien law, provides in detail for the priority of liens for materials furnished, labor performed or money advanced for improvements; and in particular provides, under various circumstances of mortgage or assignment by owners or contractors, for the subordination to a subsequent mortgage of all liens if the holders of 75 per cent. of the liens agree. South Carolina (No. 375) grants a lien if the improvements were authorized by the owner, and otherwise amends the law.

Louisiana (No. 82) gives garages and repair shops for automobiles or "other machinery" a lien for repairs, except against bona fide purchasers without notice; (No. 133) gives to judgments of the United States Court in Louisiana the same lien against property of the debtor as judgments of the State courts.

Mississippi (134) authorizes the assignee of a chose in action to sue in his name if the assignment be in writing.

Virginia (137) provides that where real or personal property is held in trust to secure payment

of a debt, and no date of maturity is fixed or authority given to sell the security, the Court, on application of the lien creditors, may decree a sale and reinvestment of the proceeds.

Louisiana (No. 263) provides that where property destroyed by fire is subject to a vendor's lien the holder of such lien may enforce payment of the unpaid purchase price against any funds due the owner of the property under a policy of insurance covering it.

LIMITATION OF ACTION—Virginia (290) provides that computation of time shall exclude the first, and include the last day of a stated period, and extends the provision, now limited to time stated in statutes, to contracts. Virginia (442) regulates the suspension of the statute of limitations in general creditor suits. In New York an action against a person non-resident when the action accrued cannot be brought after the expiration of the time specified in the laws of his residence unless that time be less than that allowed by New York law, in which case the latter applies (536).

Virginia (419) limits action on ground rents to 10 years from date the rent became due.

CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—Congress (No. 81), Sec. 10, evidently intended to amend the criminal code as to defacement of mail boxes, actually by reason of careless drafting provides that the criminal code of the United States shall be amended "to read as follows," and then inserts a 10-line provision as to the mail boxes. Strictly interpreted, this provision probably repeals the entire criminal code.

Virginia (418) provides that where an indictment has been lost the State's attorney may file a copy and trial may proceed thereon.

Mississippi (103) expressly provides that an indictment for violation of its prohibitions of the liquor traffic need not negative the exceptions in the act.

Kentucky (49) defines and punishes pandering, and makes the woman a competent witness notwithstanding her marriage to the accused, unless she has lived with him for three years after marriage.

The movement to abolish capital punishment is represented by Maryland (214) providing that the jury may add to first degree murder verdicts the words "without capital punishment," in which case the court shall impose a life sentence and shall not impose a death penalty; and New Jersey (270) providing that the jury at the time of rendering the verdict may recommend imprisonment at hard labor for life, in which case no greater punishment shall be imposed. Virginia (198) provides that if a person sentenced to death or imprisonment in the penitentiary asks for time to apply for a writ of error the Court shall postpone execution of the sentence for a reasonable time, and also that after conviction, sentence or suspension of the execution of the sentence the Court or Judge may admit the prisoner to bail. Mississippi (217) provides for release on bail pending an appeal in certain felonies. Kentucky (39) provides that juries shall fix penalties in all criminal cases.

New Jersey passed two bills in order to expedite the trial of petty criminal cases and to save the finances of cities and towns affected. One (225) authorizes Justices of the Peace in fourth class cities to take complaints against persons guilty of criminal offences and issue warrants, and if bailable to admit to bail. The other (73) provides that in cities of the second class, a Recorder's Court, Police Court or Municipal Court shall have jurisdiction over cases of assault, larceny, embezzlement or similar offences where the value of the property is less than $20, and of other criminal offences where the penalty does not exceed a fine of $100 or imprisonment for six months, provided that the accused waives, in writing, indictment and trial by jury.

The New York Charter (95) was amended to authorize the Police Commissioner to offer a reward for the detection and conviction of any person guilty of a felony. The former law simply provided for a reward in cases of larceny, arson or receiving stolen goods.

Louisiana (No. 93) provides that in all criminal cases tried before a Judge without a jury, counsel shall have the same right to submit propositions of law and to request charges to the jury, and that the Judge shall pass upon such propositions before entering judgment, and counsel may reserve bills of exception and have the evidence annexed thereto; and also (No. 157) provides that conversations between husband and wife shall be privileged, and neither husband nor wife shall be compelled to be a witness on the trial of a criminal proceeding against the other; and on the trial of a criminal proceeding the defendant at his own request, and not otherwise, shall be a competent witness, and his neglect or refusal to testify shall not create any presumption against him.

CIVIL PROCEDURE—To save expense in cases where the summons is sufficient to induce the debtor to pay, New Jersey (253) provides that in contract actions in District Courts a plaintiff who fails to file with the clerk a copy of his account or state of demand shall be non-suited.

Virginia (287) provides that on motion in actions for personal injuries contributory negligence must be set forth in a bill of particulars, but the defendant is not precluded from relying on the contributory negligence disclosed by the plaintiff's testimony. Maryland (206) provides for judgment by default, unless the affidavit of defence states a legal defence, and (14) that failure of administrators or executors to plead plene administravit or insufficiency of assets shall not render them personally responsible.

The report of the Massachusetts Commission on Uniform Methods of Procedure for taking land for public purposes was referred (Res. 91) to the Attorney-General for further investigation and report.

New York (440) authorizes the Supreme Court to appoint a guardian ad litem or special guardian for infants or incompetent persons at any stage of an action when it appears necessary to protect the interest of such persons. New York (518) also amends civil code by providing that judgment in dower, partition or mortgage foreclosure shall bind persons who acquire inchoate dower in the real property involved after filing a notice of pendency of action, and persons born between the filing of such notice and the entry of judgment who would have been bound by the judgment if born after such entry. Provision is made for allowing such persons to intervene and giving the Court discretion as to answers by intervening parties, appointment of guardians, etc.

Louisiana (No. 112) regulates the form and effect of bonds in judicial proceedings, and provides for the correction of errors or omissions in such bonds and for supplementing them; and no appeal is to be dismissed nor process set aside on account of such error or omission or on account of the insufficiency of sureties until the party furnishing the bond has failed to supplement it as provided in the act.

New Jersey (198) provides that in personal actions against foreign corporations the summons may be served on any officer, director, ticket or freight agent, personally, in the county in which venue is laid, and against domestic corporations summons may be served personally on any officer or agent in charge of the principal office or any ticket or freight agent in the county in which venue is laid. Maryland (609) permits suits to be brought against Adams Express Company or any incorporated stock company in the name in which they carry on business where the principal office is located, where the business is transacted, or, in a local action, where the subject matter lies.

Virginia (425) makes the jurisdiction of equity to enforce collection of taxes concurrent with that at law, and declares that it shall not be necessary to prove equitable grounds of jurisdiction. It also gives to the courts in such cases the powers of a Commissioner of Revenue to order the taxpayer to pay all taxes due upon a correct assessment of his property. (444) An Employers' Liability act for intrastate steam railroads, modelled on the Federal Employers' Liability act for interstate carriers, provides that the pleading in an action to recover for an employee's injury or death may embrace a cause of action accruing within the Federal act without being demurrable therefor and without the plaintiff being required to elect under which act he claims. (449) Provides that where in a suit against a general or special partnership or unin-

corporated association it appears that any member has not been made a party defendant, or has not been served or is not liable to the particular suit, the Court may give judgment against the members served and liable in the same manner as if they were the only defendants, and the judgment may be entered against and bind the partnership or association assets if the plaintiff or his attorney makes affidavit of due diligence in attempting to make parties and to serve all the members, and if at least two members were served.

TRIALS—Louisiana (No. 157) provides that a competent witness in any civil or criminal proceeding shall be a person of "proper understanding," and also that conversations between husband and wife shall be privileged, and neither husband nor wife shall be compelled to be a witness on the trial of a criminal proceeding against the other; and, on the trial of a criminal proceeding, the defendant, at his own request and not otherwise, shall be a competent witness, and his neglect or refusal to testify shall not create any presumption against him. Louisiana (211) provides that in a proceeding for permission to marry again after 10 years' absence of a husband or wife, the petitioning spouse is a competent witness. Mississippi (133) in actions for non-delivery or failure to deliver promptly makes the copy of a telegram transcribed by the company's agent at destination conclusive evidence of the filing of the original in the receiving office. New Jersey (205) provides for admission of transcripts of the entry or abstract of mortgages.

Virginia (406) provides that in any trial at common law or proceeding in which the procedure is that which obtains at common law any party may "except to any action, ruling, order or judgment of the Court." Bills of exception are abolished, and in the place thereof it is sufficient for the trial Judge to certify the ruling and that any party excepted thereto. (416) also relates to bills of exceptions.

Louisiana (No. 17) requires actions ex delicto to be placed on the preference docket for trial.

APPEALS—California (Res. 9) requests the Judges of the State courts and the State and local Bar Associations to submit recommendations to avoid dilatory practices and delays on appeal.

New Jersey (62) provides that in cases submitted without a jury, error by the court in giving final judgment is not subject to modification or reversal unless the grounds of objection have been specifically submitted.

New York (230) takes away the right of the attorney for a defendant convicted of a crime punishable by death to have the stenographic minutes unless he files notice of appeal. Mississippi (217) provides for release on bail only in the discretion of the court on appeal after conviction in certain felonies, and for such release as matter of right in other felonies, and also (222) limits to one year the time in which appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court.

JUDGES' PENSIONS—Virginia (193) restricts to those Judges who retire during the years 1915 to 1919, inclusive, the operation of an existing provision that after 12 consecutive years of service, and attaining 70 years, the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals who retire shall receive three-fifths of their salary for the balance of their lives. New York (262) extends to the Third and Fourth Judicial Departments the existing law heretofore confined to the First and Second Departments authorizing the Appellate Division to appoint as referees former Judges who have served for 14 years or who have served for 25 years in a court of record in which 14 were served in the Supreme Court.

PRISONS AND PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME.

Congress (No. 60) provides that "judgment of conviction" against children in the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia shall not be denominated a "conviction," nor the defendant a "criminal," and that such conviction shall not disqualify the child for jury duty or public office. New York (394) provides that minors in the penitentiary shall be kept apart from adults.

Virginia (297) authorizes the trial Judge to substitute road work for jail sentence in misdemeanor cases, and (57) provides for a suspended sentence during good behavior for a first offender in case of larceny and forgery.

Mississippi (8, 95) reduces to life sentence the penalty for rape and (218) prohibits public hangings. Virginia (29) repeals the requirement of life sentences for penitentiary convicts who have been twice before sentenced to the penitentiary, and allows the Judge to add such term as he deems proper to the sentence which would be imposed on such convict if he had not previously been in the penitentiary. It also (30) substitutes for a required five years' addition to penitentiary sentences where the convict has been once before sentenced to the penitentiary, provision authorizing the Judge to impose such additional term not exceeding five years as he deems proper.

Kentucky (39) repeals the law imposing double time for second conviction of a felony and life sentence for a third conviction.

Virginia (282) reduces jail or penitentiary sentences in default of payment of fines by the time actually spent in jail awaiting trial or sentence. Maryland (646) and Massachusetts (3) reduce the fine in such cases by $1 and 50 cents respectively for each day spent in jail.

Virginia (324) allows for good conduct 10 days instead of four for each month of faithful observance of prison rules, and adds a provision that for violation of rules "punishable by stripes" or for attempt to escape a convict shall forfeit all earned allowances. New York (358) provides that persons in State prison under definite or indefinite sentence may earn by faithful performance of duty a commutation of sentence or the right to be considered for parole. It provides a form of payment for work done by prisoners. Kentucky (39) allows 10 days per month for good conduct to penitentiary convicts.

Kentucky (36) provides for employment of prisoners on roads, prison farms, or within prisons, and for payment to him or his family of not exceeding 15 cents per day of his earnings.

New York (287) amends in minor details the Parole Commission act for first class cities. Among other things the amendment prohibits commitment to a penitentiary for failure to pay fines or give security, and provides that no person convicted of enumerated offences for which increased punishment is provided for third offenders shall be sentenced until finger-print records of the Magistrates' Courts have been searched and the results certified to the court. Kentucky (38) makes the Parole law applicable to all penal institutions of the State, and authorizes a prisoner who has served one-half his sentence to apply for parole. Formerly the application for parole could be made only after serving the minimum time specified in the sentence. The amendment authorizes the Parole Board to fix a period preceding the application, during which the prisoner must prove good conduct. Formerly the statute fixed this period at nine consecutive months preceding application. Louisiana (No. 123) provides that whenever a person is sentenced to the State penitentiary otherwise than for life, "or where the maximum penalty does not exceed one year, or persons convicted of" specified crimes, an indeterminate sentence shall be imposed. The minimum sentence shall not be less than that fixed by the statute under which the conviction was had, and the maximum not more than the maximum fixed by such statute "provided that where no maximum term is fixed in such statutes said minimum term shall be taken and intended as being one year." Louisiana (No. 124) also requires the Board of Parole, six months after the act goes into effect, to investigate the conduct of prisoners other than "lifers" sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor or persons convicted of specified crimes (the same as those mentioned in No. 123), and to parole such of said prisoners as the board thinks merit such discharge; provided such prisoners have served two years of their sentence at the time of parole. A Board of Parole, to be appointed by the Governor for the parole of prisoners sentenced to indeterminate sentences, is also created (125). Prisoners paroled are to remain on parole until the expiration of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed in their sentences; and if a parole prisoner violate his parole he shall be remanded to penitentiary to serve the balance of his term, subject only to commutation for good

behavior. Parole of a life termer must be approved by the Board of Pardons, and cannot be granted until the convict has served "one-third of the actual time he would have served if classed as eligible for reduction of sentence under the laws of the State." Mississippi (106) creates a Board of Pardons to advise the Governor in granting or refusing applications for pardon.

Massachusetts (241) abolishes the Board of Prison Commissioners and Boards of Parole, and establishes a Bureau of Prisons under a director, with an advisory board of three men and two women and a Board of Parole of three members. This bureau is given power to investigate the management and condition of all penal institutions. Powers of the old Board of Prison Commissioners are vested in the new bureau, and the powers of the old Board of Parole are vested in the new board. Maryland (556) creates a State Prison Control Board; Louisiana (No. 137) substitutes a general manager of the State penitentiary for the Board of Control; and Kentucky (47) reorganizes the Board of Prison Commissioners.

Virginia (45) requires Sheriffs and jailers to keep records of their prisoners and to report monthly to the State Board of Charities and Corrections the records of prisoners received during the preceding month, stating whether the offence was a violation of State law or city ordinance, and describing the offence if imprisonment is for nonpayment of fine. Such record shall give other required details, including color, age, physical condition, sentence, and whether confirmed drunkard or drug habitue. If such report is not furnished the Secretary of the State board may prepare it, and, on certifying its cost, that sum is to be deducted from any funds due the defaulting Sheriff or jailer.

New York (236 and 242) reorganizes penal and charitable institutions in Westchester County under the management of a Commissioner of Charities and Correction. While the county jail is left under the Sheriff, the law requires all courts and magistrates in the county authorized to sentence to county jail or penitentiary to sentence such persons to the county penitentiary and workhouse, which is under the new commissioner.

Massachusetts (76) authorizes the removal from State prison to prison camps of prisoners other than "lifers" who have shown by "conduct and disposition that they would be amenable to less rigorous discipline," and (183) drops the provision limiting to 100 the number of inmates to be accommodated at the prison camp. By (187) the law punishing escapes from prison camps is extended to attempts to escape, and the punishment therefor is made imprisonment for one to five years in the institution to which he was originally sentenced.

Kentucky (70) makes it a felony to interrupt the work of convicts employed outside their prison walls or to attempt to give any convict intoxicants or narcotics or any kind of weapon.

Mississippi (126) creates a commission to buy additional land for State penitentiary. New York (594) reorganizes a Commission on New Prisons and provides for the selection of a new prison site and the construction of a farm and industrial prison to cost $1,250,000. The commission is also required to adopt plans for the demolition of the present cell house and block at Sing Sing and the substitution of new buildings. Prison labor is to be used in the work so far as practicable.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Recognition of the demand for business methods in the conduct of government is found in acts establishing budget systems of appropriation, central purchasing agencies, and economy and efficiency commissions.

New Jersey (15), establishing a budget system, requires the Governor to make his recommended appropriations on the basis of estimates submitted by the departments; all appropriations are required to appear in the general appropriation bill. Carefully guarded provision is made for the transfer of items to relieve possible inflexibility of segregated appropriations. New York (130), providing a budget system, requires the Governor to submit recommended appropriations and authorizes him to submit estimates of revenue. The principal responsibility for preparing budget data is placed on the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Legislature. Not later than March 15 annually these committees are required to submit a budget of appropriations, detailed estimates of revenues, and proposed State taxes. The most important changes in present procedure are those requiring all appropriations to be in a single bill, providing that the appropriation bill shall be a special order for five full legislative days in Committee of the Whole, authorizing the appearance of heads of departments to be heard and answer inquiries, making the bill when advanced to third reading a special order for three full legislative days, and confining amendments on third reading to reduction or elimination of items except by unanimous consent. Maryland (159) authorizes the Governor to submit two budgets to the Legislature.

Louisiana (No. 140) creates a Board of State Affairs which is required to compile and review departmental estimates and submit a budget prior to the meeting of the Legislature; to investigate the efficiency of the State administrative agencies, and to take over the duties of existing offices dealing with assessments of State taxes and supervision of local taxation.

New Jersey (68) creates a central purchasing agency, controlled by a commission consisting of the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller, to purchase all supplies for State departments and offices except for construction work. A purchasing agent, at $5,000 a year, appointed by the commission, with an advisory board composed of representatives from each department, is charged with the fixing of standards and prices and the administration of the detail provisions governing purchases.

New York (49) aims at economy through cooperation of State departments by authorizing a department having apparatus or expert service necessary to perform special work to furnish the same to other departments, on request, and in other ways suggests and facilitates co-operation. Maryland (285) with similar purpose provides for the use of trained specialists in educational institutions by making professors of designated subjects in the State college, the State entomologist, the State pathologist and the State horticulturist respectively.

Massachusetts (296) abolishes its Economy and Efficiency Commission and substitutes therefor a Supervisor of Administration. Virginia (211) creates an unpaid Economy and Efficiency Commission to investigate the possibility of more efficient and economical organization and administration of the State and local governments, and (199) authorizes a committee to study methods and expense of publishing State and local documents.

Massachusetts (2) increases central control over expenses by prohibiting increases in salary of employees without approval of the Governor and Council.

Reorganization in the interest of centralization and economy is found in Massachusetts (288) abolishing port and harbor offices and substituting a single Commission on Waterways and Public Lands, and in Maryland (682) vesting in a new Conservation Commission the powers and duties of several abolished offices.

An interesting example of contingent legislation and of State retirement from administrative fields fully occupied by the Federal Government is found in New York (342), which provides that on the filing of a certificate by designated officers that they have, in pursuance of the authority delegated by the act, transferred the State quarantine establishment to the United States, the office of Health Officer of the Port of New York shall be abolished.

Virginia (400) creates a State Art Commission, and Maryland (705) creates a State Charities Board.

Kentucky (19) provides for a Fire Marshal in the Insurance Department to enforce the laws relating to fires and generally to investigate, regulate and co-operate with owners in preventing fires.

Virginia (451) provides for removal by the courts of any State or municipal officer, except

those whose removal is provided for by the Constitution, who shall knowingly or wilfully misconduct himself in office or neglect to perform any duty or be intoxicated in public places or engage in gambling or violating any penal statute involving moral turpitude. Such cases are preferred and shall be tried forthwith. Provision is made for appeal on a writ of error from a decree of removal.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Virginia (68) proposes a constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to submit to cities a choice of several forms of government. Meanwhile, to make this latter provision effective, provision is made (65 and 76) for the method of procedure for drafting and submitting to the Legislature a desired special form of government. New York (156) provides that petitions for change of government under the Optional City Government law may be presented after June 30, 1917, thereby practically postponing the effect of the act until that time.

Oklahoma (p. 120), by adopted constitutional amendment, authorizes counties to abolish or resume township form of government. Supervisors of counties adjoining large cities are by Virginia (102) given the same powers as City Councils, except that their regulations are to be subject to the approval of the Circuit Court.

Virginia (103) recognizes the need of experts in city government and proposes to amend the Constitution so that persons having technical skill may be appointed to office although neither residents nor voters, and (281) authorizes the appointment of police-women in certain cities.

Massachusetts (223) provides for central purchasing departments in cities (except Boston) which adopt it on referendum.

New Jersey (J. R. 7) continues its Commission on Municipal Financing. Important bills recommended by this commission were passed by the Legislature, but vetoed by the Governor. One which became law (252) contains detailed provisions for the issuance of bonds by counties and municipalities.

The New York Charter as amended (615) prohibits the use of the proceeds of long-term bonds for non-revenue-producing improvements.

One of the last strongholds of the fee system of compensating public officers is removed by New York (525), which requires the Sheriff of New York County, after January 1, 1918, to pay over the one-half of his fees (said to amount to $50,000 annually), which he now retains.

City planning is provided for in Massachusetts (190), which authorizes cities to establish Boards of Survey to make and alter plans for streets, and by New Jersey (175), which requires Municipal Plan and Art Commissions to prepare a city plan when they deem its preparation desirable. New York (112) authorizes excess condemnation in the City of New York to the extent necessary to form suitable building sites abutting on street and other improvements.

New Jersey (239) authorizes cities to establish "white ways" by illumination of main thoroughfares at the expense of abutting property. New York (108) authorizes villages to establish publicity funds for advertising their advantages, and New Jersey (25 and 279) gives similar authority to counties and cities.

Louisiana (No. 28) proposes a constitutional amendment authorizing municipalities and counties by a majority vote in number and value of property-owning taxpayers to levy a special tax, not exceeding five mills for not exceeding ten years, in aid of public improvements, railway enterprises and river transportation lines.

New Jersey authorizes (162) municipal construction, ownership and operation or lease of docks, warehouses and shipping facilities; and (120) construction and operation or lease of a municipal railroad through, over or upon city streets or private property, with incidental docks, warehouses and terminals.

Kentucky (54) authorizes cities having light or water plants to serve other cities and towns in the State.

New Jersey (70 and 71) divides the State into two water districts and establishes a Water Supply Commission for each, with power to find new sources of municipal water supply, to acquire water rights, construct water systems, and make arrangement for joint supplies to different municipalities.

Rhode Island (1,411) provides for a Retirement Board to retire employees of the City of Providence, and Maryland (498) provides pensions for disabled employees of Baltimore. Massachusetts (75) makes the pledge or transfer of a right to a State or municipal pension or the holding of such pension as collateral a misdemeanor. New York (201) permits a State or municipal pensioner to hold certain offices without forfeiting his pension, it being suspended during his holding of such office.

Virginia (451) provides for removal of officers by the courts.

Kentucky (76) authorizes owners of horse-drawn vehicles licensed by one municipality to operate in another municipality.

CIVIL SERVICE.

New York (438) authorizes Civil War veterans employed continuously for 10 years in the State service, who have reached 70, to apply for retirement at half pay not exceeding $1,000. If such veterans be manual laborers they shall be retired when incapacitated.

New Jersey (129) requires the State Commission to provide for the keeeping of efficiency records for the State and municipal competitive service. Municipalities are required to keep efficiency records subject to the supervision of the State Commission, these records to be a basis of promotion, and, in case of reduction of force, the persons shown by the records to be least efficient are to be dropped first; and (122) provides for demotion to lesser positions of persons whose positions are abolished for reasons of economy and for placing such persons' names on special eligible lists which take precedence of other lists for the positions abolished or similar positions.

New Jersey (Res. 6) creates a commission to study the operation of the Civil Service laws in the State and its municipalities. New York (357) gives Municipal Commissioners power to investigate the operation of the Civil Service law and rules, conduct hearings, summon witnesses, etc.

Massachusetts (297) authorizes the Civil Service Commission to investigate the work and compensation of officers and employees in the classified service, and on request of the appointing power to inquire into the efficiency and conduct of particular officers and employees, and if necessary recommend their removal.

ELECTIONS.

The Oklahoma initiated constitutional amendment (p. 114), making ability to read and write a section of the State Constitution a qualification of voters, excepting certain persons and their lineal descendants, having been held unconstitutional, a joint resolution (p. 144) proposes a new amendment, changing the description of the persons excepted from the literacy test to those who have seen military or naval service (including service in any foreign nation) and their descendants. This seems to vary the usual "grandfather clause" by confining the ballot to the military and their descendants.

New Jersey (277) requires registration in person or by affidavit in municipalities of more than 10,000. The provision for registration by affidavit is new and applies to persons prevented from registering in person by illness or absence from State. This law also authorizes marking the ballots with a + mark as well as with an X. State-wide registration is required in Oklahoma (24). Louisiana (No. 195) provides for registration throughout the State.

Oklahoma (25) permits voting in another precinct by the voter absent from his own county, and Virginia (369) permits absent voters to vote by registered mail.

Massachusetts (16) regulates primary ballot arrangement of candidates for delegate to National Conventions. Preferences for President shall be entered on the ballot, if declared by candidates and consented to by person preferred, which consent may be communicated by telegraph or cable. Massachusetts (179) repeals (subject to referendum at the next State election) the 1914 law authorizing a single ballot for all parties at primary elections and restores the 1913 requirement of

separate ballots for each party. California (1, 2, Special Session) amend the Direct Primary and Presidential Primary laws. Chapter 135 of the Laws of 1915 provided for registration without declaration of party affiliation, but that act was rejected by the voters on referendum. The 1916 amendment provides for declaration of party affiliation at the time of voting at a primary election instead of at the time of registration. Maryland (292) prohibits voting at primary elections without disclosing party affiliation. South Dakota (3, Special Session) advances date fixed by the 1915 law for the general primary to obviate necessity of two primaries in the Presidential year, one for State officers and another for national conventions, and also contains new provisions as to nominating delegates and expressing preference for President. The necessity of supplying defects of the 1915 Primary law was responsible for the special session in this State. Louisiana (No. 35) is a Primary law providing that all party candidates for State and local offices, including United States Senators and Congressmen, shall be nominated by direct primary. Louisiana (No. 130) is a General Election law dealing with nominations, ballots, etc.

Kentucky (13) enacts a Corrupt Practices act prohibiting corporation contribution to and limiting amounts of campaign expenses, and annulling elections in certain cases of violations.

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL.

Oklahoma (32) amends the Initiative and Referendum law respecting the distribution of publicity pamphlets. If public officials fail to print and distribute required pamphlets an elector may petition the court for a mandamus, but failure to print and distribute such pamphlets is not to invalidate any election.

Mississippi (159) is the constitutional amendment authorizing the initiative and referendum adopted in 1914. It applies to constitutional amendments as well as statutes.

The absence of further legislation in this field is probably due to the fact that no State west of the Mississippi River held a regular session this year.

REVISION AND AMENDMENT OF STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

Massachusetts (98) submits to the general election 1916 the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. If approved, 320 delegates are to be elected first Tuesday of May, 1917, and the convention meets first Tuesday of April following. Nomination and election of delegates must be by non-partisan ballots.

Specific constitutional amendments proposed or adopted are classified under the subject matter to which they relate.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

Bills recommended by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws were passed as follows: Uniform Transfer of Stock Act—New Jersey (191). Uniform Partnership Act—Maryland (175). Uniform Bills and Notes Act—Mississippi (244). Uniform Torrens System Act—Virginia (62). Uniform Probate of Wills Act—Louisiana (No. 92). Uniform Acknowledgment of Foreign Deeds Act—Louisiana (No. —).

STATUTES—PREPARATION, REVISION AND CONSOLIDATION.

Virginia (147) proposes to amend the Constitution respecting the reading of bills so that instead of being read at length on three different calendar days in each House they shall be read by title on three such days and at length once in each House. New York (32) amends the law regulating the Bill Drafting Commission by making the Commissioners' five-year term indefinite, by reducing their salaries from $6,000 to $5,000 each, payable in six monthly instalments, and by requiring them to keep their office at the Capitol open from December 1 through the session instead of from September 1. These changes reduce the fixed cost of the office by $2,400 annually out of an expenditure for last year of about $37,000. Louisiana (No. 260) creates a commission to investigate legislative procedure and to report on the desirability of establishing a legislative reference bureau.

Lobbying before the Legislature is regulated by Kentucky (16) and Mississippi (105).

New Jersey (84) creates a commission of lawyers who are or have been counsel to cities to revise and codify statutes relating to municipalities and to report bills for the delegation to municipalities of power to deal with local matters, thereby avoiding the necessity for resort to the Legislature. The preamble to this act suggests that such delegation, in addition to removing "confusion and uncertainty," would also "shorten the sessions of the Legislature."

New York (378) repeals the existing law authorizing the preparation of an index to the State statutes. The continuance of the index is made dependent on the report to the next Legislature of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and Assembly. New York (400) extends to February 15, 1917, the time for the final report of the commissioners to consolidate laws relating to decedents' estates and Surrogates' Courts.

Massachusetts (Res. 43) provides for the appointment of three "able and discreet persons learned in the law" as commissioners to consolidate and arrange the general laws of the State. The commissioners are instructed to render the laws "concise and intelligible," to "omit redundant enactments," to reject superfluous words, to condense into concise form if consistent with clearness "all circuitous, tautological and ambiguous phraseology, and to suggest methods of correcting, supplying or amending mistakes, omissions, inconsistencies and imperfections." A report of substantive changes is to be made in January, 1918, and the final report in January, 1919. The commissioners shall receive $5,000 a year and may expend such sums as the Governor and Council authorize.

New Jersey (56) authorizes the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly to contract for the preparation of a supplement to the compiled statutes to cover the session laws from 1911 to 1916, inclusive, and abstracts of decisions.

EDUCATION.

Congress (No. 52) incorporates "American Academy of Arts and Letters" to further interests of literature and fine arts, with not exceeding 50 members, 49 of whom are named in the act.

New Jersey (152) prohibits conferring of degrees by any institution not licensed by the State Board of Education, and contains curious detailed procedure for imposing penalties for violation of the act.

New York (545) incorporates "Institute for Public Service" to conduct training school to prepare men for the public service by doing field work in co-operation with public officers. This field work may be conducted in the problems of public business, education and benevolent foundations. The wide scope of the institute's work is indicated by the power to "search for strong administrators and for large opportunities that need efficient men."

Mississippi (110) creates an unpaid commission to study and eliminate adult illiteracy, and (111) establishes a training school for delinquent children.

Kentucky (73) provides for a census by the Illiteracy Commission of all adult illiterates.

New Jersey (76 and 102) provide appropriations for vocational education. Massachusetts (95) defines co-operative courses authorized in the public schools and co-operating industrial establishments as "courses approved as such by the Board of Education and conducted in public shools in which technical or related instruction is given in conjunction with practical experience by employment in co-operating factory, manufactory, mechanical and mercantile establishment or workshop."

Mississippi (187) requires the public school curriculum to include "history of Mississippi, elements of agriculture, civil government with special reference to local and State government, physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, and home and community sanitation." Kentucky (19) requires the teaching of fire prevention in public and private schools at least one hour weekly. New York and Louisiana require instruction in military science. (See "Military Affairs.")

Massachusetts (185) authorizes cities whose

voters accept this act on referendum to establish day or night schools in agriculture and horticulture under the supervision of the Board of Education. South Carolina (503) provides State aid for teaching agriculture in the public schools, and Kentucky (20) provides for agricultural extension work and home economics by the State University. Massachusetts (Res. 106) creates a commission to investigate agricultural education as conducted at the Massachusetts College. Maryland (372) incorporates a State Agricultural College.

Louisiana (No. 27) is a compulsory school attendance law applying to children between 7 and 14 for 140 days, but excepting children whose services are needed to support widowed mothers.

Massachusetts (102) provides for the registration of minors and enforcement of Compulsory Education law by attendance officers.

New Jersey (263) requires teachers to read without comment in each public school classroom at the opening of each day at least five verses of the Old Testament.

New Jersey (13) provides for collection from the children and deposit in savings banks of small sums by school authorities, and New York (90) amends a similar law by extending its provisions to philanthropic agencies having the direction and guidance of children.

New Jersey (149) authorizes the Commissioner of Education to appoint "helping teachers" to aid teachers in two or more districts. Mississippi (181) authorizes the issuance of teachers' licenses to holders of such licenses issued by other States.

The use of school houses and grounds for recreative, social, athletic and other purposes is authorized by New Jersey (227), and by Rhode Island (1,414) in Providence, except meetings in control of religious, fraternal or other exclusive organization. Under the latter act fees may be charged if used for the school where the meeting is held; while Massachusetts (Special Act 86) drops from a similar law provision that no fees be charged at such meetings.

New York (315) authorizes State Commissioner of Education to enter into contract with District Board of a district in which there is a Normal School for the education of children in such district, and Kentucky (81) authorizes adjacent counties to maintain joint high schools.

New Jersey (66) requires election of school directors in districts in which there are 1,000 pupils to be held in more than one place, and requires board to present to each voter at the election a printed copy of the board's annual report and budget for the ensuing year.

Kentucky (24) recodifies the Common School law in the interest of clearness rather than change, and Mississippi (603) creates a commission to prepare a school code for submission to the 1918 Legislature.

Louisiana (No. 120) creates a State Board of Education of which the State Superintendent of Education is a member; prescribes the powers and duties of the board and the organization, powers and duties of local school boards; and provides generally for public education in the State.

Mississippi (179) regulates the purchase from publishers of school text-books.

South Carolina (505) requires the State Charities Board to investigate the financial condition of persons holding scholarships in the State higher educational institutions.

Louisiana (No. 4) proposes a constitutional amendment which, among other things, separates school from general revenue in New Orleans and authorizes the city Board of Education to levy 3½ mills annually and an additional 2 mills when authorized by vote of the people.

AGRICULTURE.

Congress (No. 158) provides a comprehensive Federal farm loan or rural credits system administered by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

South Carolina (Res. 731) creates a commission to report on a State system of rural credits.

Maryland (675) incorporates an agricultural society to develop agricultural resources of the State, and Massachusetts (Res. 106) creates a commission to study its agricultural resources.

Maryland (698), Kentucky (62) and Virginia (506) regulate the purity and sale of seeds. South Carolina (Nos. 362 and 368) declare the sale of seed or unpicked lint cotton in specified months contrary to public policy and therefore prohibit such sales in specified counties.

Rhode Island (1,400) authorizes the organization of co-operative agricultural associations.

Maryland (391) creates a State Agricultural Board of nine appointed by the Governor. New Jersey (268) creates a State Department of Agriculture under an unpaid board of eight selected by a convention of delegates from specified agricultural societies and (269) transfers to the new department powers and duties of existing officers. Oklahoma (initiated constitutional amendment, adopted 1913, p. 122) provides for a Board of Agriculture of five, chosen according to law. A previous initiated law (adopted 1912, p. 115) provided that the members of the board should be elected by a State institute composed of one delegate from each county institute.

Virginia (391) establishes a Bureau of Markets in the Department of Agriculture, and New York (586) creates a Bureau of Farm Settlement in its department to "promote the settling by desirable immigrant rural laborers . . . in farm sections" and generally to bring immigrant laborers into the farm districts, even to the point of corresponding with prospective immigrants in foreign countries.

Louisiana (No. 145), levying a license tax on mining and timber cutting, is interesting principally because of the assignment of practically one-half of the revenue derived from the licenses to a "rural progress fund" to be expended by a board composed of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Superintendent of Education and the President of the State University for the "promotion of rural development;" "provided that the guiding principle in making any outlay shall always be (1) that the funds proposed to be expended are derived from the spoliation of land, and they should be used in the way deemed best to return something to the land; (2) that the depletion of the rural population and the congestion in cities are destructive to the security of government and the happiness of the people, and any efforts which will tend to prevent so grievous an end are to be encouraged." This board is not to be operative until January 1, 1918.

Mississippi (167) and Louisiana (No. 127) provide for State-wide tick eradication. Treatment of live stock by public officers is made mandatory on owners, and non-compliance is punished by civil and criminal penalty. Mississippi (122) provides for reimbursement of owners of live stock destroyed to prevent the spread of contagious disease. Louisiana (No. 18) prohibits transportation of tick-infected animals into tick-free territory.

Virginia (371) provides for analysis by the State Agricultural Department of foods for domestic animals. Louisiana (No. 38) regulates sales of commercial feeding stuffs.

Mississippi (121) provides for the distribution and sale by a State agency of pure bred live stock and poultry, and authorizes rules to prevent purchase thereof and resale by speculators.

South Carolina (No. 366) authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to arrange with reliable manufacturers of crushed marl or lime stone to furnish same to citizens of the State at reasonable prices, and if such arrangements cannot be made then to report to the General Assembly, with recommendations for the mining of such material by the State with convict labor and furnishing it to the farmers at cost.

Louisiana (No. 39) provides for suppression of fraud in the sale of commercial fertilizers.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

New Jersey (31) and Virginia (437) provide for State supervision of the instruments for applying the Babcock test to milk and cream bought on the basis of percentage of butter-fat therein and their use. Massachusetts (151) provides a procedure by which wholesale milk dealers may have the containers of purchasers tested by public officers and the capacity stamped on the container.

Massachusetts (157) provides that legal weight of bread loaves shall not apply to bread sold in wrapper marked with net quantity. New Jersey (181) requires the net quantity of food packages to be marked thereon in terms of weight, measure or numerical count. Reasonable "tolerance" as

to small packages allowed by the United States laws and regulation is authorized. A similar law was enacted in Maryland (667) and Virginia (422).

The grading, packing and shipping of apples is regulated by Maryland (627) and Kentucky (79).

Rhode Island (1,387) defines a legal bushel for farm produce.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Congress (No. 85), in an act "making further and more effectual provision for the national defence," provides for the reorganization of the United States army, which is to consist of the regular army, the volunteer army, the officers' reserve corps, the enlisted reserve corps, the National Guard while in the United States service, and other land forces now or hereafter authorized. The regular army is to consist of 64 regiments of infantry, 25 cavalry, 25 field artillery, a coast artillery corps and specified officers, divisions, etc. The act requires that the regular army shall be maintained at full strength. The increases provided for by the act are to be made in five annual increments. In case of threatened war or similar emergency the President is authorized to organize immediately the entire increase authorized by the act. After November 1, 1916, enlistments in the regular army are to be for seven years, first three in active service and the balance in the reserve. Enlisted men in the active service, whether officer or private, are not to be detailed or permitted to engage in any business or performance in civil life "for emolument, hire or otherwise when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in the respective arts, trades or professions." Provision is made for officers' training corps and training camps, and for the organization of the militia. An extremely important provision of this act is that if in time of war "there shall not be enough voluntary enlistments to keep the reserve battalions at the prescribed strength, a sufficient number of the unorganized militia shall be drafted into the service of the United States to maintain each of such battalions at the proper strength." In a word, conscription is authorized. The Secretary of War is authorized to appoint a board of five, two of whom shall be civilians, to investigate and report on the "feasibility, desirability and practicability of the Government manufacturing arms, munitions and equipment." Their report is to be transmitted to Congress before January 1, 1917. A board of five is to be appointed by the Secretary to investigate awards of Congressional medals of honor. If it be found that any award has been made to a person not of the class described in the act authorizing such awards his name shall be stricken from the roll; if he is in the service he shall return the medal, and it shall be a misdemeanor for him to wear or display it. The Secretary of War is authorized to procure dies, tools, fixtures, etc., for the manufacture of arms. The President is authorized to investigate in order to determine "the best, cheapest and most available means for the production of nitrates and other products for munitions of war and useful in the manufacture of fertilizers." He is also authorized to construct and operate water-power plants to generate power for the production of nitrates, and $20,000,000 is appropriated for this purpose, to be secured by the sale of Panama Canal bonds.

Congress (Res. 190) authorizes the President in an emergency to raise all existing army organizations to their maximum strength and maintain them at full enlisted strength while the emergency continues.

Congress (No. 88) authorizes the President to detail to assist Hayti officers and men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps. Men so detailed are authorized to accept employment and compensation from Hayti, subject to the President's approval. The act also provides for increases in the marine corps and in the hospital service of the navy, apparently to meet the vacancies which might result from the details authorized. Detailed men are to be entitled to the same credit for service, retirement, foreign service, pay and all other purposes that they would have received in their regular places.

Congress (No. 69) increases cadets at West Point to two from each Congressional district and territory; four from District of Columbia; two from Porto Rico; four from each State; 80 from United States at large, 20 of whom shall be selected from educational institutions to which army officers are detailed for military instruction; and as nearly as possible equal numbers from regular army and National Guard of men between 19 and 22 who have served a year; but the total number at the academy from the army and guard shall not at any time exceed 180. The increase is to be distributed into four annual increments as nearly as practicable equally distributed among the sources from which the increased appointments are authorized. Congress (No. 18) increases the number of midshipmen at Annapolis by authorizing three for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, one for Porto Rico, two for District of Columbia, 10 appointed annually each year at large and 15 appointed annually from enlisted men in navy.

Congress (No. 79) authorizes Secretary of War to issue supplies and stores for maintenance of military instruction camps for students of educational institutions to which army officers are detailed as instructors in military tactics, and (No. 94) incorporates the "Boy Scouts of America" and provides for their organization.

Congress (No. 56) establishes in the War and Naval Departments the "army and naval medal of honor roll." Survivors over 65 who have been awarded medals of honor for gallant conduct in conflict with an enemy "at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty" are to be entered on the roll and are to receive a special pension of $10 monthly for life.

New York (566) creates a Military Training Commission to co-operate with the State Board of Regents in devising school courses in physical training and to give military training for not exceeding three hours each week during the academic year, or in case of non-pupils between September 1 and June 15 to boys over 16 and not over 19. Boys exempted by the commission and those regularly employed for a livelihood are excepted unless they volunteer. Provision is made for field training during the summer months and for use of State armories, school buildings and State-supported fair grounds. The Military Training Commission is required (567) to recommend to the Board of Regents for their adoption courses of instruction in physical training for male and female pupils over eight. This instruction is required to be given as part of the prescribed course, and private schools which fail to provide it shall not be deemed to have given "substantially equivalent" instruction to that in the public schools. State aid to local School Boards in the amount of one-half the salaries paid to physical-training instructors is authorized.

Massachusetts (Res. 90) creates a commission to investigate physical training for boys and girls in the public schools and to recommend among other things the system which will provide "an adequate basis for citizen soldiery" with special reference to the following subjects: Physical and disciplinary training, military history, personal hygiene and sanitation. New Jersey (211), after a long preamble dealing with the need of a "trained citizenry" and the beneficial educational and physical effects of military training, creates a commission to study military training in the high schools. Maryland (33) also creates a commission to investigate military education for boys between 14 and 21, the advisability of requiring all males fit for military service to give limited period to service in the militia, the practicability of creating a military reserve and similar subjects. Louisiana (No. 131) requires instruction in the public schools "to the male pupils thereof, whenever practicable, in all the grades higher than the eighth grade, in principle and practice of military science and tactics, especially with reference to the duties of the soldier, an object of general military interest." This instruction is to be given for at least one hour a week.

Virginia (433) prohibits carriers, inn-keepers and amusement places to discriminate against persons lawfully wearing the uniform of the military or naval service of the United States or of the State. Violation of the act authorizes the person

debarred to recover $100 in addition to actual damages.

In view of the opposition of labor unions to the use of the State militia in labor disturbances, it is interesting to note the amendments in New York of the Military law (355) and of the code of criminal procedure (353), which take from the Sheriffs, Mayors and Judges of the Supreme Court power to call out the militia and confines this power to the Governor, and the creation by Massachusetts (Res. 92) of a board to study the possibility of creating a State police, thereby relieving the militia from strike duty.

The campaign for preparedness has produced a number of laws dealing with the State militia. Detail amendments interesting chiefly for the emphasis which they put on the Governor's power as Commander-in-Chief, were enacted in New Jersey (165) and Massachusetts (284). The latter act authorizes the establishment of recruiting depots in time of war or while the militia is in the active service of the United States. New York reorganized and increased the strength of the militia (564) and of the naval militia (565).

Massachusetts (170) creates a reserve list of officers of the militia and of the naval militia. New York (470) authorized the Governor to detail officers from the retired list to active duty and to return them to such list.

New York (568) authorizes the Governor to organize the reserve militia (which by existing law was composed of all those liable to military service), or designated classes thereof or volunteers. The Governor is expressly authorized to draft or call for volunteers in case of insurrection or riot or imminent danger thereof as well as for the service of the United States. The Governor is authorized to draft or call for volunteers in order to bring the guard to "the standard of efficiency required for public safety" or to make it conform to the organization prescribed by United States laws. Similar provisions are contained in Mississippi (245), which constitutes the State military code.

Kentucky (43) recodifies the Militia law, provides for the calling out and organization of the reserve militia in case the National Guard is unequal to an emergency, and authorizes the Governor to enroll all able-bodied males between 18 and 45 subject to military duty. This act also contains an interesting provision that military offences shall be misdemeanors and that conviction or acquittal in a civil court bars prosecution in a military court.

Massachusetts (127) authorizes the transfer of any organization of the volunteer militia to any volunteer military force other than the regular army which may be authorized by Congress. No such transfer is to be effective if a majority of the officers and enlisted men, within 30 days after notice from the Governor, reject it. This act authorizes the Governor to permit the use by United States volunteer forces of the military and naval property of the State.

Provision for the more advanced arms of the service is made by New York (474), which regulates the Signal Corps, providing among other things for radio companies and an aero company, and by Massachusetts (123), which authorizes the acceptance of donated aeroplanes and provides for their operation.

In order to provide for such organizations as the Harvard Regiment, Massachusetts (8) authorizes students enrolled in a military organization over which United States or State military authorities have supervision to drill and parade with firearms in public.

Massachusetts (209) requires the volunteer militia to perform not less than 14 days' training annually, and (126) provides that State officers and employees may receive pay for service in the militia without loss of usual compensation from the State, and in addition shall be entitled to the same leave of absence with pay as is given to other State officers. South Carolina (365) provides for payment of guard while attending drills.

Other detailed amendments to the military laws are contained in New York, 467, 468 and 471.

South Carolina (364) and Louisiana (264) provide for government of militia to conform to United States requirements. Virginia (516) also amends generally its Militia law.

Virginia (433) makes discrimination against persons wearing the United States or State military or naval uniform a misdemeanor, and authorizes the recovery of actual damages plus $100 by the person affected. Proof that person debarred was sober, orderly and willing to pay constitutes prima facie evidence that he was discriminated against because of his uniform.

PROTECTION OF THE FLAG.

Mississippi (116) and South Carolina (No. 537) make it a misdemeanor to mutilate, deface or otherwise misuse the United States flag. These acts apply to the placing upon or attaching to the flag any mark, picture or advertisement, or to the attachment of any representation of the flag to any article. Both acts are similar to, but vary in detail from, the Uniform Flag law recommended by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The Mississippi law applies as well to the State and Confederate flags as to the United States flag.

Massachusetts (36) amends the law relating to the use of the flag for advertising purposes by excepting publications giving information as to the flag or intended to promote patriotism or encourage study of American history, provided no marks be placed on flag.

HIGHWAYS AND MOTOR VEHICLES.

South Dakota (2d Special Session) submits constitutional amendment declaring that construction and maintenance of good roads and supplying of coal to the people are works of necessity in which the State may engage, but that no expenditure therefor shall be made without two-thirds vote of the Legislature.

New Jersey (285) refers to voters the creation of a Highway Commission and authorization of 13 routes for construction of roads across State. Maryland (575) and Mississippi (168) create State Highway Commissions.

New Jersey (24) gives to pedestrians a right of way over vehicles at street crossings where houses are on average less than 100 feet apart.

Massachusetts (124) penalizes improper spreading of tar, oil, etc., on public highways. Maryland (42) and Virginia (364) punish obstruction of highways with nails, etc.

New or revised laws licensing and regulating motor vehicles were passed in Rhode Island (1,354), Georgia (No. 12, extra session, 1,915), and Mississippi (116). The Mississippi act provides that in actions for damages for injuries caused by motor vehicles proof of injury and of violation of any provision of the act shall constitute a prima facie case for the plaintiff. Special licenses for dealers and manufacturers are provided for in New Jersey (216), and (137) does away with the two classes of drivers' licenses and provides that the fee for all licenses shall be $3, irrespective of horse-power.

New Jersey (142) creates office of Commissioner of Motor Vehicles and increases the inspection force from 30 to 75 by adding special inspectors who serve without pay but with full powers; requires (103) that not only the driver's license but also the owner's registration certificate be correct and shown to inspector on demand; and (163) that motor-vehicle accidents involving loss of $10 or more be reported to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

Mississippi (93) makes motor licenses transferable to purchasers of the machine.

Massachusetts (290) imposes added regulations on intoxicated drivers in case of accident, and Virginia (372) prohibits operation of motor vehicles by such drivers.

New Jersey (114) prohibits muffler cut-outs.

Rhode Island (1,371) forbids motor vehicles being used to draw other vehicles of over two tons on State highways without special permit.

Massachusetts (42) grants special privileges to owners of automobiles residing in other States, but within 15 miles of Massachusetts line, for operation of their cars in Massachusetts within 15 miles of the boundary of the State, provided State of residence grants like privileges to residents of Massachusetts.

New York (72) provides for registering and regulation of motorcycles, but does not apply to motorcycles registered in other States which extend similar privileges to residents of New York. The

act is exclusive and strictly limits local regulation of the use of highways by motorcycles.

New Jersey (148) makes it a misdemeanor to ask or give commissions by garage keepers, repair men, etc., to chauffeurs and mechanics on bills for storage, repairs, etc.

TAXATION.

Massachusetts (269, see also 300) imposes an income tax. Incomes from investments, except from savings deposits or bonds of the United States or of the State and its subdivisions, are taxed 6 per cent. Incomes from trades, professions and business are taxed 1½ per cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Rhode Island (1,339) imposes "as a tax upon the right to transfer" a tax of ½ per cent. on the net estate of a resident decedent, and on that part of the net estate of a non-resident decedent consisting of real property within the State. An exemption of $5,000 is allowed to the estate of a resident, and a proportionate part of $5,000 to the estate of a non-resident. This act is notable because it is the only estate tax levied by a State, although a tax of this sort is included in the Revenue bill now pending in Congress, and Utah imposes such a tax, but provides for its proportional payment by all the beneficiaries. The same act also imposes "as a tax upon the right to receive" an inheritance tax at rates varying from ½ per cent. to 3 per cent. on transfers to specified lineal and collateral relatives, and from 5 to 8 per cent. on other transfers. An exemption of $25,000 is allowed to the specified relatives and of $1,000 to others. Virginia (484) imposes a tax at rates varying from 1 to 4 per cent. upon all inheritances in excess of $15,000 passing to specified lineal and collateral relatives heretofore exempt, and imposes a tax at increased rates varying from 5 to 20 per cent. upon inheritances passing to others. Kentucky (26) divides beneficiaries into five classes, and imposes a tax at primary rates varying from 1 to 5 per cent. upon inheritances exceeding an exemption of from $500 to $10,000, and not exceeding $25,000, the rate and the exemption varying according to the class of beneficiary. Upon the excess over $25,000 the rate increases with the amount to from one and one-half to three times the primary rate. Massachusetts (268) adds to its Succession Tax law a new class of beneficiaries, consisting of persons other than relatives specified in the preceding classes, and imposes a graduated tax of from 5 to 10 per cent. upon such class. New York (548) reduces the grades and lowers the exemptions of the Inheritance Tax law and also creates a new class, consisting of relatives formerly included in the direct class, and now taxes this class at rates varying from 2 to 5 per cent. instead of from 1 to 4 per cent.

New York (261) re-enacts its secured debts tax in substantially the form of the existing law. This tax of 75 cents per $100 applies chiefly to mortgages and bonds secured by real property in other States, bonds secured by other than real property, and public bonds, and its payment exempts the security from the personal-property tax for five years. The mortgage-recording tax, the principle of which is much the same, is also amended (335) to permit the tax to be paid on the whole amount of a mortgage secured by real property, part of which is within and part without the State, thus securing exemption from the personal-property tax of the entire amount of the security.

Louisiana proposes two constitutional amendments, one of which (No. 168) would strike out the requirement that all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value and permit the valuation for State taxes to be different from the valuation for other purposes. The same amendment would also extend the duties of the Board of State Affairs to include the assessement of all taxable property for State purposes and give to the board such authority relative to State assessment, budget, income and expenditure as may be conferred by the Legislature. Another act (No. 140) relates to the same matter. The other amendment (No. 253) would exempt from taxation ships and ocean-going tugs and barges engaged in "overseas trade and commerce," but expressly provides that such vessels operated in the coast trade shall not be within the exemption.

Virginia (462) allows the same deductions in the assessment of income or other taxes for adopted children as for natural children; (472 and 476) revises its Income and License Tax laws and adds new provisions for the taxation of collection agencies and of water, heat, light and power companies; and (495) provides that in the case of Virginia corporations not doing business in that State no income or ad valorem taxes shall be imposed on stocks, bonds, investments or other intangible property thereof. Merely holding stockholders' meetings is not to be construed as doing business in the State; but intangible property subject to taxation, if assigned to such corporation, shall continue to be subject to taxation "now or hereafter imposed." (This would seem to confine the act to intangible property owned by corporations at the time the act was passed.)

Massachusetts (242) imposing a license tax on peddlers excepts wholesaler or jobber having permanent business place in the State and selling to dealers only and agents selling at wholesale by sample.

Virginia (64) prohibits suits to restrain assessment or collection of State or local tax except where there is no adequate remedy at law.

Oklahoma (initiated const. amend. adopted, p. 119) requires property taxes for school purposes levied on public utility companies operating in more than one county to be paid into the common school fund.

Virginia (215) converts the State Advisory Board on taxation into a State tax board, with power to supervise local tax officers, and contains detailed provisions as to valuation. Mississippi (98) creates a State Board of Tax Commissioners and regulates assessments.

Kentucky (137) creates a commission to prepare a new law on revenue and taxation.

CONSERVATION.

Three States adopted laws for the prevention of forest fires. Massachusetts, in a new act (51), provides that the written permission of an authorized fire official must be obtained before open fires may be built, between the first day of March and the first day of December. The burning of debris from fields and orchards and like fires are permitted without official sanction. New Jersey (44) amends the existing law by providing a more severe penalty for a wilful than for an innocent violation of the Fire law, and gives power to the Board of Conservation and Development in its discretion to permit the person who violates the law to pay the cost of extinguishing the fire or other expense less than the minimum fine. Virginia (268) increases the penalty for setting fire to woods or any inflammable substance on lands whereby damage is done to the property of others, and extends the provision to cover cases in which property of others is "jeopardized."

Maryland (682) creates a Conservation Commission to control its fish, bird, game and fur-bearing animal resources. Virginia (152) creates a Department of Game and Inland Fisheries to enforce fish, game and forestry laws and to "foster the preservation of all wild life in the State." Mississippi (99) creates a Fish and Game Department for the enforcement of the game laws. New York (451) amends generally the Conservation law regulating public lands and forests.

LIQUOR LAWS—PROHIBITION.

Maryland (30) submits the question of prohibition to voters at the 1916 November election.

Georgia (Extra Session 1915, No. 2) forbids advertisement of liquors or solicitation of orders therefor, and (No. 3) provides for more rigorous enforcement of prohibition laws, with particular reference to duties of and penalties on residents and property owners, and (No. 4) regulates the shipment and receipt of limited quantities of liquors. Virginia (146) is a comprehensive Prohibition law forbidding manufacture, sale, advertisement, etc., creating the office of Commissioner of Prohibition for its enforcement, and in various ways, including simple form of indictment, liability for damages done by intoxicated persons, etc., discouraging violation of its provisions; and (487) provides for local option on the question of

permitting intrastate or interstate shipments. Mississippi (104) makes liquor advertisements criminal and also authorizes injunctions to restrain them. Mississippi (103) forbids transporting into the State or reception therein of liquors contrary to law. The penalties and provisions for enforcement are very rigorous.

Massachusetts (168) penalizes delivery of liquors in a town where licenses for sale of such liquors are not granted, even though such delivery be by a person licensed to sell in other towns.

Maryland (30) provides for local option in specified cities and counties.

Kentucky (14) regulates licensed liquor dealers and forbids any screeen or other obstruction interfering with full view from the street of rooms where liquor is sold.

Louisiana (No. 14) prohibits keeping or selling malt liquors, whether or not intoxicating or containing alcohol, in municipalities where the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited. Louisiana (No. 113) makes it unlawful to ship or carry any vinous liquors into any portion of the State where the sale of such liquors is prohibited by law or ordinance, except as provided in this act. Carriers bringing such liquors into the State and making delivery in any prohibition territory are required to make a record of such carriage and delivery and furnish a copy of it to the clerk of the court of the county from which carried and of the county to which carried. Delivery by carriers must be to consignee or his duly authorized agent. Packages carrying liquor from one part of the State to a prohibition territory within the State must be labelled. The act permits shipping and carrying for the consignee's own use or that of his family of not exceeding 55 gallons of liquors. Apparently the law is directed only at the dealer in liquors, because this allowance of 55 gallons is not limited to any particular period, and apparently that quantity could be shipped to individual consignees daily, so that there is no restriction on individual consignee's supply.

South Carolina (No. 538) makes it a misdemeanor to sell any formula or distilling apparatus for making intoxicating beverages, except those containing less than 2 per cent. of alcohol or preparations for medicinal purposes.

MOTION PICTURES.

Maryland (200) creates a State Board of Motion Picture Censors, makes it unlawful to show any unapproved film, and requires the board's approval to be stamped on the film and shown on the screen. Provision is made for appeal, after re-examination by the board, to the Baltimore City Court. The act does not apply to the use of films for educational, religious and like purposes by described institutions.

Massachusetts (118) permits second and third class construction for moving-picture buildings where the apparatus is operated with cellulose acetate films of a fixed width and using an enclosed incandescent lamp, and New Jersey (276) authorizes the use of portable booths for temporary exhibitions for church and like meetings.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Virginia (148) regulates the practice of optometry and (84) of medicine and surgery. Maryland (173) regulates osteopathy. Louisiana (No. 159) and Maryland (522) regulate chiropody, and Mississippi (114) regulates pharmacy. Kentucky (35) and Virginia (498) prohibit "buying and selling of patients by physicians" by making it a misdemeanor to divide fees. New York (328) requires applicants for physicians' licenses to have certificates of the completion of a four-year high school course or its equivalent before commencing their first year of medical study. Virginia (512) authorizes the Dental Examiners to arrange for reciprocity with other States and to license applicants who have practised in such other States for five years.

Rhode Island (1,382) requires physicians and other persons having knowledge of infectious and contagious diseases to report them to town Health Officer, who in turn reports them to the State Board. Other laws requiring reports in the interest of health are New York (370, 515) and Massachusetts (53).

Mississippi (115) provides for prevention of blindness from inflammation of the eyes of newborn through reports to and aid by State and local Health Officers.

Provision for the care of needy sick is made in New Jersey (214), which requires the State to contribute $3 weekly for each person maintained by a county in a hospital, and by authorizing (202) municipalities to employ visiting nurses. Rhode Island (1,405) authorized Providence to appropriate not exceeding $5,000 annually to the support of the Providence Nursing Association. New York (413) provides for a Town Physician to render medical relief to poor persons at the request of town officers, and (371) provides for the care in a hospital or private family at public expense of a person duly declared to be a carrier of typhoid and, therefore, quarantined or prevented from carrying on his usual occupation. Mississippi (109) provides for a State sanitarium for prevention and treatment of tuberculosis and requires physicians to report cases. Virginia (397) provides for submitting to voters of a county the question of establishing a county tuberculosis sanitarium when 15 per cent. of the voters petition the courts for submission of this question. California (Res. 6) and Mississippi (597) endorse a bill pending in Congress providing Federal aid for indigent nonresident tuberculosis patients cared for in hospitals conforming to Federal standards. South Carolina (551) requires the State Health Department to make the Wassermann blood test without charge. Louisiana (No. 163) makes it unlawful for any certified nurse or midwife to administer anaesthetics except under the direction and supervision of a competent practising physician. Violation is a misdemeanor.

Massachusetts (Res. 157) creates a Social Insurance Commission to study the effects of sickness, unemployment and old age, and (Res. 112) a commission to investigate the use of habit-forming drugs and the effectiveness of preventive laws.

For the general improvement of the public health New York (408) authorizes in certain counties a Mosquito Extermination Commission, and declares that an accumulation of water in which mosquitoes are likely to breed is a nuisance. New Jersey (233) forbids the construction of burial vaults above ground without the consent of the local Board of Health.

Virginia (427) makes it a misdemeanor to violate the law requiring owners to bury or cremate fowls and animals dying of disease.

One of the most important regulations of individual liberty in the interest of public health in recent years is contained in Virginia (226), which provides that tubercular persons who by their habits place others in danger of infection may be summoned before a local court by a Health Officer and detained or required to give bond to cease the practice complained of for a period of one year. New Jersey (32) authorizes counties to employ nurses to discover and investigate tuberculosis cases and to give instructions to prevent the spread of the disease.

Virginia (160, 278) prohibits the use of common towels in public washrooms, and defines a common towel as one "intended or available for common use by more than one person without being laundered after such use." This makes laundering the test. If a towel is laundered after "common use by more than one person" it is not a "common towel." Maryland (18) requires toilet accommodations in cars of electric railways operating over six miles.

New York (372) authorizes the State Commissioner of Health to recover in any court of competent jurisdiction civil penalties for violation of health regulations.

Virginia (360) gives the State Board of Health supervision of water works in so far as physical and sanitary quality of the water may affect the public health. The act applies to municipal water plants as well as to private plants

PURE FOOD LAWS

New Jersey (101) and Maryland (163) require licenses for cold-storage warehouses issued only after inspection of sanitary conditions, and Virginia (50) establishes sanitary standards for and requires licensing of slaughter houses not licensed by United States, but excepting "sound and wholesome" meats raised and offered for sale by farmers

Virginia (9) prohibits sale of human food articles prepared or kept under unsanitary conditions, forbids (12) unsanitary conditions in transportation or storage of food for man or animal, and provides (267) for prosecution of violations. Kentucky (37) also regulates sanitary conditions under which foods are prepared and sold. Unclean buildings or machinery are declared nuisances, the maintenance of which is made a misdemeanor. General duties are imposed and drastic administrative action authorized to enforce them.

Virginia (18) prohibits keeping or selling of oleomargarine or renovated butter unless kept separate from butter in a manner to show its different character.

New York (144) requires 10 per cent. milk fat in unsweetened evaporated or condensed milk sold in containers not hermetically sealed. Milk and cream, previously excepted from pure food laws, are subjected thereto by Rhode Island (1341). Regulation of the Babcock test for milk purchased on the basis of percentage of butter fat is imposed on the Agricultural Experiment Station in New Jersey (31), and New York (219) provides, for the protection of the producer, that purchasers of milk on the basis of milk fat content shall keep duplicate samples, one of which the producer may demand for analysis at Cornell Dairy Department. Massachusetts (134) authorizes inspectors to take samples of milk wherever produced, stored or transported, but not to interfere with interstate commerce.

Kentucky (44) provides for analysis, etc., of foods by State agencies for the enforcement of the pure food laws, supplying the place of a section declared unconstitutional for defective title.

Virginia (46) directs the State Food Commissioner to mark off polluted oyster and clam beds and thereupon makes it unlawful to take shellfish therefrom. This act contains the remarkable provision that a person violating its provisions may pay the officer who apprehends him a sum agreed upon between them, provided it be not less than the minimum fine for the offence, "and thereupon such person shall be discharged from all legal proceedings that may be instituted against him for such offence."

Mississippi (223) provides that municipalities shall not prohibit producers of meats and foods from selling them in any quantity that he and the buyer agree upon.

LABOR.

ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION—Maryland (406) creates a State Board of Labor and Statistics to take the place of existing agencies administering labor laws and to administer new laws respecting public employment bureaus and industrial disputes. New Jersey (40) reorganizes the Department of Labor. All officers and employees in the new department except the Commissioner are placed in the classified civil service. The Commissioner is expressly authorized to transfer clerks from one bureau to another to facilitate the efficient performance of the work of the department. Volunteer inspectors without compensation may be appointed with the same rights and powers as paid inspectors.

Massachusetts (308) transfers to the State Board of Labor and Industries the power to investigate and regulate the safety and sanitation of work places in the interest of prevention of accidents and occupational diseases which is now exercised jointly by that board and the Industrial Accident Board.

New York (503) transfers to city building officials the powers of the Industrial Board in regar to building construction in New York City.

WAGES AND HOURS—Kentucky (21) obliges corporations for procuring profit to pay wages every two weeks; Louisiana (No. 108) adds oil and mining companies to the employers who must pay wages every two weeks, and (No. 102) licenses and regulates the business of loaning money on wages, requiring among other things the consent of the man's wife to his assignment of future wages, and of the employer if the assignment is to be valid against him.

Massachusetts (208) provides that a married man's assignment of future wages shall not be valid unless his wife's written consent is attached thereto.

Massachusetts (229) amends existing law providing for weekly payment of wages by limiting the hotels to which it applies to those in a city, and (14) vests its enforcement in the State Board of Labor instead of the chief of district police or a factory inspector.

New York (151 and 152) amends the provision that contracts for public work shall be void unless the contractor observes the Eight-Hour-Day law, and provides that the first offence against that law shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, but that for the second offence the contract shall be forfeited and no payment shall thereafter be made thereon.

Massachusetts (240) requires forty-eight-hour week as well as eight-hour day for public employees and employees on public work subject to acceptance by council of cities and voters of towns. Maryland (134) makes nine hours a day's work on the roads of a specified county.

Maryland (147) permits employment of women in certain mercantile establishments for twelve hours a day on Saturday and the five days preceding Christmas, provided two rest periods of one hour each be allowed on such days, and (147) prohibits employment of women between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. more than three days a week.

Massachusetts (Res. 74) requires the State Labor Board to investigate hours and conditions of labor in hotels and restaurants and report on desirability of one day's rest for employees thereof, and (Res. 164) requires the Social Insurance Commission to study hours of labor in continuous industries.

South Carolina (No. 546) requires certain corporations to pay wages weekly. (188) forbids employers to require employees to deal with particular merchants; Kentucky (21) requires corporations to pay wages semi-monthly. Mississippi (241) amends the semi-monthly wage law by sanctioning payment on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

South Carolina (No. 544) limits hours of employees on interurban railways to ten daily, and authorizes (No. 547) manufacturing companies to make up lost time to the extent of 60 hours per year, but otherwise makes more effective provision for the enforcement of the Ten-Hour-Day law.

Mississippi (239) amends the Ten-Hour-Day law by permitting more than ten hours on the first five days of the week, but limiting the total for the week to sixty hours, and by excepting from the act employees of railroads and public service corporations.

Massachusetts (303) amends the Minimum Wage law by providing that one of the members of the commission shall be an employer of women, one a woman and one a representative of labor.

Louisiana (177) strikes out of the Women's and Children's Hours law the exemptions in favor of mercantile establishments during twenty days before Christmas.

Congress (No. 68) changes the penalty for violation of the law limiting railroad employees' hours from "not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars" to "not to exceed five hundred dollars."

CHILD LABOR—Congress prohibits the shipment in interstate commerce of the products of mines or factories employing children under fourteen or children between fourteen and sixteen more than eight hours a day, six days a week or between 7 P. M. and 6 A. M.

New York (278) forbids employment in the making of motion picture films of children under sixteen without the consent of designated local officer. The officer is required to give forty-eight hours' notice of application for such consent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and to hold a hearing on the application. Kentucky (23) permits non-resident children to appear on the stage.

The issuance of employment certificates in the enforcement of child labor laws is dealt with by several amending acts: New York (465) strikes out the provision making school certificates evidence of a child's age and inserts a provision that if the evidence submitted with the application shows the child to be fourteen but not fifteen no certificate shall issue unless in addition to all other requirements the child presents a certificate of graduation from a public or other designated

school. This makes the graduation certificate a condition precedent to the right of a child under fifteen to work. Rhode Island (1378) provides that employment certificates where the child's application shows his right thereto shall be issued not to the child but to the employer who files with the issuing officer a written statement agreeing to employ the child and to return the certificate to the issuing officer on the termination of such employment.

Maryland (222) makes many changes in her law, notably adding mercantile establishments, places of amusement and distribution of merchandise to the employments prohibited to children under 14, and reducing the minimum fines for violations.

Massachusetts (66) authorizes the granting of employment certificates good for the summer vacation to children over 14 who do not possess the educational requirements required for certificates generally.

The progress of vocational education is evidenced by New Jersey (242) authorizing special "age and school certificates" for pupils over 14 who study part time in vocational schools to work in factories. Such employment is to constitute part of the child's schooling. Massachusetts (95) amends existing law authorizing co-operative courses in the public schools and co-operating industrial and mercantile establishments and provides for a special certificate for pupils between 14 and 15, authorizing them to work in the co-operating establishments. Pupils in co-operative courses are also excepted from the law prohibiting the employment of children over 16 but under 21 unless the employer keeps on file an educational certificate showing the child's ability to read and write.

South Carolina (361) raises the age at which children may work in factories, etc., from 12 to 14 years.

Massachusetts (242), providing for licensing of peddlers, allows children under 16 to obtain permits to sell only those things which peddlers may sell without a license.

SAFETY AND HEALTH—New York (424) makes it a misdemeanor for steam or electric railroads to employ in the operation of trains an engineer, fireman, etc., who is unable to read, hear or understand the English language or to see and understand signals.

New York (466) excepts from the requirement of fire alarm systems and fire drills those factories wholly protected by approved automatic sprinkler systems, provided the maximum number of occupants on each floor does not exceed by more than 50 per cent. the capacity of exits.

New Jersey (260) provides that within two years all passenger elevators shall be equipped with automatic safety devices preventing movement of the car until doors are closed.

Massachusetts (115) requires mercantile and manufacturing establishments, where nature of work necessitates "substantially complete change of clothing," to provide separate lockers for their employees.

Minor amendments in the safety and sanitation laws are contained in Massachusetts (154), New York (62) and Rhode Island (1358).

South Carolina (No. 391) makes it a misdemeanor to violate the law requiring separation of the races in factories.

Virginia (515) requires foundries to provide adequate washrooms and toilets.

Virginia (458) amends existing law regulating ventilation of coal mines.

Louisiana (146) makes it a misdemeanor for an employer, or an officer of an employer, corporation, knowingly to fail to properly protect machinery or to permit defective machinery to remain where men are working.

MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES—Maryland (406) authorizes the State Labor Board to appoint a chief mediator and to promote voluntary arbitration of industrial disputes. The board may, subject to the Governor's approval, appoint arbitration boards which are authorized to conduct investigations and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of testimony and to publish a report of their findings for the settlement of the dispute.

South Carolina (No. 545) creates a conciliation board for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes. The board is authorized to investigate strikes and lockouts, to compel the production of testimony, and to report if they deem it advisable the results of such investigations.

Massachusetts (89) provides that the law prohibiting advertisements to secure new employees without plainly stating the existence of a strike or lockout shall cease to be operative when the State Board of Conciliation determines after hearing, at which all parties shall be heard, that the employer's business is being carried on in the usual manner, that is, that the strike has terminated.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES—California (Res. 8) endorsed the recommendation of the United States Labor Department that by financial aid and otherwise the unemployed be encouraged to take up homes on the public lands. Maryland (406) authorizes the State Labor Board to investigate extent and causes of unemployment and the remedies therefor, and to establish free employment agencies in such parts of the State as it deems advisable.

Virginia (168) amends existing law regulating private employment agencies by providing, among other things, that fees paid by applicants who fail to obtain employment within 30 days shall be returned and that the sending of women to places of ill-repute shall constitute a felony, and (517) increases the annual license tax on labor agencies which do not have regular offices.

Massachusetts (Res. 157) directs the Social Insurance Commission to study unemployment.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—Kentucky (33) enacts an Elective Workmen's Compensation law for industries other than agriculture and domestic employment employing 5 or more; requires acceptance of the act by employer and employee to be by written notice; takes from the employer who fails to elect his common law defences and leaves these defences against the employee who fails to elect; fixes the rate of compensation at not over 65 per cent. of wages with a maximum and minimum. This act takes the place of a previous compensation act declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court.

New York (622) extends its Workmen's Compensation law previously applicable only to listed hazardous employments to employees not engaged in hazardous occupations and their employees who elect to become subject to its terms. The employer elects by posting notice. The employee's election is presumed from failure within a stated time to file written rejection.

Maryland (86) provides that a mine worker shall be deemed to be employed in Maryland and entitled to the benefits of its Workmen's Compensation act if the principal mine entrance is in the State, notwithstanding that the employee is injured or killed while working at a point actually within another State. Massachusetts (307) corrects a drafting defect in the existing law which on a strict interpretation would have confined the Compensation law to employees of municipalities.

Massachusetts (90) reduces the waiting period from 2 weeks to 10 days.

Louisiana (No. 243) amends its Compensation law to make compensation depend on "wages" (defined the daily rate of pay "under the contract of hire in force at the time of the accident") instead of "average weekly wages" (defined as one-fifty-second of the annual earnings), and to make the compensation for certain disabilities fixed instead of allowing discretion, and to make several other changes, notably, to permit the court to require bond from an employer against whom a judgment of compensation has been rendered if the employer has not taken out insurance, evidently a step toward compulsory insurance.

New York (622) authorizes compensation for "serious facial or head disfigurement." Insurance carriers are required to pay to the State Treasurer $100 for every accident resulting in death for every compensable death case in which there is no person entitled to receive compensation. These payments are to be held in a special fund and used to pay additional compensation for life to

employees who, after suffering permanent partial disability, subsequently sustained injury resulting in permanent total disability.

Maryland (368) extends the benefits of its law to alien non-resident dependents on the same basis as residents, except that future payments may be commuted by payment of a lump sum equal to three-fourths of their present value, and (597) makes other changes in the existing Compensation law. New York (622) limits the non-residents entitled to compensation to surviving wife or child, or if none, surviving parent or grandparent, whom the employee has supported wholly or in part for one year prior to the accident.

New Jersey (54) adds an interesting variation to the tendency to take cases involving the right to or the amount of compensation out of the courts and provides for their settlement by administrative commission. The New Jersey act leaves disputes to be settled by the courts, but it creates a "Workmen's Compensation Aid Bureau" in the Labor Department, which is required generally to observe the operation of the Compensation law and particularly to assist employees in recovering their just compensation.

Massachusetts (72) makes the report of a physician appointed by the Industrial Accident Board to examine an injured employee admissible in evidence provided the employer and insurer have been furnished with copies thereof.

New York (622) limits appeals to the Court of Appeals in compensation cases to cases in which the Appellate Division's decision is not unanimous, or consent to the appeal is given by the Appellate Division or by a Judge of a Court of Appeals.

New York (478) provides that contracts for public work shall contain a stipulation that the contract shall be void unless the contractor insures compensation to employees on such work who are within the Compensation law. New York (622) makes it a misdemeanor for any employer to fail to insure the payment of compensation in one of the ways provided by the act. This latter act also authorizes the inclusion in one policy of employers who perform labor and their employees. For other acts dealing with insurance of compensation, see Insurance.

New York (622) puts the whole cost of administering the Workmen's Compensation act on the industries to which it applies by providing that after July 1, 1917, the Industrial Commission shall annually compute the expense of administering the Compensation law (including apparently the expense of operating the State insurance fund) and assess insurance carriers, including the State fund, that proportion of such expense which the total compensation paid by such carriers respectively bears to the total compensation paid by all carriers.

The possibility of restoring the earning power of injured employees is recognized in Massachusetts (Res. 75), which requires the Board of Education to report to the next Legislature on facilities for special training and instruction to persons whose earning capacity has been destroyed or impaired by injury.

Massachusetts (Res. 157) creates a Social Insurance Commission to study sickness, unemployment and old age of wage-earners.

Congress (——) passed a Workmen's Compensation act for Federal employees, fixing compensation at not over 66 2-3 per cent. of wages, not over $66.67, not under $33.33, and creating a commission to administer the act.

South Carolina (557) and Virginia (444) in effect apply the Federal Employees' Liability law to carriers in intrastate commerce. The fellow servant rule is abolished, the assumption of risk rule is not to apply where the employer's violation of a safety law contributes to the accident and contributory negligence is limited in its effect to proportional reduction of damages. These laws have been copied from the Federal law and tend to make the law regulating liability for injuries to carriers' employers the same whether the accident happens in interstate or intrastate commerce.

MISCELLANEOUS—Congress includes in two appropriation acts (Nos. 132, 143) the prohibition against the use of stop watches on measuring devices or the payment of bonuses to Government employees. South Carolina (391) makes it a misdemeanor to violate the law requiring separation of the races in factories.

INSURANCE.

Louisiana (No. 76) provides that life companies organized on the stock plan under Louisiana law may provide in their charters for participation of policy holders in the election of the company's directors. This right once granted to policy holders may be extended but not curtailed. Louisiana (No. 240) limits industrial life insurance to that in which dues are payable at stated periods not exceeding one calendar month.

Massachusetts (12) authorizes substitution of inspection by a competent person for medical examination in the case of group insurance on the lives of not less than 100 employees.

New York (360) increases the amount of new business which may be written by life companies. Generally this increase is 5 per cent. of the total amount of insurance in force in the preceding year. It is also provided that in determining the amount of new insurance, group insurance, covering groups of not less than 100 lives in the employ of the same person, shall be excluded.

New York (119) changes from ½ to ¼ of 1 per cent. the amount by which the contingency reserve of domestic life insurance companies shall decrease for each additional $5,000,000 over $20,000,000 of net value of policies; and provides that if net values exceed $50,000,000 the contingency reserve shall not exceed 7½ per cent. New York (120) amends the limitation of life insurance companies' expenses by providing that companies which have changed from stock to mutual or from non-participating to participating may incur expenses in addition to the general limitation not to exceed 6 per cent. of aggregate net premiums. This takes the place of previous authorization of excess expense for such companies not greater than the excess of 25 per cent. of net premiums over loadings collected on business prior to the date of the change. This amendment also provides that no mutual company shall issue after June 30, 1916, any life or endowment policy other than group insurance or reinsurance on which the premium loading is less than would enable the company to comply with the provisions limiting total expenses, if the premium loading of all its policies were calculated according to the rule employed by the company for calculating the loading of such policy.

New York (121) extends for five years, from December 31, 1916, the time within which domestic life companies must dispose of stocks other than those of municipal corporations and of bonds not secured by adequate collateral.

Massachusetts (47) forbids, after January 1, 1917, life or endowment policies (except industrial policies) providing for loans or surrender values unless the company is authorized to defer such loans (except when they are for the purpose of paying premiums and surrender value) for not exceeding 90 days from application.

Virginia (165) provides that premiums paid on life insurance taken by a borrower as additional security for a loan by an insurance company on mortgage or other security shall not be considered as interest on loan, and shall not render the loan usurious.

New York (393) provides that dividends on expired policies of mutual employers' liability and workmen's compensation companies shall not be distributed until approved by the Superintendent of Insurance. This act also requires foreign mutuals authorized to write this business to maintain a surplus, over liabilities including unearned premiums and loss reserves, of $100,000, under penalty of revocation of such company's authorization to do business in the State. Louisiana (No. 88) expressly exempts dividends on life policies from liability for debts.

Maryland (254) prohibits insurance companies or their agents issuing or circulating statements misrepresenting terms of policies or benefits thereunder. Life, health and accident companies and their agents are forbidden to make any misrepresentation to induce the taking out or surrender of a policy. This act also declares that agents of industrial companies shall not be deemed the owner of the periodic "debit" collected by them

and forbids such agents to sell "or in any manner switch" such debit without the company's consent.

Massachusetts (28) provides that accident insurance policies may, at the option of the insured, provide that benefits for death or disability shall be payable in instalments. In such case the policy is to contain the total sum, the number, amount and time of payment and the time, not exceeding 60 days, from proof of first payment.

Louisiana (No. 227) adds to the law requiring life policies to contain the entire contract a provision that no statement not endorsed or attached to the policy when issued shall be used in defence of a claim unless contained in a written application, and unless a copy of such statement be endorsed or attached to the policy when issued.

Massachusetts (150) adds to the standard fire policy provision that limitation of action thereunder to two years after loss shall not apply if within that time the loss is referred to arbitration, in which case the limitation shall be 90 days after award or waiver of award, or, if action be enjoined or abetted, one year after dissolution of injunction. Virginia (99) provides that suicide or legal execution shall not be a defence to a life policy issued to a resident or otherwise subject to the laws of the State unless the policy contains express limitations to the contrary. This applies to policies issued before the act takes effect if the language thereof is "sufficiently comprehensive" to cover death by suicide or execution. This act cannot be avoided by providing that the policy shall be construed according to the laws of some other place. If, however, it be shown that at the time of taking out the policy the insured intended suicide there shall be no recovery for such suicide.

Maryland (275) makes fraudulent certificates of death, sickness, etc., by insured persons a misdemeanor.

Kentucky (55) provides for the reorganization of co-operative or assessment life and casualty companies, and their reincorporation as mutual or stock companies.

Kentucky (56) provides that life and casualty companies organized on the assessment or co-operative plan shall not commence business until a guarantee fund of $100,000 for the protection of the company's members has been raised and deposited with the State Treasury; regulates (28) assessment and co-operative fire companies.

New Jersey (127) authorizes county officers to establish fire insurance funds for county property, to be administered by a committee of the county officers. Insurance may be placed with companies when the officers deem it desirable. Kentucky (58) provides for the establishment of school property insurance funds by Boards of Education in second class cities. South Carolina (No. 373) requires all school buildings, except those which are not of brick or concrete construction and having an insurable value of less than $300, to be kept insured. The non-brick or concrete buildings must be insured in "reliable old line insurance companies." Other buildings are to be insured 45 per cent. in the State Insurance Department and 55 per cent. in the companies. Provision is made for increase in the percentage of insurance to be carried by the State department as its assets increase.

Mississippi (205) forbids placing of insurance on persons or property except in the case of the policies of life companies, until the risk has been approved by a resident local agent. The local agent is required to countersign policies subject to this law, which states that its purpose is that the State may receive the tax on premiums. The law does not apply to reciprocal indemnification contracts; and it declares that it is not intended to "direct" insurance covering rolling stock of railroads or property in transit in the possession of common carriers. It is probable that the word "direct" is an error for "affect." A similar act in Louisiana (No. 218) does not apply.

Maryland (255) prescribes qualifications for insurance agents and authorizes the Commissioner on notice and hearing to revoke an agent's license for violation of law, misrepresentation or unjust dealing; and (257) provides for the licensing of brokers' solicitors.

South Carolina (No. 372) provides for the licensing of insurance brokers, who are defined to be persons who "represent citizens of this State for the placing of insurance in insurers licensed in the State or in any other State or country."

South Carolina (No. 371) forbids combinations of fire companies or their agents for the purpose of controlling rates. Violation of the act is penalized by revocation of the company's license to do business in the State, and no new license may be granted to such company for three years.

Kentucky (19) creates a State Insurance Board of which the Insurance Commissioner is Secretary to supervise fire insurance rates and rate-making bureaus. The act forbids any unauthorized company to issue an insurance policy on any property in the State. It forbids any company issuing any policy except through agents licensed by the Insurance Commissioner. Every fire company is required to be a member of or maintain a rating bureau.

This act provides for the organization of mutual insurance companies for specified kinds of insurance. Life and fire insurance are not included; but disability insurance and workmen's compensation insurance are included. Provision is made for the admission of foreign mutuals to engage in the same lines of insurance.

The act also authorizes individual or associated "underwriters" to engage in insurance (except life insurance) on the Lloyd's plan.

Mississippi (200) repeals Section 18 of Chapter 171 of the laws of 1912 relating to mutual fire companies. This section made notes of the insured for premiums and assessments a lien on the property insured and the land on which it was situated.

Maryland (274) prohibits the sale of insurance company's stock until the Commissioner has been furnished particulars as to the methods and proposed cost of promotion and until salesman, after investigation of his record, has been licensed.

New York (13) provides for the organization of mutual automobile casualty insurance companies with power to insure against accident, theft and other losses except loss by fire or transportation; and (14) for the organization of mutual automobile fire insurance companies with power to insure against various losses, including theft but excluding personal injuries. Both of these acts authorize certificates to foreign mutual companies. Massachusetts (32) authorizes suretyship, fidelity and burglary companies to insure in one contract banks and brokers against loss of notes, securities, documents and money, except loss in transportation.

Kentucky (28) regulates assessment and co-operative fire companies.

Massachusetts (200) provides that mutual liability companies, with Insurance Commissioner's approval, may exercise rights and privileges in relation to workmen's compensation business which are by law vested in the Massachusetts Employees' Insurance Association, and that such association with the Commissioner's approval, may exercise in or outside the State the privileges vested in domestic mutuals under general laws and be subject to laws "now or thereafter in force" relating to such mutuals.

New Jersey (87), amending existing law, authorizes insurance companies to do the following additional business: (1) damage to automobiles or to property resulting from their operation; (2) health insurance, including not exceeding $100 funeral benefits; (3) loss to automobiles by collision or legal liability for damages resulting from such collision; (4) loss by banks, etc., of bills, securities, coin, etc., except loss from marine or transportation risks; (4) loss by non-payment of mortgage or interest thereon; (5) loss due to leakage of fire extinguishing apparatus.

Mississippi (202) requires life companies to file an annual statement showing their Mississippi reserve (defined by the act to mean the amount of the legal reserve required by the laws of the State of the companies' domicile to be maintained on account of subsisting policies on the lives of residents of Mississippi), an itemized schedule of Mississippi securities, and the gross amount of premiums received by the company during the preceding year on policies of residents. Failure to comply is penalized by revocation of license.

Mississippi (203) provides that the tax on gross premiums of life companies shall not be less than an amount equal to one and three-fourths per cent. of gross premiums on business done in the State during the year.

New Jersey (224) requires foreign insurance companies (other than life) in their annual statements to report premiums received and paid by them for re-insurance, and the total of re-insurance premiums is to be deducted from gross premiums in fixing the amount subject to tax. This tax is to be in lieu of all other franchise taxes. Taxes paid by such companies to police pension fund shall be considered part payment of the tax under this section.

Maryland (194) permits life companies to value by the amortization method their bonds, etc., if amply secured and not in default of interest.

New York (590) provides that the Superintendent of Insurance may, on application of a domestic company desiring to do business in another State, issue a certificate that similar companies of that State may be permitted to do business in New York. This act is limited to applications of companies which have had 40 years' experience, whose members are confined to one fraternity, whose annual management expense is limited to 20 per cent. of cash income, whose assets are equal to liability and contingent reserve liability (to be determined as provided by the act), of which $100,000 in specified securities shall be deposited with the Superintendent.

Massachusetts (135). The act authorizes provision in the policies of domestic or foreign companies for waiver of premiums or special surrender values in case either of the insured persons becomes disabled.

Mississippi (201) authorizes service of process and other papers against insurance companies upon the State Insurance Commissioner.

Mississippi (204) requires fraternal benefit societies to give bond to pay any judgment against the society, and otherwise regulates such societies by limiting expenses to a separate fund not exceeding 10 per cent. of collections, and requiring mortality funds, where practicable, to be kept separate. Mississippi (206) and Kentucky (27) enact the uniform fraternal insurance law known as the Mobile bill.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Congress (No. 158) provides a rural credit system which is more fully described under "Agriculture."

Congress (No. 75) amended the Clayton act by authorizing officers, directors or employees of member banks, or Class A directors of reserve banks, with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, to become officers, directors or employees of not more than two other banks, banking associations or trust companies organized under United States or State laws and not in "substantial competition" with the member bank.

Congress (No. 81) amends the Postal Savings act by increasing the interest-bearing deposits of an individual from $500 to $1,000, by permitting the acceptance of an additional $1,000 without interest and by removing the limitation of $100 a month on an individual's deposit. Member banks of the Federal Reserve system are given preference as depositors. A portion of this act is obviously intended as an amendment to Section 9 of the original act, but does not say so, and for that reason its provisions, which depend on the original act but refer to "this act," may be ineffective.

Congress (No. 90) raises from one-third to two-thirds of the total amount of gold certificates held by the Treasury at any time, the limit in amount of gold certificates of not less than $1,000 issued on deposits of gold bullion.

Rhode Island (1389) increases the criminal penalty for fraudulent checks on banks in which the drawer has not sufficient funds, and makes the issuance of the check prima facie evidence of intent to defraud in those cases in which the drawer fails to deposit sufficient funds to meet the check within seven days after he receives notice of the bank's refusal to pay. Mississippi (120) prohibits checks if drawer has insufficient funds under penalty of punishment as for a misdemeanor if the amount is less than $25 and for a felony if that amount or over.

Louisiana (No. 22) makes cases of embezzlement by check or draft triable in the county where the check was drawn, no matter where it is made payable, and in addition makes the case triable either in that county or in the county in the State in which the check may be made payable.

New Jersey (123) provides that checks or drafts shall be paid by the drawee, notwithstanding the death of the drawer between the times of drawing and presentation, provided presentation be made within 10 days after date.

Louisiana (No. 85) provides that banking associations, savings banks and trust companies may send for collection checks, drafts, etc., directly to the bank on which they are drawn and the latter bank's failure to account for the proceeds, through insolvency or otherwise, shall not render the forwarding bank liable.

New York (363) authorizes savings banks to invest in promissory notes of savings and loan associations and in bonds of the State Land Bank; and (164) makes 60-day withdrawal notices ineffective if withdrawal is not made within 15 days after expiration of such 60-day period.

Rhode Island (1359) levies a tax on interest-bearing deposits in national banks and authorizes the banks to pay the tax and deduct it from interest. The Tax Commissioners are authorized to publish in the newspapers the names of the banks which pay the tax or the names of those banks which do not pay it. Evidently the purpose is to induce the banks to deduct and pay the tax.

Massachusetts (26) gives the Bank Commissioner the same power over savings and loan associations as over savings banks, and authorizes examination of such associations at their expense. Mississippi (207) amends the Bank Deposit Guarantee law.

Massachusetts (129) authorizes domestic trust companies to accept future drafts and bills of exchange and to issue letters of credit to an amount not exceeding one-half paid-up capital and surplus without the approval of the Bank Commissioner, and not exceeding such capital and surplus with such approval. Virginia (298) authorizes banks and trust companies to accept drafts and issue letters of credit not exceeding for any one person 10 per cent. of capital and surplus.

New York (247) authorizes investment companies to advance money on bonds and notes owned, issued or guaranteed by them, and to purchase and pledge the same to secure payment of collateral trust bonds and notes and to sell and negotiate such trust bonds and notes.

New Jersey (115) gives to banks and trust companies for the purpose of liquidating loans of resident or non-resident decedents secured by securities assigned in blank the same authority as legal representative to have such securities transferred.

Virginia (83) authorizes bankers and brokers to require in advance a minimum discount fee on a negotiable paper of 50 cents on loans of 30 days or more.

New York (96) provides that only those banks and trust companies which do not have unimpaired surplus equal to 20 per cent. of capital need report their dividend declarations. Kentucky (74) prohibits bank or trust company dividends until surplus equals 10 per cent. of capital, and requires 10 per cent. of net profits for the dividend period to be carried to surplus until surplus equals 20 per cent. of capital.

Massachusetts (175) regulates deposits with private bankers and their investment.

Mississippi (136) regulates interest on instalment loans and provides that the loan contract may contain a provision that in case the borrower pays before maturity or breaks any of his covenants, interest, otherwise limited to 5 per cent. per annum, may be charged at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Kentucky (125) proposes an amendment to Sec. 201 of the State Constitution prohibiting railroad, telegraph, telephone, bridge and common carrier

companies to consolidate their capital stock, franchises or property, or pool their earnings with any similar company owning a parallel or competing line or structure, or to acquire such parallel or competing line or structure, by purchase, lease or otherwise, or to operate the same.

Kentucky (18) extends the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission over express, telephone, telegraph or boat companies, except specified telephone companies.

Kentucky (60) enacts and makes applicable to intrastate commerce the Carmack amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act making the initial carrier liable for any damage in transit whether upon its own or another road.

Kentucky (15) forbids condemnation of railroad rights of way for the use of a wire line running longitudinally along such right of way.

Massachusetts (266) authorizes certain corporations to operate "trolley-motors" or "trackless trolleys" on public ways or private rights of way subject to consent of local officers and of the Public Service Commission; authorizes (92) the Public Service Commission to order reparation with interest for that part of a discriminatory rate which has been collected within two years prior to filing of petition for redress, and authorizes (23) cities and towns to appropriate money to prosecute or defend before courts or commissions proceedings relative to rates and franchise rights of public utilities.

Regulation of "jitneys" is provided for in Maryland (610) and New Jersey (136). The latter act requires every "jitney" owner to take out an insurance policy indemnifying himself against liability for bodily injury or death caused by the operation of such "jitney." Massachusetts (293) requires applicants for "jitney" licenses to file bonds to pay damages for injuries to person or property caused by operation.

New Jersey (36) permits passes to certain local police officers. Mississippi (132) prohibits passes on street railways except to specified persons, and Kentucky (1) is a general anti-pass law, punishing with fine, imprisonment and forfeiture of office those public officers who accept free or reduced fare transportation. Louisiana (No. 271) proposes to amend the Constitution to permit passes to State officers and employees engaged in promoting scientific agriculture.

Maryland (272) makes toll bridges over county-dividing streams common carriers.

Virginia (372) makes it a misdemeanor for an intoxicated person to operate an engine, car, automobile or train.

Virginia (439) places burden on telegraph company to show necessity of giving interstate character to message between points within State.

South Carolina (No. 475) requires railroads to load live stock not more than two hours before departure of train and to unload within two hours after arrival, subject to specified exceptions, and provided that the owner may consent in writing other than the bill of lading to a longer time.

South Carolina (No. 476) extends to February 1, 1917, the time for compliance with an act of 1912 regulating locomotive headlights.

Louisiana (No. 249) makes it a misdemeanor to steal or maliciously remove or interfere with any parts or attachments of locomotives or cars, or fixtures used by a railroad company in operating its trains, and (No. 250) provides that any person who without written authority from the railroad owning the same, purchases or receives in pledge or storage any metal article manufactured and used exclusively for railroad purposes, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Louisiana (No. 208) makes the tapping of electric wires or gas or water pipes with intent to secure current, gas or water without paying therefor, a misdemeanor. Breaking any meter knowingly and for purpose of defrauding is likewise punished.

Louisiana (No. 36) establishes a Board of Public Utilities for the city of New Orleans and authorizes the board, in connection with the local Commission Council, to supervise and regulate public service utilities within the city. Four of the five members of the board shall be appointed by the Governor.

CORPORATIONS.

Maryland (596) amends existing corporation laws generally. Among the more important provisions are: (1) reduction of outstanding capital stock not to release the liability to the corporation of stockholders whose shares are not fully paid; (2) stock without par value may be issued by companies which do not issue preferred stock, except bank, safe deposit, trust or loan companies; (3) an existing provision penalizing the corporation for refusal to permit stockholders to inspect its books is repealed.

By New Jersey (243) corporations organized or licensed to do business under the laws of the State are required to maintain a principal office in the State in charge of an agent on whom process may be served. Insurance corporations which report to Banking Commissioner are excepted.

Louisiana (No. 207) proposes a constitutional amendment requiring railroad and other corporations organized or doing business in the State to maintain within the State a general office (formerly a "public" office) in charge of one of the general officers of the company, and requiring public service corporations organized under the laws of the State to maintain within the State their general offices for the operation and conduct of their business.

New York (127) requires corporation stock books to be kept open daily three business hours for inspection by judgment creditors or stockholders who hold 5 per cent. of outstanding stock or who have been stockholders for six months. That the stockholder applying for an opportunity to make inspection sold or offered for sale a list of the company's stockholders is made a defence to an action for refusal of inspection. New York (53) provides that final orders dissolving corporations must be filed in the clerk's office of the county of principal place of business, and a certified copy with Superintendent of Banks, Superintendent of Insurance or Secretary of State.

Massachusetts (184) provides that voluntary associations created by written instrument or declaration of trust, the beneficial interest in which is divided into transferable certificates or shares, may be issued for debts incurred by the trustees or their agents or for damages due to their negligence, and the property of the association subjected to attachment and exclusion in the same manner as if it were a corporation. Service of process on one trustee is sufficient. New Jersey (191) enacts the uniform transfer of stock act.

Mississippi (96) validates contracts of foreign corporations void because of failure to comply with laws requiring the filing of certificates, payment of fees, etc., provided such certificates be filed and such fees, together with 200 per cent. for damages, be paid. The law is frankly entitled "to raise revenues, etc."

Mississippi (92) requires corporations doing intrastate business to incorporate under the laws of the State, validates (96) contracts of foreign corporations not conforming to certain statutory regulations provided fees are paid, and regulates (97) the sale and purchase of the stock of foreign and domestic corporations.

Virginia (499) authorizes the corporation commission to investigate offers to sell securities, etc., and makes any overt act in the State in an effort to carry out any fraudulent scheme to sell corporate securities or other property a misdemeanor.

Kentucky (17) is an anti-trust law prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade.

Oklahoma (initiated const. amend., adopted 1913, p. 119) permits railroad and transportation companies to sell to or acquire from other like companies their property and franchises.

Maryland (374) prohibits corporations setting up the defence of usury.

Mississippi (123), in addition to existing penalties for violation of the anti-trust laws, makes participation in combines, whether within or without the State, which effect injury to any person or corporation in the State, a felony punishable by fine and imprisonment. Corporation violators are to be fined not less than $5,000, whereas that is the maximum in the case of individuals.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

Maryland (577) makes marriages in other States in violation of the Maryland law void. New York (605) provides for the annulment of marriages where one or both of the parties had not attained the age under which consent of parent or guardian is required by the laws of the State where the marriage was contracted.

New York (482) makes it a misdemeanor for a person having a husband or wife living to take out a license to marry another.

Louisiana (No. 31) asks Congress to submit an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting polygamy.

New Jersey (63) requires petitions for annulment of marriages to be accompanied by petitioner's affidavit that there is no collusion in the application. Thereafter the procedure is to be the same as that in divorce, the purpose of the act being "to make uniform the practice and procedure in all cases of annulment of marriages," and (57) authorizes the defendant in divorce suit to file counter-suit against the plaintiff. Virginia (61) adds to the grounds of absolute divorce sentence to a State penitentiary where cohabitation has not been resumed. Pardon granted not to restore conjugal rights.

Louisiana (No. 269) authorizes absolute divorce on proof of continuous living apart for a period of seven years.

Louisiana (No. 247) expressly provides that alimony shall be payable from "earnings" as well as from "property" of the husband.

Virginia (417) declares that father and mother are equally entitled to custody, services and earnings of legitimate children, but in determining controversies the courts are to be guided by the welfare of the child.

Louisiana (No. 139) makes it a misdemeanor for parents or other persons having custody and control of children under 17 to abuse or neglect such child or to permit, through careless control, such child to become delinquent under the laws of the State.

New York (196) extends to wrong done under pretence of fraudulent representation of marriage the penalty for wrong under promise of marriage.

Louisiana (No. 94) provides that a married woman may contract and oblige herself personally and with reference to her separate and paraphernal property, that she may appear in court, sue and be sued in the same manner as though a femme sole; but this act is not to affect the existing laws regulating community property and prescribing what shall be deemed community and what separate property of husband and wife.

PROPERTY AND DECEDENTS' ESTATES.

In one of the most important statutes of recent years affecting the law of real property, Massachusetts (108) provides that a contingent remainder shall take effect, "notwithstanding any determination of the particular estate, in the same manner in which it would have taken effect if it had been an executory device or a springing or shifting use, and shall, as well as such limitations, be subject to the rule respecting remoteness known as the rule against perpetuities, exclusive of any other supposed rule respecting limitations to successive generations or double possibilities." The act removes the technical rule of feudal law, that a remainder fails if it does not vest on or before the termination of the particular estate because there is no seisin to support it, and subjects all remainders to the rule against perpetuities. While it is true that the statute merely enacts the Massachusetts rule against perpetuities, the rule of remoteness of vesting, and declares that this rule applies to every future interest in property, nevertheless, it is of vital interest because it is a legislative recognition that the rule is one of remoteness. Prof. Gray contended that the only test of a perpetuity is that of remoteness of vesting, and it has remained for the Legislature of his native State to give the first statutory sanction to his theory.

Maryland (325) makes the descent of real property the same as personal property in certain cases.

South Carolina (No. 387) authorizes Probate Judges to accept the resignation of an executor when not injurious to the estate.

Chattel mortgages in New York (348) need not be filed where there is a mortgage, pledge or lien on stocks or bonds which by the written instrument creating the same are to be delivered to the lender on the day the loan is made. Such mortgage, pledge or lien is valid against creditors if the securities are delivered to the mortgagee on the day the loan is made. If not so delivered, the instrument or a copy must be filed. Purchasers, pledgees or mortgagees in good faith of such bonds or stocks take good title at any time if there is delivery to them, unless the instrument or a copy is filed. Another amendment to the property law of New York (313) provides that all rents reserved by lease, annuities and other payments due at fixed periods shall be apportioned on death or other transfer of the interest of any person interested therein according to the time which has elapsed to and including the day of such death or transfer. The person entitled to the portion of such payment approved prior to transfer shall have the same right to recover the part apportioned to him by this act as he would have had if entitled to the whole; but the person liable to pay rents reserved shall not be referred to for such apportioned parts, but the entire rent shall be collected by the person who, but for this law, would have been entitled thereto. The person entitled to the apportioned part shall recover from the person who so collects such rents. The law does not apply where it is expressly stipulated that no apportionment is to be made, nor to sums payable in policies or insurance or under annuity contracts issued by life insurance companies. The law is similar to the present rule respecting the division of interest. A third amendment to the New York property law (364) provides that where undisposed of profits, pending suspension of the power of alienation or the ownership of real estate in consequence of a valid limitation of an expectant estate, are legally paid to the next individual estate, the birth of a child to any person receiving any part of the profits shall not stop payment to him.

New Jersey (157) permits a married woman over 21 to acknowledge conveyances as a femme sole in so far as she need not be examined apart from her husband, nor need she declare that she signed and delivered as a voluntary act without compulsion of her husband. In Virginia (59), where allotment is made in partition suits, the sale bars the husband's right of curtesy as well as the wife's dower in the land thus sold.

Virginia (292) reduces from seven to two years the time within which a devisee may claim from the innocent purchaser of an heir at law.

Virginia (62) adopts the uniform land registration or Torrens system law and provides (335) that it does not apply to certain cities and counties until approved on referendum by the voters thereof. South Carolina (540 and 550) provides for quieting titles to real estate to determine adverse claims, and for title registration. The registration act is patterned on North Carolina's Torrens law and contains a compulsory insurance fund provision. New York (547) makes the Torrens act more attractive to holders of titles by repealing the privilege of withdrawal from registration, providing for official examiners appointed by the Registrar, subject to the court's approval, and by making payments to the assurance fund compulsory, the State guaranteeing the title certificates. The Registrar may appoint official examiners. Louisiana (No. 170) regulates title and mortgage guarantee companies.

Mississippi (134) regulates the filing of assignments. New Jersey (221) requires written instruments recorded with the County Clerk or Register of Deeds to be in English. Virginia (269) repealed the act making the recording of contracts, deeds, etc., within 10 days after acknowledgment as effective against creditors as if recorded on the day of acknowledgment.

Louisiana (No. 151) authorizes chattel mortgages of specified personal property. Purchasers are subject in certain cases unless they take the

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION OF 1916—*Continued.*

seller's affidavit that there is no mortgage on the property sold.

Kentucky (99) provides for leases by guardians or committees in lunacy of mining rights in the ward's real estate. The term of such lease need not be limited to the period of disability. Louisiana (No. 192) authorizes similar leases by guardians when recommended by the family meeting of the civil law.

FRAUD AND MISREPRESENTATION.

Congress (83) prohibits in the District of Columbia false or misleading advertisements or statement to sell goods, or to induce any person or corporation to purchase, discount or in any way invest in or accept as collateral security any securities or property. Massachusetts (149) forbids any untrue, deceptive or misleading advertisement intentionally placed before the public in order to sell any property. Maryland (655) makes it a misdemeanor to obtain a credit or rating by false pretences, or (370) to be instrumental in furnishing a third person such rating, or to make a false statement to obtain property or credit, or (371) for vendors of goods in bulk to make a false statement. Virginia (42) and Kentucky (97) are broad acts punishing untrue, deceptive or misleading advertisements of anything offered to the public with intent to sell or dispose of it.

Virginia (13) provides that persons who, with intent to injure or defraud, enter into written contracts for personal services in the cultivation of the soil and thereby obtain money or other thing of value and fraudulently refuse to perform such service or refund the money are guilty of larceny. (280) provides that persons who, with intent to defraud, obtain from licensed merchants goods for examination and approval and refuse to return the same in unused condition, or to pay therefor, are guilty of larceny. This act, however, does not apply unless a card or tag is attached to the goods containing the clause "delivered for selection or approval," and unless the request for return be made within five days after delivery. (499) provides that if any person, corporation, etc., has devised a scheme to defraud by the sale or distribution of stocks or securities or real estate, and shall, for the execution of that scheme, commit any overt act in the State it shall constitute a misdemeanor. The State Corporation Commission is given power to investigate offers to sell such stock, securities, etc.

New York (367) makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, to attempt to operate slot machines or slot telephones without first depositing the required United States coin, or to use any slug or other device instead of such coin. The penal law of New York is further amended (366) so that the crime of receiving certain goods stolen from railroad and like companies is divided into two degrees; the first, where the value exceeds $50, and the second where it is less.

SALES AND MERCANTILE LICENSES.

Maryland (355) provides that conditional sales in Baltimore are void unless recorded. Massachusetts (289) provides for a fine not exceeding $100 to be assessed against others than licensed peddlers and newspaper dealers who solicit business on public sidewalks in front of any retail store other than their own, or one in which they are employed, to induce any person to purchase at retail merchandise similar in kind to any kept or displayed for sale in such store.

Maryland (632) enacts a new license law for selling goods and chattels. Massachusetts (242) amends the law relating to the licensing of peddlers so that "wholesalers or jobbers having a permanent place of business in the State and selling to dealers only and persons selling at wholesale by sample-lists, catalogues or otherwise" are excepted from its provisions, and bartering is included with selling.

New York (385), amending the Agricultural law, provides for the distribution among consignor creditors of amounts recovered by the Commissioner on bonds of commission merchants, such distribution to be pro rata if the funds are insufficient to pay in full. Virginia (77) requires commission merchants to secure a license and to keep a record of goods received and sold. Provision is made for a consignor to obtain a settlement of his claim after 30 days by filing a complaint with the Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall hold a hearing and may revoke the license and bring action on the bond to recover the moneys for him.

Louisiana (No. 233) forbids commission houses to combine or agree to keep the market on farm or forest products or fish below the "proper limit indicated by the supply and demand thereof," or to charge excessive commission rates, or in any manner to cheat or defraud consignors. Violation is made a crime punished by 6 to 12 months' imprisonment. Louisiana (No. 234) makes all books and records of commission agents subject to examination by Commissioner of Agriculture, the Attorney-General or any District Attorney for the purpose of finding evidence of any violation of law or improper methods.

Louisiana (Nos. 95 and 275) in order to encourage such sales prohibit license taxes on producers' sales of farm and dairy products direct to the consumer.

Virginia (409) makes sales of goods in bulk void as to creditors unless its provisions as to notice are complied with.

Kentucky (111) defines the business of temporary or transient merchant, requires a license for its conduct and otherwise regulates it. The definition includes all merchants who conduct bankrupt, fire or other closing out sales, unless they have conducted a merchandise business in the place where such sale is held for at least one year. Provision is made for permits to be granted on application by the county court to conduct a business which would be within the act without complying with its regulation, provided the applicant proves that he intends in good faith to conduct the business of a permanent merchant.

Louisiana (No. 273) makes wilful purchase of junk or second-hand property not owned or unpaid for by the seller, a misdemeanor. The purchaser is required to take a signed statement from the seller that he is the owner and that the property is paid for. Failure to take this statement is prima facie evidence of guilty knowledge within the meaning of the act. The purchaser who takes the statement is exonerated from such intent or knowledge. The act does not affect the rights of the real owner of such property.

ASIATIC INSTITUTE.

The Asiatic Institute was organized April 21, 1913, to promote the study of progress and conditions in East Asia and the Pacific; to disseminate in the United States knowledge of the same and to promote the solution of questions arising from the contact of two civilizations in the Pacific Basin. It seeks to secure a wider appreciation of Pacific affairs, and to be a repository and arsenal of information of all that concerns the two civilizations, as well as to realize the stable relationship and understanding that must ultimately exist between them.

President—William Howard Taft. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Frederick McCormick, 27 West Sixty-seventh Street, New York City. *Executive Committee*—William Barclay Parsons, Willard Straight, Martin Egan, Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Frederick W. Williams.

LEGISLATION OF NEW YORK IN 1916.

LIST OF IMPORTANT LAWS PASSED BY THE NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE OF 1916.

The Legislature of 1916, in addition to passing laws, submitted to the people for ratification or rejection at the polls at the Fall election of 1916 an act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed $10,000,000 for State park purposes, $2,500,000 to be used in the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Palisades Interstate Park and $7,500,000 to the acquisition of lands for State park purposes within the forest preserve counties, "which lands if now owned by the State under existing law would be a part of the forest preserve."

The list of the more important laws passed by the Legislature of 1916 is as follows:

Chapter 1—Appropriates $10,000 for the Senate Civil Service Committee in the investigation of the civil lists of the State.

Chapter 5—Authorizing Boards of Supervisors of counties adjacent to first class cities to establish plans for the grades of streets.

Chapter 7—Creating a Commission of Electors for Monroe County.

Chapter 8—Appropriating $27,000,000 for the improvement of the Erie, the Oswego and the Champlain Canals.

Chapter 10—Permitting village trustees to accept a dedication of land for a street already laid out as a street or land not laid out as a street.

Chapter 13—Amending the Insurance Law authorizing the creation of mutual companies to make insurance upon or pertaining to automobiles against loss or damage resulting from accident to or injury suffered by any person and for which the person insured is liable.

Chapter 14—Amending the Insurance Law by authorizing the creation of mutual companies to make insurance upon or pertaining to automobiles against all or any of the hazards of fire, explosion, transportation, collision and certain other hazards.

Chapter 16—Making an appropriation of $250,000 for the expenses of the members of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, Cal.

Chapter 17—Providing that all taxes upon personal property and one-half of all taxes upon real estate in New York City shall be due and payable on the first day of May and the remaining and final one-half of taxes on real estate shall be due and payable on Nov. 1 each year.

Chapter 19—Providing that five or more persons may become a membership corporation.

Chapter 20—Providing for the extension of village lighting systems.

Chapter 27—Incorporating the Andrew Freedman Home for the free and gratuitous reception, shelter, nourishment, care and maintenance of aged and indigent persons of both sexes, "and which shall be open to all without regard to race or religious creed."

Chapter 31—Providing that ballots cast at purely State elections shall be preserved at least six months, and secondly that in each year in which a President of the United States is to be elected in counties in which no contest has been voted the ballots may be destroyed after four months.

Chapter 32—Creating a Legislative Bill Drafting Commission of two members to be appointed by the Temporary President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly.

Chapter 35—Appropriating $37,000 for the enforcement of the five provisions of the Conservation Law.

Chapter 36—Giving village trustees the right to acquire rights of way by condemnation.

Chapter 41—Enlarging the boundaries of the City of Albany.

Chapter 43—Authorizing village trustees to accept lands for a public park within three miles of a village, or to submit to a village election a proposition to purchase land for such a purpose.

Chapter 44—Authorizing Westchester County to bond itself for $3,866,170 for a sanitary trunk sewer.

Chapter 45—Appropriating $10,000 for general expenses of the Forestry Bureau of the Conservation Department.

Chapter 47—Authorizing the election of a town superintendent of highways.

Chapter 50—Stating costs and disbursements of actions in the Supreme Court of the Counties of Rensselaer, Bronx and Queens which could have been brought, except for the amount claimed, in the County Courts of those counties.

Chapter 53—Providing for the filing of a certified copy of the order of dissolution of a corporation in the office of the Secretary of State.

Chapter 54—Authorizing town boards having jurisdiction in territory adjacent to cities of the first class to establish park districts.

Chapter 56—Incorporating the Order of the Eastern Star of the State of New York.

Chapter 58—Providing penalties for failure to properly record and file a certificate of birth.

Chapter 59—Providing that the Supervisor of a town "shall when present preside at all meetings of the Town Board."

Chapter 62—Stating the requirements for the fireproof construction of factories.

Chapter 71—Permitting the superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum to grant to groups of inmates of that institution in colonies on rented premises or on land owned by the State, parole or leave of absence to do domestic work under the direction of the superintendent, or agricultural work under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture, or reforestation and forestry work under the direction of the Conservation Commission.

Chapter 72—Adding a new article to the Highway Law in regard to the registration and regulation of motorcycles.

Chapter 77—Protects certain wild birds.

Chapter 79—Providing that a certain notice shall be given to a Town Clerk of a question to be voted upon at a town meeting.

Chapter 81—Defines the powers of Town Boards to borrow money.

Chapter 82—Incorporates the American Society of Church History.

Chapter 90—Specifies the methods to be followed in conducting the school savings banks.

Chapter 91—Provides for the collection of ashes and disposition of garbage in certain towns.

Chapter 93—States the compensation to be received by inspectors of election, ballot clerks and poll clerks in towns, unless the Town Board provides a higher compensation.

Chapter 95—Authorizes the Police Commissioner of New York to offer rewards to persons to give information which shall lead to the arrest of persons guilty of a felony.

Chapter 96—Providing for the making of certain reports by banks and trust companies to the Superintendent of Banks.

Chapter 99—Providing for the consolidation of lighting districts.

Chapter 100—Providing the compensation of town auditors in certain towns.

Chapter 104—Providing that the County Committee of a political party shall be constituted in a certain way.

Chapter 106—Appropriating $50,000 for the immediate expenses of the Legislature.

Chapter 108—Authorizing a village to create a publicity fund.

Chapter 109—Amending the Railroad Law in regard to the construction of roadways on grade crossings.

Chapter 112—Authorizing the City of New York to acquire more land and property than is needed for actual construction in laying out, widening, extending or relocating parks, public places, highways or streets.

Chapter 115—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to make an appropriation annually for the due observance of Memorial Day.

Chapter 116—Reappropriating $62,500 for the expenses of the commission created to provide for the celebration of the centenary of the Battle of Plattsburg.

Chapter 118—Changing the fiscal year of the State so that instead of beginning on October 1 it begins now on July 1, and adapting the laws of the State to the change thus made.

Chapter 119—In relation to the contingency reserve of domestic life insurance corporations.

Chapter 120—Amends in certain respects the provisions of the Insurance Law limiting the expenses of life insurance companies.

Chapter 121—Amends Section 100 of the Insurance Law regarding the investments of domestic life insurance companies by providing that they should dispose of certain shares of stock and bonds and obligations within fifteen years from December 31, 1906, instead of in ten years from that date.

Chapter 125—Defines vinegars and adulterated vinegars and prohibits the manufacture or sale of adulterated vinegar in the State.

Chapter 126—Provides for the return to the general fund of the unexpended balance of certain existing appropriations.

Chapter 127—Declares that persons entitled to inspect stock books of stock corporations may make extracts therefrom.

Chaper 129—Amends the Health Law by defining the practice of dentistry and provides for the division of the dental examiners into four classes.

Chapter 130—Provides that the Governor shall annually within one week after the convening of the Legislature submit to the Senate and Assembly a statement of the total amount of appropriations desired by each State Department, commission, board, bureau, office and institution, and may at the same time make such suggestions for reductions or additions thereto as he deems proper; and may also at the same time submit as a part of such statement an estimate of the probable revenues of the State for the ensuing year. The same law provides that the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, acting jointly or separately, shall annually prepare and submit to the respective houses not later than March 15 a budget containing a complete and detailed statement of all appropriations to be made out of moneys of the general fund in the State Treasury for the support and maintenance of the government of the State and for all other purposes, which appropriations or any part thereof shall become available during the period ending with the ensuing fiscal year.

Chapter 134—Provides that assessors shall apportion the valuation of water companies.

Chapter 135—Provides that certain statements shall be attached to packages of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs.

Chapter 137—Makes it a felony to sell, carry or use firearm silencers except in transportation as merchandise; or when used by duly authorized military or civil organizations in practice.

Chapter 138—Defines the powers of the land bank.

Chapter 140—Provides compensation for persons whose animals have been slaughtered on account of foot and mouth disease or anthrax.

Chapter 142—Provides for the filing of maps by persons or corporations who sub-divide real property into lots for the purpose of offering such lots for sale.

Chapter 144—Making regulations in regard to the manufacture of evaporated milk.

Chapter 145—Making eligible for appointment as policemen in villages adjacent to cities of the first class certain persons.

Chapter 151—Stating the hours of labor that may be required by a person or a corporation.

Chapter 152—Providing that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of employees, except those engaged in farm and domestic service, unless otherwise provided by law.

Chapter 155—Providing for bird and game refuges.

Chapter 156—States the time when petitions may be presented to the common councils of second and third rate cities.

Chapter 159—Authorizing second class cities to make temporary loans.

Chapter 164—Providing that in case savings banks shall require sixty days' notice of an intention to withdraw a deposit, and such a deposit is not withdrawn within fifteen days after the expiration of the sixty days' notice, the deposit "shall not then be due or payable under such notice or by reason thereof."

Chapter 165—Increasing the number of Justices of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District by two.

Chapter 172—Incorporating the City of Sherrill in the town of Vernon, Oneida County.

Chapter 173—Providing that animals undergoing transportation on a railway shall be fed and supplied with water every five hours.

Chapter 174—Appropriating $40,000 for the improvement of highways and bridges on Indian reservations.

Chapter 177—Authorizing the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to exercise all its powers in the Counties of Nassau and Suffolk until such a corporation is organized in those counties.

Chapter 179—Provides an alternative method of apportioning the expense of county highways.

Chapter 182—Providing that medical inspectors of schools, if appointed by the Board of Education of a city, shall reside within the city.

Chapter 184—Making it unlawful for any person or persons, save as excepted under Section 18A of the article, to operate any moving picture apparatus and its connections in a city of the first class, unless such person or persons so operating such apparatus is duly licensed to do so.

Chapter 190—Providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds for the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx.

Chapter 196—Providing for the punishment of seduction under pretence of marriage.

Chapter 201—Providing for the suspension of a pension to an employee of the City of New York if he shall hold any State office or office of the City of New York or in any of the counties composing it.

Chapter 207—Providing that certain officials shall not be interested in the manufacture or sale of liquors.

Chapter 210—Stating the qualified voters at corporate meetings of an incorporated church.

Chapter 215—Authorizing common councils to appropriate money to meet the expenses of maintaining the conference of Mayors and other city officials of the State of New York.

Chapter 216—Providing for the placing, if desired by the owner, of a designating mark on milk bottles—said mark to be registered with the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Chapter 217—Providing for the marking of the corners of certain municipal boundaries when located in highways improved or to be improved.

Chapter 218—Making appropriations for the maintenance and repair of improved State and county highways.

Chapter 220—Providing that the Commissioner of Education shall designate by proclamation annually the day to be observed as Arbor Day.

Chapter 226—Makes provision for fire companies in towns.

Chapter 229—Incorporating the City of Saratoga Springs.

Chapter 230—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure so as to provide that when a judgment is of death and an appeal is taken, a copy of the record and judgment roll shall be supplied to the Governor as well as three to the defendant's attorney and three to the District Attorney.

Chapter 235—Authorizing alumni corporations to control an alumni fund and for that purpose to acquire real and personal property by gift, devise or purchase, the net annual income of which shall not exceed the sum of $50,000.

Chapter 249—Providing that the State Board of Equalization in fixing the aggregate amount of assessment for a county shall not include the shares of stock of banks or banking associations assessed pursuant to Article 2 of the Taxation Law.

Chapter 255—Appropriating $45,000 to provide towing facilities on the completed portions of the barge canal system of the State.

Chapter 257—Transferring to the Conservation

Department the duties of the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs.

Chapter 261—Amending generally the tax law in relation to the tax on secured debts by defining "secured debts" and providing for a tax at the rate of 75 cents on each $100 or fraction thereof on the face value of such secured debt; and exempting such secured debts from all taxation in the State or in any of its municipalities or local divisions, except as provided in other sections of the same chapter, for a period of five years.

Chapter 262—Amending the Judiciary Law in relation to the appointment and compensation of official referees by the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Judicial Departments.

Chapter 268—Incorporating the United Synagogue of America.

Chapter 276—Declaring that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall have supervision of the business of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Chapter 278—Permitting the employment of a child, with the consent of a Mayor of a city or the President of the Board of Trustees of a village, to take part in the making of a motion picture film.

Chapter 280—Legalizing and confirming the official acts of notaries public and commissioners of deeds.

Chapter 287—Defining the powers and duties of Parole Commissioners.

Chapter 289—Permitting the Homoeopathic Medical College of the State of New York in New York City to hold property to the amount of $5,000,000 instead of $2,000,000 as formerly.

Chapter 291—Providing that the determination of the State Commissioner of Health or of his deputy and the local health officer shall be final and conclusive as to a site for a tuberculosis hospital.

Chapter 295—States the lands and rights to be acquired for the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs and the purpose of the reservation.

Chapter 296—Appropriates $152,000 for the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs.

Chapter 297—Provides for the disposition of hunting and trapping license fees.

Chapter 299—Amends the Public Lands Law in relation to the disposition of lands and structures owned by the State for canal purposes and no longer necessary or useful therefor.

Chapter 300—Authorizes the Canal Board to sell and convey rights of way and access in and over canal lands from public streets.

Chapter 305—Makes further requirements relating to the business of plumbing.

Chapter 309—Making it unlawful to sell a disabled horse.

Chapter 315—Authorizing the Commissioner of Education to enter into a contract with the Board of Education of a city or district in which a State normal school is located for the education by the State of all or part of the children of legal school age residing in such city or school district.

Chapter 317—Amending the Tenement House Law in relation to yard spaces of lots running through from street to street.

Chapter 319—Amending generally the Tenement House Law relative to permits and penalties and repealing statutes inconsistent with the law.

Chapter 320—Making guilty of a misdemeanor any person who shall entice away inmates of any public institution; such as a public charitable institution or a reformatory.

Chapter 321—Making guilty of a misdemeanor whoever wilfully throws injurious substances on roads.

Chapter 322—Providing for the enrolment of stallions offered for public service and for the improvemenut of the horse industry in the State of New York.

Chapter 323—Amending the Tax Law generally, with reference to tax of lands sold or leased by the State, the place of taxation of property of residents, place of taxation of real property, report of exempt property, preparation of assessment roll, when banks shall report, bank shares, how assessed, collection of unpaid taxes, etc.

Chapter 327—Amending the Public Health Law relative to examinations for licenses to practice pharmacy.

Chapter 328—Amending the Public Health Law in relation to the practice of medicine.

Chapter 330—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to partition actions brought against the people of the State and costs therein.

Chapter 331—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to actions for foreclosure of mortgages brought against the people of the State and costs therein.

Chapter 332—Amending the Tax Law in relation to collectors' returns of unpaid taxes.

Chapter 333—Amending the Tax Law in relation to the franchise tax on corporations, by declaring that "for the privilege of exercising its corporate franchises in this State every domestic corporation, joint stock company or association, and for the purpose of doing business in this State, every foreign corporation, joint stock company or association shall pay to the State Treasurer annually in advance an annual tax to be computed upon the basis of the amount of its capital stock employed during the preceding year within this State, and upon each dollar of such amount."

Chapter 334—Amending the Tax Law in relation to the assessment of special franchises; declaring that "the Tax Commission shall annually fix and determine the full and actual valuation of each special franchise subject to assessment in each city, town or village; shall inquire into and ascertain as near as may be the percentage of the full and actual value at which other real property in the city, town or village for which such full valuation has been made is being assessed, and by the rate of equalization so established fix and determine the equalized valuation of each special franchise subject to assessment."

Chapter 335—Amends the Tax Law in relation to the determination and apportionment of mortgage taxes.

Chapter 336—Amends the Tax Law in relation to a refund of mortgage taxes.

Chapter 337—Amends the Tax Law in relation to an optional tax on prior advanced mortgages.

Chapter 339—Incorporates the Isaac L. Rice Memorial Hospital, having for its objects the establishment of a hospital "for the gratuitous reception, shelter, nourishment, care, maintenance and medical treatment during the period of their convalescence, of persons of both sexes recovering from illness."

Chapter 341—Providing for the holding of special town meetings.

Chapter 342—Creating a commission "to negotiate for the transfer of the quarantine establishment to the United States, with power to effectuate such transfer, and if such transfer be effectuated, abolishing the office of Health Officer from the Port of New York and ceding jurisdiction over the quarantine establishment to the United States."

Chapter 343—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to expediting the work of the Court of Claims.

Chapter 345—Amending the Insurance Law in relation to title and credit guaranty corporations.

Chapter 348—Amending the Lien Law in relation to mortgaging for pledging stocks and bonds as security for a loan.

Chapter 350—Authorizing the Mayor of any city of the first class or the President of any borough in New York City to grant temporary permits for booths for the purpose of a public celebration—if the consent of the owners of abutting property is also granted.

Chapter 352—Incorporating the "Grimes Foundation," the objects and purposes of the corporations being, among others, to establish, maintain and aid schools for the education of males and females.

Chapter 353—Takes away from Sheriffs authority to order out the militia for the prevention and suppression of riots.

Chapter 355—Provides that "whenever it shall be made to appear to the Governor that there is a breach of the peace, tumult, riot or resistance

to process of this State, or imminent danger thereof, the Governor may, upon the request of either the Sheriff of a county or the Mayor of a city, order out any part or all of the military or naval forces of the State in aid of the civil authorities in the suppression of such disorder."

Chapter 357—Gives to municipal Civil Service Commissioners the same powers that are granted to the State Civil Service Commission "for the purpose of investigating the enforcement and effect of the Civil Service Law and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder in the service of such city."

Chapter 358—Amends the Prison Law in relation to convict labor, commutations, compensation and paroles.

Chapter 359—Providing that under certain circumstances the Attorney General shall assign one or more of his deputies to act as counsel for the State Superintendent of Elections and to take charge of prosecutions under the Election Law.

Chapter 360—Amends the Insurance Law in relation to the amount of new business which may be written by life insurance companies annually.

Chapter 363—Amends the Banking Law in relation to investments by savings banks.

Chapter 364—Amends the Real Property Law in relation to the disposition of undisposed profits.

Chapter 365—Amends the Real Property Law in relation to validating the record of certain conveyances.

Chapter 366—Amends the Penal Law in relation to criminally receiving property.

Chapter 367—Amends the Penal Law in relation to fraudulently obtaining property or the use of property.

Chapter 368—Making it a misdemeanor to unlawfully solemnize a marriage.

Chapter 369—Amending the Public Health Law in relation to consolidated health districts.

Chapter 370—Amending the Public Health Law regarding the reporting of non-resident patients having tuberculosis admitted to institutions.

Chapter 371—Amending the Public Health Law in relation to the care and maintenance of carriers of disease.

Chapter 372—Amending the Public Health Law in relation to civil penalties.

Chapter 373—Providing that the Senate Districts shall consist of certain counties or parts of cities and apportioning the members of Assembly among the several counties. (This Chapter 373 was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals July 24, 1916.)

Chapter 378—Repeals Chapter 673 of the Laws of 1913 entitled "an act authorizing the preparation of an index of the session laws and statutes of the State of New York."

Chapter 380—Amends the Second Class Cities Law in relation to officers who may not be interested in contracts.

Chapter 381—Providing that records of marriages shall be open to public inspection.

Chapter 384—Amending the Agricultural Law in relation to fines and penalties.

Chapter 387—Reappropriating $11,000 for the purchase of books and apparatus for schools and school libraries in cities and school districts.

Chapter 390 — Incorporating the subordinate franchises of the United Master Butchers' Association of New York State under the name of "The New York State Association of the United Master Butchers of America, Incorporated."

Chapter 392—Declares that "the Comptroller shall not audit any claim or account or draw a warrant for the payment of moneys for the purchase of an automobile adapted and intended primarily for the carrying of passengers or the rent thereof, for such purpose, for a period longer than ten days, unless moneys are specifically appropriated therefor."

Chapter 393—Amending the Insurance Law in relation to dividends of mutual employers' liability and workmen's compensation corporations, and in relation to the authorization of foreign mutual insurance corporations.

Chapter 394—Provides for the separation of adult and minor prisoners in county penitentiaries.

Chapter 395—Amends the Real Property Law in relation to the form of acknowledgments and proofs in foreign countries.

Chapter 396—Amends the Town Law in relation to powers, duties and proceedings of town officers of certain towns and providing penalty for violation.

Chapter 397—Amends the Village Law in relation to the adoption and enforcement of building code.

Chapter 398—Amending the Judiciary Law in relation to delinquent jurors in New York County.

Chapter 399—Authorizing the Chamberlain of New York City to cancel certain worthless mortgages.

Chapter 400—Extending until February 15, 1917, the time for the making of the final report of the Commissioners designated to consolidate, codify and revise the laws relating to the estates of deceased persons and the procedure and practice in Surrogates' Courts.

Chapter 402—Amending the Conservation Law in relation to the importation of certain mammals and birds from without the United States.

Chapter 404—Prohibiting any person from taking game while in an automobile.

Chapter 405—Providing that game shall not be taken on certain public lands.

Chapter 406—Amending the Conservation Law in relation to the importation and sale of certain mammals and birds.

Chapter 408—Amending the Public Health Law by providing for the appointment of mosquito extermination commissioners in certain counties.

Chapter 411—Amending the Tax Law in relation to the exemption of libraries.

Chapter 412—Exempting from taxation to the amount of $1,500 the real and personal property of a minister of the gospel or priest of any denomination who is engaged in the work assigned to him by the church or denomination to which he belongs, or who is disabled by impaired health from the performance of such duties, or over seventy years of age and the property of the widow of such minister.

Chapter 416—Taxing the traffic in liquors.

Chapter 417—Amending the Liquor Tax Law in relation to the seizure and forfeiture of liquors kept for unlawful traffic.

Chapter 420—Amending the act extending the time for filing existing claims against the State for compensation or damages for or on account of the appropriation of property in connection with the construction of improved canals and canal terminals.

Chapter 421—Amending the Membership Corporation Law in relation to the consolidation of certain corporations.

Chapter 422—Adds Bronx County to the counties within which the Public Service Commission of the First District has jurisdiction.

Chapter 423—Amending the Public Service Commissions Law in relation to determining what telephone corporations are subject to the jurisdiction of the commission.

Chapter 424—Amending the Penal Law in relation to the illiteracy of certain employees in connection with the operation of railroads.

Chapter 426—Amends the County Law in relation to the compensation of supervisors.

Chapter 438—Provides that "every soldier, sailor or marine of the army or navy of the United States in the late Civil War, honorably discharged from service, who shall have been employed for a continuous period of ten years or more in the Civil Service of the State and who shall have reached the age of seventy years, upon his own request, or if employed in manual labor upon becoming incapacitated for performing manual labor schall be retired from his employment by the State of New York, and thereafter, and during his life the State department or institution which employed him at the time of his retirement shall pay to him in the same manner that the salary or wages of his former position were customarily paid to him an annual sum equal in amount to one-half the salary or wages paid to him in the last year of his employment; provided, however, that the amount so to be paid to such retired veteran shall not exceed the sum of $1,000 per annum."

Chapter 440—Authorizing the Supreme Court

to appoint guardians ad litem and special guardians.

Chapter 441—Amends the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to actions in which warrants of attachment may be granted.

Chapter 442—Amends the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to the powers of the Comptroller in supervising the administration of court and trust funds.

Chapter 443—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to the deposit of court funds.

Chapter 447—Amends Section ——, the Code of Civil Procedure "in relation to definitions used in Chapter 18 thereof"

Chapter 451—Amends the Conservation Law "in relation to lands, forest, and public parks;" by defining the powers and duties of the Conservation Commission, classifying the fire districts, etc.

Chapter 452—Amending the county law in relation to the appointment of special deputy county clerks.

Chapter 453—Amending the domestic relations law in relation to the adoption of children.

Chapter 458—Amending the Highway Law in relation to the expense of constructing county systems of road.

Chapter 460—Amending the Highway Law in relation to the acceptance of county highways.

Chapter 461—Amending the Highway Law in relation to State and county highways of additional width and increased cost at the expense of a town.

Chapter 463—Amending the Highway Law in relation to expenditures for bridges and other highway purposes.

Chapter 465—Amending the Labor Law relative to the issuance of employment certificates for children in factories and mercantile establishments.

Chapter 466—Amending the Labor Law in relation to automatic sprinklers in factory buildings.

Chapter 467—Amending the military law in relation to delinquency courts for enlisted men.

Chapter 469—Amending the military law in relation to pensions.

Chapter 470—Amending the military law in relation to retired officers.

Chapter 471—Amending the military law in relation to training detachments.

Chapter 472—Amending the military law in relation to improvements and repairs in armories.

Chapter 473—Amending the military law in relation to staff departments, the hospital corps and commissions for officers.

Chapter 474—Amending the military law in relation to the signal corps.

Chapter 475—Amending the military law in relation to armories.

Chapter 478—Providing for workmen's compensation insurance on public works.

Chapter 479—Stating the boundaries of municipal court districts in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Chapter 480—Authorizing justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department to retire employees for incapacity and providing for their compensation.

Chapter 482—Declaring guilty of a misdemeanor a person who having a husband or wife living takes out a license to marry another person.

Chapter 483—Authorizing hospital accommodation for indigent persons.

Chapter 485—Amending the religious corporation law in relation to the property of extinct churches.

Chapter 490—Amending generally an act in relation to the benevolent fund of the late volunteer fire department in the City of New York.

Chapter 491—Amending the Greatitr New York charter in relation to the surveyor and to tax maps; and repealing an act of 1892 to provide for the establishment of the system of block tax assessment maps and records in the City of New York.

Chapter 492—States the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the Department of Charities and Correction of New York.

Chapter 493—States the powers of boards of local improvements in Greater New York.

Chapter 494—Authorizing the City of New York to cede to the United States land under water required for the improvement of navigation.

Chapter 496—Amending the charter of New York in relation to permits for the removal of pavements.

Chapter 497—Amending the charter of New York by providing that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may from time to time, after public notice and hearing, amend, supplement and change the regulations that limit the height and bulk of buildings hereafter erected and the area of yards, courts and other open spaces.

Chapter 498—Authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York to allot certain lands to the International Garden Club for the establishment thereon of a horticultural garden.

Chapter 499—Authorizes the State Land Board to grant to New York certain land at Hunt's Point, and the city to convey the land to persons or corporations.

Chapter 501—Amending the Greater New York charter so as to prohibit the inclusion in the cost of work to be assessed upon property the expense of moving or altering water mains, pipes or appurtenances.

Chapter 502—Authorizing the Mayor of New York to appoint a Director of the Port to represent him in matters pertaining to the port, harbor and water front.

Chapter 503—Amending the Greater New York charter in relation to the construction, alteration, structural changes in, occupancy, use and inspection of buildings and structures in said city; and creating a board of standards and appeals.

Chapter 504—Amends the general municipal law in relation to local boards of child welfare.

Chapter 505—Amending the public health law in relation to licenses to practise veterinary medicine.

Chapter 506—Creates an Interstate Bridge Commission, having as its members the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Highway Commissioner, to act with a similar board or commission of the State of Pennsylvania in the acquisition of the property of bridge corporations owning toll bridges.

Chapter 507—Amending the lien law generally.

Chapter 510—Authorizing New York City to acquire a site beyond its territorial limits for use as a farm colony for women sentenced to institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction of that city.

Chapter 511—Amending the charter of New York City by declaring that the Court House Board shall not incur any liability unless the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall first have sanctioned it.

Chapter 512—Amending New York City's charter in relation to the powers of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to reconsider its action in the apportionment of the cost of certain public improvements.

Chapter 513—Amending the Greater New York charter in relation to the filing of maps showing the lay-out of streets upon private property.

Chapter 514—Amending the Greater New York charter by inserting therein provisions for recording and indexing instruments affecting land in the counties of New York and Bronx.

Chapter 515—Amending the Greater New York charter in relation to the penalty for failure to report marriages and births to the Department of Health.

Chapter 516—Amending the Greater New York charter in relation to the powers and duties of the Board of Assessors, the Board of Revision of Assessments and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Chapter 517—Amending the charter of New York in relation to the office of the Commissioners of Accounts.

Chapter 521—Amending the conservation law generally in relation to fish and game.

Chapter 522—Amending the conservation law in relation to non-resident fishing.

Chapter 523—Authorizing the Conservation Commission to set aside as a game refuge certain land surrounding the game farm at Sherburne, Chenango County, New York.

Chapter 524—Authorizing the City Clerk of New York or any one of his deputies to solemnize

the rites of matrimony in the office of the City Clerk in case it is requested.

Chapter 525—Amends Chapter 523 of the Laws of 1890 in relation to the salary of the Sheriff of the County of New York.

Chapter 526—Amends the Greater New York charter in relation to the New York City penitentiary, workhouse and reformatory for misdemeanants.

Chapter 527—Provides a method of paying damages to owners of real estate who suffered a decrease in value of that real estate in consequence of the execution of plans for an additional water supply for New York City from the Catskill Mountain region.

Chapter 528—Amending the Greater New York charter in relation to the Department of Bridges of the City of New York and the devolution of certain powers and duties of other departments.

Chapter 529—Amending the Greater New York charter in relation to the bureaus in the Department of Finance.

Chapter 532—Amending the poor law in relation to the relief of soldiers, sailors and their families.

Chapter 533—Exempts the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home and the New York State Women's Relief Corps Home from buying uniforms made in the State prisons, or in reformatories or penitentiaries.

Chapter 534—Amending the appropriation act of 1915 in relation to salaries and compensation of teachers in the State Normal College and in State normal schools.

Chapter 535—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure in realtion to judicial accounts by committees having charge of incompetent persons.

Chapter 536—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to actions against a non-resident upon a demand barred by the law of his residence.

Chapter 537—Amending the election law generally in regard to "definitions," voting booths and enrolment boxes, enrolment by voters, State Committee, designation by petition, organization and conduct of official primaries, independent certificates of nomination, classification of ballots, challenges, etc.

Chapter 538—Amending the military law in relation to eligibility for commission in the naval militia.

Chapter 540—Amending the Greater New York charter by dividing the city into sixty-seven aldermanic districts and also dividing the city for purposes of home rule and local improvements into twenty-four districts of local improvements.

Chapter 545—Incorporating the Institute for Public Service with powers to conduct a training school for public service through assignments of field work, investigations and reports.

Chapter 546—Amending the Public Service Commission law in relation to the prayer for judgment in an action to recover penalties or forfeitures.

Chapter 547—Amending the real property law in relation to registering title to real property.

Chapter 548—Amending the tax law in relation to taxable transfers: giving the rates of the tax and adding one exemption from the provisions of the article.

Chapter 549—Amending the tax law in relation to the salaries of clerks to transfer tax appraisers in Kings and Bronx counties.

Chapter 550—Amending the tax law in relation to taxable transfers with reference to proceedings by appraisers and the determination of the Surrogate.

Chapter 551—Amending the tax law in relation to preventing the evasion of taxable transfers by alleged non-residents.

Chapter 552—Amending the tax law in relation to the tax imposed upon transfers of stock; by modifying in some respects the provisions in regard to the sale of stamps.

Chapter 553—Amending the town law in relation to receivers of taxes and assessments in certain towns.

Chapter 554—Amending the town law in relation to town clerks and deputy town clerks in certain counties.

Chapter 555—Amending the village law in relation to providing for a receiver of taxes and assessments in certain villages.

Chapter 556—Amending the village law in relation to the appointment of a receiver of village taxes.

Chapter 558—Appropriating $30,000 for an administration library and demonstration building of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

Chapter 564—Amending the military law in relation to the composition and strength of the National Guard.

Chapter 565—Amending the military law in relation to the naval militia: its composition, strength and command.

Chapter 566—Amending the military law by creating a military training commission, consisting of the Major General commanding the National Guard; a member of be appointed by the Board of Regents and a member to be appointed by the Governor; with the duty of advising with the Board of Regents as to the courses of instruction in physical training to be prescribed for elementary and secondary schools as provided by the Education Law and of recommending from time to time to the Board of Regents the establishment in such schools of habits, customs and methods best adapted to develop correct physical posture and bearing, mental and physical alertness, self-control, disciplined initiative, sense of duty and the spirit of co-operation under leadership. Under the law all boys above the age of sixteen years and not over the age of nineteen years, except boys exempted by the commission, are to be given such military training as the commission may prescribe for periods aggregating not more than 3 hours in each week during the school or college year, in the case of boys who are pupils in public or private schools or colleges, and for periods not exceeding those stated between September first of each year and the fifteenth day of June next ensuing in the case of boys who are not pupils: "but any boy who is regularly and lawfully employed in any occupation for a livelihood" is not to be required "to take such training unless he volunteers and is accepted therefor."

Chapter 567—Amending the education law by providing that all military and female pupils above the age of eight years in all elementary and secondary schools "shall receive as part of the prescribed courses of instruction therein such physical training as the Regents after conference with the Military Training Commission may determine, during periods which shall average at least twenty minutes in each school day." Pupils above such age attending the public schools are to be required to attend upon such prescribed courses of instruction.

Chapter 568—Declares that the militia of the State shall be divided into two parts: the active and the reserve militia: the active militia to consist of the organized and uniformed military forces known as the National Guard and of the naval militia; and the reserve militia to consist of all those liable for service in the militia but not serving in the National Guard or in the naval militia of the State. The law also says that "whenever it shall be necessary to call out any portion of the reserve militia for active duty in case of insurrection, invasion, tumult, riot or breach of the peace or imminent danger thereof or when called forth for service under the Constitution and laws of the United States the Governor may call for and accept as many volunteers as are required for such service or he may direct his order to the Mayor of any city or the supervisor of any town, who upon the receipt of the same shall forthwith proceed to draft as many of the reserve militia in his city or town, or accept as many volunteers as are required by the Governor, and shall forthwith forward to the Governor a list of the persons so drafted or accepted as volunteers."

Chapter 569—Made provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed ten million dollars for the acquisition of lands for State park purposes, ($7,500,000 for the purchase of lands within the forest preserve and $2,500,000 for the purchase of lands for the extension of the Palisades Interstate Park) and providing for the submission of the same to the people to

be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year 1916.

Chapter 570—Amends the Highway Law in relation to connecting highways in villages and cities of the second and third classes.

Chapter 571—Amends the Highway Law in relation to the construction of State and county highways in villages and cities of the second and third classes.

Chapter 572—Amends the Public Service Commissions Law by making the regulative expenses of the Commission of the First District a State charge; and making all local expenses of such commission subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Chapter 577—Amending the Highway Law in relation to the disposition of registration fees collected under the Motor Vehicle Law.

Chapter 578—Amending the Highway Law generally.

Chapter 579—Amending the Highway Law in relation to the publication of brief summaries of local ordinances relating to the speed of motor vehicles.

Chapter 581—Amending the Tax Law in relation to deduction from the special franchise tax for local purposes.

Chapter 584—Amends the Conservation Law relative to river regulation by storage reservoirs.

Chapter 585—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to purchase by a guardian ad litem at a sale of real estate in which the infant is interested.

Chapter 586—Establishes a Bureau of Farm Settlement in the Department of Agriculture; to formulate plans for and promote the settling by desirable immigrant rural laborers, with their families, in farming sections.

Chapter 587—Amends the General Business Law in relation to contracts and division of fees in employment agencies.

Chapter 588—Provides that executors of estates shall keep the funds and property received from the estate of any deceased person separate and distinct from their own personal funds and property.

Chapter 589—Provides that the sale of real property made in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 14, Title 1, of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be at public auction to the highest bidder.

Chapter 590—Amends the Insurance Law in relation to domestic insurance corporations doing business in a foreign state or territory.

Chapter 591—Increasing by one the number of Justices in the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District.

Chapter 592—Amending the Greater New York Charter in relation to ordinances regulating the use of streets.

Chapter 593—Amending the Town Law in relation to the establishment and maintenance of sewer systems outside of incorporated cities and villages.

Chapter 594—Providing for the ending of the terms of the Commissioners of New Prisons and their being succeeded by a new Commission on New Prisons to consist of the Superintendent of State Prisons, the Superintendent of Public Works, the State Architect and two persons to be appointed by the Governor. The commission is to select either the site at Wingdale or at Beekman, both owned by the State, as a site for the construction thereon of a new farm and industrial prison. It is also to select a location on the site of the State Prison at Sing Sing for the construction there of such new buildings as may be necessary for the purposes of a receiving and distribution station for an industrial prison for prisoners committed to State Prison. The sum of $200,000 is appropriated for the construction of the said new building at Sing Sing and the demolition of the old cell block and cell house at Sing Sing; and $200,000 for the beginning of the construction of the new farm and industrial prison at either Wingdale or Beekman.

Chapter 595—Amending the Membership Corporations Law relative to fire corporations.

Chapter 596—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure in respect to commissions of executors, administrators, guardians and testamentary trustees.

Chapter 597—Appropriating $10,000,000 for the improvement of public highways.

Chapter 598—Amending the Highway Law in relation to the registration fees for auto trucks and omnibuses.

Chapter 599—Amending Chapter 594 of the Laws of 1907 "to provide for preserving the waters of the Bronx River from pollution."

Chapter 600—Amends Chapter 531 of the Laws of 1884 in relation to the bond of the Register of the County of New York and official searches in his office.

Chapter 601—Authorizes municipalities of Westchester County to lay mains connecting with New York's water supply and to take water for their use; paying water rates at the same rates as are paid by persons using water in New York.

Chapter 602—Amends the Greater New York Charter in relation to water charges and water meters.

Chapter 604—States that the price of gas in New York City shall be 80 cents in the Borough of Manhattan, in the First Ward of the Borough of Queens, in the Borough of Brooklyn, and in the Borough of the Bronx, except that portion formerly contained in the town of Westchester outside of the villages of Wakefield and Williamsbridge; and $1 in the Second, Third and Fourth Wards of the Borough of Queens and the Borough of Richmond.

Chapter 605—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to an action to annul a void or voidable marriage.

Chapter 607—Amending the Insanity Law in relation to the retirement of employees of State hospitals for the insane.

Chapter 608—Changing the name of the Long Island State Hospital to the Brooklyn State Hospital.

Chapter 609—Amending the Military Law in relation to the compensation of retired officers.

Chapter 611—Amending the Greater New York Charter in relation to promotions in the police force.

Chapter 612—Amends Chapter 125 of the Laws of 1906 in relation to the metering of gas.

Chapter 613—Authorizing the Comptroller of New York to pay certain sums of pensions of retired public school teachers.

Chapter 615—Amending the Greater New York Charter in relation to the powers of the Board of Aldermen and of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Chapter 616—Providing for the reinstatement of policemen of New York City who prior to January 1, 1913, resigned without charges pending against them, if they be less than thirty-five years of age and pass a physical test.

Chapter 622—Amending the Workmen's Compensation Act generally.

Chapter 623—Amending the Agricultural Law in relation to fines and penalties for violations of its provisions.

Chapter 624—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure so as to provide for two disinterested appraisers of the personal property of a deceased person.

Chapter 625—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to executions against decedents' property.

Chapter 626—Appropriates $25,000 for the State School of Agriculture and Domestic Science at Delhi.

Chapter 629—Appropriating $15,000 for the New York State Veterinary College for a special investigation of infectious abortion and sterility in dairy cattle.

Chapter 630—Appropriating $7,500 for the expenses of the Civil Service Committee of the Senate in continuing its investigation into the Civil Service of the State.

Chapter 631—Appropriating $5,947.47 for the payment of the expenses of Alvah H. Doty in the examination and investigation of the management and affairs of the office of the Health Officer of the Port of New York under Gov. Dix.

Chapter 632—Appropriating $35,000 for the establishment of a fish hatchery in the City of Dunkirk.

Chapter 633—Appropriating $1,956,275.98 for

LEGISLATION OF NEW YORK IN 1916—*Continued.*

the contributions of the State for the repair and improvement of town highways.

Chapter 638—Appropriating $5,000 for the preparation of a schedule of registration fees to be paid by the owners of auto trucks and omnibuses.

Chapter 639—Appropriating $15,403.35 for the maintenance of the New York State School of Agriculture on Long Island.

Chapter 640—Appropriating $125 000 for the construction of an addition or new buildings for the State Normal School at New Paltz.

Chapter 641—Appropriating $7,994.45 for expenses in connection with the butter and egg investigation conducted by the Attorney General.

Chapter 642—Appropriating $7,482,500 from the sinking funds for the payment of the interest on the State debt during the period from July 1, 1916, to September 1, 1917.

Chapter 643—Appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the Joint Committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate and inquire into the report of the Board of Statutory Consolidation on the simplification of the civil practice in the courts of the State.

Chapter 645—Appropriating $500,000 for the mobilization, encampment and field exercise of the National Guard of the State.

Chapter 646—Makes appropriations for the support of government amounting to $51,711,624.88.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.

Fiscal Years.	Number of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditure of the Department.	Amount Paid for.	
					Compensation to Postmasters.	Transportation of the Mail.
1903	74,169	506,268	$134,224,443	$138,784,488	$21,631,724	$65,321,711
1904	71,131	496,818	143,582,624	152,362,117	22,273,344	69,820,732
1905	68,131	486,805	152,826,585	167,399,169	22,743,342	72,862,605
1906	65,600	478,711	167,932,782	178,449,778	23,544,585	76,174,945
1907	62,659	463,406	183,585,005	190,238,288	24,575,696	81,090,849
1908	61,158	450,738	191,478,663	208,351,886	25,599,397	81,381,421
1909	60,144	448,618	203,562,383	221,004,102	26,569,892	84,052,596
1910	59,580	447,998	224,128,657	229,977,224	27,521,013	85,259,102
1911	59,237	435,388	237,879,823	237,648,926	28,284,964	88,058,922
1912	58,729	436,469	246,744,015	248,525,450	28,467,726	89,154,811
1913	58,020	436,293	266,619,525	262,067,541	29,126,662	92,278,517
1914	56,810	435,597	287,934,565	283,543,769	29,968,515	98,002,421
1915	56,380	433,334	287,248,165	298,546,026	30,400,145	104,701,200
1916	55,934	446,711	312,057,688	306,204,033	31,135,234	106,939,022

Of the whole number of post-offices at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1916, 9,192 were Presidential offices and 46,742 were fourth-class offices.

MONEY-ORDERS ISSUED ON DOMESTIC FORMS IN FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916.

States and Territories.	Value.	States and Territories.	Value.	States and Territories.	Value.
Alabama	$9,546,377	Louisiana	$8,958,346	Oklahoma	$12,201,573
Alaska	2,700,994	Maine	8,648,057	Oregon	8,519,203
Arizona	5,715,929	Maryland	5,836,753	Pennsylvania	54,714,740
Arkansas	8,352,865	Massachusetts	26,590,908	Porto Rico	3,263,100
California	35,885,033	Michigan	35,713,331	Rhode Island	3,660,972
Colorado	11,493,901	Minnesota	19,962,464	Samoa (Tutuila)	47,245
Connecticut	11,535,075	Mississippi	8,682,001	South Carolina	5,463,926
Delaware	1,540,613	Missouri	17,375,612	South Dakota	6,723,145
District of Columbia	2,439,318	Montana	11,297,668	Tennessee	8,821,622
Florida	7,951,042	Nebraska	12,204,263	Texas	26,701,087
Georgia	11,065,754	Nevada	3,766,880	Utah	4,385,615
Guam	178,281	New Hampshire	4,749,203	Vermont	4,058,847
Hawaii	2,187,050	New Jersey	17,553,174	Virginia	11,637,511
Idaho	5,795,745	New Mexico	4,222,107	Washington	15,121,492
Illinois	42,744,729	New York	70,775,796	West Virginia	10,969,598
Indiana	18,310,752	North Carolina	7,765,880	Wisconsin	21,581,240
Iowa	19,991,695	North Dakota	8,263,891	Wyoming	3,198,515
Kansas	13,026,909	Ohio	35,806,722	China (Postal Agent)	550,457
Kentucky	7,793,772				

Number of money-orders issued on domestic forms 122,302,149, amounting to $728,177,816.63; number of money-orders issued on international forms 2,345 766, amounting to $37,544,520.17.

Domestic money-orders PAID number 124,247,527, amounting to $738,976,465.20; international money orders PAID number 303,559, amounting to $7,697,365.09.

RURAL DELIVERY SERVICE.

The following table exhibits the growth of the rural delivery service from 1898 to 1916.

Year.	Carriers (Number).	Daily Mileage.	Annual Cost.	Year.	Carriers (Number).	Daily Mileage.	Annual Cost.
1898	148	2,960	$50,241	1909	40,499	979,541	$35,661,034
1901	4,301	100,299	1,750,321	1910	40,997	993,068	36,914,769
1903	15,119	332,618	8,051,599	1911	41,559	1,007,772	37,125,630
1904	24,566	552,725	12,645,275	1912	42,199	1,021,492	41,859,422
1905	32,055	721,237	20,864,885	1913	42,805	1,028,603	45,642,766
1906	35,318	820,318	25,011,625	1914	43,652	1,050,266	47,377,070
1907	37,582	883,117	26,661,555	1915	43,710	1,073,099	50,000,000
1908	39,143	891,432	34,371,939	1916	42,766	1,063,305	49,715,616

The maximum salary of rural carriers was increased July 1, 1914, from $1,100 to $1,200.

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1916.

OUTSTANDING STOCK AND BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE IN 1916 TO CLOSE OF WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 3, 1916.

STOCKS.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Pct. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1916.	
Adams Express	$[]120,000	$36,000,000	$1.50	Sept. 1, 1916	154½	132¼
Advance Rumely	12,638,700	3,500,000	.....	.....	43	20⅜
Advance Rumely pfd	10,982,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	26½	14
Alaska Gold Mines	7,500,000	.....	.....	.....	11¼	11½
Alaska Juneau Gold	13,967,330	.....	.....	.....	6¾	6¾
Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26,000,000	.....	1½	Oct. 16, 1916	33⅞	19
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pfd	16,500,000	.....	1¼	Oct. 16, 1916	85	70½
Am. Agricultural Chem	18,430,900	16,804,000	1½	Oct. 16, 1916	86½	63
Am. Agricultural Chem. pfd	27,558,200		*1½	July 29, 1916	102	96
Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	1½	Oct. 2, 1916	104½	61¾
Am. Beet Sugar pfd	5,000,000		1¾	Sept. 30, 1916	102	93
Am. Brake Shoe & Foundry	4,600,000	691,000	2	Sept. 30, 1916	109⅝	100
Am. Brake Shoe & Foundry pfd	5,000,000		.....	.....	200	165
Am. Can	41,233,300	13,448,000	1¾	Oct. 1, 1916	68½	50¼
Am. Can pfd	41,233,300		½	Oct. 2, 1916	115⅜	108⅛
Am. Car & Foundry	30,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	78	52
Am. Car & Foundry pfd	30,000,000	.....	1	Sept. 1, 1916	119½	115⅜
Am. Cotton Oil	20,237,100	10,000,000	3	June 1, 1916	58⅛	50½
Am. Cotton Oil pfd	10,198,600		$1.50	Oct. 2, 1916	102	98
Am. Express	18,000,000	.....	.....	.....	140½	123
Am. Hide & Leather	11,500,000	5,265,000	5	Sept. 1, 1916	20½	8¾
Am. Hide & Leather pfd	13,000,000		1¾	July 20, 1907	79½	45
Am. Ice Securities	19,046,900	2,973,080	.....	.....	31½	25
Am. Linseed	16,750,000	.....	1¾	Sept. 15, 1900	27½	17¼
Am. Linseed pfd	16,750,000		1¼	Sept. 28, 1916	60½	38¼
Am. Locomotive	25,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 21, 1916	92½	58
Am. Locomotive pfd	25,000,000		.....	.....	108½	99½
Am. Malt Corp	5,756,256	.....	½	Nov. 2, 1916	12⅛	5½
Am. Malt Corp. pfd	8,844,300		1¼	Oct. 2, 1916	50	31⅝
Am. Smelters Sec. pfd. B	30,000,000	.....	1½	Dec. 15, 1916	96	83¼
Am. Smelting & Refining	50,000,000	13,351,000	1¾	Dec. 1, 1916	117	88½
Am. Smelting & Refining pfd	50,000,000		3	Oct. 2, 1916	118⅛	109¼
Am. Snuff	11,000,000	.....	1½	Oct. 2, 1916	149½	130
Am. Snuff pfd	3,952,800		½	Dec. 31, 1914	110	106
Am. Steel Foundries	17,184,000	4,819,100	1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	66⅝	44
Am. Sugar Refining	45,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	125⅝	105½
Am. Sugar Refining pfd	45,000,000		2	Oct. 16, 1916	123½	115⅛
Am. Telephone & Telegraph	365,896,700	135,159,100	5	Dec. 1, 1916	134⅞	126¼
Am. Tobacco	40,242,400	2,479,150	1½	Oct. 2, 1916	229⅞	188
Am. Tobacco pfd. new	52,761,200		1¼	Oct. 16, 1916	113	105¼
Am. Woolen	20,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 16, 1916	55¼	42
Am. Woolen pfd	40,000,000		1	April 1, 1913	102	92
Am. Writing Paper pfd	12,500,000	17,000,000	$1.50	Aug. 1, 1916	52½	11
Am. Zinc, Lead & S	4,828,000	.....	$2	Nov. 27, 1916	97⅞	29⅜
Anaconda Copper	116,562,500	.....	1½	Dec. 1, 1916	102	77
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	202,441,500	311,579,314	2½	Aug. 1, 1916	108⅞	100¼
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe pfd	114,173,730		2½	July 10, 1916	97⅞	97⅞
Atlantic Coast Line	68,558,000	156,345,715	.....	.....	124¾	106½
Atl., Gulf & West Indies	14,963,400	12,378,000	1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	110	56
Atl., Gulf & West Indies pfd	14,979,900		1	Jan. 2, 1915	72½	61
Baldwin Locomotive	20,000,000	10,000,000	3½	July 1, 1916	118⅝	65⅜
Baldwin Locomotive pfd	20,000,000		2½	Sept. 1, 1916	110	104
Baltimore & Ohio	152,317,468	343,882,779	2	Sept. 1, 1916	96	82⅞
Baltimore & Ohio pfd	60,000,000		1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	80	72½
Barrett Co	10,760,200	.....	7½	Oct. 2, 1916	175⅞	130
Bethlehem Steel	14,862,000	26,115,533	1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	678	415
Bethlehem Steel pfd	14,908,000		1½	Oct. 1, 1916	155	126
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	74,520,000	10,429,000	1½	Oct. 2, 1916	88⅞	83½
Brooklyn Union Gas	18,000,000	14,698,000	a $6.25	Sept. 30, 1916	133½	126
Butte & Superior	2,720,990	.....	¾	Sept. 1, 1916	105¼	60½
Butterick	14,647,200	.....	1¼	July 1, 1913	32	28
California Petroleum	14,877,005	.....	1	Oct. 1, 1916	42⅝	15
California Petroleum pfd	12,343,026	.....	1½	Aug. 1, 1916	80⅜	40
Canada Southern	15,000,000	22,630,000	2½	Sept. 30, 1916	59	56
Canadian Pacific	260,000,000	16,807,520	*2	Nov. 1, 1916	183¾	162½
Central Leather	39,701,030	36,764,150	1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	99⅞	49
Central Leather pfd	33,299,050		*3	Oct. 2, 1916	116⅛	108⅞
Chandler Motor	7,000,000	.....	1	Dec. 31, 1914	131	88
Chesapeake & Ohio	62,795,800	173,563,232	.....	.....	71	58
Chic. Great Western	45,246,913	37,910,000	1	Oct. 2, 1916	15¼	11¾
Chic. Great Western pfd	43,902,902		2½	Sept. 1, 1916	47½	33
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	117,361,400	310,444,000	3½	Sept. 1, 1916	102½	91
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pfd	116,274,900		1¼	Dec. 31, 1913	136⅛	124½
Chic., Rock Island & Pacific	74,877,200	257,815,600	3½	Aug. 2, 1916	36⅛	15½
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	11,256,800	41,337,000	3½	Aug. 2, 1916	124	115¼
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pfd	18,556,200		1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	139	131¾
Chic. & Northwestern	130,114,500	207,340,000	2	Oct. 2, 1916	134⅞	124
Chic. & Northwestern pfd	22,395,000		.....	.....	175	165
Chile Copper	95,000,000	15,000,000	e $2.25	Sept. 30, 1916	25⅜	19⅝
Chino Copper	4,349,700	.....			64⅛	46⅛

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Pct. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1916.	
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L.	$47,056,300	$95,796,667	2	Sept. 1, 1910	62⅝	38
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. pfd.	10,000,000		1¼	Oct. 20, 1916	86	70
Colorado Fuel & Iron	34,235,500	39,972,000	1¾	April 15, 1902	63¼	38⅛
Colorado & Southern	31,000,000	50,205,900	1	Dec. 31, 1912	37	24¾
Colorado & Southern 1st pfd.	8,500,000		2	Oct. 10, 1916	62⅛	46
Colorado & Southern 2d pfd.	8,500,000		2	Oct. 1, 1913	57¾	40
Consolidated Gas	99,816,500	1,236,000	1¾	Dec. 15, 1916	144¾	130½
Continental Can	8,000,000	.....	1¼	Oct. 2, 1916	111	75¼
Continental Can pfd.	5,250,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	113	106
Corn Products Refining	49,777,300	7,800,440	.....	.....	25¼	13¼
Corn Products Refining pfd.	29,826,900		1¼	Oct. 16, 1916	101½	85
Crucible Steel	24,578,400	.....	.....	.....	99½	52¾
Crucible Steel pfd.	25,000,000	.....	†2	Nov. 29, 1916	123	108¼
Cuba Cane Sugar	‖500,000	.....	.....	.....	76⅜	52¼
Cuba Cane Sugar pfd.	50,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	100½	93
Cuban-American Sugar	7,135,600	9,116,000	d52½	Oct. 2, 1916	269⅞	152
Delaware, Lack. & Western	42,277,000	.....	2½	Oct. 20, 1916	240	216
Delaware & Hudson	42,503,000	62,320,000	2¼	Sept. 20, 1916	156	149½
Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	123,965,000	2½	Jan. 16, 1911	23¼	8⅞
Denver & Rio Grande pfd.	49,779,800		2½	Jan. 16, 1911	52½	15
Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	24,950,000	1¾	Dec. 1, 1916	120	70
Diamond Match	16,090,600	.....	1¾	Dec. 15, 1916	122	102¼
Distillers Securities	30,843,400	14,093,236	1½	Oct. 16, 1916	54½	41
Dome Mines	4,000,000	.....	50c	Sept. 1, 1916	29½	22¾
Driggs-Seabury	9,000,000	1,500,000	5	Dec. 15, 1916	119¾	85
Electric Storage Battery	16,249,425	.....	1	Oct. 2, 1916	72	58
Erie	12,378,900	201,810,400	.....	.....	43⅝	32
Erie 1st pfd.	47,892,400		2	Feb. 28, 1907	59⅛	48
Erie 2d pfd.	16,000,000		2	April 9, 1907	54½	41
Fed. Mining & Smelting	6,000,000	.....	1½	Jan. 15, 1909	35	12⅝
Fed. Mining & Smelting pfd.	12,000,000	.....	1	Sept. 15, 1916	57½	35⅛
General Chemical	13,110,900	.....	1½	Dec. 1, 1916	350	265
General Chemical pfd.	15,208,300	.....	1½	Oct. 2, 1916	117	113
General Electric	101,506,500	12,067,500	2	Oct. 14, 1916	187¼	159
General Motors	16,501,783	2,500,000	5	Nov. 1, 1916	850	405
General Motors pfd.	14,985,200		3½	Nov. 1, 1916	128½	108
Goodrich, B. F.	60,000,000	.....	1	Feb. 15, 1917	80	67¾
Goodrich, B. F., pfd.	28,000,000	.....	1¾	Jan. 2, 1917	116¾	110
Granby Consol.	‖1,500,000	.....	2	Nov. 1, 1916	99	80
Great Northern pfd.	249,476,850	143,381,969	1¾	Nov. 1, 1916	127½	116⅛
Great North. Ore Properties	.....	.....	75c	Dec. 20, 1916	50¾	33⅝
Greene-Cananea	47,441,100	.....	$2	Nov. 27, 1916	53⅜	34
Gulf States Steel	5,000,000	.....	2	Jan. 2, 1917	97	71
Gulf States Steel 1st pfd.	2,000,000	.....	1¾	July 1, 1916	101½	87
Gulf States Steel 2d pfd.	4,000,000	.....	1½	Nov. 1, 1916	99	72
Homestake Mining	25,116,000	.....	65c	Oct. 25, 1916	135½	126
Illinois Central	109,296,000	195,110,000	1½	Dec. 1, 1916	109⅞	99¾
Inspiration Consol Copper	15,440,700	5,886,000	$2	Oct. 30, 1916	69⅝	42⅝
Interboro Consolidated	‖932,627	.....	.....	.....	21⅛	15⅝
Interboro Consolidated pfd.	45,740,500	.....	1½	Oct. 2, 1916	77½	71
International Agricultural	7,303,500	11,726,200	.....	.....	29⅞	11
International Agricultural pfd.	13,055,500		3½	Jan. 15, 1916	74	38⅛
International Harvester of N. J.	40,000,000	.....	1¼	Oct. 16, 1916	119¾	108½
International Harvester of N. J. pfd.	30,000,000	.....	1¾	Sept. 1, 1916	122	114
International Harvester Corp.	40,000,000	.....	1¼	July 15, 1914	84¼	68⅛
International Harvester Corp. pfd.	30,000,000	.....	1¾	Sept. 1, 1916	110	104⅛
International Mer. Marine tr.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50⅞	13⅝
International Mer. Marine pfd. tr.	10,351,500	.....	.....	.....	125⅝	61¼
International Nickel	38,031,500	.....	1½	Sept. 1, 1916	56⅞	39⅝
International Paper	17,442,800	14,889,000	1	July 1, 1899	65⅜	9½
International Paper pfd.	22,406,700		1	Oct. 16, 1916	107¼	42½
Jewel Tea	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	96	67
Jewel Tea pfd.	4,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1916	113	104
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Memphis pfd.	15,000,000	44,567,000	1¾	July 1, 1916	75½	60
Kansas City Southern	30,000,000	47,000,000	.....	.....	32½	23½
Kansas City Southern pfd.	21,000,000		1	Oct. 16, 1916	64⅞	58
Kelly-Springfield Tire	3,582,500	.....	4	Nov. 1, 1916	85¼	66
Kennecott Copper	‖2,777,578	.....	$1.50	Sept. 30, 1916	59	44½
Lackawanna Steel	35,000,000	31,000,000	1½	Sept. 30, 1916	90¼	64
Laclede Gas	10,700,000	20,000,000	1¾	Sept. 15, 1916	109¾	103½
Lake Erie & Western	1,840,000	10,875,000	.....	.....	26¼	10
Lake Erie & Western pfd.	1,840,000		1	Jan. 15, 1908	55½	32
Lee Rubber & Tire	‖100,000	.....	†75c	Dec. 1, 1916	56½	39
Lehigh Valley	60,608,000	75,766,000	2½	Oct. 14, 1916	87⅛	74½
Liggett & Myers	21,496,400	30,085,000	3	Dec. 1, 1916	305	240
Liggett & Myers pfd.	15,383,800		1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	124	118
Long Island	12,000,000	59,300,168	1	Nov. 2, 1896	41½	20
Loose-Wiles Biscuit	8,000,000	.....	.....	.....	34	14
Loose-Wiles Biscuit 1st pfd.	4,915,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	91	78
Loose-Wiles Biscuit 2d pfd.	2,000,000	.....	1¾	Feb. 1, 1915	65	50
Louisville & Nashville	72,000,000	137,627,500	3½	Aug. 10, 1916	139½	121⅛
Mackay Companies	41,380,400	.....	1¼	Oct. 2, 1916	91	75
Mackay Companies pfd.	50,000,000	.....	1	Oct. 2, 1916	68¾	65⅛
Manhattan Railway	60,000,000	40,777,000	1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	132	127¾
Maxwell Motors	9,586,200	.....	2½	Oct. 2, 1916	99	57¼
Maxwell Motors 1st pfd.	9,791,800	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	93	78
Maxwell Motors 2d pfd.	7,457,900	.....	1½	Oct. 2, 1916	60⅞	42¼

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Pct. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1916.	
May Department Stores	$15,000,000	.....	½	Sept. 1, 1916	70¾	50⅛
Mexican Petroleum	40,287,300	$3,654,200	1½	Aug. 30, 1913	129⅝	88⅝
Miami Copper	3,735,565	19,000	$1.50	Nov. 15, 1916	41⅜	33
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	25,206,800	71,422,000	3½	Oct. 16, 1916	130	116¼
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pfd	12,603,400		3½	Oct. 16, 1916	137	128½
Minn. & St. Louis (new)	25,792,600	46,510,650	.....	.....	36	26
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	63,300,300	143,163,500	.....	.....	8¾	3⅛
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd	13,000,000		2	Nov. 10, 1913	24	10
Missouri Pacific	83,251,085	162,896,500	2½	Jan. 30, 1908	10⅜	3¼
Missouri Pacific when issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	27⅝	22¼
Missouri Pacific pfd when issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	47¾
Montana Power	49,557,600	16,000,000	1	Oct. 2, 1916	99	68¼
Montana Power pfd	9,700,000		1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	117	109
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	16,000,000	11,025,000	3½	Aug. 1, 1916	140	129
National Biscuit	29,236,000		1¾	Oct. 14, 1916	131½	118
National Biscuit pfd	24,804,500	.....	1¾	Aug. 31, 1916	129⅝	124
National Cloak & Suit	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	84⅞	71
National Cloak & Suit pfd	5,000,000	.....	1¾	Sept. 1, 1916	113	106
National Enameling & Stamping	15,591,800	2,766,000	½	July 1, 1905	31⅜	19¾
National Enameling & Stamping pfd	8,546,600		1¾	Sept. 30, 1916	97½	92
National Lead	20,655,400	.....	1	Sept. 30, 1916	74⅝	60½
National Lead pfd	24,367,600	.....	1¾	Dec. 15, 1916	117⅛	112
Nevada Con. Copper	9,996,970	.....	*j*$1	Sept. 30, 1916	25	15
New Jersey Central	27,436,800	43,924,000	2	Nov. 1, 1916	310	289
New York Air Brake	10,000,000	3,000,000	2½	Sept. 22, 1916	162¾	118
New York Central	249,590,460	591,446,508	1¼	Nov. 1, 1916	114¼	100¼
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	28,672,000	5	Mar. 1, 1916	45	33
New York, New Haven & Hartford	157,117,900	214,280,100	1½	Sept. 30, 1913	77⅞	57
New York Ontario & Western	58,113,982	28,630,000	1	July 24, 1916	32	26
Norfolk Southern	16,000,000	16,851,000	½	Jan. 1, 1914	27	20
Norfolk & Western	108,698,400	107,482,500	1¾	Dec. 19, 1916	147⅛	114
Norfolk & Western pfd	22,991,700		1	Nov. 18, 1916	89⅛	84⅛
North American	29,793,300	.....	1¼	Oct. 2, 1916	75	61½
Northern Pacific	248,000,000	191,365,500	1¾	Nov. 1, 1916	118⅞	108¼
Ontario Mining	15,000,000	.....	30c	Dec. 20, 1902	11⅜	5⅞
Pacific Mail	1,000,000	.....	*k*$25	Dec. 15, 1915	31	11¾
Pacific Tel. & Tel.	18,000,000	41,112,000	.....	.....	44	32¼
Pacific Tel. & Tel. pfd	32,000,000		1½	Oct. 15, 1916	98	93½
Pennsylvania R. R.	499,265,700	234,156,982	1½	Nov. 29, 1916	60	55⅛
People's Gas Light & Coke	38,500,000	46,455,000	1½	Nov. 25, 1916	118	100⅛
P. Lorillard	15,155,600	21,304,500	3	Oct. 2, 1916	239⅞	179¼
P. Lorillard pfd	11,307,600		1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	122½	115½
Philadelphia Company	47,248,000	21,645,000	1¾	Nov. 1, 1916	46	38
Pittsburgh, Cinc., Chic. & St. Louis	37,595,600	64,106,000	2	Jan. 25, 1916	88	78
Pittsburgh, Cinc., Chic. & St. Louis pfd	29,915,500		2	July 25, 1916	98¾	88
Pittsburgh Coal	28,104,600	19,337,000	.....	.....	45	22⅝
Pittsburgh Coal pfd	27,071,800		1¼	Oct. 25, 1916	111¾	100
Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000		1½	Dec 6, 1916	75⅛	42½
Pressed Steel Car pfd	12,500,000	.....	1¾	Nov. 22, 1916	106	98½
Public Service Corp. of N. J.	25,000,000	47,500,000	2	Sept. 30, 1916	137	115
Pullman	20,000,000	.....	2	Nov. 15, 1916	177	159⅞
Quicksilver	5,708,700	.....	.....	.....	6¾	2⅜
Quicksilver pfd	4,291,300	.....	½	June 1, 1903	8¾	3½
Railwa. Steel Spring	13,500,000	6,628,000	2	May 20, 1913	57⅞	32
Railway Steel Spring pfd	13,500,000		1¾	Sept. 20, 1916	101¼	95¼
Ray Consolidated Copper	14,587,790	2,380,000	*l*75c	Sept. 30, 1916	29¾	20
Reading	70,000,000	98,537,000	2	Nov. 19, 1916	115½	75⅛
Reading 1st pfd	28,000,000		1	Dec. 14, 1916	46	41⅞
Reading 2d pfd	42,000,000		1	Oct. 12, 1916	52	41¼
Republic Iron & Steel	27,191,000	15,105,000	.....	.....	83¾	42
Republic Iron & Steel pfd	25,000,000		*m*5¾	Oct. 2, 1916	116½	106⅞
St. Louis & San Francisco when issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	15½
St. Louis Southwestern	16,356,100	53,458,500	.....	.....	26	16
St. Louis Southwestern pfd	19,893,650		½	April 15, 1914	52	37½
Saxon Motor	6,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	84¾	77⅞
Seaboard Air Line	37,019,400	45,375,900	.....	.....	18⅞	14
Seaboard Air Line pfd	23,894,100		1	Aug. 15, 1914	42⅛	34
Sears-Roebuck	60,000,000	.....	1¾	Nov. 15, 1916	232½	168¼
Sears-Roebuck pfd	8,000,000		1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	127½	125
Shattuck Arizona Copper	3,500,000	.....	*n*$1.25	Oct. 20, 1916	40¼	24
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	10,000,000	4,000,000	1¼	Sept. 1, 1910	70¾	37
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pfd	6,700,000		1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	100	91½
Southern Pacific	272,672,405	195,081,900	1½	Oct. 2, 1916	104⅛	94¼
Southern	120,000,000	231,440,000	.....	.....	30¾	18
Southern pfd	60,000,000		2	Dec. 10, 1914	72	56
Standard Milling	4,600,000	.....	§8	Nov. 29, 1916	107½	90
Standard Milling pfd	6,488,000		1½	Nov. 29, 1916	94½	85
Studebaker	30,000,000	.....	2½	Sept. 1, 1916	167	119¼
Studebaker pfd	10,965,000		1¾	Sept. 1, 1916	114	108¼
Stutz Motor	‖75,000	.....	$1.25	Oct. 2, 1916	79½	63½
Tennessee Copper	5,000,000	800,000	75c	April 15, 1916	66½	21⅛
Texas Company	30,000,000	15,000,000	2½	Sept. 30, 1916	235½	177¼
Texas & Pacific	38,763,810	54,952,011	.....	.....	19⅛	6½
Third Avenue Railway	16,590,000	47,506,000	1	Oct. 1, 1916	68½	52⅛
Tobacco Products	16,000,000	.....	.....	.....	59⅛	48¾
Tobacco Products pfd	7,000,000		1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	109½	99
Twin City Rapid Transit	22,000,000	19,888,000	1½	Oct. 2, 1916	99	94
Twin City Rapid Transit pfd	3,000,000		1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	.....	.....

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1916—*Continued.*

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Pct. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1916.	
Underwood Typewriter	$8,500,000	.....	1	July 1, 1916	110	86
Underwood Typewriter pfd	4,500,000	.....	1¾	July 1, 1916	119⅜	110
Union Bag & Paper	16,000,000	$3,517,000	.....	.....	18½	4¼
Union Bag & Paper pfd	11,000,000		1	Oct. 15, 1912	75½	28
Union Pacific	222,291,600	191,920,865	2	Oct. 2, 1916	153⅜	129¾
Union Pacific pfd	99,543,500		2	Oct. 2, 1916	84½	80
United Cigar Mfrs	18,104,000	.....	1	Nov. 1, 1916	64	46
United Cigar Mfrs. pfd	5,000,000	.....	1¾	Sept. 1, 1916	111	106
United Cigar Stores	15,405,500	.....	1¾	Nov. 15, 1916	105¾	90
United Cigar Stores pfd	2,116,900	.....	1¾	Sept. 15, 1916	120	115
United Fruit	36,549,300	30,305,000	2	Oct. 14, 1916	169½	136⅛
United Railways Investment	20,400,000	18,150,000	.....	.....	21¼	7¾
United Railways Investment pfd	16,000,000		*h*2½	Jan. 2, 1907	39¾	17
United States Cast Iron Pipe	12,000,000	1,078,000	1	Dec. 2, 1907	28	16⅜
United States Cast Iron Pipe pfd	12,000,000		*o*3½	Nov. 15, 1916	65¾	48½
United States Industrial Alcohol	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	170½	97
United States Industrial Alcohol pfd	6,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 15, 1916	114	99½
United States Realty & Imp	16,162,800	11,930,000	1	Feb. 1, 1915	49	25
United States Reduction & Refining	5,918,800	1,510,000	1	July 1, 1903	3⅞	1
United States Reduction & Refining pfd	3,945,800		1½	Oct. 1, 1907	4	¾
United States Rubber	36,000,000	17,500,000	1½	April 30, 1915	63¾	47¾
United States Rubber 1st pfd	59,374,900		2	Oct. 31, 1916	115	106⅛
United States Smelting & Refining	17,555,750	.....	$1	Oct. 14, 1916	80¾	62½
United States Smelting & Refining pfd	24,317,500	.....	87½c	April 15, 1916	53½	50
United States Steel	508,302,500	627,045,112	*2¼	Dec. 30, 1916	122½	79¾
United States Steel pfd	360,281,100		1¾	Nov. 29, 1916	123	115
Utah Copper	16,244,900	.....	*p*$3	Sept. 30, 1916	113½	74¾
Utah Securities	23,993,500	.....	.....	.....	20¾	16½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	27,984,400	13,200,000	1½	Feb. 15, 1913	51	36
Virginia-Carolina Chemical pfd	20,000,000		2	Oct. 16, 1916	113⅞	108
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	9,073,680	5,149,000	*q*5	Oct. 1, 1907	62½	41
Wabash	47,290,000	.....	.....	.....	17	13⅛
Wabash pfd A	46,200,000	66,581,000	.....	.....	58⅞	41½
Wabash pfd B	49,970,000		.....	.....	32½	25
Wells-Fargo & Company	23,967,400	.....	3	July 15, 1916	138	123½
Western Maryland	49,429,230	46,624,000	.....	.....	34½	24½
Western Maryland pfd	10,000,000		1	Oct. 19, 1912	55	40
Western Union Telegraph	99,817,100	32,101,000	1¼	Oct. 14, 1916	105½	87
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	37,246,750	19,476,000	1½	Oct. 31, 1916	71⅝	52¾
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. 1st pfd	3,998,700		1¾	Oct. 16, 1916	79	70
Wheeling & Lake Erie	20,000,000	15,000,000	.....	.....	6	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pfd	4,986,900		.....	.....	18½	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pfd	11,993,500		.....	.....	7¾	2⅛
White Motor	16,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 18, 1916	59⅜	54⅝
Willys-Overland	20,000,000	.....	¶75c	Nov. 1, 1916	81¼	41⅝
Willys-Overland pfd	4,750,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1916	117	102
Wisconsin Central	16,146,400	42,463,000	.....	.....	56¼	33
Woolworth (F. W.)	50,000,000		2	Dec. 1, 1916	141¾	118
Woolworth (F. W.) pfd	13,500,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1916	126	123

* One per cent. extra. † Back dividend. ‡ One-half per cent. extra. || Shares. ¶ Also $1,140,000 in cash payable November 1. § Payable quarterly one-half cash and one-half stock at par. *a* $5 extra. *d* Includes 50 per cent. extra; 10 per cent. cash, 40 per cent. stock. *e* Includes $1 extra. *h* Stock. *i* 25 cents extra. *j* 50 cents extra. *k* From assets. *m* 4 per cent. back dividend. *n* 75 cents extra. *o* 2 per cent. extra. *p* $1.50 extra. *q* Scrip.

NATIONAL AMERICANIZATION COMMITTEE.

The National Americanization Committee is a body of fifty-six American citizens who believe that Americanization—a deeper, broader sense of nationalization—is the need of the hour, and that it should be a nation-wide movement in every hamlet in America. They are dominated solely by the dream of a United America: no other power or motives determine their policies, methods or plans, and they are willing to give their time, thought, effort, and resources—in money, association, and power—to the end that the many races in America may become one nation in spirit and achievement.

They believe that American-born citizens need Americanization in increased respect for the flag, in renewed allegiance to America, in patriotic use of holidays, in the discipline and loyalty of citizens' training camps, in the abolition of race prejudice, and in the full recognition of foreign-born citizens as a civic as well as an industrial factor in American civilization.

They believe that the foreign-born peoples within our land owe to America the duties of learning our national language, of becoming literate, of becoming naturalized, and of becoming thrifty and efficient citizens and of loyally supporting the best ideals and traditions, the government and institutions of America, in exchange for the rights America guarantees to all residents alike in this country

They believe that American and foreign-born alike should join hands to assure to each alien within our borders the opportunity to learn English, become literate, and to provide facilities for preparation for citizenship.

Chairman—Frank Trumbull. *First Vice-Chairman*—Percy R. Pyne, 2d. *Second Vice-Chairman*—Mrs. Edward Stotesbury. *Third Vice-Chairman*—William Sproule. *Treasurer*—Wm. Fellowes Morgan. *Executive Committee*—Mrs. Vincent Astor, Frances A. Kellor, Peter Roberts, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Felix M. Warburg. Headquarters, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

YEARS. Ended June 30.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total Ordinary Receipts.	Excess of Ordinary Receipts Over Ordinary Disbursements.
1904	$261,274,565	$232,904,120	$45,538,229	$539,716,914	$7,479,092
1905	261,798,857	234,095,741	48,712,161	544,606,759	*18,753,335
1906	300,251,878	249,150,213	45,315,851	594,717,942	45,312,517
1907	332,233,363	269,666,773	61,225,524	663,125,660	111,420,531
1908	286,113,130	251,711,127	63,236,466	601,060,723	*20,041,667
1909	300,711,934	246,212,644	56,664,912	603,589,490	*58,734,955
1910	333,683,445	289,933,519	51,894,751	675,511,715	15,806,324
1911	314,497,071	322,529,201	64,346,103	701,372,375	47,234,377
1912	311,321,672	321,612,200	58,844,593	691,778,465	37,224,502
1913	318,891,396	344,416,966	60,802,868	724,111,230	41,340,524
1914	292,320,015	380,041,007	62,312,145	734,673,167	34,418,677
1915	209,786,673	415,669,646	72,454,509	697,910,828	33,488,931
1916	213,185,845	512,702,029	53,776,678	779,664,552	55,171,553

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

YEARS. Ended June 30.	Civil and Miscellaneous Items.	War Department. (a)	Navy Department.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest on Public Debt.	Total Ordinary Disbursem'ts.
1904	$136,602,203	$115,035,411	$102.956,102	$10,438,350	$142,559,266	$24,646,490	$532,237,822
1905	143,033,729	122,175,074	117,550.308	14,236,074	141,773,965	24,590,944	563,360,094
1906	142,894,472	117,946,692	110,474.264	12,476,859	141,034,562	24,308,576	549,405,425
1907	153,045,913	122,576,466	97,128,469	15,163.609	139,309,514	24,481,158	551,705,129
1908	175,420,409	137,746,523	118,037.097	14,579,755	153,892,467	21,426,138	621,102,390
1909	186,502,150	161,067,462	115,546,011	15,694,618	161,710,367	21,803,836	662,324,445
1910	180,076,442	155,911,706	123,173,717	18,504,131	160,696,416	21,342,979	659,705,391
1911	173,838,599	160,135,976	119,937,644	20,933,870	157,980,575	21,311,334	654,137,998
1912	173,824,989	148,795,422	135,591,956	20,134.840	153,590,456	22,616,300	654,553.963
1913	170,829,673	160,387,453	133,262.862	20,306,159	175,085,451	22,899 108	682,770,706
1914	170,530,236	173,522,804	139,682,186	20 215 076	173,440,231	22,863,957	700,254 490
1915	207,169,824	172,973,092	141,835,654	22,130,351	164,387,941	22,902,897	731,399,759
1916	204,038,738	164,635.577	155.029,426	17,570.283	159,302.351	22,900.313	†724,492,998

The total receipts of the United States from the beginning of the Government, 1789 to 1916, inclusive, have been: From customs, $12,854,895,392; internal revenue, $10,630,925,660; miscellaneous, $2,333,591,-168; total, excluding loans and premiums, $25,819,412,222.

The total disbursements, excluding postal service, Panama Canal, and public debt, same period, have been: For civil and miscellaneous, $5,844,224,389; war, $7,821,957,782; Navy, $3,388,892,080; Indians, $624,839,731; pensions, $5,099.606,494; interest, $3,370,454,683; total, † $26,150,991,471.

* Disbursements in excess of receipts. † Including difference arising in adjustment of uncovered repayments, $1,016,310. (*a*) Exclusive of Panama Canal.

FOREIGN LOANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From a statement in the *Wall Street Journal*, October 27, 1916.)

The new British $300,000,000 loan, the largest obligation of any single country ever brought out here, brings the total of our loans to foreign countries since the war started up to nearly two billion dollars.

At the present time we hold unmatured obligations of foreign nations, states, cities, or have advanced commercial credits abroad, to the amount of approximately $1,910,000,000. As many private credit arrangements have been made, of which there is no record, the total outstanding indebtedness of foreign countries to us may be above this figure.

Great Britain, the banker for the allies, has been the largest borrower. With her half of the $500,-000,000 Anglo-French loan, the total of her indebtedness to us is $850,000,000. France is next, with $520,-000,000, including $100,000,000 for the latest commercial credit arranged here for French companies, which has, however, as yet not been drawn on.

Below is the list of foreign loans and credits that have been arranged in this country since the war started, and are still outstanding. In addition to these, American investors have gone into foreign markets to take advantage of war prices on some of the internal government issues. In the table below, offering bases are given where known:

Anglo-French 5-year 5s on 5½% basis.	$500,000,000
British 2-y. 5% col. loan on 5½% basis	250,000,000
British 3 and 5-year col. loan	300,000,000
French 3-year col. loan on 5¾% basis	100,000,000
French commercial credits	170,000,000
British banks extended loan	50,000,000
City of Paris 5-year 6s on 6.30% basis	50,000,000
London Met. Wat. Board 1-y. 6% disc.	6,400,000
Canada: Dominion 5, 10 and 15-y. 5s	75,000,000
Dominion 2-year 5s at 5¼%	20,000,000
Provincial	57,500,000
Municipal	63,000,000
Newfoundland 3-year 5s at 5¼%	5,000,000
Argentine: 5-year 6s on 6¼% basis	25,000,000
2 and 3-year 6s on 6¼% basis	10,000,000
Six months notes	6,000,000
1-year 5s on 4.70% basis	18,500,000
1-year discounts 5% to 5½% basis.	15,000,000
Miscellaneous credits	*$50,000,000
Russia 3-year loan on 6½% basis	50,000,000
Italy 1-year 6s on 6% basis	25,000,000
Switzerland 3 and 5-y. 5s on 6% basis	10,000,000
Germany 1-y. treasury notes 6% basis†	10,000,000
Norway 2 and 3-year 6s on 6% basis	3,000,000
7-year 6s on 5.75% basis	5,000,000
Greece bank credits	7,000,000
Chile bank loan	6,000,000
Sao Paulo, Brazil, 2-11-year 6s	5,500,000
Bogota, Columbia	5,000,000
Sweden 2-year 6s on 6% basis	5,000,000
China banking loans	4,000,000
Panama serial 5s	1,200,000
12-year 5s on 5.25% basis	1,250,000
Bolivia bank loan	1,000,000
Total	$1,910,350,000

* Estimated. † Matured.

European belligerents have done $1,542,350,000 of this borrowing, Canada and neutral countries, $368,000,000.

Subsequent loans to above listed: Russia $50,000,000 5-year 5½s on 6¾% basis; China $5,000,000 3-year 6½s on 6.90% basis.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury October 1, 1916.)

COUNTRY.	Sta'dard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in U.S. Gold Dollar.	Remarks. (a)
Argentina	Gold	Peso	$0.9648	Currency: depreciated paper, convertible at 44 per cent. of face value. Exchange rate about $0.42½.
Austria-Hung'y.	Gold	Crown	.2026	
Belgium	Gold (b)	Franc	.1930	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Bolivia	Gold	Boliviano	.3893	12½ bolivianos equal 1 pound sterling.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.5462	Currency: Government paper. Exchange rate about $0.25 to the milreis.
British Colonies in Australia and Africa	Gold	Pound sterling	4.8665	
Canada	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	
Cent. American States:				
B. Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.4653	
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.4969	Currency: inconvertible paper, exchange rate 40 pesos = $1.00.
Honduras	Silver	Peso	.3537	Currency: bank notes. Exchange rate about $0.35.
Nicaragua	Gold	Cordoba	1.0000	
Salvador	Silver	Peso	.3537	Currency: convertible into silver on demand. Exchange rate about $0.42.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.3650	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate approximately, $0.14.
China	Silver	Tael: Shanghai	.7441	
		Haikwan	.8289	
		Canton	.8122	
Colombia	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, $105 paper to $1 gold.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	1.0000	
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.2680	
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.4867	
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.9431	The actual standard is the British pound sterling, which is legal tender for 97½ piasters.
Finland	Gold	Mark	.1930	
France	Gold (b)	Franc	.1930	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Germany	Gold	Mark	.2382	
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.8665	
Greece	Gold (b)	Drachma	.1930	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Hayti	Gold	Gourde	.9647	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, $0.16.
India (British)	Gold	Rupee	.3244	(15 rupees equal 1 pound sterling.)
Italy	Gold (b)	Lira	.1930	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.4985	
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	Currency: depreciated silver token coins; customs duties are collected in gold.
Mexico	Gold	Peso	.4985	Mexican exchange rate fluctuating violently.
Netherlands	Gold	Florin	.4020	
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.0139	
Norway	Gold	Crown	.2680	
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.0000	
Paraguay	Silver	Peso	.4969	Currency: depreciated paper; exchange rate 1.550 per cent.
Persia	Gold	Achreft	.0959	Silver circulating above its metallic value; exchange value of silver kran, approximately, $0.117.
"	Silver	Kran	.0915	
Peru	Gold	Libra	4.8665	
Philippine Isl'ds	Gold	Peso	.5000	
Portugal	Gold	Escudo	1.0805	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, $0.70½.
Roumania	Gold	Leu	.1930	
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.5146	
San Domingo	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	
Serbia	Gold	Dinar	.1930	
Siam	Gold	Tical	.3709	
Spain	Gold (b)	Peseta	.1930	Valuation is for the gold peseta; currency is silver circulating above its metallic value; exchange value, approximately, $0.20.
Straits Set'm'ts	Gold	Dollar	.5678	
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.2680	
Switzerland	Gold	Franc	.1930	Member Latin Union; gold is actual standard.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.0440	100 piasters equal to the Turkish £.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.0342	
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.1930	

(a) The exchange rates shown under this heading are recent quotations and given as an indication of the values of currencies which are fluctuating in their relation to the legal standard. They are not to take the place of the Consular certificate where it is available. (b) And silver.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

AVERAGE ANNUAL NET PRICE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY AND UNITED STATES.

The quotations for English consols, French rentes and German imperial loans from 1883 to 1905 are taken from the "Materialien zur Beurteilung der Zusammenhange zwischen dem offentlichen Schuldenwesen und dem Kapitalmarkte," Berlin, 1908. Figures for more recent years compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from returns of the Bank of England and data given in the Statistisches Jahrbuch des Deutschen Reichs. The quotations for United States bonds were compiled by the United States Treasury Department.

Year.	English Consols.			French Rentes, 3 per cent.	German Imperial Loans.			United States Bonds.			
	3 per cent.	2¾ per cent.	2½ per cent.		4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent. of 1907.	4 per cent. of 1925.	2 per cent. of 1930.	3 per cent. of 1908-1918.
1883	100.44	.....	.....	78.02	102.09	.....	.....	119.84	.....	.....	.....
1884	100.25	.....	.....	76.81	103.13	.....	.....	121.55	.....	.....	.....
1885	98.58	.....	.....	79.19	104.25	.....	.....	122.28	.....	.....	.....
1886	100.05	.....	.....	81.23	105.59	102.88	.....	126.21	.....	.....	.....
1887	101.05	95.21	.....	79.75	106.29	99.79	.....	127.17	.....	.....	.....
1888	.....	98.71	.....	81.26	107.93	102.45	.....	126.72	.....	.....	.....
1889	.....	97.67	.....	84.56	108.16	103.70	.....	127.83	.....	.....	.....
1890	.....	96.15	.....	90.34	106.75	100.45	87.05	122.74	.....	.....	.....
1891	.....	95.39	.....	93.90	106.00	98.39	85.11	118.69	.....	.....	.....
1892	.....	96.34	.....	97.01	106.90	99.97	86.27	115.64	.....	.....	.....
1893	.....	98.03	.....	96.84	107.24	100.38	86.27	111.93	.....	.....	.....
1894	.....	100.73	.....	99.67	106.59	102.39	90.72	114.01	.....	.....	.....
1895	.....	105.86	.....	101.65	105.68	104.44	98.91	112.01	121.53	.....	.....
1896	.....	110.55	.....	101.78	105.48	104.58	99.22	108.80	116.23	.....	.....
1897	.....	112.06	.....	102.95	103.64	103.59	97.66	112.60	124.53	.....	.....
1898	.....	110.62	.....	102.47	.....	102.65	95.52	111.55	125.27	.....	105.31
1899	.....	106.84	.....	100.86	.....	99.77	90.71	112.96	129.68	.....	108.20
1900	.....	99.29	.....	100.22	.....	95.80	86.74	115.15	134.52	104.04	109.72
1901	.....	93.95	.....	100.84	.....	99.54	89.27	112.93	138.32	107.30	109.34
1902	.....	94.01	.....	100.22	.....	102.06	92.18	110.47	136.69	108.78	107.93
1903	.....	.....	90.75	97.75	.....	102.30	91.49	110.30	135.27	107.09	107.78
1904	.....	.....	88.25	97.16	.....	101.94	90.02	106.74	131.98	104.99	105.67
1905	.....	.....	89.81	98.83	.....	101.33	90.08	104.61	132.36	104.16	104.00
1906	.....	.....	88.31	97.65	.....	99.54	87.73	102.84	130.26	103.95	103.16
1907	.....	.....	84.12	94.85	.....	94.66	84.15	100.95	126.58	105.18	102.47
1908	.....	.....	86.06	96.24	100.39	92.58	83.24	.....	121.25	103.93	100.94
1909	.....	.....	83.43	97.77	102.92	95.15	85.84	.....	119.11	101.47	101.75
1910	.....	.....	81.09	97.98	102.09	93.17	84.41	.....	115.18	100.87	102.28
1911	.....	.....	79.31	95.61	102.09	93.32	83.65	.....	114.84	101.38	101.92
1912	.....	.....	76.16	92.46	100.92	89.80	80.11	.....	112.67	100.87	102.76
1913	.....	.....	73 62	87.08	98.54	85.82	75.80	.....	112.48	99.15	102.74
1914 †	.....	.....	74.84	85.72	98.71	86.62	77.35	.....	110.95	97.94	101.65

REAL INTEREST EARNED UPON EUROPEAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT THEIR AVERAGE MARKET PRICE.

Year.	English Consols.			French Rentes.	German Loans.			United States Bonds.			
	3 per cent.	2¾ per cent.	2½ per cent.		4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent. of 1907.	4 per cent. of 1925	2 per cent. of 1930.	3 per cent. of 1908-1918*.
1883	2.99	.....	.....	3.85	3.92	.....	.....	2.88	.....	.....	.....
1884	2.99	.....	.....	3.91	3.88	.....	.....	2.76	.....	.....	.....
1885	3.04	.....	.....	3.79	3.84	.....	.....	2.68	.....	.....	.....
1886	3.00	.....	.....	3.69	3.77	3.40	.....	2.43	.....	.....	.....
1887	2.97	2.89	3.76	3.76	3.51	2.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	.....	2.79	.....	3.69	3.71	3.42	.....	2.27	.....	.....	.....
1889	.....	2.82	.....	3.55	3.70	3.38	.....	2.13	.....	.....	.....
1890	.....	2.86	.....	3.32	3.75	3.48	3.45	2.37	.....	.....	.....
1891	.....	2.88	.....	3.19	3.77	3.56	3.52	2.58	.....	.....	.....
1892	.....	2.85	.....	3.09	3.74	3.50	3.48	2.73	.....	.....	.....
1893	.....	2.81	.....	3.10	3.73	3.49	3.48	2.96	.....	.....	.....
1894	.....	2.73	.....	3.01	3.75	3.42	3.31	2.72	.....	.....	.....
1895	.....	2.60	.....	2.95	3.79	3.35	3.03	2.82	2.91	.....	.....
1896	.....	2.49	.....	2.95	3.79	3.35	3.02	3.06	3.14	.....	.....
1897	.....	2.45	.....	2.91	3.85	3.38	3.07	2.57	2.73	.....	.....
1898	.....	2.49	.....	2.93	.....	3.41	3.14	2.50	2.69	.....	2.65
1899	.....	2.57	.....	2.97	.....	3.51	3.31	2.22	2.47	.....	2.46
1900	.....	2.77	.....	2.99	.....	3.65	3.46	1.70	2.18	1.82	1.71
1901	.....	2 93	.....	2.98	.....	3.52	3.36	1.72	1.97	1.70	1.61
1902	.....	2.92	.....	2.99	.....	3.43	3.25	1.81	1.98	1.61	1.63
1903	.....	.....	2 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.34	1.99	1.67	1.40
1904	.....	.....	2.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.68	2.09	1.76	1.55
1905	.....	.....	2.78	3.04	.....	3.45	3.33	1.63	2.00	1.79	1.66
1906	.....	.....	2.83	3.07	.....	3.52	3.42	1.11	2.04	1.80	1.43
1907	.....	.....	2.97	3.16	.....	3.70	3.57	1.07	2.18	1.72	.65
1908	.....	.....	2.90	3.12	3.98	3.78	3.60	.....	2.44	1.78	.....
1909	.....	.....	3.00	3.07	3.89	3.68	3.49	.....	2.52	1.92	.....
1910	.....	.....	3.08	3.06	3.92	3.76	3.55	.....	2.73	1.95	.....
1911	.....	.....	3.15	3.14	3.92	3.75	3.59	.....	2.69	1.95	.....
1912	.....	.....	3.28	3.24	3.96	3.90	3.74	.....	2.69	1.93	.....
1913	.....	.....	3.40	3.45	4.06	4.08	3.95	.....	2.74	2.06	.....
1914†	.....	.....	3 34	3.50	4.05	4.04	3.88	.....	2.82	2.17	.....

* These bonds are here listed as maturing August 1, 1908. †The New York Stock Exchange closed on July 30, and remained closed until November 28, 1914 ‡The 1914 quotations for European loans are for seven months only, January to July inclusive

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

(From a statement of September 30, 1916, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.)

CASH AVAILABLE TO PAY MATURING OBLIGATIONS.

Balance held by the Treasurer of the United States as per daily Treasury statement for September 30, 1916	$181,102,712.34	Settlement warrants, coupons, and checks outstanding:	
Deduct—Net excess of payments over receipts in September reports subsequently received	292,005.51	Treasury warrants	$4,179,941.84
		Matured coupons	599,555.49
		Interest checks	347,576.06
		Disbursing officers' checks	14,559,417.73
		Balance	161,124,215.71
Revised balance	$180,810,706.83		$180,810,706.83

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.		DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Consols of 1930, 2 per cent	$627,320,850.00	Obligations required to be reissued when redeemed:	
Loan of 1908-1918, 3 per cent	63,945,460.00	United States notes	$346,681,016.00
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	118,489,900.00	Less gold reserve	152,979,025.63
Panama Canal loan:		Excess of notes over reserve	$193,701,990.37
Series 1906, 2 per cent	53,829,480.00	Obligations that will be retired on presentation:	
Series 1908, 2 per cent	29,867,000.00	Old demand notes	53,152.50
Series 1911, 3 per cent	50,000,000.00	National-bank notes assumed by the United States on deposit of lawful money for their retirement	44,871,477.50
Conversion bonds, 3 per cent	10,689,800.00	Fractional currency	6,848,076.90
One-year Treasury notes, 3 per cent	9,175,000.00	Total	$245,474,697.27
Postal Savings bonds (1st to 10th series) 2½ per cent	8,254,100.00		
Postal Savings bonds, 1916-1936 (11th series), 2½ per cent	906,700.00		
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt	$972,469,290.00		
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.			
Aggregate debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	$1,469,980.00		

GROSS DEBT.		NET DEBT.	
Debt bearing no interest	$245,474,697.27	Gross debt (opposite)	$1,219,413,967.53
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,469,980.26	Deduct—Balance available to pay maturing obligations (see above)	161,124,215.71
Interest-bearing debt	972,469,290.00	Net debt	$1,058,289,751.82
Aggregate	$1,219,413,967.53		

PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of outstanding Principal of the Public Debt of the United States annually from 1874 to 1915.

1874 July 1	$2,251,690,468.43	1888 Dec. 1	$1,680,917,706.23	1902 Nov. 1	$2,175,246,168.89
1875 "	2,232,284,531.95	1889 "	1,617,372,419.53	1903 "	2,218,883,772.89
1876 "	2,180,395,067.15	1890 "	1,549,206,126.48	1904 "	2,304,697,418.64
1877 "	2,205,301,392.10	1891 "	1,546,961,695.61	1905 "	2,293,846,382.34
1878 "	2,256,205,892.53	1892 "	1,563,612,455.63	1906 Dec. 1	2,429,370,043.54
1879 "	2,340,567,232.04	1893 Nov. 1	1,549,556,353.63	1907 Nov. 1	2,492,231,518.54
1880 "	2,128,791,054.63	1894 "	1,626,154,037.68	1908 "	2,637,973,747.04
1881 "	2,077,389,253.58	1895 "	1,717,481,779.90	1909 "	2,661,426,301.04
1882 "	1,926,688,678.03	1896 "	1,785,412,640.00	1910 Dec. 1	2,704,142,281.69
1883 "	1,892,547,412.07	1897 "	1,808,777,643.40	1911 Nov. 1	2,831,330,305.66
1884 "	1,838,904,607.57	1898 "	1,964,837,130.90	1912 Oct. 1	2,906,750,548.66
1885 "	1,872,340,557.14	1899 "	2,092,686,024.42	1913 "	2,926,434,343.66
1886 "	1,783,438,697.78	1900 "	2,132,373,031.17	1914 "	2,809,262,118.66
1887 Dec. 1	1,664,461,536.38	1901 "	2,151,585,743.89	1915 "	3,225,734,627.16

For amount of the Principal of the Public Debt from 1793 to 1873, see 1913 WORLD ALMANAC.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RUBBER.

An article in *Capital*, published in Calcutta, contains the following estimate of the world's production and consumption of rubber from 1905 to 1921. Beginning with 1914, they are based on expected yields per acre.

YEARS.	PRODUCTION.				Consumption.	YEARS.	PRODUCTION.				Consumption.
	Planta'on.	Brazil.	Other.	Total.			Planta'on	Brazil.	Other.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1905	145	34,000	26,800	61,000	61,000	1914	64,000	40,000	20,000	124,000	126,000
1906	510	36,000	29,500	66,000	66,000	1915	94,000	38,000	10,000	142,000	142,000
1907	1,000	38,000	30,000	69,000	69,000	1916	121,000	35,000	5,000	161,000	159,000
1908	1,800	39,000	24,200	65,000	65,000	1917	147,000	32,000	2,500	181,500	179,000
1909	3,600	42,000	23,400	69,000	68,500	1918	166,000	30,000	Nil.	196,000	197,000
1910	8,200	40,500	21,300	70,000	66,000	1919	183,000	30,000	Nil.	213,000	216,700
1911	14,100	39,500	22,400	76,000	73,000	1920	198,000	30,000	Nil.	228,000	238,370
1912	28,500	40,500	30,000	99,000	98,000	1921	209,000	30,000	Nil.	239,000	262,200
1913	42,000	41,000	32,000	115,000	112,000						

MONEY VALUE OF HUMAN BEINGS.

(By Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy, Yale University.)

THE average person living at 20 or 30 years of age has a present worth as a bread-winner of about $4,000. This is the net present worth of his future productive power over and above the cost of his future maintenance. In old age the average net worth becomes a minus quantity.

The figures for different ages are given in the following table, based on calculations of Dr. William Farr, formerly Registrar of Vital Statistics of Great Britain:

AGE.	Net Average Worth of a Person.	AGE.	Net Average Worth of a Person.	AGE.	Net Average Worth of a Person.
0	$90	20	$4,000	50	$2,900
5	950	30	4,100	80	700
10	2,000				

In short, a human life has, in addition to its higher valuations, a money valuation simply as a money-making machine. This is really the basis of ordinary life insurance.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATES, CITIES, COUNTIES,

AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From latest statement by the Bureau of the Census.)

Geographic Division, State or Territory	Indebtedness Less Sinking Fund Assets. Total 1913. Aggregate Debts.	Debts of Counties.	Debts of Cities and Minor Civil Divisions.	Per Capita 1913.
Total	$3,475,954,353	$371,528,268	$2,985,555,484	$35.81
New England	$295,390,706	$6,055,070	$288,261,198	$43.03
Maine	21,542,712	1,462,952	20,079,760	28.42
New Hampshire	9,344,558	488,234	8,375,579	21.40
Vermont	6,410,736	25,931	5,791,112	17.81
Massachusetts	187,578,004	3,113,436	184,464,568	52.86
Rhode Island	25,589,314	.....	25,589,314	44.15
Connecticut	44,925,382	964,517	43,960,865	38.01
Middle Atlantic	$1,461,733,152	$87,916,084	$1,350,288,440	$71.06
New York	1,046,226,813	23,310,172	1,017,846,323	107.71
New Jersey	169,527,120	33,809,447	126,735,949	61.66
Pennsylvania	245,979,219	30,796,465	205,706,168	30.34
East North Central	$523,510,310	$65,374,456	$443,275,918	$27.84
Ohio	234,525,134	34,845,120	195,578,407	47.23
Indiana	66,053,653	9,721,434	50,653,058	23.93
Illinois	137,207,747	11,555,014	121,342,112	23.24
Michigan	52,907,733	5,152,348	44,589,335	18.02
Wisconsin	37,816,043	4,100,570	31,113,006	15.63
West North Central	$274,789,959	$49,459,318	$197,811,341	$22.94
Minnesota	69,018,441	14,012,782	47,948,136	31.64
Iowa	35,069,386	9,580,266	22,142,931	15.78
Missouri	56,951,123	6,580,450	46,999,353	16.98
North Dakota	12,440,699	2,212,102	5,798,415	18.83
South Dakota	12,314,512	3,590,560	6,330,121	19.15
Nebraska	36,371,067	3,706,128	29,049,052	29.50
Kansas	52,624,731	9,777,030	39,543,303	31.22
South Atlantic	$203,252,470	$31,943,957	$167,000,541	$15.94
Delaware	6,097,324	1,389,283	4,665,436	29.31
Maryland	52,211,884	2,859,285	49,352,599	39.25
District of Col	9,060,823	.....	9,060,823	26.03
Virginia	39,886,753	5,543,733	33,049,264	18.73
West Virginia	11,195,094	2,443,173	7,273,221	8.57
North Carolina	26,285,249	7,049,219	19,236,030	11.39
South Carolina	15,096,533	2,763,807	11,281,673	9.60
Georgia	25,613,855	2 724,561	22,675,208	9.36
Florida	17,804,955	7,170,896	10,406,287	21.96
East South Central	$126,973,325	$39,652,452	$87,320,873	$14.61
Kentucky	25,588,562	4,568,780	21,019,782	10.95
Tennessee	47,286,778	16,520,434	30,766,344	21.13
Alabama	29,930,124	7,938,919	21,991,205	13.37
Mississippi	24,167,861	10,624,319	13,543,542	12.88
West South Central	$211,066,133	$41,636,298	$154,901,972	$22.18
Arkansas	12,577,033	2,877,142	8,990,203	7.58
Louisiana	61,460,681	3,153,848	58,306,833	35.21
Oklahoma	53,790,889	7,937,004	38,982,074	27.74
Texas	83,237,530	27,668,304	48,622,862	19.95
Mountain	$99,497,443	$24,132,302	$64,232,807	$33.78
Montana	16,633,154	6,492,127	8,984,270	39.68
Idaho	11,987,079	3,321,426	6,339,296	31.64
Wyoming	4,202,012	972,940	2,972,485	25.73
Colorado	36,473,364	5,583,801	27,544,353	41.29
New Mexico	6,444,012	3,054,640	2,358,369	17.41
Arizona	7,323,794	2,478,410	4,114,427	31.73
Utah	13,858,621	936,730	10,988,423	34.24
Nevada	2,575,407	1,292,228	931,184	27.19
Pacific	$274,740,855	$25,358,331	$232,462,394	$57.61
Washington	94,415,072	10,300,505	77,173,977	70.21
Oregon	43,796,959	2,614,312	38,788,140	57.86
California	136,528,824	12,443,514	116,500,277	51.18

State.	June 30, 1915. Amount.	Per Capita.
Total	$424,154,647	$4.31
Alabama	13,352,055	5.90
Arizona	910,972	3.75
Arkansas	1,202,641	0.71
California	25,666,382	9.16
Colorado	3,631,837	4.02
Connecticut	11,064,100	9.24
Delaware	746,815	3.56
Dist. of Col	.....	....
Florida	601,567	0.71
Georgia	6,534,202	2.35
Idaho	1,451,193	3.71
Illinois	2,066,350	0.35
Indiana	1,051,106	0.38
Iowa	.....	....
Kansas	80,361	0.04
Kentucky	2,431,845	1.03
Louisiana	19,497,722	10.99
Maine	2,135,467	2.80
Maryland	13,719,576	10.25
Massachusetts	84,700,601	23.52
Michigan	6,905,655	2.30
Minnesota	2,603,000	1.18
Mississippi	5,126,292	2.70
Missouri	7,308,339	2.17
Montana	1,271,899	2.95
Nebraska	.....	....
Nevada	680,000	6.89
New Hamp	1,961,117	4.48
New Jersey	116,000	0.04
New Mexico	1,028,252	2.69
New York	125,461,557	12.73
N. Carolina	8,878,600	3.80
N. Dakota	548,366	0.78
Ohio	5,202,264	1.04
Oklahoma	6,519,810	3.15
Oregon	.....	....
Pennsylvania	312,016	0.04
Rhode Island	6,072,046	10.27
S. Carolina	5,399,793	3.40
S. Dakota	.....	....
Tennessee	14,878,534	6.60
Texas	4,077,500	0.96
Utah	1,790,000	4.33
Vermont	370,893	1.02
Virginia	24,142,898	11.26
Washington	293,024	0.21
West Virginia	.....	....
Wisconsin	2,251,000	0.91
Wyoming	111,000	0.66

Minor civil divisions included in the second column above embrace villages, towns, townships, precincts, fire districts, irrigation districts, poor districts, school districts, etc.

Sinking Fund Assets of States, 1915—Arizona, $2,098,303; Arkansas, $47,859; California, $809,118; Colorado, $10,763; Delaware, $87,470; Georgia, $100,000; Idaho, $939,057; Indiana, $207; Kansas, $78,639; Kentucky, $55,176; Maryland, $5,966,305; Massachusetts, $38,263,061; Montana, $150,601; New Hampshire, $90,000; New Mexico, $1,577,248; New York, $34,487,679; North Dakota, $30,334; Ohio, $111,510; Oklahoma, $190; Pennsylvania, $811,733; Rhode Island, $844,954; South Carolina, $469,704; Utah, $370,000; Virginia, $637,588.

STATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

REVENUE RECEIPTS, GOVERNMENTAL COST PAYMENTS, ASSESSED VALUATIONS, RATE OF LEVY AND AMOUNT OF LEVY: 1915.

(From a statement prepared by the Department of Commerce.)

Geographic Division and State.	Revenue Receipts.		Governmental Cost Payments.		Assessed Valuation of Property Subject to the General Property Tax.	Rate of Levy.	Amount of Levy.
	Total.	Per Capita.	Total.	Per Capita.			
Grand total	$458,232,597	$4.66	$494,907,084	$5.03	$70,789,755,451	.....	$178,618,924
New England	45,630,965	6.56	51,279,930	7.38	7,599,586,847	.....	15,307,188
Maine	5,795,555	7.60	6,137,716	8.05	525,052,678	$4.63	2,435,436
New Hampshire	2,418,421	5.52	2,128,204	4.86	436,728,607	2.97	1,310,013
Vermont	2,630,267	7.27	2,780,954	7.68	272,508,952	3.30	899,519
Massachusetts	24,050,945	6.68	26,775,152	7.44	4,563,741,092	1.92	8,750,000
Rhode Island	3,244,655	5.49	3,482,272	5.89	698,564,973	0.90	629,997
Connecticut	7,491,122	6.26	9,975,632	8.33	1,102,990,545	1.16	1,282,223
Middle Atlantic	104,957,260	5.02	133,347,740	6.38	14,020,963,067	.....	12,263,762
New York	53,776,665	5.46	81,497,929	8.27	11,385,137,127	a0.10	1,103,449
New Jersey	17,999,290	6.42	18,381,869	6.55	2,635,825,940	4.23	11,160,313
Pennsylvania	33,181,305	4.03	33,467,942	4.06	b	.....	.....
East North Central	91,377,565	4.76	82,193,877	4.28	17,978,964,577	.....	47,716,155
Ohio	20,849,246	4.15	18,644,017	3.71	7,537,486,981	0.45	3,391,552
Indiana	10,705,476	3.86	10,458,335	3.77	1,967,434,018	4.01	7,889,410
Illinois	26,239,290	4.40	18,936,023	3.17	2,455,966,349	4.80	11,788,638
Michigan	17,703,225	5.91	18,264,977	6.10	3,049,288,900	4.62	14,100,414
Wisconsin	15,880,328	6.46	15,890,525	6.46	2,968,788,329	3.55	10,546,141
West North Central	56,897,346	4.66	53,548,138	4.39	9,333,886,707	.....	25,839,877
Minnesota	19,470,046	8.85	16,557,650	7.52	1,526,222,576	4.57	6,974,680
Iowa	9,489,023	4.27	9,201,661	4.14	1,177,118,270	4.92	5,792,901
Missouri	10,000,582	2.96	10,204,123	3.02	1,818,992,249	1.90	3,456,085
North Dakota	3,800,915	5.43	3,775,754	5.39	313,286,198	4.30	1,347,131
South Dakota	3,203,762	4.78	3,195,114	4.76	1,221,420,354	1.00	1,221,420
Nebraska	5,116,045	4.11	4,679,442	3.76	472,036,968	7.80	3,681,888
Kansas	5,816,973	3.24	5,934,394	3.30	2,804,810,092	1.20	3,365,772
South Atlantic	37,901,815	3.01	42,236,986	3.35	5,591,789,818	.....	17,669,960
Delaware	856,035	4.08	848,779	4.04	b	.....	.....
Maryland	7,496,481	5.60	11,553,797	8.63	1,026,076,735	3.10	3,180,838
Virginia	9,357,923	4.36	8,835,293	4.12	934,767,438	3.50	3,271,686
West Virginia	3,264,452	2.42	3,686,709	2.74	1,276,690,222	1.00	1,276,690
North Carolina	2,706,347	2.01	5,003,902	2.14	807,672,784	2.77	2,234,495
South Carolina	2,128,549	1.72	2,979,507	1.87	307,178,882	6.00	1,843,073
Georgia	6,384,875	2.30	6,330,346	2.28	953,542,882	4.50	4,290,943
Florida	3,107,153	3.66	2,998,653	3.54	285,860,875	5.50	1,572,235
East South Central	25,301,066	2.88	26,747,354	3.05	2,891,986,179	.....	15,396,543
Kentucky	8,046,606	3.41	8,670,980	3.68	1,162,353,426	5.50	6,392,944
Tennessee	5,134,638	2.28	5,522,627	2.45	672,754,691	3.50	2,354,641
Alabama	7,177,725	3.17	7,438,722	3.29	615,380,500	6.50	3,999,373
Mississippi	4,942,097	2.61	5,115,025	2.70	441,497,562	6.00	2,648,985
West South Central	36,533,767	3.74	36,082,017	3.69	4,952,119,025	.....	20,295,808
Arkansas	3,798,770	2.24	4,161,792	2.46	450,317,491	6.88	3,095,933
Louisiana	8,735,237	4.92	9,898,580	5.58	581,788,976	9.25	5,383,315
Oklahoma	5,275,904	2.55	5,656,865	2.73	1,176,933,582	1.30	1,530,014
Texas	18,723,856	4.43	16,364,780	3.87	2,743,078,976	3.75	10,286,546
Mountain	19,085,713	6.30	20,462,959	6.75	3,201,293,682	.....	10,386,321
Montana	3,283,835	7.61	3,173,644	7.36	412,361,919	3.39	1,397,123
Idaho	2,078,206	5.31	2,000,691	5.11	425,196,245	2.46	1,044,880
Wyoming	1,242,460	7.42	1,226,837	7.33	203,740,037	2.85	580,659
Colorado	3,640,168	4.03	4,189,042	4.64	1,306,647,430	1.30	1,698,642
New Mexico	1,946,290	5.09	1,384,824	3.62	84,086,518	14.14	1,188,571
Arizona	2,247,707	9.24	2,764,594	11.37	408,540,283	4.48	1,830,262
Utah	3,712,350	8.97	4,580,797	11.07	221,611,412	8.14	1,803,248
Nevada	934,697	9.47	1,142,530	11.57	139,109,838	6.06	842,936
Pacific	40,547,100	8.16	49,008,083	9.86	5,219,165,549	.....	13,743,310
Washington	11,367,047	8.16	10,290,940	7.39	1,031,901,697	8.07	8,317,447
Oregon	4,540,696	5.85	4,597,670	5.92	954,282,374	4.36	4,165,000
California	24,639,357	8.79	34,119,473	12.17	3,232,981,478	0.39	1,260,863

a Average rate based on the assessed valuation of all property in the State. Property within the limits of New York City not taxed for State purposes in the year reported.

b General property not assessed for State purposes.

District of Columbia total assessed valuation all taxable property, $446,774,467; tax rate per $1,000, $15.

Hawaii total assessed valuation all taxable property, $206,970,229; tax rate per $1,000, $12.73 to $14.20.

Division of Government.	Total Net Indebtedness.*			Per Capita Net Indebtedness.		
	1913.	1902.	1890.	1913.	1902.	1890.
Total	$4,850,460,713	$2,838,896,122	$1,989,112,842	$49.97	$35.99	$31.76
Nation	1,028,564,055	969,457,241	†851,912,752	10.59	12.22	13.60
States	345,942,305	239,369,271	†211,210,487	3.57	3.03	3.37
Minor divisions	3,475,954,353	1,630,069,610	925,989,603	35.81	20.74	14.79

* Total indebtedness less sinking fund assets or funds available for payment of debt. † Indebtedness of 1891; that of 1890 not available. (Census report.)

INDEBTEDNESS AND FINANCES OF NATIONS.

(From latest available data by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

Country.	Revenue and Expenditure.			Debt.			
	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Total in U. S. Currency.	Rates of interest.	Interest and Other Annual Charges.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Per ct.*	*Dollars.*
Argentina	1915	136,947,000	136,797,000	1914	761,284,000	4 -6	36,737,000
Australasia:							
Commonwealth of Australia	1914-15	78,097,000	154,191,000	1915	181,979,000	3½-4	3,089,000
Australia, States	1913-14	230,035,000	226,594,000	1913	1,432,564,000	3 -4	56,091,000
New Zealand	1914-15	60,597,000	60,246,000	1915	486,942,000	3 -4	14,947,000
Austria-Hungary	1914-15	160,487,000	160,487,000	1914	1,043,675,000	3 -5	47,960,000
Austria	1914-15	702,581,000	702,527,000	1914	1,515,871,000	3 -4	63,851,000
Hungary	1914-15	459,624,000	459,612,000	1913	1,338,348,000	3 -4½	64,268,000
Belgium	1914	155,812,000	155,704,000	1914	825,518,000	2½-3	41,978,000
Congo, Belgian	1914	5,877,000	12,174,000	1912	54,741,000	3 -4	1,490,000
Bolivia	1914	8,392,000	9,589,000	1913	19,369,000	3 -10	1,698,000
Brazil	1915	189,375,000	131,057,000	1914	1,026,312,000	4 -6	40,121,000
Bulgaria	1915	53,148,000	53,146,000	1915	223,056,000	4½-6	14,851,000
Canada	1913-14	163,174,000	127,384,000	1913	544,391,000	2½-4	14,493,000
Central American States:							
Costa Rica	1915	3,517,000	3,750,000	1915	16,488,000	4 -5	727,000
Guatemala	1914	2,987,000	1,835,000	1914	16,326,000	4 -8	208,000
Honduras	1913-14	2,103,000	2,103,000	1914	123,691,000	5 -10	152,000
Nicaragua	1913-14	3,822,000	3,826,000	1915	13,787,000	6	1,115,000
Panama	1915	5,311,000	5,823,000	1915	290,000	.....	.....
Salvador	1914	4,970,000	6,034,000	1915	11,157,000	2 -6	1,509,000
Chile	1914	51,466,000	64,041,000	1914	228,416,000	4½-5	11,175,000
China	1915	97,163,000	97,163,000	1913	969,189,000	4 -5	33,696,000
Colombia	1914	16,939,000	19,192,000	1914	21,419,000	3 -6	2,975,000
Cuba	1914-15	41,829,000	40,263,000	1915	69,204,000	4½-5	4,458,000
Denmark	1915-16	35,511,000	34,759,000	1915	105,226,000	3 -4	3,315,000
Ecuador	1915	10,161,000	10,161,000	1914	20,508,000	4 -10	2,810,000
Egypt	1915-16	72,939,000	78,594,000	1914	458,437,000	3 -4	22,730,000
France	1914	1,001,511,000	1,001,987,000	1914	6,347,540,000	2¼-3	252,171,000
Algeria	1914	33,073,000	33,066,000	1913	34,787,000	3½	4,004,000
Tunis	1914	12,228,000	12,157,000	1911	68,936,000	3 -3½	2,989,000
French Indo-China	1913	29,444,000	29,444,000	1913	47,461,000	2½-3½	2,153,000
French Colonies, n. e. s.	1911	26,413,000	25,313,000	1912	59,533,000	3 -4	2,335,000
German Empire	1914-15	899,685,000	3,283,907,000	1913	1,172,339,000	3 -4	59,360,000
German States	1913-14	1,551,493,000	1,532,714,000	1913	3,854,795,000	3 -4	169,859,000
German Colonies	1913-14	14,297,000	35,375,000	1913	32,410,000	.....	2,506,000
Greece	1915	50,451,000	81,612,000	1915	258,219,000	2½-5	10,942,000
Hayti	1913-14	6,282,000	8,127,000	1914	30,373,000	2½-5	2,984,000
India, British	1914-15	390,081,000	403,423,000	1913	1,479,361,000	3 -3½	49,471,000
Italy	1914-15	548,804,000	552,600,000	1913	2,921,153,000	3 -5	126,028,000
Japan	1915-16	309,253,000	293,970,000	1915	1,248,173,000	4 -5	61,624,000
Formosa	1915-16	20,790,000	20,790,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chosen (Korea)	1915-16	29,163,000	29,163,000	1915	29,888,000	6 -6½	1,939,000
Liberia	1914	535,000	535,000	1915	1,710,000	5	198,000
Luxemburg	1915	4,004,000	4,642,000	1910	2,091,000	3½	359,000
Mexico	1914-15	72,687,000	75,798,000	1913	221,773,000	3 -5	15,531,000
Montenegro	1914	1,900,000	2,455,000	1914	1,218,000	5	61,000
Netherlands	1915	86,915,000	101,744,000	1915	518,625,000	2¼-3	15,515,000
Dutch East Indies	1915	124,806,000	136,053,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch possessions in America	1915	2,972,000	3,496,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	1914-15	45,851,000	49,422,000	1914	95,782,000	3 -3½	4,747,000
Paraguay	1914	5,280,000	5,348,000	1915	12,303,000	3 -7	1,133,000
Peru	1915	19,105,000	19,105,000	1915	44,112,000	1 -6	542,000
Portugal	1914-15	90,062,000	86,021,000	1914	938,484,000	3 -5	30,695,000
Portuguese Colonies	1913-14	17,186,000	17,186,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	1914-15	94,062,000	91,877,000	1913	316,693,000	4 -5	17,582,000
Russia	1915	1,617,962,000	1,649,284,000	1914	4,536,939,000	3 -6	226,449,000
Finland	1913	32,894,000	33,342,000	1914	31,288,000	3 -4½	1,452,000
Santo Domingo	1915	4,485,000	4,491,000	1915	13,043,000	5	1,810,000
Serbia	1914	41,364,000	41,364,000	1913	126,232,000	2 -5	8,873,000
Siam	1914-15	25,456,000	25,454,000	1915	20,452,000	4½	1,411,000
Spain	1915	247,143,000	282,754,000	1915	1,816,301,000	4 -5	81,546,000
Sweden	1915	103,133,000	103,133,000	1914	166,846,000	3 -4	9,037,000
Switzerland	1915	14,763,000	19,298,000	1915	73,739,000	3 -3½	1,941,000
Turkey	1914-15	107,311,000	201,461,000	1914	843,286,000	3½-5	71,913,000
Union of South Africa	1914-15	87,442,000	89,155,000	1914	614,621,000	3 -4	22,754,000
United Kingdom	1914-15	1,103,207,000	2,727,544,000	1915	5,673,374,000	2½-3½	110,318,000
British Colonies, n e. s.	1913-14	141,343,000	137,156,000	1913	213,828,000	3 -4	11,620,000
United States	1914-15	1,007,646,000	1,065,088,000	1915	1,090,148,000	2 -4	22,903,000
Philippine Islands	1914-15	12,776,000	13,074,000	1915	12,000,000	4	713,000
Uruguay	1914-15	33,086,000	32,030,000	1914	140,933,000	3½-5	8,900,000
Venezuela	1914-15	10,000,000	10,000 000	1914	34,057,000	3	1,685,000
Total	.....	12,831,174,000	17,130,010,000	....	46,657,733,000	.....	1,904,487,000

WEALTH OF NATIONS.

These are the latest estimates: United States, $187,739,071,090; Gt. Britain and Ireland, $85,000,000,000; Canada, $7,000,000,000; India, $15,000,000,000; total British Empire (including possessions not here stated), $130,000,000,000; Germany, $80,000,000,000; France, $50,000,000,000; Russia, $40,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $25,000,000,000; Italy, $20,000,000,000; Belgium, $9,000,000,000; Spain, $5,400,000,000; Netherlands, $5,000,000,000; Switzerland, $4,000,000,000; Portugal, $2,500,000,000.

MONETARY STATISTICS.

(Compiled from the Report of the Director of the Mint.)

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD DECEMBER 31, 1915.

Country.	Population.	Stock of Gold.	Stock of Silver. Full Tender.	Stock of Silver. Limited Tender.	Stock of Silver. Total.	Uncovered Paper.	Per Capita. Gold.	Per Capita. Silver.	Per Capita. Paper.	Per Capita. Total.
United States	101,577,000	$2,299,454,000	$568,272,000	$187,739,000	$756,011,000	$965,039,000	$22.64	$7.44	$9.50	$39.58
British Empire:										
Australia	6,026,000	249,527,000	Nil.	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	41.41	1.66	....	43.07
Canada	8,075,000	170,560,000	Nil.	2,835,000	2,835,000	134,233,000	21.12	.35	16.62	38.09
Ceylon	250,000	1,140,000	2,784,000	1,996,000	4,780,000	3,793,000	4.56	19.12	15.17	38.85
United King.	46,407,000	661,944,000	Nil.	204,393,000	204,393,000	451,013,000	14.26	4.40	9.72	28.38
India	315,156,000	42,412,000	Nil.	112,194,000	112,194,000	45,416,000	.13	.36	.14	.63
South Africa	6,416,000	32,572,000	Nil.	2,601,000	2,601,000	13,134,000	5.08	.41	2.09	7.58
Straits Settl'ts	750,000	1,665,000	Nil.	10,792,000	10,792,000	13,827,000	2.22	14.39	18.44	35.05
Bulgaria	4,700,000	19,569,000	Nil.	11,580,000	11,580,000	59,368,000	4.16	2.46	12.63	19.25
Chosen (Korea)	15,509,000	1,256,000	Nil.	3,326,000	3,326,000	16,027,000	.08	.21	1.03	1.32
Denmark	2,920,000	31,168,000	Nil.	12,864,000	12,854,000	28,435,000	10.67	4.41	.974	24.82
Egypt	12,733,000	22,832,000	Nil.	21,634,000	21,634,000	21,827,000	1.79	1.70	1.71	5.20
France	39,700,000	1,384,125,000	342,550,000	68,540,000	411,090,000	1,502,511,000	34 86	10.35	37.85	83.06
Germany*	67,810,000	714,073,000	Nil.	7,806,000	7,806,000	758,952,000	10.53	.12	11.19	21.84
Greece	5,165,000	11,518,000	Nil.	65,000	65,000	14,034,000	2.23	....	2.72	4.95
Italy	37,048,000	335,689,000	46,568,000	.....	46,568,000	616,813,000	9.06	1.26	16.65	26.97
Japan	55,500,000	143,128,000	Nil.	71,507,000	71,507,000	40,738,000	2.58	1.29	.73	4.60
Morocco	5,000,000	.....	Nil.	1,114,000	1,114,000	.....	....	.22	....	.22
Netherlands	6,340,000	172,536,000	Nil.	195,968,000	195,968,000	57,709,000	27.21	30.91	9.42	67.54
Norway	2,462,000	24,887,000	Nil.	4,395,000	4,395,000	17,307,000	10.11	1.79	7.03	18.93
Portugal	5,958,000	17,794,000	Nil.	41,646,000	41,646,000	111,316,000	2.99	6.99	18.68	28.66
Russia	178,379,000	1,058,480,000	88,203,000	83,262,000	171,465,000	2,046,461,000	5.93	.96	4.50	11.39
Siam	8,542,000	.....	Nil.	7,549,000	7,549,000	5,393,000	....	.88	.63	1.51
Spain	20,356,000	167,375,000	193,449,000	48,362,000	241,811,000	92,648,000	8.22	11.88	4.55	24.65
Sweden	5,639,000	43,542,000	Nil.	10,492,000	10,492,000	52,399,000	7.72	1.86	9.29	18.87
Switzerland	3,831,000	48,276,000	9,889,000	.....	9,889,000	34,033,000	12.60	2.58	8.88	24.06
Turkey	21,274,000	291,197,000	Nil.	56,805,000	56,805,000	129,888,000	13.69	2.67	6.11	22.47
So. Amer. States:										
Argentina	7,883,000	228,939,000	Nil.	.....	.....	741,166,000	29.04	....	94.02	123.06
Brazil	24 308 000	24,408,000	Nil.	.....	.....	563,658,000	1.00	....	23.19	24.19
Guiana, Brit'h	300,000	36,000	Nil.	975,000	975,000	849,000	.12	3.25	2.83	6.20
Guiana, Dutch	100,000	95,000	Nil.	188,000	188,000	134,000	.59	1.88	1.34	3.81
Paraguay	800,000	1,930,000	Nil.	.....	.....	27,738,000	2.41	....	34.67	37.08
Peru	5,800,000	25,622,000	Nil.	3,425,000	3,425,000	9,463,000	4.42	.59	1.63	6.64
Uruguay	1,226,000	28,356,000	Nil.	1,898,000	1,898,000	.....	23.13	1.55	....	24.68
Venezuela	2,818,000	2,057,000	Nil.	1,464,000	1,464,000	.....	.73	.52	....	1.25
Cen. Am. States:										
Guatemala	2,119,000	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	4,011,000	....	....	1.89	1.89
Nicaragua	600,000	.....	Nil.	315,000	315,000	1,747,000	....	.53	2.91	3.44
Panama	400,000	51,000	Nil.	13,000	13,000	.....	.13	.03	....	.16
Salvador	1,268,000	.....	1,554,000	.....	1,554,000	1,412,000	....	1.22	1.11	2.33
Total	1,084,842,000	$8,258,213,000	$1,253,269,000	$1,187,743,000	$2,441,012,000	$8,582,792,000	....	....	....	....

* The figures for the stock of gold in Germany represent the amount held by the Reichsbank, and the estimated amount of coined gold in circulation only.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1915.

Countries.	Gold. Oz., fine.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Oz., fine.	Silver. Com. Val.†
United States	4,887,604	$101,035,700	74,961,075	$38,898,801
Canada	916,076	18,926,971	28,401,563	14,738,108
Mexico	317,305	6,559,275	39,570,151	20,533,743
Central Amer.	143,687	2,970,271	2,920,496	1,515,504
B'livia & Chile	39,397	814,118	3,870,065	2,008,254
Brazil	117,286	2,424,515	21,523	11,169
Colombia	263,796	5,453,118	351,271	182,281
Ecuador	26,397	545,674	24,655	12,794
Peru	53,691	1,109,391	9,419,950	4,888,200
Brit. Guiana	44,693	923,892	.....	.....
Fr. Guiana	94,805	1,959,793	.....	.....
Venezuela	29,644	612,796	.....	.....
Aust.-Hung.	9,711	200,744	1,572,746	816,129
France	67,725	1,400,000	.....	.....
Great Britain	922	19,266	96,450	50,050
Greece	.....	.....	591,464	306,922
Russia	1,382,867	28,586,392	.....	.....
Spain	.....	.....	4,565,396	2,369,075

Countries.	Gold. Oz., fine.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Oz., fine.	Silver. Com. Val.†
Turkey	23	$475	1,509,133	$783,119
New S. Wales	132,498	2,738,976	3,081,952	1,599,287
Queensland	249,711	5,161,983	239,748	124,410
Victoria	329,068	6,802,438	16,514	8,569
W. Australia	1,210,110	25,015,188	.....	.....
New Zealand	422,825	8,740,567	957,541	496,887
British India	557,399	11,522,457	284,875	147,827
China	135,677	2,804,692	18,230	9,460
Chosen (Kor.)	180,897	3,739,477	21,876	11,352
Brit. E. Indies	212,776	4,398,476	.....	.....
Japan	260,544	5,385,917	5,079,552	2,635,881
Rhodesia	915,029	18,915,324	185,233	96,121
Transvaal, Cape Colony & Natal	9,096,106	188,033,156	996,379	517,041
* Total	22,758,808	$470,466,214	179,753,978	$93,277,933

* Including other countries with small production not enumerated. †$0.51892.

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD (CALENDAR YEARS).

1[illegible]	28.72	1897	34.28	1902	39.15	1907	31.24	1912	33.62
1[illegible]	26.49	1898	35.03	1903	38.10	1908	33.64	1913	34.19
1[illegible]	32.56	1899	34.36	1904	35.70	1909	39.74	1914	37.37
18[illegible]	31.60	1900	33.33	1905	33.87	1910	39.39	1915	39.84
189[illegible]	30.66	1901	34.68	1906	30.54	1911	38.33		

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER CONTAINED IN THE SILVER DOLLAR (9/10 OF THE TOTAL WEIGHT) AT THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER AT PAR OF EXCHANGE.

(Allow[illegible] United States coins: Gold coin = 900 gold + 100 copper, silver coin = 900 silver + 100 copper, nickel coin = 25 pe[illegible]cent. nickel + 75 pe[illegible] cent. copper, bronze coin = 95 per cent. copper + 5 per cent. tin and zinc.)

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1881	$.876	1888	$.727	1895	$.506	1902	$.408	1909	$.402
1882	.878	1889	.723	1896	.522	1903	.443	1910	.405
1883	.858	1890	.809	1897	.467	1904	.447	1911	.417
1884	.859	1891	.764	1898	.456	1905	.472	1912	.475
1885	.823	1892	.674	1899	.465	1906	.523	1913	.488
1886	.769	1893	.603	1900	.479	1907	.512	1914	.428
1887	.757	1894	.491	1901	.461	1908	.414	1915	.401

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER BY THE UNITED STATES.

Silver purchased during the fiscal year 1916 totalled 6,545,161.96 fine ounces, costing $3,348,642.49, at an average price of 51 cents per fine ounce; the silver received and repaid to the depositors thereof in bars bearing the Government stamp totalled 3,362,233.24 fine ounces; the silver deposited by foreign governments to be worked into coin totalled 2,233,346.96 fine ounces; the United States silver coin received for recoinage totalled 566,469.45 fine ounces, with recoinage value of $783,092.35; the Philippine silver coins received for recoinage totalled 138,067.48 fine ounces; the transfers of silver between mint service offices totalled 815,800.16 fine ounces, making an aggregate quantity of silver handled by the mint service during the fiscal year 1916 of 13,661,079.25 fine ounces. The large increase over last year of silver purchased was due to open-market purchases for subsidiary coinage early in the fiscal year, when the price of silver was unusually low.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES AS REPORTED BY THE MINE OWNERS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1915.

(Figures furnished by the United States Geological Survey.)

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.			State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Deep Mines.	Placer.	Dry or Siliceous Ores.	Lead Ores.	Copper Ores.		Deep Mines.	Placer.	Dry or Siliceous Ores.	Lead Ores.	Copper Ores.
	Fine oz.	Fine oz	Fine oz.	Fine oz.	Fine oz.		Fine oz.	Fine oz	Fine oz.	Fine oz.	Fine oz.
Alabama	251	3	12	.....	.....	N. Mexico	70,234	447	1,431,405	60,838	513,288
Alaska	300,996	394,256	173,943	.....	897,839	N. Car.	7,910	383	1,465	.....	.....
Arizona	199,826	1,705	994,493	644,017	4,010,510	Oregon	66,739	7,132	104,791	3,349	9,807
California	669,204	39,288	362,145	259,716	1,056,895	S. Car.	171	12	8	.....	.....
Colorado	1,050,784	1,012	5,204,262	1,619,393	204,317	S. Dakota	358,203	77	199,801	63	.....
Georgia	995	699	138	.....	.....	Tennessee	332	.....	.....	.....	100,543
Idaho	28,775	4,758	80,416	11,516,781	171,931	Texas	73	.....	666,641	5,035	3,797
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	3,864	.....	Utah	174,545	46	1,035,716	9,211,828	2,065,661
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	585,933	Virginia	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	57,740	16	Wash.	18,589	346	150,727	9,344	95,766
Montana	196,158	4,239	1,642,996	3,915,669	8,819,772	Wyoming	672	34	572	.....	268
Nevada	532,560	19,123	13,814,942	400,255	244,643						
N. Hamp. and Vt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	379	Total*	3,677,043	†473,560	25,864,473	27,707,892	18,781,365

* Philippine Islands and Porto Rico excluded. † Exclusive of dredge output of 566,358 fine ounces as follows: Alaska, 112,714, California, 377,154; Colorado, 32,527; Idaho, 23,536; Montana, 4,168; Oregon, 16,193.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES IN CALENDAR YEAR 1915.

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine Ounces	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Value.*		Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Value.*
Alabama	247	$5,100	.....	.....	Oregon	90,321	$1,867,100	125,499	$62,600
Alaska	808,346	16,710,000	1,054,634	$526,100	Philippine Isl.	63,898	1,320,900	15,148	7,600
Arizona	220,392	4,555,900	5,665,672	2,826,500	Porto Rico	34	700	.....	.....
California	1,090,731	22,547,400	1,689,924	843,100	South Carolina	174	3,600	.....	.....
Colorado	1,089,928	22,530,800	7,199,745	3,591,900	South Dakota	358,145	7,403,500	197,569	98,600
Georgia	1,684	34,800	141	100	Tennessee	329	6,800	99,171	49,500
Idaho	56,628	1,170,600	13,042,466	6,506,800	Texas	87	1,800	724,580	361,500
Illinois	.....	.....	3,892	1,900	Utah	189,045	3,907,900	13,073,471	6,522,200
Michigan	.....	.....	581,874	290,300	Vermont	.....	.....	150	100
Montana	240,825	4,978,300	14,423,173	7,195,600	Virginia	24	500	.....	.....
Missouri	.....	.....	55,534	27,700	Washington	22,330	461,600	213,877	106,700
Nevada	574,874	11,883,700	14,453,085	7,210,500	Wyoming	672	13,900	2,910	1,400
New Mexico	70,632	1,460,100	2,337,064	1,165,900					
North Carolina	8,258	170,700	1,496	700	Total	4,887,60[illegible]	101,035,700	74,961,075	$37,397,300

* At the average price of silver per fine ounce for the calendar year 1915, $0.49889.

RATIO OF SOURCES OF SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Source.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	Source.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Quartz mills	41.5%	41.7%	39.5%	40.2%	35.7%	Copper bullion	27.4%	26.5%	25.6%	21.3%	26.0%
Lead bullion	31.1%	31.8%	34.9%	38.5%	38.3%	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.
1903	3,560,000	$73,591,700	54,300,000	$29,322,000
1904	3,892,480	80,464,700	57,682,806	33,456,000
1905	4,178,592	86,337,700	58,938,355	35,952,397
1906	4,565,333	94,373,800	56,517,900	38,256,400
1907	4,374,287	90,435,700	56,514,700	37,299,700
1908	4,574,340	94,560,000	52,440,800	28,050,600
1909	4,821,700	99,673,400	54,721,500	28,455,200
1910	4,657,018	96,269,100	57,137,900	30,854,466
1911	4,687,053	96,890,000	60,399,400	32,615,700
1912	4,520,719	93,451,500	63,766,800	39,197,500
1913	4,299,784	88,884,400	66,801,500	40,348,100
1914	4,572,976	94,531,800	72,455,100	40,067,700
1915	4,887,604	101,035,700	74,961,075	37,397,300

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Years.	Gold.		Silver.		Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine Ozs.	Value.	Fine Ozs.	Com. Val.		Fine Ozs.	Value.	Fine Ozs.	Com. Val.
1902	14,354,680	$296,737,600	162,763,483	$86,264,700	1909	21,965,111	$454,059,100	212,149,023	$110,364,400
1903	15,852,620	327,702,700	167,689,322	90,552,200	1910	22,022,180	455,239,100	221,715,763	119,727,000
1904	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	95,233,300	1911	22,348,313	461,939,700	226,192,923	122,143,800
1905	18,396,451	380,288,700	172,317,688	105,113,700	1912	22,549,335	466,136,100	224,310,654	137,883,800
1906	19,471,080	402,503,000	165,054,497	111,721,100	1913	22,249,596	459,941,100	223,907,843	135,246,400
1907	19,977,266	412,966,600	184,206,984	121,577,100	1914	21,240,416	439,078,260	160,626,019	88,845,464
1908	21,422,244	442,476,900	203,131,404	108,655,100	1915	22,758,808	470,466,214	179,753,978	93,277,934

For production in years 1492 and subsequent thereto, see 1913 ALMANAC, page 268.

WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1915.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$35,376,739	$29,891,271	China—*Continued.*		
Argentina	506,687	9,565	Nanking	$6,220,650	$1,901,894
Australia (Victoria)	905,740	13,190	Mukden	192,744	84,651
Austria*	52,444	16,569	Great Britain	16,708,006	4,151,360
Hungary*	1,388,620	222,732	Portugal	1,639,653	222,168
Brazil	23,394	.....	Sweden*	498,450	133,371
Canada	2,140,000	252,000	Netherlands	719,783	162,766
China:					
Foochow	278,950	147,781	Total	$66,651,860	$37,209,318

* 1914 figures.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1916.

The domestic coinage amounted to $37,209,062, represented by 154,523,524 pieces.

There were also struck for foreign countries and the Philippine Islands 52,367,156 pieces of coined money, while 100,000 gold and 500,829 silver planchets were prepared for Peru for future coinage in that country, making a total of 207,491,509 pieces compared with 148,205,097 pieces made during the fiscal year 1915.

Domestic coinage at United States mints; Philadelphia, gold pieces, 1,697,300, value $11,007,375; silver pieces, 9,239,350, value $11,501,382; minor pieces, 98,131,680, value $2,233,731. San Francisco, gold pieces, 1,117,194, value $20,070,031; silver pieces, 1,636,000, value $681,000; minor pieces, 3,514,000, value $71,580. Denver, silver pieces, 3,794,000, value $1,146,500; minor pieces, 35,394,000, value $497,460. Total coinage, 154,523,524 pieces, value $37,209,062.

The approximate amount of copper used in the above coinages was 728 tons, of which 8 tons were used in alloying gold, 14 tons in alloying silver, 219 tons for nickel, and 487 tons for bronze coinages.

The mints of the United States during the fiscal year 1916 manufactured in addition to the domestic coinage 52,367,153 pieces of metallic money and 600,829 planchets for other Governments.

COINAGE OF NATIONS IN CALENDAR YEAR 1915.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver. (Coining Value.†)	Countries.	Gold.	Silver. (Coining Value.†)	Countries.	Gold.	Silver. (Coining Value.†)
United States	$23,968,402	$1,544,319	Denmark	$2,853,943	$290,412	Switzerland	$3,667,000	$13,930
Philippine Isl	.....	44,044	Egypt	.....	1,353,509	Turkey	13,210,105	1,669
Australia	8,276,315	33,906	France	.....	6,013,002			
Canada	.....	66,438	Germany	6,041,014	3,565,999	*Total	$183,518,602	$100,679,385
Great Britain	103,737,492	13,466,965	Italy	.....	1,270,497			
India	.....	3,072,649	Japan	15,084,610	727,262			
Chile	476,588	836,239	Netherlands	.....	2,576,628	Recoinage	33,849,812	22,438,370
China	.....	56,502,742	Serbia	.....	1,162,135			
Cuba	5,618,000	1,996,225	Siam	.....	1,478,672	New coinage	$149,668,790	$78,241,015

* Including other countries with small coinage. † Based on the average London price of silver per fine ounce, $0.51892.

MONETARY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PRESENT MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATED.

	Gold Coin.	Standard Silver Dollars.	Subsidiary Silver Coin.	Minor Coin.
Weight	25.8 grains to the dollar.	412.5 grains.	385.8 grains to the dollar.	5c. piece: 77.16 grains, 75 p. c. copper, 25 p. c. nickel.
Fineness	900-1000.	900-1000.	900-1000.	1c. piece: 48 grains, 95 p. c. copper, 5 p. c. tin and zinc.
Ratio to gold	.....	15.988 to 1.	14.953 to 1.	
Limit of issue	Unlimited.	Coinage ceased in 1905.	Needs of the people.	Needs of the people.
Denominations	$20, $10, $5, $2½.	$1.	50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents.	5 cents, 1 cent.
Legal tender	Unlimited.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted,	Not to exceed $10.	Not to exceed 25 cents.
Receivable	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all dues up to $10.	For all dues up to 25 cents.
Exchangeable	For gold certificates, as below, and subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver certificates and smaller coin.	For minor coin.	.....
Redeemable	.....	.....	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

	Gold Certificates.	Silver Certificates.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes of 1890.	National Bank Notes. *
Limit of issue	Unlimited for gold coin unless gold reserve falls below $100,000,000.	Amount of silver dollars coined, $562,173,530.	$346,681,016.	No further issues; volume steadily diminishing by redemption in silver dollars.	Not to exceed capital of banks.
Denominations	$10,000, $5,000, $1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10.	$100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5.
Legal tender	Not a tender.	Not a tender.	For all debts, public and private, except customs and interest on public debt.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted.	Not a tender.
Receivable	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues except customs.
Redeemable	In gold coin at the Treasury.	In silver dollars at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury, or at bank of issue.

"Lawful money" includes gold coin, silver dollars, United States notes and Treasury notes. United States notes are by regulation receivable for customs so long as they continue redeemable in coin. There are still in use small amounts of $1 and $2 national bank notes; also $500 and $1,000 silver certificates. Treasury notes were issued for purchases of silver bullion, which was coined into dollars wherewith the notes are being redeemed as rapidly as practicable. The issue of national bank notes is practically dependent upon the market price of United States bonds. When the premium is high it is not profitable to issue notes.

* Federal Reserve Notes: Limit of issue at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board through Federal Reserve agents to Federal Reserve banks for the purpose of discounting paper for banks, members of the Federal Reserve System and for no other purpose. Denominations; $100, $50, $20, $10, $5 (not a legal tender). Receivable for all public dues. Redeemable in gold coin of the United States by the Treasurer and in gold and lawful money by any Federal Reserve bank.

The above tables revised for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Director of the Mint.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD EACH YEAR FROM 1907 TO 1915, AND EACH MONTH FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER, 1916.

(Average price for 1915 = 100.)

YEAR OR MONTH.	All Articles Combined.	Sirloin Steak.	Round Steak.	Rib Roast.	Chuck Roast.*	Plate Boiling Beef.*	Pork Chops.	Bacon, Smoked.	Ham, Smoked.	Lard, Pure.	Hens.	Eggs, Strictly Fresh.	Butter, Creamery.	Milk, Fresh.	Flour, Wheat.	Corn Meal.	Potatoes, Irish.	Sugar, Granulated.	Bread.
1907	81	71	66	75	....	....	77	75	78	86	84	85	91	88	76	81	119	88	....
1908	83	73	69	77	....	....	79	77	80	86	85	87	92	90	81	85	125	90	....
1909	87	76	71	80	....	....	86	83	84	96	91	94	97	92	87	87	126	89	....
1910	91	79	76	83	....	....	95	95	94	111	96	99	101	95	86	88	114	91	....
1911	90	80	76	84	....	....	88	92	92	95	93	95	94	96	81	87	147	98	....
1912	96	90	87	92	....	....	95	91	93	100	96	100	105	98	84	94	149	96	....
1913	98	99	97	99	....	....	104	100	103	107	103	101	107	101	80	92	113	83	....
1914	101	101	103	102	105	104	109	102	105	106	105	104	101	101	83	97	122	90	90
1915	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1916.																			
January	106	100	99	100	99	99	93	101	104	99	104	124	107	101	95	99	153	102	98
February	104	100	99	100	99	100	96	101	105	100	107	102	106	101	99	99	158	104	99
March	105	103	102	102	102	102	108	103	107	103	110	84	113	100	95	99	157	114	99
April	107	105	105	105	105	105	111	104	110	107	114	80	116	100	95	99	155	121	99
May	107	108	109	108	108	107	113	106	112	114	116	83	104	100	95	99	157	130	99
June	109	112	113	112	112	110	114	107	113	116	117	88	102	100	93	100	187	132	99
July	109	111	113	110	110	108	116	108	114	118	116	94	100	100	92	100	151	133	99
August	112	111	112	109	109	106	116	108	115	119	115	107	102	102	107	102	158	129	102
September	116	110	112	109	109	107	125	110	117	126	117	121	110	103	117	104	181	117	109

* Relative prices not computed prior to 1914.

BANKING STATISTICS.

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Year Ended Sept. 1.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total Dividends.	Total Net Earnings.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital and Surplus.	Ratio of Earnings to Capital and Surplus.
1899	3,561	$608,674,895	$247,930,970.00	$46,691,502.00	$54,346,692.00	7.67	5.45	6.34
1900	3,604	608,754,600	251,950,843.42	48,033,094.39	87,276,836.60	7.88	5.58	10.14
1901	3,969	635,511,286	268,451,548.00	51,699,779.00	81,853,797.00	9.05	5.72	8.15
1902	4,269	673,763,767	302,513,154.55	68,199,493.62	106,581,476.85	10.92	6.99	10.12
1903	4,700	722,797,806	353,105,524.91	63,565,848.10	109,881,530.97	8.79	5.91	10.21
1904	5,134	761,682,495	390,452,345.00	75,588,889.00	112,936,426.00	9.92	6.56	9.80
1905	5,5[illegible]5	776,175,576	407,643,159.00	73,138,174.00	105,909,385.00	8.95	6.18	9.42
1906	5,876	801,326,590	440,616,689.50	89,264,850.00	127,526,836.00	11.14	7.18	10.26
1907	6,043	842,685,939	522,382,747.59	99,728,239.00	152,235,434.00	11.90	7.30	11.20
*1908	6,751	893,932,010	548,850,476.00	97,336,282.00	131,333,288.00	10.89	6.75	9.10
*1909	6,788	919,143,825	585,407,483.00	92,993,450.00	131,185,750.00	10.12	6.18	8.72
*1910	6,996	963,457,549	630,159,719.00	105,898,622.00	154,167,489.47	10.99	6.65	9.67
*1911	7,163	1,008,180,225	669,931,760.00	114,685,412.00	156,985,513.00	11.38	6.83	9.35
*1912	7,307	1,031,383,425	704,346,706.70	120,300,872.22	149,056,603.23	11.66	6.93	8.59
*1913	7,404	1,051,720,675	725,272,182.05	119,906,050.57	160,980,084.46	11.40	6.75	9.06
*1914	7,473	1,063,978,175	714,117,131.40	121,147,096.23	149,270,170.87	11.39	6.81	8.39
*1915	7,560	1,068,577,080	726,620,202.00	113,639,415.00	127,052,974.00	10.63	5.03	7.64

*To July 1; abstract period changed.

The circulation outstanding June 23, 1915, was $722,703,856; demand deposits, $5,325,853,421.84; time deposits, $1,285,428,400.06; due to banks, $2,208,006,117.36. Resources as follows: Loans and discounts, $6,659,971,463.44; bonds, securities, etc., $2,068,368,968.70; banking house, furniture and fixtures, $277,804,754.22; other real estate owned, $43,971,595.32; due from banks, $1,688,978,355.31; checks and other cash items, $37,280,378.35; exchanges for Clearing House, $213,005,965.71; cash on hand, $789,781,217.99; all other resources, $16,522,457.84; total resources, $11,795,685,156.88.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS, AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, JUNE 23, 1916.

CLASSIFICATIONS.	15,450 State Banks.*	622 Mutual Savings Banks.	1,242 Stock Savings Banks.	1,606 Loan and Trust Companies.	Total 19,934 Banks.
Resources.					
Loans and discounts‡	$3,406,981,634.87	$2,221,426,717.93	$713,987,889.45	$3,704,368,532.04	$10,164,480,700.42
Bonds, securities, etc.	693,287,158.98	1,999,131,810.54	131,404,563.61	1,605,392,871.86	4,443,609,640.68
Banking house, furn. & fixt's	140,944,295.71	39,811,988.37	31,749,087.19	105,489,199.69	322,415,335.35
Other real estate owned	52,204,090.91	19,452,143.50	7,429,471.59	82,329,933.81	168,859,451.38
Due from banks	817,578,090.65	210,919,583.66	111,099,140.62	850,499,082.13	2,018,706,378.52
Checks and other cash items.	132,262,975.92	2,753,380.16	2,416,714.42	109,990,485.22	248,500,724.08
Cash on hand	271,757,812.34	26,135,692.28	32,821,494.87	329,456,991.49	666,515,321.95
All other resources	37,865,094.02	28,310,670.40	2,420,380.85	240,742,665.31	311,282,144.55
Total resources	$5,552,977,153.40	$4,547,941,986.84	$1,033,328,742.60	$7,028,269,761.55	$18,344,369,696.93
Liabilities.					
Capital stock paid in	$63,497,182.91	.....	$72,870,175.84	$475,832,586.87	$1,129,052,115.96
Surplus fund	268,821,906.55	$303,300,757.87	30,595,344.20	508,822,951.65	1,118,304,074.48
Undivided profits	91,152,015.33	51,280,612.85	16,103,770.05	96,669,859.59	258,487,993.50
Due to banks	217,212,186.75	868,536.72	6,405,727.16	525,008,135.55	750,668,916.33
Dividends unpaid	3,081,220.02	.....	349,780.23	4,125,999.91	7,591,888.81
Individual deposits	4,296,253,030.05	4,186,976,600.64	901,610,693.88	5,198,496,296.53	14,730,102,074.98
Postal savings deposits	4,457,263.97	943,593.78	881,654.11	4,826,014.51	11,108,526.37
Notes and bills rediscounted.	15,195,803.64	136.78	878,182.11	3,283,010.39	20,181,936.89
Bills payable	56,893,444.76	84,230.45	1,082,769.27	16,127,661.60	77,918,783.57
Other liabilities	36,113,099.42	4,387,518.05	2,550,645.75	195,077,244.95	240,953,386.04
Total liabilities	$5,552,977,153.40	$4,547,941,986.84	$1,033,328,742.60	$7,028,269,761.55	$18,344,369,696.93

* Includes reports of stock savings banks for Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Kansas, Montana, Idaho, and Nevada. Includes trust companies for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Idaho, and Nevada. Includes private banks for North Carolina and Idaho.

† Including 1,014 private banks with resources as follows: Loans and discounts, $117,715,926.13; bonds, securities, etc., $14,393,235.69; banking house, furniture and fixtures, $4,420,764.39; other real estate owned, $7,343,811.57; due from banks, $28,610,481.46; checks and other cash items, $1,077,168.36; cash on hand, $6,347,330.97; all other sources, $1,943,323.97; total resources, $181,852,052.54.

Liabilities: Capital stock paid in, $16,852,170.34; surplus fund, $6,763,114.51; undivided profits, $3,181,735.68; dividends unpaid, $34,888.65; due to banks, $1,174,330.15; deposits (individual), $146,765,453.88; bills payable, $3,730,677.49; notes and bills rediscounted, $524,803.97; other liabilities, $2,824,877.87; total liabilities, $181,852,052.54.

‡ Including overdrafts.

POSTAL-SAVINGS SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

Balance to the credit of depositors June 30, 1915, $65,684,708; deposits during fiscal year, $76,775,868; deposits withdrawn during the fiscal year, $56,440,691; balance to credit of depositors June 30, 1916, $80,775,586; balances on deposit in banks June 30, 1916, $80,775,586.36.

BANKING STATISTICS—*Continued.*

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS AND CERTIFICATES, UNITED STATES NOTES, AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION NOVEMBER 1, 1916.

Circulating Medium.	General Stock of Money in the United States.	†Held in Treasury as Assets of the Government.	Held by Federal Reserve Banks and Their Agents.	Money in Circulation.	
	Nov. 1, 1916.	Nov. 1, 1916.	Nov. 1, 1916.	Nov. 1, 1916.	Nov. 1, 1915.
Gold coin (inc. bul. in Treas.)	$2,700,136,976	$268,965,399	$10,845,130	$650,123,528	$597,108,847
Gold certificates*	.....	.....	207,829,600	1,562,373,319	1,226,472,789
Standard silver dollars	568,270,319	16,847,436	.....	70,351,734	65,723,809
Silver certificates*	.....	.....	.....	479,021,918	486,851,787
Subsidiary silver	189,695,716	9,160,753	.....	180,534,963	164,248,257
Treasury notes of 1890*	.....	.....	.....	2,049,231	2,198,788
United States notes	346,681,016	4,977,143	.....	341,703,873	340,639,038
Federal Reserve notes	238,496,920	2,245,315	.....	236,251,605	160,088,855
Federal Reserve Bank notes	10,928,250	39,390	.....	10,888,860	.....
National Bank notes	726,069,290	18,206,132	.....	707,863,158	756,198,882
Total	$4,780,278,487	$320,441,568	$218,674,730	$4,241,162,189	$3,799,531,052

Population of continental United States November 1, 1916, estimated at 103,002 000; circulation per capita, $41.18.

* For redemption of outstanding certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the Government.

† This statement of money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government does not include deposits of public money in Federal Reserve banks and National bank depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

EXCHANGES OF CLEARING HOUSES OF UNITED STATES CITIES.

Clearing House at—	Exchanges for Years Ended September 30—				
	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
New York	$147,180,709,000	$90,842,708,000	$89,760,345,000	$98,121,520,000	$96,672,301,000
Boston	10,180,120,000	7,481,341,000	7,866,664,000	8,326,228,000	8,865,807,000
Chicago	19,129,452,000	15,404,167,000	16,139,932,000	16,018,176,000	14,864,498,000
Philadelphia	12,018,127,000	7,968,006,000	8,231,518,000	8,543,472,000	7,878,577,000
St. Louis	4,947,429,000	3,883,252,000	4,050,824,000	4,122,115,000	3,978,870,000
San Francisco	3,186,602,000	2,583,278,000	2,544,227,000	2,666,628,000	2,621,035,000
Baltimore	2,192,008,000	1,727,833,000	1,899,411,000	2,011,447,000	1,893,003,000
Pittsburgh	3,216,124,000	2,527,701,000	2,725,372,000	2,951,861,000	2,687,970,000
Cincinnati	1,658,175,000	1,274,149,000	1,331,589,000	1,329,668,000	1,347,123,000
Kansas City	4,507,986,000	3,615,489,000	2,831,768,000	2,844,634,000	2,630,704,000
New Orleans	1,180,040,000	898,763,000	974,437,000	1,002,063,000	1,031,673,000
Minneapolis	1,465,000,000	1,327,106,000	1,318,336,000	1,326,146,000	1,109,627,000
Detroit	2,020,598,000	1,358,216,000	1,385,575,000	1,286,942,000	1,087,893,000
Louisville	906,755,000	671,018,000	706,840,000	711,508,000	707,977,000
Cleveland	2,134,768,000	1,368,429,000	1,271,067,000	1,271,232,000	1,101,007,000
Other cities	25,483,648,000	19,846,052,000	20,937,778,000	21,231,648,000	20,028,297,000
Total	$241,407,541,000	$162,777,508,000	$163,975,683,000	$173,765,288,000	$168,506,362,000

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

Year Ended September 30.	No. of Members.	Capital.	Clearings.	Balances Paid in Money.	Average Daily Clearings.	Average Daily Balances Paid in Money.	Balances to Clearings.
1901	62	$81,722,700	$77,020,672,464	$3,515,037,741	$254,193,639	$11,600,785	4.56
1902	60	100,672,700	74,753,189,435	3,377,504,072	245,898,649	11,110,210	4.51
1903	57	113,072,700	70,833,655,940	3,315,516,487	233,005,447	10,906,304	4.68
1904	54	115,972,700	59,672,796,804	3,105,858,576	195,648,514	10,183,143	5.20
1905	54	115,972,700	91,879,318,369	3,953,875,975	302,234,600	13,006,171	4.33
1906	55	118,150,000	103,754,100,091	3,832,621,023	342,422,772	12,648,914	3.69
1907	54	129,400,000	95,315,421,238	3,813,926,108	313,357,569	12,545,809	4.00
1908	50	126,350,000	73,630,971,913	3,409,632,271	241,413,022	11,179,122	4.63
1909	51	127,350,000	99,257,662,411	4,194,484,028	326,505,468	13,797,644	4.22
1910	50	132,350,000	102,553,959,069	4,195,293,966	338,461,911	13,845,854	4.09
1911	67	170,275,000	92,420,120,091	4,388,563,113	305,016,897	14,483,706	4.74
1912	65	174,275,000	96,672,300,863	5,051,262,291	319,050,497	16,670,832	5.22
1913	64	179,900,000	98,121,520,297	5,144,130,384	323,833,400	16,977,328	5.24
1914	62	175,300,000	89,760,344,971	5,128,647,302	296,238,762	16,926,229	5.71
1915	62	178,550,000	90,842,707,724	5,340,846,740	299,810,917	17,626,557	5.87
1916	63	185,550,000	147,180,709,461	8,561,624,447	484,147,071	28,163,238	5.82

Clearing House returns prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Assistant Manager W. J. Gilpin of New York Clearing House.

BANKING STATISTICS—*Continued.*

FOREIGN BANKING STATISTICS.

(From *The Federal Reserve Bulletin*, November 1, 1916.)

SPECIE ON HAND, CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT, AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE.

Banks.	Date, 1916.	In Thousands of Dollars.			
		Gold.	Silver.	Circulation.	Deposits and Current Accounts.
Bank of England	Oct. 4	*$265,859	.....	$180,373	$825,541
Bank of France	Oct. 7	804,016	$64,675	3,283,151	446,076
German Reichsbank	Sept. 7	587,788	5,660	1,707,754	684,939
Russian State Bank	Sept. 8-21	800,190	49,135	3,720,219	1,086,501
Bank of the Netherlands	Sept. 30	236,119	2,652	281,715	42,596
Bank of Italy	Aug. 20	183,973	16,417	652,303	154,539
Norges Bank, Norway	Sept. 30	*30,532	.....	61,615	20,439
Riksbank, Sweden	Sept. 30	*40,685	.....	386,885	17,726
Swiss National Bank	Sept. 15	55,936	10,973	83,176	28,819
Bank of Spain	Sept. 30	228,429	146,934	439,781	149,903
National Bank, Copenhagen, Denmark	Sept. 30	41,713	1,086	71,928	25,230
Bank of Japan	Sept. 23	*152,685	.....	202,307	153,809

* Total cash—not classified.

PREMIUMS ON GOLD.

Gold sold first at a premium early in January, 1862, the New York banks having suspended specie payments December 28, 1861. The highest point reached was 285, July 11, 1864. The premium on gold disappeared at the end of 1878, just prior to resumption of specie payments.

Following is given a table of the high and low prices of gold from 1862 to 1878 inclusive:

Date.	Low.	High.	Date.	Date.	Low.	High.	Date.
1862	Mar. 25	101⅛	134	Dec. 4	1871	April 8	110⅛	115	Oct. 7
1863	Aug. 25	122⅛	172½	Feb. 25	1872	Jan. 11	108½	115⅝	Aug. 5
1864	Jan. 6	151½	285	July 11	1873	Jan. 6	106⅛	119⅛	April 5
1865	June 5	135¼	234⅜	Jan. 4	1874	July 31	109	114⅜	Aug. 15
1866	Mar. 24	124⅞	167¾	June 18	1875	Jan. 15	111¾	117⅝	Oct. 5
1867	Jan. 11	132½	146⅜	Sept. 12	1876	Dec. 30	107	115	Mar. 3
1868	Nov. 6	132	150	Aug. 6	1877	Oct. 8	102½	107⅞	April 17
1869	Nov. 30	121⅛	162½	Sept. 24	1878	Dec. 17 to Dec. 31	100	102⅞	Jan. 2
1870	Nov. 4	110	123¼	Jan. 10					

Above table was prepared by James B. Colgate & Co., New York City.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP IN LEADING EXCHANGES

(Corrected to November 18, 1916.)

Baltimore Stock Exchange	$4,000	Montreal Stock Exchange	$21,000
Berlin Bourse (entrance fee, not transferable)	750	New Orleans Cotton Exchange	6,000
Boston Stock Exchange	16,000	New York Coffee Exchange	5,000
Chicago Board of Trade	7,600	New York Cotton Exchange	17,250
Chicago Stock Exchange	1,275	New York Produce Exchange	1,900
Cincinnati Stock Exchange	2,250	New York Stock Exchange	74,000
Cleveland Stock Exchange	1,750	Paris Bourse (appointments made and controlled by French Government)	....
Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, New York	750	Philadelphia Stock Exchange	3,200
London Stock Exchange (entrance fee, not transferable)	2,000	Pittsburgh Stock Exchange	2,300
Louisville Stock Exchange	2,250	St. Louis Stock Exchange	1,500
Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce	3,650	Stock and Bond Exchange (San Francisco)	8,000
		Washington Stock Exchange	2,500

The value of a membership in an exchange depends in a large measure upon the prevailing state of business and the market level of securities.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS.

(Corrected to November 14, 1916.)

The following table prepared by Dow, Jones & Co., publishers of *The Wall Street Journal*.

Before 1868, seats on the New York Stock Exchange were not transferred by purchase and sale. An initiation fee of $3,000 was, however, required from members duly elected by the board. In 1868, the transfer of seats began to have a market valuation, for in that year the present system of transfer was instituted.

Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.
1916	$75,000	$60,000	1908	$80,000	$51,000	1900	$47,500	$37,500	1892	$22,000	$17,000
1915	74,000	38,000	1907	88,000	51,000	1899	40,000	29,500	1891	24,000	16,000
1914	55,000	42,000	1906	*95,000	78,000	1898	29,750	19,000	1890	22,500	17,000
1913	53,000	37,000	1905	*95,000	72,000	1897	72,000	15,000	1889	23,000	19,000
1912	74,000	55,000	1904	81,000	57,000	1896	20,000	14,000	1888	24,000	17,000
1911	73,000	65,000	1903	82,000	51,000	1895	20,000	17,000	1887	30,000	19,000
1910	94,000	65,000	1902	81,000	65,000	1894	21,250	18,000	1886	33,000	23,000
1909	94,000	73,000	1901	80,000	49,500	1893	20,000	15,250	1885	34,000	20,000

* Record high price.

NEW YORK STATE PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION LEAGUE

Its purpose is to have every party or group of voters represented in every lawmaking body in exact proportion to the number of votes they cast, thus assuring, what is not possible under our present method, that legislative bodies will be practically a condensation of the whole voting population. For example: If five parties, or temporary groups, had 30 per cent., 25 per cent., 20 per cent., 15 per cent., and 10 per cent. respectively of the total vote cast for members of a legislative body, each would have exactly the same percentage of the members of such assemblage.

The league states there are several ways by which the above result can be accomplished with the secret ballot now universally used. Practically every method provides that each party or group shall elect as many representatives as they have *quotas* of votes; a *quota* being found by dividing the whole number of votes cast for all candidates by the number of legislators, preferably seven or more, to be chosen in each district. Each voter may vote for but one candidate. The difference between the several methods applies only to the rule for transferring surplus and other non-effective votes received by a candidate. The league does not advocate any particular method.

Executive Committee—William Walter Wheatly, Chairman. *Secretary*—Henry B. Hammond. *Treasurer*—J. De Lancey Verplanck. Headquarters, Park Avenue Hotel, Park Avenue and Thirty-third Street, New York City.

SAVINGS BANKS STATISTICS.

(As reported by the Comptroller of the Currency.)

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS, 1916.

STATE	Number of Dep'rs.	Amount of Deposits.	Ave. to Each Dep'r.	STATE.	Number of Dep'rs.	Amount of Deposits.	Ave. to Each Dep'r.
Maine	239,500	$99,546,046.12	$415.46	West Virginia	6,181	$1,616,077.91	$261.42
N. Hampshire	202,209	101,481,017.52	501.86	Total	6,181	$1,616,077.91	$261.42
Vermont	116,812	56,071,818.82	480.01				
Rhode Island	157,445	88,343,735.47	561.11	Ohio	115,320	$64,789,961.25	$561.82
Massachusetts	2,419,914	975,365,518.29	403.06	Indiana	33,367	13,062,412.08	391.47
Connecticut	653,947	338,899,894.47	518.24	Wisconsin	8,784	2,306,046.15	262.50
				Minnesota	114,826	28,393,328.47	247.27
Total	3,789,827	$1,659,708,030.69	$437.94	Total	272,297	$108,551,747.95	$398.65
New York	3,335,538	$1,883,242,203.58	$564.60				
New Jersey	301,943	120,383,076.18	398.69	California	87,945	$62,071,789.39	$705.79
Pennsylvania	515,687	238,502,832.12	462.49				
Delaware	36,691	13,362,876.51	364.19	Total	87,945	$62,071,789.39	$705.79
Maryland	246,162	99,537,966.31	404.36				
Total	4,436,021	$2,355,028,954.70	$530.89	Grand total	8,592,271	$4,186,976,600.64	$487.30

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS.

STATE.	Number of Dep'rs.	Amount of Deposits.	Ave. to Each Dep'r.	STATE.	Number of Dep'rs.	Amount of Deposits.	Ave. to Each Dep'r.
N. Hampshire	24,122	$9,051,992.20	$375.26	Minnesota	25,423	$8,326,277.87	$327.51
Total N. E. States	24,122	$9,051,992.20	$375.26	Iowa	670,000	246,172,395.04	367.42
				Total M. W. States	724,341	$262,070,083.29	$361.80
New Jersey	38,242	$14,938,164.91	$390.62				
Maryland	45,000	13,152,577.00	292.28	North Dakota	.....	.....	.....
D. of Columbia	101,452	13,535,000.00	133.41	Nebraska	22,202	$3,784,460.21	$170.46
Total East. States	184,694	$41,625,841.91	$225.38	Kansas	.....	.....	.....
				Montana	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	Wyoming	2,709	1,162,175.81	429.01
West Virginia	16,747	$3,768,268.37	$225.01	Colorado	11,755	2,654,529.55	225.82
North Carolina	40,600	7,472,475.61	184.05	New Mexico	14,463	3,272,818.68	226.29
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	Total West. States	51,129	$10,873,984.25	$212.68
Georgia	54,424	13,824,784.72	254.02				
Florida	7,197	1,759,612.08	244.49	Washington	55,760	$18,400,946.07	$330.00
Alabama	229,000	13,311,009.83	58.13	Oregon	1,785	529,226.72	296.49
Mississippi	10,300	2,205,420.21	219.94	California	985,319	474,485,569.90	481.56
Louisiana	89,408	22,186,796.03	248.15	Idaho	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	19,000	3,142,776.06	165.41	Utah	56,232	14,251,551.68	253.44
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	Nevada	.....	.....	.....
Total South. States	466,676	$67,731,142.91	$145.14	Arizona	6,063	2,590,354.95	427.24
				Total Pacific States	1,105,159	$510,257,649.32	$461.71
Michigan	28,918	$7,571,410.38	$261.82				
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	Total United States	2,556,121	$901,610,693.88	$352.72

NOTE—Savings deposits in the savings departments of Illinois State Banks and Trust Companies on June 30, 1916, aggregating $314,538,623, not included in above table.

NOTE—Returns from the banking departments of 10 States include stock savings banks with commercial banks. It is estimated that 300 stock savings banks, with 815,000 depositors and $250,000,000.00 deposits, are included with the figures furnished by the State banking departments for State banks. This estimate includes the so-called stock savings banks of Michigan.

SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITORS, AND DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	YEAR.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.
1850	108	251,354	$43,431,130	1900	1,002	6,107,083	$2,449,547,885
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	1910	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	1915	2,159	11,285,755	4,997,706,013
1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	1916 (c)	(a)622	8,592,271	4,186,976,600
1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506		(b)1,242	2,556,121	901,610,693

(a) Mutual. (b) Stock Savings. (c) Incomplete.

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries and Form of Organization.	Date of Reports.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Average Deposit Account.	Average Deposit Per Inhabitant.
Austria, communal private savings banks	1912	4,404,506	$1,302,465,052	$295.71	$44.92
Austria, postal savings banks, savings dept.	1913	2,300,507	40,297,296	17.52	1.39
Austria, postal savings banks, check dept.	1913	122,870	79,561,438	647.53	2.74
Belgium, Government savings banks	1912	3,013,296	204,147,391	67.75	26.96
Belgium, com. and private savings banks	1912	49,794	11,854,503	238.07	1.57
Bulgaria, postal savings banks	1911	312,462	8,797,965	28.16	2.03
Chile, public savings banks	1914	396,488	11,334,804	28.59	3.15
Denmark, com. savings and corp. savings bank	1914	1,202,973	198,822,832	165.28	70.26
Egypt, postal savings banks	1914	233,744	2,251,803	9.63	.19
France, private savings banks	1913	8,604,993	774,405,417	89.96	19.55
France, postal savings banks	1914	6,555,992	348,858,018	53.21	8.81
Germany, public and corporate savings banks	1913	23,871,657	4,685,982,000	196.30	70.24
Germany, com. and private savings banks	1909	1,149,251	428,023,064	372.44	20.35
Hungary, postal savings banks, savings dept.	1912	836,143	21,983,784	26.29	1.05
Hungary, com. and corporate savings banks	1913	2,438,108	500,799,921	205.41	14.07
Italy, postal savings banks	1914	6,274,133	386,860,167	61.66	10.87
Italy, private savings banks	1912	8,639,296	82,883,367	9.59	1.55
Japan, postal savings banks	1915	12,928,005	100,985,778	7.81	1.88
Netherlands, private savings banks	1913	509,836	52,159,902	102.31	8.23
Netherlands, postal savings banks	1914	1,671,498	74,203,170	44.39	11.70
Norway, com. and private savings banks	1913	1,136,262	162,595,349	143.10	66.12
Roumania, Government savings banks	1910	218,690	11,616,820	53.12	1.69
Russia, State, including postal savings banks (*c*).	1916	10,257,000	1,373,350,500	133.89	7.84
Spain, private savings banks	1914	781,274	89,006,488	113.92	4.37
Sweden, communal and trustee savings banks	1914	1,755,009	264,432,722	150.67	46.56
Switzerland, com. and private savings banks	1908	1,963,417	307,386,431	156.56	86.47
United Kingdom, trustee savings banks (*a*)	1914	1,917,944	262,514,923	136.87	5.70
United Kingdom, postal savings banks	1914	13,515,814	927,229,857	68.61	20.12
Canada, postal savings banks (*b*)	1915	132,304	39,230,868	294.30	4.86

(*a*) Exclusive of Government stock held for depositors, which at the end of the year amounted to $129,336,231 in postal savings banks and to $13,121,563 in the trustee savings banks. (*b*) Exclusive of Dominion Government savings banks, with $13,903,114 deposits, and exclusive of savings deposits in chartered banks and special private savings banks. (*c*) Not including private savings banks with $60,844,408 deposits.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Number.		Liabilities.	
	*1916.	*1915.	*1916.	*1915.
MANUFACTURERS.				
Iron, Foundries and Nails	55	84	$1,922,473	$3,867,265
Machinery and Tools	220	316	3,913,983	27,566,032
Woollens, Carpets and Knit Goods	20	60	400,428	2,570,796
Cottons, Lace and Hosiery	34	37	1,817,036	1,095,688
Lumber, Carpenters and Coopers	451	477	13,303,887	16,872,978
Clothing and Millinery	597	928	5,350,911	9,139,568
Hats, Gloves and Furs	70	150	1,173,962	2,348,169
Chemicals and Drugs	28	27	264,566	464,367
Paints and Oils	22	41	560,623	1,360,180
Printing and Engraving	216	278	3,343,345	4,276,547
Milling and Bakers	449	390	3,279,076	2,083,952
Leather, Shoes and Harness	114	118	2,408,178	3,116,096
Liquors and Tobaccos	14	186	3,442,405	9,079,161
Glass, Earthenware and Bricks	102	140	6,678,946	3,034,130
All other	1,803	2,036	28,857,557	40,076,865
Total manufacturing	4,325	5,268	$76,717,376	$126,951,794
TRADERS.				
General Stores	1,668	2,475	$12,613,994	$28,446,450
Groceries, Meats and Fish	3,620	3,604	13,392,017	14,499,620
Hotels and Restaurants	663	670	6,819,373	10,007,708
Liquors and Tobacco	992	1,278	5,787,637	10,019,275
Clothing and Furnishing	1,194	1,824	9,852,749	15,397,358
Dry Goods and Carpets	782	1,211	12,142,589	29,304,851
Shoes, Rubbers and Trunks	413	599	2,674,296	3,937,848
Furniture and Crockery	301	517	2,726,962	6,441,154
Hardware, Stoves and Tools	367	486	4,375,128	5,097,696
Chemicals and Drugs	538	641	2,657,401	5,114,966
Paints and Oils	1	79	496,647	1,173,294
Jewelry and Clocks	298	517	2,775,325	6,400,249
Books and Papers	105	128	587,924	994,605
Hats, Furs and Gloves	65	127	598,580	1,185,750
All other	1,588	2,126	18,590,327	25,661,476
Total Trading	12,655	16,282	$96,090,949	$163,682,300
Brokers and Transporters	913	990	27,863,744	38,598,133
Total Commercial	17,893	22,540	$200,672,069	$329,232,227

Yearly Failures.		
Year.	No.	Liabilities.
1875	7,740	$201,000,000
1876	9,092	191,117,000
1877	8,872	190,669,936
1878	10,478	234,383,132
1879	6,658	98,149,053
1880	4,735	65,752,000
1881	5,582	81,155,932
1882	6,738	101,547,564
1883	9,184	172,874,172
1884	10,968	226,343,427
1885	10,637	124,220,321
1886	9,834	114,644,119
1887	9,634	167,560,944
1888	10,679	128,829,973
1889	10,882	148,784,337
1890	10,907	189,856,964
1891	12,273	189,868,638
1892	10,344	114,044,167
1893	15,242	346,779,889
1894	13,885	172,992,856
1895	13,197	173,196,060
1896	15,088	226,096,834
1897	13,351	154,332,071
1898	12,186	130,662,899
1899	9,337	90,879,889
1900	10,774	138,495,673
1901	11,002	113,092,379
1902	11,615	117,476,769
1903	12,069	145,444,185
1904	12,199	144,202,311
1905	11,520	102,676,172
1906	10,682	119,201,515
1907	11,725	197,385,225
1908	15,690	222,315,684
1909	12,924	154,603,465
1910	12,652	201,757,097
1911	13,241	186,498,823
1912	15,452	203,117,391
1913	15,632	250,802,536
1914	18,280	357,908,859
1915	22,156	302,286,148

* Twelve months from November 1 to October 31. Other years calendar years. These statistics were prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by R. G. Dun & Co.

SAVINGS BANKS ACCOUNTS.

LIMIT of sum which may be deposited by a single individual in a savings bank under the various State laws.

STATE.	Limit of Deposit.	STATE.	Limit of Deposit.	STATE.	Limit of Deposit.
Alabama (a)	none	Louisiana	none	Ohio	$10,000 (i)
Alaska	(f)	Maine	$2,000 (d)	Oklahoma (a)	none
Arizona	none	Maryland	(f)	Oregon (a)	none
Arkansas	none	Massachusetts	$1,000 (e)	Pennsylvania	$5,000 (j)
California	(f)	Michigan	(f)	Porto Rico	(f)
Colorado	none	Minnesota	$5,000	Rhode Island	(f)
Connecticut	$3,000 (b)	Mississippi	none	South Carolina	none
Delaware	(f)	Missouri	$4,000	South Dakota (a)	none
District of Columbia	(f)	Montana (a)	none	Tennessee	none
Florida	$2,000 (c)	Nebraska	none	Texas	$4,000
Georgia	(f)	Nevada	none	Utah	none
Hawaii	(f)	New Hampshire	none	Vermont	none
Idaho	none	New Jersey	none	Virginia	none
Illinois	none	New Mexico	none	Washington	(m)
Indiana	none	New York	$3,000 (g)	West Virginia	none
Iowa	none	North Carolina	(f)	Wisconsin	$1,000 (k)
Kansas	none	North Dakota	(f)	Wyoming	(f)
Kentucky	none				

(a) The State has no separate savings banks. Most commercial banks accept savings deposits as allowed in their charters. (b) In any period of three years. (c) With accrued interest limit is $3,000. Limitation does not apply to religious and charitable associations. (d) No interest on sum exceeding $2,000 except for deposits by widows, orphans, administrators, executors, guardians, charitable institutions and as trust funds. (e) With accrued interest limit is $2,000. (f) No statutory limit. Limit determined by bank. (g) Exclusive of dividends. Every savings bank may further limit the aggregate amount which an individual or any corporation or society may deposit to such sum as it may deem expedient to receive; and may, in its discretion, refuse to receive a deposit or at any time return all or any part of any deposit. (h) This limit ($10,000) applies to a great many banks in Ohio, but all savings banks have their own rules, and limit accordingly. (i) Exclusive of accrued interest. The act, however, does not apply to savings banks incorporated by special acts of Legislature prior to 1874. (k) This sum not to be exceeded in any one year. (m) $3,000 in mutual savings banks; no limit in other savings banks.

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INTEREST LAWS.		STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.			STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INTEREST LAWS.		STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.		
	Legal Rate.	Rate Allowed by Contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Accounts, Years.		Legal Rate.	Rate Allowed by Contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Accounts, Years.
	Per Ct.	Per Ct.					Per Ct.	Per Ct.			
Alabama	8	8	20	6	3	Montana	8	12	10	8	5
Alaska	8	12	10	6	6	Nebraska	7	10	5	5	4
Arkansas	6 to 10	6 to 10	10	5	3	Nevada	12	12	6	6	4
Arizona	6	10	4	4	3	N. Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6
California	7	Any rate.	5	4	4	New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
Colorado	8	Any rate.	20	6	6	New Mexico	6	12	7	6	4
Connecticut	6	6	(k)	6	6	New York	6	6††	20 (j)	6	6§
Delaware	6	6	10 (h)	6	3	N. Carolina	6	6	10	3*	3
Dist. of Col.	6	10	12	3	3	N. Dakota	6	10	10	6	6
Florida	8	10	20	5	3	Ohio	6	8	21	15	6
Georgia	7	8	7	6	4	Oklahoma	6	10	5	5	3
Hawaii	8	12	20	6	6	Oregon	6	10	10	6	6
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4	Pennsylvania	6	6	5 (f)	6‡	6
Illinois	5	7	7	10	5	Porto Rico	6	12 (e)	5	3	3
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6	Rhode Island	6†	Any rate.	20	6	6
Iowa	6	8	(d)	10	5	S. Carolina	7	8	10	6	6
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3	South Dakota	7	12	20	6	6
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	5	Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3	Texas	6	10	10	4	2–4
Maine	6	Any rate.	6–20	6–20	6	Utah	8	12	8	6	4
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3	Vermont	6	(m)	6	14	6
Mass.	6	Any rate.	6 (c)	6	6	Virginia	6	6	20	5*	3
Michigan	5	7	10	6	6	Washington	6	12	6	6	3
Minnesota	6	10	10	6	6	West Virginia	6	6	10	10	5
Mississippi	6	8	7	6	3	Wisconsin	6	10	20 (b)	6	6
Missouri	6	8	10	10	5	Wyoming	8	12	10	10	8

* Under seal, 10 years. † Unless a different rate is expressly stipulated. ‡ Under seal, 20 years. †† New York has legalized any rate of interest on call loans of $5,000 or upward, on collateral security. § Six years from last item on either side. (a) Judgments, 6 per cent. (b) Justice Court judgments, 6 years. (c) Witnessed, 20 years. (d) Thirty-five years in Courts of Record, eighteen years in inferior courts. (e) Pawnbrokers, 4 per cent. per month. (f) Ceases to be a lien after the period unless revived. (h) Subject to renewal. (j) Not of record, 6 years. (k) No limit. (m) No statute. (n) Except witnessed promissory note, 14 years.

Penalties for usury differ in various States. California, misdemeanor with jail term, $500 fine or both; Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts (except on loans of less than $1,000), have no provisions on the subject. Loss of *principal and interest* is the penalty in Arkansas and New York. Loss of principal in Delaware and Oregon.

Loss of interest in Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina (double amount if paid), North Dakota (double amount if paid), Porto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington (double amount if paid), Wisconsin, Hawaii, and Wyoming. In Alaska, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, double the amount of interest collected.

Loss of excess of interest in Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire (three times), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia. Loss of principal and interest in Rhode Island, also fine or imprisonment. In New Mexico, fine and forfeiture of double amount collected.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

THE banking and currency law, known as the Federal Reserve Act, was approved December 23, 1913.

Under the system known as the National Banking System, which was inaugurated at the latter end of the Civil War, the National banknote currency was based upon Government bonds deposited in the Treasury, and the currency thus issued has been classed by economists as bond-secured currency. This plan was evolved not only to nationalize and unify the currency, which had theretofore consisted of notes issued by State banks, but as well to create a market for United States bonds, and in this way to sustain their value. It was entirely successful for the latter purpose, but has outworn its usefulness as a banking system because of its entire want of elasticity.

The Federal Reserve Act is the result of a long discussion by statesmen, financiers, economists and bankers, and is a constructive measure based upon and growing out of many bills which have been introduced within the past twenty years. Under it twelve cities, known as Federal Reserve cities, are established, and the (continental) United States is divided into twelve geographical districts, each district containing one of the reserve cities. The twelve districts and their respective reserve cities are as follows:

Dist. No. 1..	Boston, Mass.	Dist. No. 5..	Richmond, Va.	Dist. No. 9..	Minneapolis, Minn.
Dist. No. 2..	New York, N. Y.	Dist. No. 6..	Atlanta, Ga.	Dist. No. 10..	Kansas City, Mo.
Dist. No. 3..	Philadelphia, Pa.	Dist. No. 7..	Chicago, Ill.	Dist. No. 11..	Dallas, Tex.
Dist. No. 4..	Cleveland, Ohio.	Dist. No. 8..	St. Louis, Mo.	Dist. No. 12..	San Francisco, Cal.

Every National bank is required to become a stockholder in the Federal Reserve bank of the district in which it is situated, and any State bank or trust company which complies with certain specified requirements is permitted to become a member bank. There are at the present time 7,598 National banks in the United States which have thus been required to become member banks. Thirty-eight State banks are also members.

The largest district, in respect to number of member banks—the seventh or Chicago district—has 993 member banks. The smallest district—the sixth or Atlanta district—has 390 member banks.

Each member bank is required to subscribe to the stock of the Federal Reserve bank of its district in the amount equal to 6 per centum of its paid-up capital stock and surplus. The Federal Reserve bank does not do business with the public in the sense that banks usually do; it may better be described as a bank of banks. It is made a depositary for a certain proportion of the reserve of all the member banks, and in addition may also be a depositary for Government funds. An important function is as a bank of issue and redemption of currency, for it may secure from the Treasury Government notes known as Federal Reserve notes, which it is authorized to issue against commercial paper with a minimum gold reserve of 40 per centum. Besides this, Federal Reserve banks are granted certain powers in the matter of operations in the open market, such as the purchase of commercial paper, foreign exchange, etc., and in a general way are expected to perform important functions as clearing houses between their member banks.

Each Federal Reserve bank has nine directors, three of whom represent the member banks, three represent commercial, agricultural or other industrial pursuit (these six being chosen by the member banks), and finally three Government directors chosen by the Federal Reserve Board. These nine directors are charged with the duty of appointing all necessary officers, including the active manager of the bank, who is designated as its Governor.

Under the act the whole system is under the supervision of a central board in Washington, known as the Federal Reserve Board, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency acting ex-officio, and five members named by the President with the approval of the Senate. The five members and the expirations of their terms are as follows:

W. P. G. Harding, Governor, August 10, 1922; Paul M. Warburg, Vice-Governor, August 10, 1918; Charles S. Hamlin, August 10, 1926; Frederic A. Delano, August 10, 1920; A. C. Miller, August 10, 1924.

The salary of the members of this board is $12,000 per annum each, which salaries, together with all other expenses of operating the system, are assessed against the Federal Reserve banks in proportion to their capital stock and surplus. Secretary to the board, H. Parker Willis; Assistant Secretary and Fiscal Agent, Sherman Allen. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

The capital of the Reserve banks of the system follows:

Dist. No. 1 (Boston)	$10,048,200.00	Dist. No. 8 (St. Louis)	$5,588,700.00
Dist. No. 2 (New York)	23,817,300.00	Dist. No. 9 (Minneapolis)	5,207,100.00
Dist. No. 3 (Philadelphia)	10,447,700.00	Dist. No. 10 (Kansas City)	6,087,000.00
Dist. No. 4 (Cleveland)	11,978,600.00	Dist. No. 11 (Dallas)	5,387,566.66
Dist. No. 5 (Richmond)	6,679,500.00	Dist. No. 12 (San Francisco)	7,840,366.66
Dist. No. 6 (Atlanta)	4,958,400.00		
Dist. No. 7 (Chicago)	13,361,600.00	Total	$111,402,033.32

THE CREMATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

President—G. S. Metcalfe, Buffalo, N. Y. *Vice-President*—Richard D'Oench, St. Louis, Mo. *Treasurer*—E. P. Samson, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Secretary*—A. T. Roever, Cincinnati, O.

HUMAN CREMATIONS IN AMERICA.

(From the institution of the first crematory in 1876 down to and including the year 1915.)

Crematories at the following places: Ancon, Panama; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cambridge, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Davenport, Ia.; Denver, Col.; Detroit, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fresno, Cal.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Indianapolis, Ind.; Lancaster, Pa.; Linden, N.J.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Middletown, Ct.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Montreal, Canada; New York, N. Y.; North Bergen, N. J.; Oakland, Cal.; Omaha, Neb.; Pasadena, Cal.; Pendleton, Ore.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Ore.; Rochester, N. Y.; Sacramento, Cal.; Salem, Ore.; San Diego, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.; Spokane, Wash.; Springfield, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Tacoma, Wash.; Troy, N. Y.; Union Hill, N. J.; Vancouver, B. C.; Washington, D. C.; Washington, Pa.; Waterville, N. Y.

Cremations in the following years: 1876-1884, 28; 1885, 58; 1886, 110; 1887, 127; 1888, 187; 1889, 239; 1890, 368; 1891, 459; 1892, 547; 1893, 644; 1894, 809; 1895, 1,005; 1896, 1,084; 1897, 1,371; 1898, 1,668; 1899, 1,976; 1900, 2,363; 1901, 2,713; 1902, 3,200; 1903, 3,532; 1904, 4,093; 1905, 4,328; 1906, 4,537; 1907, 5,436; 1908, 6,152; 1909, 5,690; 1910, 6,466; 1911, 7,524; 1912, 9,109; 1913, 10,183; 1914, 11,239; 1915, 12,767; cremations of disinterments, 7,474. Total, 117,486.

AIR PILOTS' CLUB—(America.)

Composed of American airmen who hold international licenses granted under authority of the Aero Club of America.

The officers are: *President*—George B. Harrison, 1019 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. *Vice-President*—A. Roy Knabenshue, Toledo, Ohio. *Secretary*—Charles F. Willard, 297 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. *Directors*—Glenn L. Martin, Walter R. Brookins, Arthur S. Smith and Robert G. Fowler.

LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS.

CONDITION OF REGULAR LEGAL RESERVE COMPANIES JANUARY 1, 1916, AND BUSINESS THE PRECEDING YEAR.*

No. of Co's	Assets.	Premiums Received.	Total Income.	Payments to Policyholders (Losses, Dividends, Surrenders, &c.)	Total Expenditures.	New Policies Issued.		Policies in Force.	
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
238	$5,190,310,353	$784,317,989	1,043,083,337	$544,705,320	$768,508,477	7,986,516	$3,654,117,581	41,933,939	$21,799,563,761

CONDITION AND BUSINESS OF ASSESSMENT COMPANIES AND ORDERS.

No. of Co's	Assets.	Assessments Collected.	Total Income.	Payments to Policyholders	Total Expenditures.	New Policies Issued.		Insurance in Force.	
						No.	Amount.	No. of Members.	Amount.
574	$263,233,050	$157,963,090	$151,952,738	$107,603,507	$138,805,985	†1,600,000	$1,023,789,356	8,665,044	$9,491,441,128

* Including industrial policies. † Estimated.

The returns of life insurance in the first three tables were compiled from *The Insurance Year-Book*, published by The Spectator Company.

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of the "old-line" life insurance companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department.

Year Ended Dec. 31.	No. of Companies.	Total Income.	Total Payments for Losses, Endowments, and Annuities.	Total Payments for Lapsed, Surrendered, and Purchased Policies.	Total Dividends to Policyholders.	Total Payments to Policyholders.	Taxes, Commissions, and other Expenses.	Total Disbursements.
1901	38	$437,935,470	$135,674,468	$23,907,412	$23,811,649	$183,393,529	$103,051,203	$287,181,04
1902	39	488,736,372	142,777,004	26,346,122	26,589,715	195,712,841	116,474,384	312,931,55
1903	42	534,161,859	158,131,967	31,497,758	30,617,368	220,247,094	128,440,557	349,453,70
1904	42	580,743,959	171,804,278	35,916,236	33,334,133	241,054,647	138,202,722	380,049,67
1905	43	614,712,082	179,795,591	42,366,560	35,795,581	257,957,732	134,986,906	393,734,13
1906	43	632,446,618	183,626,623	55,178,177	39,782,313	278,587,113	124,797,879	404,215,06
1907	37	625,718,823	191,854,912	55,441,688	45,109,125	292,405,725	107,942,425	401,089,72
1908	35	644,572,752	194,679,498	71,084,481	52,830,628	318,594,607	108,754,949	428,536,02
1909	35	679,723,687	206,913,492	73,044,427	62,034,966	341,992,885	119,648,990	462,485,85
1910	34	703,920,542	218,395,545	72,857,068	72,874,539	364,127,162	123,433,710	488,781,35
1911	34	750,115,822	231,848,341	75,710,202	80,095,320	387,653,861	132,545,773	521,320,11
1912	34	791,913,771	247,121,290	84,001,513	88,354,107	419,477,910	138,127,446	558,735,85
1913	34	833,681,444	252,756,546	87,344,372	96,867,236	436,968,154	146,683,432	586,312,06
1914	35	865,867,129	270,385,153	102,510,581	104,128,162	477,023,896	152,294,269	630,936,91
1915	35	917,992,752	288,028,236	113,365,213	106,065,500	507,458,949	178,349,881	687,255,55

ASSETS OF AND AMOUNT INSURED BY THE PRINCIPAL AMERICAN COMPANIES JANUARY 1, 1916.

Companies.	Insurance in Force.	Admitted Assets.
Metropolitan, N. Y.	$3,196,491,344	$539,441,119
Prudential, N. J.	2,810,080,324	393,335,700
New York Life, N. Y.	2,403,800,878	852,292,736
Mutual Life, N. Y.	1,636,538,117	616,642,730
Equitable Life, N. Y.	1,529,896,053	545,869,211
Northwestern Mutual, Wis.	1,397,117,354	350,376,422
John Hancock Mutual, Mass.	797,995,461	127,112,603
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	761,459,167	192,660,163
Penn Mutual, Pa.	646,383,305	162,034,738
Union Central, Ohio	429,975,546	109,385,689
Aetna Life, Ct.	407,959,099	124,385,767
Travelers (Life Dept.), Ct.	394,815,205	103,349,726
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	374,415,941	86,771,600
New England Mutual, Mass.	309,699,971	74,273,591
Connecticut Mutual, Ct.	237,784,932	74,165,248
National Life, Vt.	$200,987,121	$64,309,4
State Mutual, Mass.	188,317,515	48,628,3
Phœnix Mutual, Ct.	167,512,999	40,003,9
Fidelity Mutual, Pa.	132,355,787	31,278,5
Home, N. Y.	125,660,173	31,969,2
Pittsburgh L. & T., Pa.	108,524,009	22,865,4
Connecticut General, Ct.	95,984,980	16,349,4
Berkshire Life, Mass.	76,522,036	22,803,2
Columbian National, Mass.	67,115,899	11,256,0
Union Mutual, Me.	64,639,278	19,043,1
Security Mutual, N. Y.	48,916,938	7,609,9
Postal Life, N. Y.	41,093,656	9,447,9
Manhattan Life, N. Y.	41,027,507	20,907,7
United States Life, N. Y.	35,024,027	7,629,5
Colonial, N. J.	33,347,685	2,824,8

LIFE INSURANCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Insurance in force, United States (including assessment insurance), $31,221,004,889; Great Britai $5,870,212,000; Germany, $2,350,000,000; France, $762,300,000; Austria, $950,000,000; Scandinavia, $350,000,00 Switzerland, $273,796,800; Russia, $400,000,000; Japan, $269,083,754. Regarding European countries the for going are the latest returns, but amounts in force may have been affected by the war.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN 1915 OF COMPANIES REPORTING TO THE NEW YORK INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Companies.	Receipts			Disbursements.				
	Premiums Received	Interest and Other Income.	Total Income	Death Claims Paid.	Matured Endowments.	Lapsed and Surrendered.	Dividends to Policyholders.	Total Paid Policyholders.
Aetna Life	$13,285,875	$5 400 894	$18 686 769	$4,828,921	$3,178 139	$3,355,623	$1,407,168	$12,832,517
Bankers', Iowa	7 275,084	1,367,323	8.642.407	4,328,791	.....	31,339	271,758	4,631,888
Berkshire	2 707.030	1,092,438	3.799 468	1,328,415	223,539	652,204	464,305	2,668,463
Columbian Nat'l	2,143 152	538,037	2,681 189	500.388	72,334	350,655	68,850	997,771
Colonial Life	1 194 181	135.052	1,329 233	341,812	4,000	45,433	9,333	400.578
Connecticut Gen	2 868.327	844,348	3,712,675	677,126	288.333	277,959	249,484	1,509,484
Connecticut Mut.	7 492 914	3,514,179	11,007,093	4,594,132	391,669	1,406,292	1,468,396	7,900,326
Equitable, N. Y	56,015 862	26 702 677	82.718,539	22.112 220	8.481 656	14,093.414	12,345,015	58,371,388
Fidelity Mutual	4 799 524	1,696,283	6,495 807	1,836,536	133.465	1,974,514	793,576	4,762,683
Germania	5.968 195	2 545,919	8.514 114	1.708.383	1,771,568	1,384,818	940.404	5,849,885
Home Life	4.345.065	1,551 943	5 897.008	1,291,592	637.983	861,589	602,721	3,447,381
John Hancock	28,535 745	6 015 162	34,550.907	8 904 014	722.537	3,177.624	2,901,434	15,707,786
Manhattan Life	1,930,271	1 033,906	2 964.177	1 309,408	130,324	1,136,201	258,406	2,842,596
Mass Mutual	12,185,959	4 328,790	16,514,749	3.921 938	286.359	2,007 642	2,471,088	8,694,372
Metropolitan	112.696.948	24.674,717	137,371,665	30.916 369	4,282.050	5,972,726	6,503,288	47,956,152
Mutual Benefit	26.899.014	9 628,477	36,527.491	7.415.848	1,735.996	4 549,319	5,502,769	19,347,140
Mutual, N. Y	59.255.293	28 607.675	87,862,968	24 550 094	7,365.767	15,816.419	17,120,910	67,978,329
National, Vt	7 290 432	3 099.008	10.389 440	2.137.870	1,222,025	1,573.069	1,324,247	6,825,973
New Eng. Mut	10.192.309	3.316 141	13,508.450	3.252.942	637.697	1,366.153	1,978,080	7,235,797
New York Life	91,332,563	39.778.867	131.111 430	28,822,893	10,886,273	17,969,327	16,672,583	75,921,160
Northwest. Mut	49.461,752	17.370.376	66,832,128	13,845.764	4,500.097	10,598,674	13,271,992	42,459,016
Pacific Mutual	5.808.861	1,846,530	7,655,391	1,250,040	240,965	992,728	626,624	3,138,787
Penn Mutual	23,376,650	8,040,891	31.417,541	6.942,509	2,257,715	4,068,056	3,756,178	17,468,793
Phoenix Mutual	5,999.085	2,160,592	8.159.675	1,840,049	1,000,252	1,103,828	956,496	4,943,941
Pittsburgh L. & T.	3,091.573	1,033,584	4,125,157	1,528,644	490,103	858,026	239,825	3,135,537
Postal, N. Y	1,465 742	512.541	1.978,283	907,600	143,192	528,514	34,778	1,621,872
Provident L. & T.	11,460,745	4,231,701	15.692,446	2,468,375	3,044,454	2,019,288	1,934,180	9,592,137
Prudential	93,851,365	18,717,057	112,568,422	24,624,829	1,441,128	8,933,023	7,846,937	43,043,862
Security Mutual	1,670,387	347,183	2,017,570	614,601	25,000	411,631	110,328	1,162,131
State Mutual	6,537,726	2,348,066	8,885,792	2,130,731	1,012,080	803,103	1,335,913	5,318,962
Travelers	10,988,286	4,467,456	15,455,742	3,374,611	1,281,048	1,768,621	63,341	6,573,327
Union Central	14,684,470	7,151,246	21,835,716	3,706,581	3,141,056	2,861,972	2,751,086	12,485,488
Union Mutual	2,298,178	860,665	3,158,843	743,097	429,957	953,316	352,956	2,482,448
Western & South.	3,437,634	451,042	3,888,676	831,474	87,550	135,411	.....	1,054,435

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Companies.	Commissions Paid.	Salaries Paid.	All Other Expenses.	Dividends to Stockholders.	Taxes.	Profit and Loss.	Total Expenses.	Total Disbursements.
Aetna Life	$1,251,675	$748,377	$1 ,557,868	$400,000	$471,204	$96,643	$3,557,868	$16,390,385
Bankers', Iowa	687,006	394,531	307,811	.....	111,489	3,563	1,389,348	6,021,236
Berkshire	214,846	161,597	232,678	.....	50,938	48,479	609,121	3,277,584
Columbian National	196,734	260,714	293,061	70,000	39,080	20,102	750,515	1,748,286
Colonial Life	164,046	360,172	86,429	.....	16,146	.....	610,647	1,011,225
Connecticut General	366,597	174,027	206,922	40,000	64,364	341	747,546	2,257,030
Connecticut Mutual	699,788	355,054	655,832	.....	255,474	20,704	1,701,674	9,602,000
Equitable, N. Y	4,887,037	2,499,853	3 ,805,016	7,000	971,834	82,356	11,191,906	69,563,294
Fidelity Mutual	404,752	309,198	442,422	.....	94,257	12,910	1,156,374	5,919,057
Germania	453,680	522,535	523,462	24,000	67,340	7,972	1,499,677	7,349,562
Home Life	426,517	345,950	368,048	15,000	71,611	68,688	1,140,515	4,587,896
John Hancock	1,269,892	4,827,520	1,767,399	.....	366,428	52	7,864,811	23,572,597
Manhattan Life	179,637	149,936	429,780	42,249	36,767	352	759,353	3,601,949
Massachusetts Mut.	1,573,646	516,452	554,286	.....	245,714	29,683	2,644,384	11,338,756
Metropolitan	4,046,793	19,957,253	12,699,557	.....	1,587,984	5,715,268	36,703,606	84,659,758
Mutual Benefit	2,624,804	690,510	1,557,142	.....	547,204	28,072	4,872,456	24,219,596
Mutual, N. Y	4,219,780	3,225,760	4,036,786	.....	843,719	94,480	11,482,326	79,460,655
National, Vt	753,185	313,426	523,188	.....	204,981	1,981	1,589,709	8,415,772
New England Mutual	1,000,309	425,550	600,957	.....	182,259	.....	2,026,817	9,262,614
New York Life	5,855,210	4,754,786	2,918,576	.....	1,230,149	29,723	14,528,572	90,449,732
Northwestern Mutual	4,977,365	1,171,792	2,649,245	.....	1,162,940	7,039	8,798,402	51,257,418
Pacific Mutual	782,772	324,089	492,967	80,000	111,092	7,145	1,599,828	4,738,615
Penn Mutual	2,547,366	704,543	1,947,456	.....	395,938	.....	5,209,365	22,678,158
Phoenix Mutual	535,274	457,946	431,533	.....	183,876	1,114	1,424,763	6,368,704
Pittsburgh L. & T.	199,708	335,633	526,478	100,000	58,673	.....	1,061,819	4,197,356
Postal	29,800	87,715	320,493	.....	2,953	127,214	438,008	2,059,888
Provident L. & T.	1,065,821	588,210	660,181	.....	186,842	431	2,314,212	11,906,349
Prudential	2,743,174	18,267,984	21,811,283	400,000	2,242,685	15,307,697	42,822,441	85,866,303
Security Mutual	177,874	210,927	203,211	.....	32,356	31,496	592,012	1,754,143
State Mutual	661,381	233,640	485,330	.....	120,856	32,145	1,380,357	6,699,319
Travelers	1,156,175	728,563	1,735,607	280,000	281,857	.....	3,620,345	10,193,672
Union Central	1,639,463	634,841	1,869,994	50,000	310,418	62,864	4,144,298	16,629,786
Union Mutual	209,269	161,728	244,067	.....	47,677	81,962	615,064	3,097,512
Western & Southern	52,815	1,095,869	404,322	210,000	28,345	178	1,553,006	2,607,441

LIFE INSURANCE PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is within the past seventy-three years that the vast business of life insurance in the United States has been developed. The experimental stage was ended and the era of advance was opened when, in 1843, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York began business, its first policy having been issued on February 1 of that year.

Since then a large number of life insurance companies have been established. The following list includes those now transacting business which had their inception between 1843 and 1860 inclusive, arranged according to the date of the first policy issued:

Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1843, February 1; New England Mutual Life Insurance Company (1), 1844, February 1; New York Life Insurance Company, 1845, April 17; Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company (2), 1845, May 6; State Mutual Life Assurance Company (3), 1845, June 1; Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1846, December 15; Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1847, June 25; Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1849, October 1; National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, 1850, February 1; United States Life Insurance Company, 1850, March 4; Ætna Life Insurance Company, 1850, August 1; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, 1850, August 1; Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1851, August 2; Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1851, September 11; Berkshire Life Insurance Company (4), 1851, October 27; Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1858, November 25; Equitable Life Assurance Society, 1859, July 28; Washington Life Insurance Company, 1860, February 2; Home Life Insurance Company, 1860, May 1; Germania Life Insurance Company, 1860, July 16.

How life insurance has progressed since the early part of 1843 is shown in the subjoined table by periods of years as indicated, assessment insurance not being included.

December 31.	Amount of Outstanding Insurance.	Amount of Assets.
1843	$6,500,000	$1,000,000
1867	1,235,000,000	124,534,000
1892	4,898,000,000	907,441,000
1899	6,266,000,000	1,576,000,000
1915	21,589,172,373	4,935,252,793

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE TABLE OF MORTALITY.

This is the mortality table prescribed by statute in most of the States as the basis upon which the reserves of life insurance companies shall be computed:

Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.	Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.	Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.
10	100,000	749	48.72	39	78,862	756	28.90	68	43,133	2,243	9.47
11	99,251	746	48.08	40	78,106	765	28.18	69	40,890	2,321	8.97
12	98,505	743	47.45	41	77,341	774	27.45	70	38,569	2,391	8.48
13	97,762	740	46.80	42	76,567	785	26.72	71	36,178	2,448	8.00
14	97,022	737	46.16	43	75,782	797	26.00	72	33,730	2,487	7.55
15	96,285	735	45.50	44	74,985	812	25.27	73	31,243	2,505	7.11
16	95,550	732	44.85	45	74,173	828	24.54	74	28,738	2,501	6.68
17	94,818	729	44.19	46	73,345	848	23.81	75	26,237	2,476	6.27
18	94,089	727	43.53	47	72,497	870	23.08	76	23,761	2,431	5.88
19	93,362	725	42.87	48	71,627	896	22.36	77	21,330	2,369	5.49
20	92,637	723	42.20	49	70,731	927	21.63	78	18,961	2,291	5.11
21	91,914	722	41.53	50	69,804	962	20.91	79	16,670	2,196	4.74
22	91,192	721	40.85	51	68,842	1,001	20.20	80	14,474	2,091	4.39
23	90,471	720	40.17	52	67,841	1,044	19.49	81	12,383	1,964	4.05
24	89,751	719	39.49	53	66,797	1,091	18.79	82	10,419	1,816	3.71
25	89,032	718	38.81	54	65,706	1,143	18.09	83	8,603	1,648	3.39
26	88,314	718	38.12	55	64,563	1,199	17.40	84	6,955	1,470	3.08
27	87,596	718	37.43	56	63,364	1,260	16.72	85	5,485	1,292	2.77
28	86,878	718	36.73	57	62,104	1,325	16.05	86	4,193	1,114	2.47
29	86,160	719	36.03	58	60,779	1,394	15.39	87	3,079	933	2.18
30	85,441	720	35.33	59	59,385	1,468	14.74	88	2,146	744	1.91
31	84,721	721	34.63	60	57,917	1,546	14.10	89	1,402	555	1.66
32	84,000	723	33.92	61	56,371	1,628	13.47	90	847	385	1.42
33	83,277	726	33.21	62	54,743	1,713	12.86	91	462	246	1.19
34	82,551	729	32.50	63	53,030	1,800	12.26	92	216	137	.98
35	81,822	732	31.78	64	51,230	1,889	11.67	93	79	58	.80
36	81,090	737	31.07	65	49,341	1,980	11.10	94	21	18	.64
37	80,353	742	30.35	66	47,361	2,070	10.54	95	3	3	.50
38	79,611	749	29.62	67	45,291	2,158	10.00				

CASUALTY INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Insurance in force January 1, 1916—Personal Accident and Health, $5,000,000,000; Steam Boiler, $800,000,000; Plate Glass, $200,000,000; Employers' Liability (estimated), $1,000,000,000; Fidelity, $1,750,000,000; Surety, $1,500,000,000; Credit, $50,000,000; Burglary, $80,000,000; Workmen's Compensation (liability unlimited and impossible to estimate).

CASUALTY AND SURETY INSURANCE BUSINESS IN 1915.

The following was the business transacted in the United States in 1915 by the companies doing a miscellaneous insurance business:

Class of Business.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	P.C.	Class of Business.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	P.C.
Accident	$36,977,988	$17,197,415	46.5	Liability	$35,537,231	$22,262,841	62.6
Automobile	6,692,937	2,626,438	39.2	Plate Glass	4,865,675	1,843,961	37.9
Burglary and Theft	4,750,001	1,792,101	37.7	Sprinkler	215,818	82,312	38.1
Credit	1,395,713	939,765	67.3	Steam Boiler	3,019,587	185,556	6.1
Fidelity	8,294,341	2,752,373	33.2	Surety	14,538,469	4,569,410	31.4
Fly Wheel	239,947	27,593	11.5	Workmen's Compensation*	36,476,826	17,717,462	48.5
Health	7,891,030	3,705,713	46.9				

* Does not include State Fund figures.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE.

Marine insurance companies reporting to the New York State Insurance Department for year ended January 1, 1916, had assets of $47,336,975, net surplus of $21,671,484, and premiums written of $19,982,908. Losses paid $10,488,675, risks written $21,526,601,714, risks in force $529,549,532.

FIRE INSURANCE STATISTICS.

CONDITION AND TRANSACTIONS OF COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDED JANUARY 1, 1916.

Number of Companies.	Capital.	Assets Exclusive of Premium Notes.	Net Surplus.	Cash Premiums Received during Year.	Total Cash Income during Year.
302 Stock*..... 311 Mutual.....	$107,674,615	$873,944,888	$321,014,327	$419,361,346	$459,361,260

Number of Companies.	Paid for Losses during Year.	Paid for Dividends during Year.	Expenses other than Losses and Dividends during Year.	Total Disbursements during Year.	Risks Written during Year.
302 Stock*..... 311 Mutual.....	$221,701,359	$26,509,028	$157,729,585	$405,939,972	†$53,000,000,000

* Including Lloyds. † Approximation. These statistics of fire insurance business in the United States are, with the exception of the estimate of risks written during the year, compiled from *The Insurance Year-Book*, published by The Spectator Company. They do not include the returns of a few stock companies and some 500 mutuals and town and county mutuals, whose transactions are purely local and individually of small volume.

CONDITION OF THE PRINCIPAL JOINT STOCK COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1916.*

Companies.	Admitted Assets.	Capital.	Surplus.	Companies.	Admitted Assets.	Capital.	Surplus.
Home, N. Y.....	$38,938,684	$6,000,000	$18492 117	Milwaukee Mech., Wis.	$4,385,519	$1,000,000	$822,916
Continental, N. Y.....	30,948,140	2,000,000	16,509,061	Security, Ct.....	4,268,134	1,000,000	704,165
Hartford, Ct.....	28,261,480	2,000,000	7,104,223	National Union, Pa.....	4,080,994	1,000,000	493,955
Aetna, Ct.....	24,705,536	5,000,000	7,404,628	Ins. Co. of State of Pa..	4,027,468	1,000,000	435,691
German-American, N.Y.	22,819,113	2,000,000	8,672,171	American Central, Mo..	4,002,418	1,000,000	963,336
Ins. Co. of N. America..	20,517,190	4,000,000	5,000,000	Orient, Ct.....	3,866,139	1,000,000	1,112,905
Fidelity Phenix, N. Y...	17,789,708	2,500,000	6,214,021	Phœnix, Eng.....	3,822,298	†200,000	1,240,123
National, Ct.....	16,224,444	2,000,000	3,385,641	Nat.-Ben Franklin.....	3,463,212	1,000,000	414,429
Phœnix, Ct.....	15,345,365	3,000,000	6,056,106	Camden, N. J.....	3,405,404	700,000	814,826
Liv., Lon. & Globe, Eng.	14,546,298	†200,000	4,626,913	Ins. Co. Salamandra....	3,344,254	†200,000	737,611
Springfield F. &M., Mass.	11,695,374	2,500,000	2,580,667	Jakor, Russia.....	3,315,905	†200,000	642,384
St. Paul F. & M., Minn.	11,228,419	1,000,000	2,516,509	Buffalo German, N. Y..	3,287,770	400,000	1,368,224
Fireman's Fund, Cal..	11,222,086	1,500,000	2,449,774	North River, N. Y.....	3,166,706	500,000	381,565
Queen, N. Y.....	10,873,209	1,000,000	4,537,559	Palatine, England.....	3,143,416	†200,000	984,341
American, N. J.....	10,548,295	1,000,000	3,579,672	London Assurance, Eng.	3,099,015	†200,000	798,241
Globe & Rutgers, N. Y.	10,492,866	400,000	4,960,272	Atlas Assurance, Eng...	3,082,720	†200,000	1,176,426
Fire Association, Pa....	9,348,357	750,000	2,408,235	Commonwealth, N. Y..	3,022,107	500,000	1,464,719
Commercial Union, Eng.	9,230,454	†200,000	2,159,880	Norwich Union, Eng...	2,916,866	†200,000	917,943
N. British & Mercantile.	9,067,007	†200,000	3,931,875	Mercantile, N. Y.....	2,915,127	1,000,000	1,157,654
Munich Reinsurance....	8,546,628	†200,000	1,522,748	Western Assurance, Can.	2,745,449	†200,000	1,305,930
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa..	8,157,499	750,000	2,358,386	Aachen & Munich, Ger..	2,720,360	†200,000	1,350,799
Germania Fire, N. Y...	8,071,399	1,000,000	2,151,044	Alliance, Pa.....	2,690,769	750,000	750,000
Niagara Fire, N. Y.....	7,726,670	1,000,000	1,799,767	Gerard F. & M., Pa....	2,476,903	500,000	400,064
Northwestern National.	7,113,093	1,000,000	1,941,538	Royal Exchange, Eng...	2,462,649	†200,000	754,999
Boston, Mass.....	7,101,639	1,000,000	2,554,412	Concordia, Wis.....	2,423,006	600,000	396,366
Firemen's, N. J.....	7,046,763	1,000,000	2,708,837	Detroit F. & M., Mich..	2,392,921	500,000	1,115,208
Connecticut Fire, Ct...	6,920,535	1,000,000	1,558,793	American Eagle, N. Y..	2,373,908	1,000,000	1,087,519
Scottish Union & N....	6,759,837	†200,000	3,883,330	Automobile, Ct.....	2,338,857	1,000,000	871,444
New Hampshire, N. H..	6,690,100	1,350,000	2,152,011	Balkan National.....	2,327,273	†200,000	775,516
Westchester Fire, N. Y.	6,202,375	500,000	1,114,772	Prussian National.....	2,318,927	†200,000	708,313
Northern Assce., Eng...	5,954,996	†200,000	2,621,966	Caledonian, Scotland...	2,284,738	†200,000	654,274
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	5,861,325	500,000	1,637,471	Newark Fire, N. J.....	2,153,768	500,000	429,690
Rossia, Russia.....	5,739,510	†200,000	1,169,983	Moscow, Russia.....	2,138,885	†200,000	627,131
Providence-Wash., R. I.	5,657,560	1,000,000	399,620	Swiss National.....	2,099,287	†200,000	570,731
Williamsburgh C., N. Y	4,996,585	1,000,000	230,788	German Alliance, N. Y..	2,062,618	400,000	1,037,363
Lon. & Lancashire, Eng.	4,904,655	†200,000	1,899,920	Franklin, Pa.....	2,052,726	500,000	511,952
Sun, England.....	4,886,598	†200,000	1,768,526	Lumbermen's, Pa.....	1,975,442	250,000	1,247,146
Agricultural, N. Y.....	4,689,817	500,000	1,841,377	People's National, Pa...	1,974,807	1,000,000	96,552
Hamburg Assurance ...	4,565,793	†200,000	1,166,025	British America, Canada	1,938,809	†200,000	775,645
Hanover Fire, N. Y....	4,541,291	1,000,000	801,114				

*Annual statements of the fire insurance companies are rendered to the Insurance Departments during the month of January; therefore the statistics of condition January 1, 1917, were not ready when this publication went to press. † The New York law requires a deposit of $200,000 from foreign companies with the Insurance Department. This is treated by the department as "deposit capital," and the surplus slated in the next column is "surplus beyond deposit capital" and other liabilities.

ANNUAL PROPERTY LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA BY FIRES.

Years.	Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Years.	Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.
1901.....	$174,160,680	$106,680,590	1909.....	$203,649,200	$121,800,000
1902.....	161,488,355	94,775,045	1910.....	234,476,650	140,400,000
1903.....	145,302,155	104,532,000	1911.....	234,337,250	139,900,000
1904.....	222,198,050	144,621,235	1912.....	225,320,900	135,200,000
1905.....	165,221,650	116,446,324	1913.....	224,723,350	133,300,000
1906.....	518,611,800	292,124,866	1914.....	235,591,350	140,000,000
1907.....	215,084,709	127,847,000	1915.....	182,836,200	110,000,000
1908.....	217,885,850	157,842,500	1916.....	168,905,100	102,000,000

The property loss due to lightning in the United States in 1915, as reported by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, was $4,698,170. This is the combined experience of nearly 200 stock fire insurance companies and about 50 of the 2,500 farm mutuals in the United States.

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

QUOTATIONS RULING FOR STANDARD GRADES, 1900 TO 1916.

THE following table from "Bradstreet's Journal" shows actual ruling prices for 107 commodities in the United States at various periods from 1900 to 1916:

COMMODITIES.	1900. Feb. 1.	1910. Nov. 1.	1913. Nov. 1.	1914. Nov. 1.	1915. Nov. 1.	1916. Nov. 1.
BREADSTUFFS.						
Wheat, No. 2, red Winter, in elevator, per bush.	$0.75125	$0.96	$0.98	$1.215	$1.25	$1.85
Corn, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush	.40	.5675	.80	.83	.76	1.15
Oats, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush	.285	.34	.445	.53	.415	.5825
Barley, No. 2 (Milwaukee), per bush	.46	.71	.79	.78	.64	1.23
Rye, Western, per bush	.61	.865	.70	1.03	1.08	1.51
Flour, straight Winter, per barrel	3.40	4.25	4.15	5.10	5.20	8.25
LIVE STOCK.						
Beeves, best, native steers (Chic.), per 100 lbs.	6.35	7.55	9.70	10.90	10.30	11.65
Sheep, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs	5.25	4.30	5.15	6.00	6.50	8.55
Hogs, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs	4.90	8.60	8.00	7.25	7.50	10.00
Horses, average com. to best (Chic.), per head	185.00	195.00	200.00	200.00	180.00	195.00
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.						
Beef, carcasses (Chic.), per lb	0775	.095	.125	.1250	.1200	.1325
Hogs, market pigs, carcasses (Chic.), per lb	.0625	.1175	.1200	.11125	.1125	.1375
Mutton, carcasses (Chic.), per lb	.0825	.11	.1200	.1225	.1350	.1550
Milk (New York), per quart	.03775	.04775	.0505	.0575	.06	.0725
Eggs, State, fresh (New York), per dozen	.19	.34	.38	.34	.35	.42
Bread (New York), per loaf	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.05
Beef, family, per barrel	11.00	19.50	19.00	24.00	18.00	25.00
Pork, new mess, per barrel	10.50	20.00	23.25	20.50	17.00	31.00
Bacon, short ribs, smoked (Chic.), per lb	.0625	.1175	.1250	.375	.11875	.16
Hams, smoked, per lb	.0975	.16	.16	.165	.17	.195
Lard, Western steam, per lb	.0615	.1215	.1070	.1090	.0915	.1730
Butter, creamery, State, best, per lb	.25	.325	.32	.335	.2875	.3675
Cheese, choice East factory, per lb	.1275	.1525	.155	.15	.1575	.215
Mackerel, No. 1, bays (Boston), per barrel	28.00	26.00	22.00	16.00	21.00	20.00
Codfish, large dried, per quintal	4.50	.750	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.50
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per lb	.08375	.11	.1075	.06375	.07	.09625
Sugar, granulated, per lb	.0515	.046	.0435	.0540	.0515	.0750
Tea, Formosa Oolong, superior, per lb	.255	.16	.17	.18	.185	.19
Molasses, New Orleans, prime, per gallon	.44	.32	.35	.50	.40	.40
Salt, fine domestic, sacks, 224 pounds	1.05	.80	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.23
Rice, domestic, good, per lb	.0425	.045	.065	.0575	.05875	.0575
Beans (New York), choice marrow, per 100 lbs	2.25	2.80	5.35	6.00	8.25	11.75
Peas, choice (New York), per 100 lbs	1.30	2.45	3.00	3.75	4.95	8.00
Potatoes, Eastern, per 180 lbs	1.50	1.25	2.10	1.50	2.50	5.50
FRESH AND DRIED FRUITS.						
Apples (State), per barrel	4.50	3.00	2.50	1.50	2.50	2.75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, per barrel	8.00	4.50	5.50	2.50	6.50	6.00
Peanuts, best Virginia, in hull, per lb	.035	.045	.055	.055	.0475	.0475
Lemons, choice, per box, 300s	2.10	5.25	5.50	3.50	†4.00	†7.25
Raisins, layer, per lb	.0775	.09	.0725	.07	.085	.11
Currants, new, dried, per lb	.045	.075	.06375	.0625	.12	.1775
HIDES AND LEATHER.						
Native Steer hides, No. 1, per lb	.1325	.145	.1975	.2075	.26	.305
Hemlock, packer, middleweight, No. 1, per lb	.26	.24	.31	.32	.34	.46
Union, middle backs, tannery run, per lb	.37	.32	.40	.42	.47	.70
Oak, scoured backs, No. 1, per lb	.41	.38	.46	.47	.51	.70
RAW AND MANUFACTURED TEXTILES.						
Cotton, middling uplands, per lb	.0825	.1455	.1410	.0760	.1195	.1875
Wool, Ohio & Pa. X, washed (Boston), per lb	.34	.29	.23	.28	.30	.35
Wool, Aust., super combing, per lb. scoured	.90	.85	.85	.70	.78	1.02
Hemp, Manila, per lb	.145	.05	.07625	.065	.0925	.1075
Jute, average of grades, per lb	.0375	.0425	.08	.0425	.0575	.08
Silk, best No. 1, filature, per lb	5.20	3.675	3.875	2.85	3.75	5.20
Flax, New Zealand, spot, per lb	.085	.05	.06125	.0550	.0775	.1125
Print cloths, 64s (Boston), per yard	.0325	.0375	.04	.03	.03625	.0575
Standard sheetings (Boston), per yard	.0625	.0775	.0825	.675	.0750	.115
Ginghams, Amosk, Staple (Boston), per yard	.055	.07	.065	.625	.0675	.085
Cotton sheetings, Southern, 3 yards, per yard	.0575	.08	.08	.06	.0725	.10
METALS.						
Iron ore, old range, Bessemer, hematite, per ton	6.50	5.00	4.40	3.75	3.75	4.45
Pig, No. 1, foundry, Eastern (N. Y.), per ton	25.00	15.75	16.13	14.50	16.75	23.00
Pig, No. 2, foundry, Southern (Birm.), per ton	17.50	11.00	11.00	10.00	13.00	17.00
Pig, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton	25.00	15.90	16.15	14.55	16.95	26.95
Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton	35.00	23.50	22.00	19.50	25.00	50.00
Steel rails, Standard (Pittsburgh), per ton	35.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	33.00
Tin plates, American (Pittsburgh), per 100 lbs.	4.65	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.10	5.75
Steel beams (Pittsburgh), per ton	45.00	27.00	27.00	22.00	26.00	56.00
Silver, commercial bars (N.Y.), per ounce	.60375	.56	.59625	.48125	.49625	.68125
Copper, Electrolytic (N. Y.), per lb	.1625	.128125	.1650	.1125	.17875	.2850
Lead, pig, Western (New York), per lb	.04675	.0440	.043375	.035	.0490	.07
Tin, pig, spot (New York), per lb	.275	.3675	.40	.2975	.35875	.41875
Quicksilver (San Fran.), per flask, 75 pounds	51.00	45.00	38.50	50.00	95.00	76.00
COAL AND COKE.						
Anthracite, stove sizes (New York), per ton	4.25	5.00	5.25	5.35	5.35	5.75
Bituminous (Pitts.), f. o. b. Chic., per ton	3.50	3.225	3.55	3.55	3.40	7.00
Connellsville coke, per short ton, f. o. b.	3.00	1.55	1.90	1.65	2.60	3.25
Southern coke (Chattanooga), per ton	4.30	4.50	4.95	4.70	4.70	6.95

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—*Continued.*

Commodities.	1900. Feb. 1.	1910. Nov. 1.	1913. Nov. 1.	1914. Nov. 1.	1915. Nov. 1.	1916. Nov. 1.
MINERAL AND VEGETABLE OILS.						
Petroleum, crude, in barrels (N. Y.), per barrel	$1.68	$1.30	$2.50	$1.45	$1.80	$2.60
Petroleum, refined, in cases, per gallon	.099	.0740	.0875	.0875	.0775	.0835
Linseed, per gallon	.56	.97	.50	.45	.62	.90
Cottonseed, crude, prime (N. Y.), per pound	.0426	.0727	.0694	.05	.0765	.1250
Castor, No. 1, per pound	.115	.105	.09	.085	.105	.15
Olive, Italian, in barrels, per gallon	.59	.90	.84	1.00	.90	1.05
NAVAL STORES.						
Rosin, good strained (Savannah), per barrel	1.30	5.875	3.60	3.50	4.40	6.15
Turpentine, machine, reg. (Savannah), per gal.	.53	.7675	.42	.455	.505	.455
Tar, regular (Wilmington, N. C.), per barrel	1.30	2.60	2.20	2.25	2.00	2.60
BUILDING MATERIALS.						
Brick, Hudson River, hard, per M	5.50	5.50	6.00	5.00	6.50	7.75
Lime, Eastern common, per barrel	.75	1.02	.92	.92	1.20	1.50
Cement, dom. (Portland), spot, per barrel	....	....	....	....	1.67	1.67
Nails, wire, from store, base price, per keg	3.65	2.15	1.90	1.80	1.90	3.10
Glass, window, 10x15 per box, 50 sq. feet	2.20	2.44	2.14	2.14	2.10	2.57
Pine, yellow, 12 inches and under, per M	22.00	24.00	25.00	25.00	26.50	26.75
Timber, Eastern spruce, wide random, per M	21.50	22.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	23.00
Timber, hemlock, Penna., random, per M	18.00	20.00	22.50	22.00	22.00	24.00
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.						
Alum, per pound	.0175	.0175	.0175	.0250	.05	.04
Bicarbonate soda, American, per pound	.0115	.0110	.0110	.0110	.0110	.02
Borax, crystals, per pound	.0725	.0375	.04	.0425	.0575	.0775
Carbolic acid, in bulk, per pound	.40	.075	.875	.32	*1.00	.55
Caustic soda, 60 per cent., per pound	.0225	.0185	.0180	.01625	.05	.04
Nitric acid, 36 degrees, per pound	.035	.03875	.03875	.03875	.0625	.0625
Sulphuric acid, 66 degrees, per 100 pounds	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.75	1.75
Phosphate rock, S. C., grd., per 2,000 pounds	7.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Alcohol, 94 per cent., per gallon	2.40	2.54	2.50	2.64	2.60	2.74
Opium, per pound	3.15	4.60	5.70	9.00	10.00	11.50
Quinine, domestic, in bulk, per ounce	.32	.14	.23	.31	.50	.47
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Hops, Pacific, choice, per pound	....	....	....	.14	.14	.16
Rubber, up-river, Para, fine new, per pound	1.08	1.38	.77	.645	.575	.825
Tobacco, med. leaf, Burley (Louisville), per pound	.095	.13	.0970	.0852	.0817	.1086
Paper, news, roll, per pound	.03	.026	.0225	.0225	.0215	.045
Ground bone, fine, average per ton, steamed	20.00	24.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	32.00
Hay, prime (New York), per 100 pounds	.85	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.35	1.00
Cottonseed (Houston), per ton 2,000 pounds	16.00	23.00	22.00	14.00	36.00	57.00

*Nominal. † California. An average of index numbers yearly since 1905 reveals the following:

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1905	8.0987	1909	8.5153	1913	9.2076
1906	8.4176	1910	8.9881	1914	8.9034
1907	8.9045	1911	8.7132	1915	9.8530
1908	8.0094	1912	9.1867	1916	11.6562

The figures for 1916 are based on the numbers ruling on the first of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November.

COEFFICIENTS OF DIGESTIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY OF ENERGY OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF FOODS.

Kind of Food.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbohydrates.	Availability of Energy.	Kind of Food.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbohydrates.	Availability of Energy.
	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.		P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.
Meat and fish	97	95	..	87	Sugars and starches	..	..	98	98
Eggs	97	95	98	89	Vegetables	83	90	95	91
Dairy products	97	95	98	93	Fruits	85	90	90	88
Total animal foods of mixed diet	97	95	98	89	Total vegetable foods of mixed diet	84	90	97	92
Cereals	85	90	98	91	Total food	92	95	97	91
Legumes, dried	78	90	97	83					

LENGTH OF TIME DIFFERENT FOODS REMAIN IN THE STOMACH.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Apples, sweet	Raw	1	30	Game (most kinds)	Roasted	4	15
Asparagus	Boiled	1	30	Liver (calves)	Fried or sautéed	2	30
Beans	Boiled	2	30	Lamb	Grilled	2	30
Beef, lean	Roasted	3	00	Milk	Raw	3	15
Beef, fresh salted	Boiled	2	45	Milk	Boiled	2	00
Beef, old salted	Boiled	6	00	Mutton	Boiled and broiled	3	00
Beets	Boiled	3	45	Nuts		5	00
Bread, fresh	Baked	3	30	Oysters	Raw	2	55
Cabbage	Pickled	4	30	Oysters	Stewed	3	30
Celery	Boiled	1	30	Onions	Stewed	3	30
Chicken	Boiled	2	00	Pork, fat	Roasted	5	15
Chicken	Roasted	4	00	Pork, salt	Boiled	3	15
Cheese, old		3	30	Potatoes	Fried or baked	2	30
Duck	Roasted	2	00	Rice	Boiled	1	00
Eggs, fresh	Raw	2	00	Sausage	Grilled	3	30
Eggs, fresh	Soft boiled	3	00	Tripe	Boiled	1	00
Eggs, fresh	Hard boiled	4	00	Trout	Boiled	1	30
Fish, not fat	Boiled	1	30	Turkey	Roasted	2	30
Fish, not fat	Fried	3	00	Veal	Roasted or grilled	5	00

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

The Department of Labor, through the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, has established Distribution Branches throughout the country for the purpose on the one hand of developing the welfare of the wage-earners of the United States and improving their opportunities for profitable employment, and on the other hand of affording to employers a method whereby they may make application for such help as they need, either male or female, citizens or alien residents, and have their wants supplied through said Distribution Branches. No fee is charged employer or employé for this service.

Manufacturers, contractors, farmers, and, in fact, all employers of labor, may now utilize the Government machinery to supply their wants in this direction.

The country has been divided into twenty zones, thus bringing the distributing points near to the places where help is needed. The applications for laborers of all kinds and the applications for employment are cleared through one office in each zone. Many of these head offices have sub-branches under their jurisdiction.

Applications for workers should be addressed to the Distribution Branch, Immigration Service, in the city named in this list as the headquarters of the zone in which the help is required.

Zone No.	Location of Branch.	Local Address.	States or Territory Controlled.
1	Boston, Mass.	Long Wharf.	Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island.
2	New York, N. Y.	United States Barge Office.	New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont.
3	Newark, N. J.	207 Market Street.	New Jersey.
4	Philadelphia, Pa.	134 South Third Street.	Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
5	Baltimore, Md.	Stewart Building.	Maryland.
6	Norfolk, Va.	119 West Main Street.	Virginia, North Carolina.
7	Jacksonville, Fla.	Federal Building.	Florida, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina.
8	New Orleans, La.	City Hall.	Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee.
9	Galveston, Tex.	American Natl. Ins. Co. Bldg.	Texas, New Mexico.
10	Cleveland, Ohio.	Post-Office Building.	Ohio, Kentucky.
11	Chicago, Ill.	845 South Wabash Avenue.	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin.
12	Minneapolis, Minn.	Federal Building.	Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.
13	St. Louis, Mo.	Chemical Building.	Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa.
14	Kansas City, Mo.	804 Grand Avenue.	Missouri.
15	Denver, Col.	Central Savings Bank Building.	Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Utah.
16	Helena, Mont.	Power Building.	Montana, Idaho.
17	Seattle, Wash.	208 Liberty Building.	Washington.
18	Portland, Ore.	Railway Exchange Building.	Oregon.
19	San Francisco, Cal.	U. S. Appraisers' Building.	California, north of the northern boundary of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and San Bernardino Counties; also State of Nevada.
	" " (Women's and Girls' Division).	Room 108, Custom House.	
20	Los Angeles, Cal.	Post-Office Building.	California, south of the northern boundary of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and San Bernardino Counties; also State of Arizona.

All of the postmasters throughout the United States are co-operating in this work by distributing application blanks both to employers and employés. The appropriate blanks may, therefore, be had on request to any postmaster. However, in those cities designated as zone headquarters, application for blanks or information should be made direct to the Inspector-in-Charge of the Distribution Branch at the office of the Immigration Service at the address indicated in the foregoing table.

The present system of distribution has only been in operation since the first of February, 1915. The number of applications for positions during the five months (February 1 to June 30, 1915) was 76,503. The number directed to employment during the same period was 10,916. For the fiscal year July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, the number of applications for positions was 184,481. The number directed to employment during the same period was 84,955.

CONSTANCY OF EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE-EARNERS.

The Federal Census of Manufactures of 1914 shows that the average number of wage-earners employed in all manufacturing industries during that year was 7,037,336. The largest number, 7,242,752, was employed in March and the smallest number, 6,640,284, in December, equal to 91.7 per cent. of the maximum. The statistics are embraced in the following tables.

INDUSTRIES IN WHICH LARGEST NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS ARE EMPLOYED.

Industries.	Average Number of Wage-Earners.	Maximum Month.		Minimum Month.		
		Month.	Number of Wage-Earners.	Month.	Number of Wage-Earners.	Per Cent. of Maximum.
United States	7,037,336	Mar.	7,242,752	Dec.	6,640,284	91.7
Automobiles and bodies and parts	127,092	Apr.	137,954	Nov.	117,990	85.5
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	206,088	Feb.	219,045	Nov.	196,833	89.9
Bread and other bakery products	124,052	Oct.	126,772	Jan.	118,545	93.5
Car and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	339,518	Sept.	347,031	Dec.	331,207	95.4
Clothing, men's, including shirts	225,719	Feb.	238,439	Nov.	213,026	89.3
Clothing, women's	168,907	Mar.	188,026	July	145,362	77.3
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	393,404	Jan.	404,647	Aug.	382,702	94.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	118,078	Jan.	128,766	Dec.	107,277	83.3
Furniture, including refrigerators	133,498	Mar.	142,702	Dec.	125,344	87.8
Hosiery and knit goods	150,520	Mar.	157,636	Aug.	142,779	90.3
Printing and publishing	272,092	Mar.	276,848	Aug.	266,932	96.4
Tobacco manufactures	178,872	Mar.	181,483	Dec.	175,236	96.6
Woollen, worsted, felt goods, and wool hats	195,285	Apr.	203,511	Dec.	184,098	90.5
IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES SHOWING LARGE VARIATIONS IN NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS.						
Brick and tile	100,182	June	123,877	Feb.	76,458	61.7
Canning and preserving	74,071	Sept.	185,724	Jan.	27,917	15.0
Ice, manufactured	23,011	July	32,526	Jan.	15,144	46.6
Oil, cottonseed and cake	21,810	Nov.	36,838	June	7,063	19.2

ROWING.

YALE VS. HARVARD—VARSITY EIGHTS.

YALE and Harvard eights have rowed fifty races, beginning in 1852 on Lake Winipiseogee at two miles, when Harvard won. In 1855 the course was changed to Springfield and lengthened to three miles. Lake Quinsigamond was the scene for nine years, and Lake Saltonstall for 1869. After an interval of seven years the crews in 1876-77 went to Springfield, Mass., when the four-mile course was inaugurated. In 1878 the crews changed again to New London, Ct. For records prior to 1889 see 1914 ALMANAC.

DATE.	Won By.	TIME.		DATE.	Won By.	TIME.	
		Winner.	Loser.			Winner.	Loser.
June 29, 1889 ...	Yale.....	21.30	21.55	June 29, 1905....	Yale.....	22.33	22.36
June 27, 1890....	Yale.....	21.29	21.40	June 28, 1906....	Harvard..	23.02	23.11
June 26, 1891...	Harvard..	21.23	21.57	June 27, 1907 . .	Yale.....	21.10	21.13
July 1, 1892....	Yale.....	20.48	21.42½	June 25, 1908 . .	Harvard..	24.10	27.45
June 3, 1893.. .	Yale.....	25.01½	25.15	July 1, 1909.. .	Harvard..	21.50	22.10
June 28, 1894.. .	Yale.....	22.47	24.40	June 30, 1910....	Harvard..	20.46½	21.04
June 28, 1895....	Yale.....	21.30	22.05	June 30, 1911....	Harvard..	22.44	23.41½
June 29, 1899....	Harvard..	20.52½	21.13	June 21, 1912 ...	Harvard..	21.43½	22.04
June 28, 1900...	Yale.....	21.12 4-5	21.37 2-5	June 20, 1913 ..	Harvard..	21.42½	22.20
June 27, 1901....	Yale.....	23.37	23.45	June 19, 1914....	Yale.	21.16	21.16 1-5
June 26, 1902....	Yale.....	20.20	20.33	June 25, 1915....	Yale.....	20.52	21.13½
June 25, 1903 .	Yale.....	20.19 4-5	20.29 3-5	June 23, 1916....	Harvard..	*20.02	20.17
June 30, 1904 ...	Yale.....	21.40½	22.10				

* Record for course.

SECOND VARSITY EIGHT-OARED—TWO MILES.

Harvard, 10m. 25s.; Yale, 10m. 27s.

FRESHMAN EIGHT-OARED—TWO MILES.

Harvard, 10m. 36 3-5.; Yale, 10m. 39s.

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

Rowed at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson. Results since 1900:

VARSITY EIGHT-OARED—FOUR MILES.

June 30, 1900—Pennsylvania, 19m. 44 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 46 2-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 4 1-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 8 1-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 19 1-5s.

July 2, 1901—Cornell, 18m. 53 1-5s. (record); Columbia, 18m. 58s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 6 4-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 21s.; Syracuse, 19m. 49s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 58 1-5s.

June 21, 1902—Cornell, 19m. 5 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 13 3-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 18 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 26s.; Syracuse, 19m. 31 2-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 32s.

June 26, 1903—Cornell, 18m. 57s.; Georgetown, 19m. 27s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 29 2-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 36 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 54 4-5s.

June 28, 1904—Syracuse, 20m. 22 3-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 31 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 42s.; Columbia, 20m. 45 2-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 52 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 1 1-5s.

June 29, 1905—Cornell, 20m. 29 2-5s.; Syracuse, 21m. 47 2-5s.; Georgetown, 21m. 49s.; Columbia, 21m. 53 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 21m. 59 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 22m. 6 1-5s.

June 23, 1906—Cornell, 19m. 36 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 43 4-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 45 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 18 3-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 36s.

June 26, 1907—Cornell, 20m. 2 3-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 4s.; Annapolis, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33 2-5s.; Wisconsin, Georgetown, Syracuse.

June 27, 1908—Syracuse, 19m. 34 1-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 35 1-5s.; Cornell, 19m. 39s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 52 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 43 4-5s.

July 2, 1909—Cornell, 19m. 2s.; Columbia, 19m. 4 2-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 15 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 24 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 32 1-5s.

June 25, 1910—Cornell, 20m. 42 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 44 1-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 54 1-5s.; Syracuse, 21m. 1 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 15 3-5s.

June 27, 1911—Cornell, 20m. 10 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 16 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 34s.; Syracuse, 21m. 3 2-5s.

June 29, 1912—Cornell, 19m. 31 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 35 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 41s.; Syracuse, 19m. 47s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 55s.; Stanford, 20m. 25s.

June 21, 1913—Syracuse, 19m. 28 3-5s.; Cornell, 19m. 31s.; Washington, 19m. 33s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 36s.; Columbia, 19m. 38 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 11 1-5s.

June 26, 1914—Columbia, 19m. 37 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 41s.; Cornell, 19m. 44 1-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 59 2-5s.; Washington, 20m. 1 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 20s.

June 28, 1915—Cornell, 19m. 36 3-5s.; Leland Stanford, 19m. 37 4-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 43 3-5s.; Columbia, 20m.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 10 1-5s.

June 17, 1916—Syracuse, 20m. 15s.; Cornell, 20m. 22 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 41 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 52 4-5s.

VARSITY FOUR-OARED—TWO MILES.

Winners—1900, Pennsylvania, 10m. 31 1-5s.; 1901, Cornell, 11m. 39 3-5s.; 1902, Cornell, 10m. 43 3-5s.; 1903, Cornell, 10m. 34s.; 1904, Cornell, 10m. 53 3-5s.; 1905, Syracuse, 10m. 15 2-5s.; 1906, Cornell, 10m. 35 1-5s.; 1907, Syracuse, 10m. 37 1-5s.; Cornell, 10m. 40s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 49s.; Columbia, 10m. 59 3-5s.; 1908, Syracuse, 10m. 52 4-5s.; Columbia, 11m. 6 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 57 4-5s.; 1909, Cornell, 10m. 1s.; Syracuse, 10m. 10s.; Columbia, 10m. 12s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 27 2-5s.; 1910, Cornell, 11m. 37 4-5s.; Syracuse, 11m. 43 2-5s.; Columbia, 11m. 48 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 12m. 22s.; 1911, Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia, Pennsylvania. No time taken. 1912, Cornell, 10m. 34 1-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 41 1-5s.; Syracuse, 10m. 58 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 11m. 23 2-5s.; 1913, Cornell, 10m. 47 2-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 52 1-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 54 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 10m. 58 4-5s.; Washington, 12m. 8 3-5s.

JUNIOR EIGHT-OARED—TWO MILES.

In 1914 the four-oared varsity crew two-mile race was succeeded by a two-mile race for eight-oared crews known as junior or second crews. Results to date: 1914, Cornell, 11m. 15 2-5s.; Columbia, 11m. 25 2-5s.; Pennsylvania, 11m. 33 2-5s.; Syracuse, 11m. 50 3-5s.; 1916, Syracuse, 11m. 15 2-5s.; Cornell, 11m. 20 3-5s.; Columbia, 11m. 32s.; Pennsylvania, 12m. 6 1-5s.

FRESHMAN EIGHT-OARED—TWO MILES.

Winners—1900, Wisconsin, 9m. 45 2-5s.; 1901, Pennsylvania, 10m. 20 1-5s.; 1902, Cornell, 9m. 39 4-5s.; 1903, Cornell, 9m. 18s.; 1904, Syracuse, 10m. 1s.; 1905, Cornell, 9m. 35 2-5s.; 1906,

Syracuse, 9m. 51 3-5s.; 1907, Wisconsin, 9m. 58s.; Syracuse, 10m. 3s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 4s.; Columbia, 10m. 5 2-5s.; Cornell, 10m. 7 4-5s.; 1908, Cornell, 9m. 20 2-5s.; Syracuse, 9m. 38 3-5s.; Columbia, 9m. 43s.; Wisconsin, 9m. 55 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 42s.; 1909, Cornell, 9m. 11 3-5s.; Syracuse, 9m. 14 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 9m. 21s.; Wisconsin, 9m. 22 1-5s.; Columbia, 9m. 26s.; 1910, Cornell, 10m. 40 1-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 53 2-5s.; Syracuse, 10m. 53 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 11m. 9 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 11m. 15 1-5s.; 1911, Columbia, 10m. 13 1-5s.; Cornell, 10m. 20 2-5s.; Syracuse, 10m. 23 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 24 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 10m. 38s.; 1912, Cornell, 9m. 31 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 9m. 35 2-5s.; Syracuse, 9m. 42 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 9m. 46 2-5s.; Columbia, 9m. 47s.; 1913, Cornell, 10m. 4 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 10m. 7 4-5s.; Syracuse, 10m. 14 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 25 2-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 29s.; 1914, Cornell, 10m. 26s.; Syracuse, 10m. 50 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 50 2-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 56 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 10m. 59s.; 1915, Syracuse, 9m. 29 3-5s.; Cornell, 9m. 43s.; Columbia, 9m. 47 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 1 2-5s.; 1916 (rowed June 19 after postponement), Cornell, 11m. 5 4-5s.; Syracuse, 11m. 15 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 11m. 16 1-5s.; Columbia, 11m. 23 3-5s.

BEST INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Varsity eight-oared, four-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1901, 18m. 53 1-5s. Varsity four-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, June 28, 1915, 10m. 1-5s. Freshman eight-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1909, 9m. 11 3-5s.

THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACES.

Not held in 1916 owing to the war. For previous winners see 1915 ALMANAC.

COLLEGE DUAL AND TRIANGULAR REGATTAS.

April 7—Seattle. 3 miles—Washington (5 lengths), 17m. 6s.; Stanford, 17m. 37s.

April 15—Annapolis. 2 miles—Navy (12 lengths), 10m. 37 3-5s.; Analostan Boat Club (Washington), 11m. 19s.

April 20—Princeton. 1 7-8 miles—Princeton (1 foot), 10m. 12 1-2s.; Harvard, ——.* Annapolis. 2 miles—Syracuse (1 1-4 lengths), 10m. 17s.; Navy, 10m. 21s.

April 22—Oakland. 3 miles—Stanford (5 lengths), 18m. 22s.; California,——. Philadelphia. 1 1-2 miles—Pennsylvania (1 1-2 lengths), 7m. 31 1-5s.; Yale, ——.

April 29—Annapolis. 1 5-16 miles—Navy (2 lengths). 7m. 10s.: Pennsylvania, 7m. 19s.

May 13—Philadelphia, 1 mile 550 yards—Princeton (one length), 7m.; Navy, second; Columbia, third; Pennsylvania last.

May 20—Boston. 1 7-8 miles—Harvard (2 lengths). 9m. 47s.; Cornell, 9m. 54s.

May 27—Seattle. 3 miles—Washington (16 lengths). 17m. 40s.; California, 18m. 41s. Ithaca. 2 miles Cornell (1-4 length), 11m. 21s.; Princeton (5 lengths), 11m. 23 1-5s.; Yale, 11m. 43 1-5s

* For Childs's Cup.

IMPORTANT REGATTAS, 1916.

May 13—Philadelphia, Pa. American Rowing Association, Schuylkill River course. Results: First single sculls—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; Edward W. Hoffman, Jr., University Barge Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—9m. 35s. Two starters. Junior collegiate eight-oared shells, first heat (first and second to qualify for finals)—Won by Syracuse, Pennsylvania second, Harvard third. Time—7m. 9 3-5s. Yale withdrawn. Eight-oared shells, for Childs's Cup—Won by Princeton, Naval Academy second, Columbia third, Pennsylvania fourth. Time—7m. Junior collegiate eight-oared shells, second, heat—Won by Harvard second crew, Yale third crew second, Naval Academy third, Princeton fourth. Time—7m. 6 1-5s. Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Harvard and Yale qualify for final heat. Special four-oared shells—Won by Naval Academy; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; University Barge Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—7m. 52 3-5s. Freshman eight-oared shells—Won by Yale, Pennsylvania second, Naval Academy third. Time—7m. 9 4-5s. Junior collegiate eight-oared shells, final heat—Won by Syracuse, Harvard second, Yale third, Pennsylvania fourth. Time—7m. 5 2-5s. Second single sculls—Won by Darling, Harvard; Clarke, Philadelphia Barge Club, second; Gaillard, Yale, third; Roberts, Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, fourth. Time—8m. 2-5s. Special interclub second eight-oared shells—Won by Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—7m. 25 1-5s. First double sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia (Edward Grael, bow; John B. Kelly, stroke); Yale (Wiman, bow; Bennitt, stroke), second; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York (Livingston, bow; Pearse, stroke), third. Time—8m. 6s. First eight-oared shells—Won by Union Boat Club, Boston; Yale second, Harvard third. Time—7m. 1 1-5s. Interscholastic eight-oared shells—Won by Philadelphia Central High, Philadelphia Northeast High second, West Philadelphia High third. Time—7m. 24s. First four-oared shells—Won by University Barge Club, Philadelphia; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—8m. 10 1-5s.

May 30—New York. New York Rowing Association, Harlem River course. Results: Junior single sculls—Won by David S. Maimin, Lone Star Boat Club; William Beaver, New York Athletic Club, second; John L. Shea, Nonpareil Rowing Club, third. Time—9m. 57 1-5s. Junior quadruple sculls—Won by New Rochelle Rowing Club (R. Leonard, bow; W. Reid, No. 2; H. Coffin, No. 3; J. Archibald, stroke); Union Boat Club second. Time—8m. 2 4-5s. Senior single sculls—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club; Thomas J. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club, second; Waldo Smith, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—8m. 52 2-5s. Intermediate single sculls—Won by Joseph Roberts, Nonpareil Rowing Club; William Allers, Arundel Boat Club, second. Time—9m. 19s. Junior four-oared barge—Won by Bayonne Rowing Association (G. Noonan, bow; Klein, No. 2; T. Noonan, No. 3; Templeton, stroke; Mackenzie, coxswain); Active Boat Club second. Time—8m. 32 2-5s. Intermediate four-oared gigs—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club (Martin, bow; Mack, No. 2; Froelich, No. 3; Farnan, stroke; Cloonan, coxswain); Nonpareil Rowing Club second, First Bohemian Boat Club third. Time—7m. 8 2-5s. Junior double sculls—Won by New Rochelle Rowing Club (H. Coffin, bow; J. Archibald, stroke); Crescent Boat Club second, Metropolitan Rowing Club third. Time—8m. 36 2-5s. Interscholastic championship eight-oared shells—Won by New Rochelle High School (F. White, bow; D. W. Baker, No. 2; S. Doherty, No. 3; J. Towle, No. 4; W. Fox, No. 5; R. Schoop, No. 6; W. Hall, No. 7; R. Kaiser, stroke; J. Van Zelm, coxswain); Stuyvesant High School second; De Witt Clinton High School third. Time—5m. 4 2-5s. Senior double sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club (John B. Kelly, stroke; Walter L. Smith, bow); Nonpareil Rowing Club second. Time—7m. 44s. Senior four-oared shells— Won by University Barge Club, Wahnetah Boat Club second, St. Alphonsus Boat Club, Boston, third. No time taken. Association single sculls—Won by G. Hartung, Wahnetah Boat Club; John Ryan, Metropolitan Rowing Club, second. No time taken. Senior four-oared barges—Won by Woodcliff Boat Club; Active Boat Club second. No time taken. Intermediate double sculls—Won by Arundel Boat Club. No time taken.

July 4—Philadelphia, Pa. People's Regatta, Schuylkill River course. Results: Junior single sculls—Won by William Haase, Pennsylvania Barge Club; Edward Henkel, Detroit Boat Club, second; Kenneth MacKenzie, Bayonne Rowing Club, Bayonne, N. J., third; Norman McPharland, Ariel Boat Club, Baltimore, Md., fourth. Time—7m. 37 3-5s. Senior single sculls—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club; Thomas J. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, second; Ed. G. Shmidheiser, Undine Barge Club, third. Time—7m. 23 2-5s. Junior eight-oared shells, for John Wanamaker Cup—Won by Detroit Boat Club; New York Athletic Club second, Pennsylvania Barge Club third, Potomac Boat Club, Washington, fourth; Malta Boat Club fifth. Time—6m 18 2-5s. Intermediate single sculls—Won by Matthew G. Lukens, Undine Barge Club; David S. Marmion, Lone Star Boat Club, New York, second; Edward Henkel, Detroit Boat Club, third; Fox Smith, Malta Boat Club, fourth; William Hannegan, New York

Athletic Club, fifth. Time—7m. 44 3-5s. Junior double sculls—Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club, Detroit Boat Club second, West Philadelphia Boat Club third, Undine Barge Club fourth, Manayunk Boat Club fifth. Time—7m. 3 3-5s. Intermediate quadruple sculls—Won by Undine Barge Club, First Bohemian Boat Club, New York, second; New Rochelle Rowing Club third. Time—6m. 41s. Intermediate eight-oared shells—Won by Detroit Boat Club; New York Athletic Club second. Vesper Boat Club third. Time—6m. 18 3-5s. Senior double sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Ravenswood Boat Club second. Time—6m. 42 2-5s. Intermediate double sculls—Won by Detroit Boat Club, Bachelors' Barge Club second, Undine Barge Club third, New Rochelle Rowing Club fourth. Time—7m. 4s. Junior quadruple sculls—Won by Potomac Boat Club, Malta Boat Club second, West Philadelphia Boat Club third. Time—6m. 46s. Intermediate four-oared gigs—Won by Vesper Boat Club; Potomac Boat Club, Washington, second; West Philadelphia Boat Club third, Bayonne Boat Club fourth. Time—7m. 9s. Junior four-oared gig—Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club, Quaker City Boat Club second, Malta Boat Club third. Time—7m. 6 2-5s. Association single sculls—Won by Matthew G. Lukens, Undine Barge Club; J. Elliott Newlin, Philadelphia Barge Club, second; Granville Malone, Malta Boat Club, third; Kenneth M. Reed, Bayonne Rowing Club, fourth. Senior eight-oared shells, for Sharpless Cup—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Malta Boat Club second, Detroit Boat Club third. Time—6m. 13 2-5s. Senior four-oared shells, for Downing Cups—Won by University Barge Club; Vesper Boat Club second. Time—7m. 23s. Senior quadruple sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Undine Barge Club second. Time—6m. 47s. Boston, Mass. New England Amateur Rowing Association, Charles River course. Results: Senior singles—Won by William Faulkner, Riverside Boat Club; Newton Darling, Union Boat Club, second; John Sullivan, St. Alphonsus Boat Club, third; John J. Buckley, Farragut Boat Club, fourth; Archie Mosher, Crescent Canoe Club, fifth. Time—10m. 25s. War canoes—Won by Crescent Canoe Club, Waltham Canoe Club second. Time—6m. 51 1-2s.

Novice singles—Won by A. F. Lippitt, Narragansett Boat Club of Providence; W. Crawford, Riverside Boat Club, second. Time—10m. 53 1-2s. Senior double sculls—Won by Riverside Boat Club, St. Alphonsus's second, Farraguts third, Crescents fourth. Time—10m. 15s. Tandem canoes—Won by Crescent Canoe Club, Waltham Canoe Club second, Medford Boat Club third. Time—4m. 31 4-5s. Eight-oared shells, intermediate—Won by St. Alphonsus Boat Club, West Lynn Boat Club second, Boston Athletic Association third. Time—9m. 3s. Club four canoes—Won by Waltham Canoe Club, Crescent Canoe Club second, Medford Boat Club third. Time—3m. 51 1-2s. Eight-oared shells, junior—Won by St. Alphonsus Boat Club, Farragut of Lynn second. Time—9m. 24s. Single canoes—Won by W. L. French, Waltham Canoe Club; G. L. Burrows, Crescent Canoe Club, second; H. Calon, third. Time—4m. 38s. Eight-oared shells, senior—Won by Farragut Boat Club of Lynn, St. Alphonsus Boat Club second. Time—8m. 58s.

July 8—New York. Hudson River Rowing Association, Hudson River course. Results: Junior four-oared barge race—Won by Active Boat Club, Bayonne Rowing Association second, First Bohemian Boat Club third. Time—6m. 58 3-5s. Association single scull race—Won by Alexander Rachmeil, Jr., Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, S. I.; V. Gunther, Active Boat Club, second. Time—7m. 8 3-5s. Junior single gig race—Won by Joseph Mack, Metropolitan Rowing Club. F. Sobotka, First Bohemian Boat Club, and R. Thalwitzer, Wahnetah Boat Club, started but did not finish. Time—7m. 59 4-5s. Junior double gig race—Won by Active Boat Club; Metropolitan Rowing Club and Nonpareil Rowing Club swamped soon after start. Time—7m. 1s. Intermediate double gig race—Won by Nonpareil Rowing Club, Bayonne Rowing Association second. Time—7m. 16 1-5s. Senior four-oared barge race—Won by Woodcliff Boat Club, Metropolitan Rowing Club second, Active Boat Club third. Time—6m. 28 3-5s.

July 3-4—Peoria, Ill. Central States Rowing Association. Results: Single sculls—Won by Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago; South Side Boat Club, Quincy, second. Time—11m. 55 4-5s. Distance 3-4 of a mile. Pair oared sculls—Won by Central Rowing Club, St. Louis. Only entrant to finish. Time—15m. 1 4-5s. Distance 3-4 of a mile. Four-oared shell—Won by Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club, Peoria, Mound City Rowing Club, St. Louis, second; I. V. Y. and C. Club third. Time—9m. 6 4-5s. Distance 3-4 of a mile. Quarter-mile dash, singles—Won by Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago; Lincoln Park Boat Club second; South Side Boat Club, Quincy, third. Time—1m. 13 1-5s. Double scull—Won by Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago. Time—9m. 36 4-5s. Other entrants failed to finish. Distance 3-4 of a mile. Eight-oared shells—Won by Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago; North End Rowing Club, St. Louis, second; Central Rowing Club, St. Louis, third. Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club also entered. Time—5m. 23 1-5s. Barge, 3-4 of a mile—Won by Western Rowing Club, St. Louis; St. Louis Rowing Club, St. Louis, second; North End Rowing Club, St. Louis, third. Time—3m. Single sculls, 3-4 of a mile—Won by Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago; Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago, second; Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, third. Time—9m. 4 2-5s. Winning oarsman, A. Anderson. Paired-oared shells, 3-4 of a mile—Won by Mound City Rowing Club, St. Louis; Central Rowing Club, St. Louis, failed to finish. Time—9m. 27s. Winning crew, H. Breser and H. Bentrup. Four-oared scull shells, 1-2 mile dash—Won by St. Louis Rowing Club, Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club, Peoria, second; Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club, Peoria, third. Time—2m. 10 2-5s. Senior double sculls, 3-4 of a mile—Won by Western Rowing Club, St. Louis; Lincoln Park Boat Club second. Time—9m. 11 3-5s. Eight-oared shell, 1 1-4 miles, straightaway—Won by Lincoln Park Boat Club; Central Rowing Club, St. Louis, second. Time—5m. 26 1-5s. Senior four-oared shell, 3-4 of a mile—Won by Lincoln Park Boat Club, Mound City Rowing Club, St. Louis, second. Time—8m. 53 4-5s.

September 4—Washington, D. C. Twenty-seventh annual Middle States regatta, over Potomac River course. Results: Intermediate eight-oared shells—Won by Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia; second, Potomac Boat Club, Washington. Time—5m. 22s. Senior single sculls (140-pound class)—Won by George W. Allison, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; second, Frank L. Patchell, Columbia Boat Club, Pittsburgh. Time not taken. Junior four-oared gigs—Won by Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore; second, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; third, Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C. Time—5m. 57s. Senior single sculls—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; second, Louis Zona, Ravenswood B. C., L. I. Time not taken. Junior single sculls—Won by William E. Boyer, Analostan Boat Club, Washington; second, Ralph J. Adams, Columbia Boat Club, Pittsburgh; third, Horace M. Ribero, Potomac Boat Club, Washington. Time—6m. 45s. Senior quadruple sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; second, Potomac Boat Club, Washington. Time—5m. 35s. Intermediate four-oared gigs—Won by Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore; second, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia; third, Potomac Boat Club, Washington. Time—5m. 58s. Intermediate four-oared gig—Won by Arundel B. C., Baltimore; second, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia. Time not taken. Senior four-oared gig—Won by Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore; second, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; third, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia. Time—6m. 13 2-5s. Intermediate single sculls—Won by William Haase, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia; second, David S. Marmin, Lone Star Boat Club, New York; third, Ralph J. Adams, Columbia Boat Club, Pittsburgh. Time—6m. 45 3-5s. Junior eight-oared shells—Won by Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C.; second, Virginia Club, Richmond. Time not taken. Senior double sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; second, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore; third, Ravenswood Boat Club, L. I. Time—5m. 58s. Junior quadruple sculls—Won by Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; second, Old Dominion Boat Club, Alexandria; third, Potomac Boat Club. Time—5m. 38s. Senior eight-oared gig—Won by Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore; second, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; third, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia. Time—6m. 13 2-5s. Junior quadruple sculls—Won by Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; second, Old Dominion Boat Club, Alexandria; third, Potomac Boat Club, Washington. Time—5m. 58s. Intermediate double sculls—Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia; second, Potomac Boat Club, Washington. Time—6m. 2 3-5s. Association senior single sculls—Won by Charles J. Sheehan, Celtic Rowing Club, Buffalo; second, Frank L. Paschal, Columbia Boat Club, Pittsburgh; third, W. L. Allers, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore. Time—6m. 23 4-5s.

September 11 and 12—Duluth, Minn. Forty-fourth annual championship regatta, National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. Results first day: Senior double sculls—Won by A. G. Osman and A. R. Kent, Duluth; Walter L. Smith and John B. Kelly, Vespers, Philadelphia, second. Only two starters. Time—8m. 12 2-5s. Association single sculls—Won by T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood, L. I.; second, H. Darling, Union Boat Club, Boston; third, A. G. Osman, Duluth; fourth, W. Regan, Mutual Rowing Club, Buffalo; fifth, C. P. Brown, Pontchartrain Rowing Club, New Orleans. Time—8m. 28 3-5s. Quarter-mile dash for senior scullers—Won by T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood, L. I.; second, A. G. Osman, Duluth; third, W. Smith, New York A. C.; fourth, G. W. Allison, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; fifth, E. G. Schmidheiser, Undine Barge Club. Time—1m. 3 4-5s. Intermediate single sculls—Won by E. Henkel, Detroit; second, Joseph Hunt, St. Alphonsus Boat Club, Boston; third, Allan McGill, Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul. Time—9m. 35s. Senior national four-oared—Won by Duluth B. C.; second, Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club, Peoria, Ill.; third, Century Rowing Club, St. Louis; fourth, Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe Club, Grand Rapids, Mich. Time—7m. 49 2-5s. Junior eight-oared—Won by Duluth B. C.; second, New York A. C.; third, Minnesota B. C., St. Paul. Time—7m. 39 1-5s. Intermediate eight-oared—Won by Duluth B. C.; second, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; third, Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul; fourth, New York Athletic Club; fifth, Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club, Peoria. Time—7m. 14s. Second day: Senior sculls—Won by T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood B. C., L. I.; second, J. B. Kelly, Vespers, Philadelphia; third, W. Smith, New York A. C. Time—9m. 6 3-5s. Senior quadruple shells—Won by Duluth B. C.; second, Vespers B. C., Philadelphia. Time—8m. 7 1-5s.; two starters. International senior four shells—Won by Duluth B. C.; second, Century R. C., St. Louis. Time—8m. 1 3-5s.; two starters. Intermediate double sculls—Won by Duluth B. C.; second, Pennsylvania B. C., Philadelphia; third, Lincoln Park B. C., Chicago. Time—9m. 10 3-5s. Intermediate four-oared shells—Won by Duluth B. C., crew No. 1; second, Duluth B. C., crew No. 2; third, Peoria R. C.; fourth, Grand Rapids B. C. Time—8m. 14 4-5s. Senior eight-oared shells—Won by Duluth seniors; second, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; third, Detroit Boat Club; fourth, New York A. C.; fifth, Farragut Boat Club, Lynn, Mass.; sixth, Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul; seventh, Illinois Valley B. C., Peoria. Time—7m. 13s.

YACHTING.

THE continuation of the European war prevented any effort toward holding the race for the America's Cup, originally scheduled for the Autumn of 1914. Sir Thomas Lipton's challenging yacht, Shamrock IV., remained in drydock at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y., and neither the Resolute nor Vanitie, defending candidates, were in commission during the season of 1916. There was considerable activity in yachting circles along the Atlantic Coast and on the Great Lakes, races between the 40-foot and 50-foot class yachts being the feature of the Atlantic season. A record of the trial races between the Resolute and Vanitie during the season of 1915 is appended for reference purposes: Fifteen trials between the Resolute and the Vanitie were sailed, and the Resolute won on July 3 by 1m. 8s.; on July 7 by 1m. 6s.; on July 9 the Vanitie discontinued owing to the breaking of a gaff; on July 10 by 3m. 31s.; on July 13 by 4m. 16s.; on July 15 by 13s.; on July 17 by 26m. 12s.; on July 27 by 3m. 57s.; on August 5 by 1m. 36s. (corrected time, the Vanitie making 28s. faster actual time); on August 7 by 20m. 18s.; on August 10 by 4m. 15s., and on August 11 by 3m. 59s. The Vanitie defeated the Resolute on July 5 by 4m. 11s.; on August 3, the Resolute meeting with an accident, and on August 6 by 10m. 55s.

The America's Cup—For past winners see 1915 ALMANAC.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

INTERCOLLEGIATE AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The forty-first annual championships of the I. C. A. A. A. A. were held at Harvard Stadium, Cambridge, Mass., May 26-27. Point score: Cornell 44, Yale 29, Leland Stanford 22, California 22, Pennsylvania 18, Dartmouth 14, Michigan 13, Harvard 11, Princeton 10, Bowdoin 5, Syracuse 3, Penn State 2, Mass. Tech. 1. Summaries: 100-yard dash—Won by H. L. Smith, Michigan; second, W. B. Moore, Princeton; third, E. A. Teschner, Harvard; fourth, A. F. Van Winkle, Cornell; fifth, H. L. Treadway, Yale. Time—10s. 220-yard dash—Won by W. B. Moore, Princeton; second, H. L. Smith, Michigan; third, A. F. Van Winkle, Cornell; fourth, H. L. Treadway, Yale; fifth, F. Kauffman, University of Pennsylvania. Time—21 3-5s. 440-yard run—Won by J. E. Meredith, University of Pennsylvania; second, E. C. Riley, Dartmouth; third, W. D. Crim, Cornell; fourth, W. Willcox, Jr., Harvard; fifth, H. J. Richardson, Princeton. Time—47 2-5s., new intercollegiate record. 880-yard run—Won by J. E. Meredith, University of Pennsylvania; second, W. J. Bingham, Harvard; third, L. C. Scudder, University of Pennsylvania; fourth, G. M. Taylor, Cornell; fifth, C. Peterson, Syracuse. Time—1m. 53s., a new intercollegiate record. Mile run—Won by L. V. Windnagle, Cornell; second, H. L. Carroll, Michigan; third, J. W. Overton, Yale; fourth, H. R. Wilson, Leland Stanford; fifth, R. G. Brown, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Time—4m. 15s. Two-mile run—Won by D. F. Potter, Cornell; second, J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell; third, E. Frey, Cornell; fourth, J. C. Corwith, Cornell; fifth, J. T. Putnam, Yale. Time—9m. 32 3-5s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by F. S. Murray, Leland Stanford; second, L. E. Gubb, Cornell; third, T. L. Preble, California; fourth, J. K. Norton, Leland Stanford; fifth, J. V. Farwell, Yale. Time—15s., a new intercollegiate record. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by F. S. Murray, Leland Stanford; second, J. V. Farwell, Yale; third, J. K. Norton, Leland Stanford; fourth, D. M. Brown, Penn State; fifth, W. A. Savage, Bowdoin. Time—24 1-5s. High jump—Won by W. M. Oler, Jr., Yale, height, 6 ft. 2 1-4 in.; second, F. L. Maker, California, height, 6 ft. 1 1-4 in.; third, tie among A. W. Richards, Cornell; J. O. Johnstone, Harvard and C. C. Gifford, Yale, at 6 ft. 1-4 in. Broad jump—Won by H. T. Worthington, Dartmouth, distance, 24 ft. 1-4 in.; second, W. M. Oler, Jr., Yale, distance, 23 ft. 7 3-8 in.; third, W. M. Sisson, Leland Stanford, distance, 23 ft. 2 in.; fourth, F. L. Maker, California, distance, 23 ft. 1 7-8 in.; fifth, F. M. Hampton, Yale, distance, 22 ft. 7 1-4 in. Hammer throw—Won by C. C. Gildersleeve, California; distance, 155 ft. 1 in.; second, G. W. Leadbetter, Bowdoin, distance, 152 ft. 4 in.; third, D. H. Richardson, California, distance, 151 ft. 9 1-2 in.; fourth, C. F. Hagemann, Cornell, distance, 143 ft. 3 1-2 in.; fifth, C. A. Pudrith, Dartmouth, distance, 143 ft. 1-2 in. Shot put—Won by H. B. Leversedge, California; distance, 46 ft. 2 1-2 in. second, C. W. Spear, Dartmouth, distance, 46 ft. 1 3-8 in.; third, A. W. Richards, Cornell, distance, 45 ft. 11 3-4 in.; fourth, E. R. Caughey, Leland Stanford, distance, 45 ft. 4 in.; fifth, J. M. Braden, Yale, distance, 45 ft. 1-4 in. Pole vault—Won by F. K. Foss, Cornell, height, 12 ft. 8 in.; second, tie among W. I. Newstetter and E. L. Sewell, University of Pennsylvania; K. R. Curtis, Syracuse, and H. C. Buck and J. D. Nagel, Jr., Yale, at 12 ft. 4 in.

BEST I. C. A. A. A. A. RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Cambridge, Mass., May 26 and 27, 1911. 220-yard dash—21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Philadelphia, May 28, 1910, and Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911, and D. F. Lippincott, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. 440-yard run—47 2-5s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916. Half-mile run—1m. 53s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916. One-mile run—4m. 14 2-5s., J. P. Jones, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. Two-mile run—9m. 23 4-5s., J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 30, 1914. Running broad jump—24 ft. 4 1-2 in., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 27 1899. Running high jump—6 ft. 4 1-2 in., W. M. Oler, Jr., Yale, Philadelphia, May 29, 1915. Putting 16-pound shot—48 ft. 10 3-4 in., P. Beatty, Colum-

bia, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. Throwing the hammer—173 ft. 6 in., Lee Talbott, Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., May 7, 1910. Pole vault—13 ft. 1 in., R. Gardner, Yale, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. 120-yard high hurdles—15s., F. S. Murray, Leland Stanford, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916. 220-yard hurdles—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898, and J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. One-mile walk—6m. 45 2-5s., W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898.

I. C. A. A. A. A. INDOOR GAMES,

held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Saturday, March 4. Results: 70-yard dash—Won by Yale, 27 points; second, Michigan, 15 points; third, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 14 points; fourth, Pennsylvania, 11 points; fifth, Cornell, 10 points; sixth, Columbia, 7 points; seventh, Princeton, 4 points. Final heat, individual finish—Harold L. Smith, Michigan, first; Francis P. O'Hara, Mass. Inst. Tech., second; Heaton I. Treadway, Yale, third; Henry Berg, Jr., Yale, fourth. Time—7 2-5s. 75 yards, high hurdles—Won by Cornell, 25 points; second, Pennsylvania State, 21 points; third, Yale, 16 points; fourth, Princeton, 9 points; fifth, Pennsylvania, 2 points. Final heat, individual finish—F. V. Starr, Cornell, first; J. V. Farwell, Yale, second; L. E. Gubb, Cornell, third; Donald McK. Brown, Penn. State, fourth. Time—10s. Putting 16-pound shot—Team prize won by Cornell, average, 40 ft. 3-4 in.; second, Michigan, average, 39 ft. 3-4 in.; third, Princeton, average, 37 ft. 1-2 in.; fourth, Pennsylvania, average, 36 ft. 9 7-8 in.; fifth, Columbia, average, 34 ft. 10 1-2 in. Individual winners: Cecil F. Cross, Michigan, 43 ft. 9 1-2 in.; second, A. W. Richards, Cornell, 43 ft. 5 3-4 in.; third, D. C. Sinclaire, Princeton, 40 ft. 4 1-2 in. Running broad jump—Won by Cornell, average, 21.4 ft.; second, Pennsylvania, average, 20.7 ft.; third, Columbia, average, 17.8 ft. Individual winners—First, A. W. Richards, Cornell, 22 ft. 3 in.; second, A. L. Culbertson, Cornell, 22 ft.; third, I. D. Bertolet, Jr., Pennsylvania, 21 ft. 10 in. Running high jump—Won by Yale, average, 5 ft. 9.4 in.; second, Pennsylvania, average, 5 ft. 9.2 in.; third, Cornell, average, 5 ft. 7.8 in. Individual winners: First, Richards, Cornell, 6 ft. 3 in.; second, Oler, Yale, 6 ft. 2 in.; third, Crane and Thiebault, Pennsylvania, tied at 5 ft. 11 in. each. Pole vault—Won by Yale, average, 11 ft. 17-50 in.; second, Cornell, average, 10 ft. 10 17-25 in.; third, Pennsylvania, average, 10 ft. 7 1-2 in. Individuals: Foss, Cornell; Buck, Yale; Newstetter, Pennsylvania, and Sewell, Pennsylvania, all tied at 12 feet.

Relay races, four-man teams, each man to run 1-5 mile, total distance 4-5 mile—Won by Princeton (Wallace, Eddy, Richardson, and Moore), Cornell second, Pennsylvania State third. Time—2m. 42 2-5s. Teams of four men, each man to run 3-10 of a mile, total distance 1 1-5 miles—Won by Pennsylvania (Meredith, Scudder, Lennon, and Dorsey), Harvard second, Columbia third. Time—4m. 22s. Teams of four men, each man to run 3-5 of a mile; total distance 2 2-5 miles—Won by Yale (Overton, Rolfe, Barker, and Cooper), Cornell second, Michigan third. Time—9m. 55 1-5s. Medley, four, two, six, and eight laps, total distance 2 miles—Won by Pennsylvania (Scudder, Lennon, Barry, and Pope), Harvard second, Cornell third. Time—8m. 45 4-5s. Four-man teams, each man to run 1 1-5 miles; total distance 4 4-5 miles—Won by Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Herzog, McCarten, Halfacre, and Brown), Cornell second, Columbia third. Time—23m. 13 4-5s. Team race, 24 laps, 2 2-5 miles—Won by Cornell, 11 points; second, Pennsylvania, 25 points; third, Columbia, 42 points. Time—12m. 3 3-5s.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Sixteenth annual meet, held at Evanston, Ill., June 3. Point score: Wisconsin 49, Illinois 35 3-4, Chicago 20 3-4, Missouri 20 1-4, California 12, Purdue 11, Mississippi 4 1-2, Notre Dame 4, Minnesota 3 3-4, Oberlin 3, Northwestern 2, Indiana 2, Ohio State 1, Ames 1.

Summaries: 120-yard hurdles—Won by R. L. Simpson, Missouri; second, W. B. Ames, Illinois; third, A. T. Bush, Illinois; fourth, H. Hentzen, Wisconsin. Time—14 3-5s. 100-yard dash—Won by C. B. Smith, Wisconsin; second, E. P. Hohman, Illinois; third, J. D. Peterson, Wisconsin; fourth, J. Barker, Northwestern. Time—10s. One mile run—Won by A. H. Mason, Illinois; second, E. E. Fall, Oberlin; third, A. A. Schardt, Wisconsin; fourth, F. F. Campbell, Purdue. Time—4m. 20 1-5s. 440-yard dash—Won by B. Dismond, Chicago; second, R. E. Williams, Wisconsin; third, V. G. Dagge; fourth, P. M. Spink, Illinois. Time—47s. 220-yard dash—Won by C. B. Smith, Wisconsin; second, E. P. Hohman, Illinois; third, W. J. Carter, Wisconsin; fourth, J. D. Peterson, Wisconsin. Time—21 3-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by R. Simpson, Missouri; second, E. J. Renick, Missouri; third, W. B. Ames, Illinois; fourth, R. Packer, Ames. Time—23 4-5s. Discus throw—Won by A. M. Mucks, Wisconsin; second, M. R. Husted, Illinois, third, C. Bachman, Notre Dame; fourth, A. R. Rankin, Ohio. Distance—155 ft. 2 in. Two-mile run—Won by Stout, Chicago; second, G. A. Benisch, Wisconsin; third, L. D. Atkins, Purdue; fourth, A. H. Mason, Illinois. Time—9m. 29 3-5s. Pole vault—J. D. Culp, Illinois; D. J. Fisher, Chicago; E. Bros, Minnesota, and W. D. Powell, Missouri, tied for first place at 12 feet; points divided. 880-yard run—Won by D. M. Scott, Mississippi A. C.; second, W. D. Harvey, Wisconsin; third, W. B. Van Aken, Purdue; fourth, L. Sanger, Minnesota. Time—1m. 53 1-5s. 16-pound shot—Won by A. M. Mucks, Wisconsin, 48 ft. 6 in.; second, J. Reber, Kansas, 42 ft. 4 in.; third, M. R. Husted, Illinois, 42 ft. 2 1-2 in. Running high jump—Won by Fisher, Chicago; second, Jackson, California; third, Webster, Illinois. Height—6 ft. 1 1-2 in. One-mile relay—Won by Wisconsin (Field, Carter, Harvey, Williams); second, Chicago; third, Missouri; fourth, Illinois. Time—3m. 23 2-5s. Running broad jump—Won by H. A. Pogue, Illinois; second, C. B. Smith, Wisconsin; third, E. K. Lockard; H. Grutzmacher, Kansas, and Robert Simpson, California, tied for fourth. Distance—23 ft. 1-2 in. Hammer throw—Won by C. C. Gildersleeve, California; second, C. E. Montux, California; third, L. K. Murchie, Indiana; fourth, B. Bennett, Illinois. Distance—153 ft. 8 in.

BEST CONFERENCE RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s., W. W. May, Chicago, June 1, 1907, and June 6, 1908, and J. Ward, Chicago, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 220-yard run around a turn—22s., William Hogenson, Chicago, June 3, 1905; H. J. Huff, Grinnell, June 1, 1907. Straightaway—21 3-5s., J. Ward, Chicago, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 440-yard run—47 2-5s., Binga Dismond, Chicago, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. 880-yard run—1m. 53 1-5s., Don Scott, Mississippi A. and A., Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. One-mile run—4m. 19 1-5s., Ivan Myers, De Pauw, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. Two-mile run—9m. 33 2-5s., A. H. Mason, Illinois, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 120-yard high hurdles—14 3-5s., Robert Simpson, Missouri, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. 220-yard low hurdles—23 4-5s., Robert Simpson, Missouri, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. Pole vault—12 ft. 8 1-4 in., J. K. Gold, Madison, Wis., June 7, 1913. Running high jump—6 ft. 5-8 in., W. French, Kansas, June 4, 1910. Running broad jump—23 ft. 9 3-4 in., D. G. Stiles, Wisconsin, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. Putting 16-pound shot—47 ft. 1-4 in., Ralph Rose, Michigan, June 4, 1904. Throwing 16-pound hammer—160 ft. 4 in., K. Shattuck, California, Madison, Wis., June 7, 1913. Throwing the discus—155 ft. 2 in., A. M. Mucks, Wisconsin, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. One-mile relay (4 men)—3m. 21 4-5s., Chicago (Campbell, Stegemann, Cornwall, Dismond), Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915.

CONFERENCE INDOOR GAMES.

Held at Chicago, Ill., March 18. Point scores: Illinois 41 2-3, Wisconsin 28 3-4, Chicago 23, Purdue 6 3-4, Minnesota 5, Northwestern 3 1-4, Iowa 3-4, Ohio State 3-4.

Summaries: One-mile run—Mason, Illinois, first; Harvey, Wisconsin, second; Schardt, Wisconsin, third; V. H. Campbell, Purdue, fourth. Time—4m. 24s. 50-yard dash (final heat)—Pershing, Chicago, first; Holman, Illinois, second; Gildner, Illinois, third; Balentine, Minnesota, fourth. Time—5 2-5s. 440-yard dash—Dismond, Chicago, first; Stirton, Illinois, second; Pendarvis, Illinois, third; Williams, Field, and Donaldson, Wisconsin, all disqualified for fouling; no fourth place. Time—52 2-5s. 60-yard hurdles—Ames, Illinois, first; Bush, Illinois, second; Pershing, Chicago, third; Burke, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—8s. Two-mile run—Mason, Illi-

nois, first; Watson, Minnesota, second; Felton, Wisconsin, third; Benish, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—9m. 43 4-5s. Half-mile run—Harvey, Wisconsin, first; Clark, Chicago, second; Forsburg, Wisconsin, third; Schardt, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—2m. 2 2-5s. Running high jump—Webster, Illinois, first; James, Northwestern, and Fisher, tied for second; Schumaker, Purdue; Pittinger, Ohio; Vanauken, Wisconsin, and Rowe, Iowa, tied for third. Height—5 ft. 11 in. Pole vault—Culp, Illinois, and Huston, Wisconsin, tied for first; Fisher, Chicago; Wagner, Chicago; Burgess, Illinois, and Warner, Northwestern, tied for third. Height—12 ft. Shot put—Mucks, Wisconsin, first; Crowe, Purdue, second; Prins, Purdue, third; Husted, Illinois, fourth. Distance—48 ft. 7 1-2 in. One-mile relay—Chicago (Merrill, Cornwell, Clark, Dismond), first; Illinois, second; Wisconsin, third; Minnesota, fourth. Time—3m. 34s. (Equals conference record made by Illinois in 1913.)

PENNSYLVANIA RELAY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 29. Summaries: Two-mile, college—Won by Yale, with H. Rolfe, H. Cooper, A. Barker, and J. Overton; Chicago, second, with Mark, Stout, Merrill, and Dismond; Michigan, third, with G. Murphy, C. Upper, H. Donnelly, and H. Carroll; Princeton, fourth, with E. Becker, H. Flota, K. Colwell, and J. Barr. Time—7m. 53s., equalling world's record and beating collegiate record. One-mile, freshmen—Won by Pennsylvania, with Brennan, Walker, Clayton, and Smith; Princeton, second; Pennsylvania State, third; Columbia, fourth. Time—3m. 29 4-5s. One-mile, college—Won by Harvard, with T. Pennypacker, H. Minot, W. Bingham and W. Wilcox; Princeton, second, with G. Wallace, J. Barrett, H. Richardson, and J. Barr; Pennsylvania, third, with F. Kaufmann, F. Dorsey, A. Scudder, and J. E. Meredith; Wisconsin, fourth, with M. Burke, W. Carter, R. Williams, and C. Smith. Time—3m. 19s. Four-mile, college—Won by Cornell, with G. Taylor, J. Hoffmore, L. Windnagle, and D. Potter; Wisconsin, second, with H. Merrill, G. Bemish, A. Schardt, and W. Harvey; Pennsylvania, third, with J. Mitchell, R. Colton, F. de Korn, and E. Humphreys. Time—17m. 51 1-2s. Equals world's record and beats collegiate record.

NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Newark, N. J., June 24. Point score: Central High 26, Phillips-Exeter Academy 20, Hebron Academy 15, Moses Brown School 14, Wakefield (Mass.) H. S. 10, Flushing H. S. 8, Far Rockaway H. S. 7, Stuyvesant H. S. 7, East Orange H. S. 7, Mount Vernon H. S. 6 1-2, Jamaica H. S. 6, Hamilton Institute 5, Atlantic City 5, St. Benedict's Prep. 5, Concord (N. H.) H. S. 5, Dickinson H. S. 3 1-2, Barringer H. S. 3, Poly Prep. 3, Nutley H. S. 3, St. John's Prep. 3, Englewood H. S. 3, Worcester H. S. 2, Morris H. S. 2, Ridgewood H. S. 1, Pawtucket (R. I.) H. S. 1.

Summaries: 100-yard run—Won by Ferd. Motley, Atlantic City H. S.; G. W. Bliss, Moses Brown H. S., second; Fred. Muenster, Central H. S., third; R. Austin, Jamaica, fourth. Time—10 1-5s. 440-yard run—Won by W. Angus, Central H. S.; R. Williams, Phillips-Exeter, second; Charles Hopkins, Barringer, Newark, third; L. Silker, Central, Newark, fourth. Time—52s. One-mile run—Won by R. G. Goodwin, Wakefield H. S.; R. Crawford, Flushing, second; V. Woodruff, Central, Newark, third; A. Flourney, Ridgewood, fourth. Time—4m. 34 2-5s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by W. Smith, Phillips-Exeter; J. Ryan, St. John's Prep., second; G. Hughes, Flushing, third; H. Shean, Moses Brown H. S., fourth. Time—26s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by Walker Smith, Phillips-Exeter; George Hughes, Flushing, second; G. Warfield, Worcester Academy, third; Clayton Smith, Pawtucket, fourth. Time—16s. 220-yard dash—Won by G. W. Bliss, Moses Brown H. S., Providence; Fred. Muenster, Central, Newark, second; A. Brewster, Nutley H. S., Nutley, N. J., third; G. Meeter, East Oranze, fourth. Time—22 2-5s. 880-yard run—Won by A. W. Gorton, Moses Brown School, Providence; Frank L. Jenkins, Far Rockaway, second; W. Krais, Mount Vernon H. S., third; A. H. Williams, Phillips-Exeter, fourth. Time—1m. 58 2-5s. Two-mile run—Won by G. R. Goodman, Wakefield H. S., Wakefield, Mass.; R. M. Bullock, Englewood H. S., second; Jesse Fleck, Morris H. S., third; V. Woodruff, Central, fourth. Time—10m. 17 3-5s. Putting 12-pound shot—Won by J. Murphy, Hebron Academy, Hebron, Me., with 47 ft. 2 in.; James Sinclair, Stuyvesant, with 44 ft. 5 1-2 in., second; J. J. Thomas, St. Benedict's Prep., with 42 ft. 3 1-2 in., third; J. Arneth, Far Rockaway, with 41 ft. 9 in., fourth. Running broad jump—Won by D. Brown, Jamaica, with 21 ft. 6 1-2 in.; W. E. Trotter, Mount Vernon, with 21 ft. 4 1-4 in., second; C. Esposito, Central, Newark, with 20 ft. 6 3-4 in., third; T. Tomberg, Stuyvesant, with 19 ft. 9 3-4 in., fourth. One-mile relay—Won by Central High, Newark (Heath, Hand, Silker, and Angus); East Orange (Bloss, Fortescue, Connolly, and Meeter), second; St. Benedict's Prep., Newark (Deach, Hoey, Tully, and McCraith), third. Time—3m. 34s. Pole vault for height—Won by Robert W. Harwood, Concord High, Concord, N. H., with 10 ft. 6 in.; T. Farrell, Central High, Newark, with 10 ft. 6 in., second; Fred. Witsell, Barringer High, Newark, with 10 ft. 3 in., third; W. Holt, East Orange High, with 10 ft., fourth. Running high jump—Won by Walter L. Whalen, Phillips-Exeter Academy, with 5 ft. 9 3-4 in.; W. Zittel, Mount Vernon High, and J. Hill Dickinson High (Jersey City), tied for second, with 5 ft. 8 in.; W. Francke, East Orange High, with 5 ft. 7 3-4 in., fourth. Zittel took second place on jump-off. Throwing 12-pound hammer—Won by J. Thomas Murphy, Hebron Academy, Hebron, Me., with 168 ft. 6 in.; James Sinclair, Stuyvesant High, with 117 ft. 2 in., second; William Schimpf, Polytechnic Prep. School, Brooklyn, with 110 ft. 2 in., third; J. J. Thomas, St. Benedict's Prep., Newark, with 94 ft. 6 in., fourth. Throwing the javelin—Won by Van Cortlandt Eliot, Hamilton Institute, New York, with 139 ft.; J. Arnett, Far Rockaway H. S., second, with 130 ft.; G. Judson, Central H. S., Newark, third, with 126 ft. 3 in.; J. Flockhart, Central H. S., Newark, fourth, with 123 ft. 2 in. Throwing the discus—Won by J. Thomas Murphy, Hebron (Me.) Academy, with 125 ft. 5 in.; Gordon Brown, Montclair H. S., second, with 116 ft. 2 1-2 in.; William Schimpf, Poly. Prep., third, with 111 ft.

BEST INTERSCHOLASTIC RECORDS.

50-yard dash—5 3-5s., E. C. Jessup, St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1904. 100-yard dash—9 4-5s., Ernest E. Nelson, Volkmann School, Cambridge, May 2, 1908, and H. Hoyt, University of Chicago meet, June 7, 1913. 220-yard dash—21 3-5s., W. Schick, 1900-1901. 440-yard run—48 4-5s., James E. Meredith, Mercersburg Academy, Philadelphia, Pa., May 18, 1912. 880-yard run—1m. 55s., James E. Meredith, Mercersburg Academy, Princeton, N. J., May 4, 1912. One-mile run—4m. 23 3-5s., Edward Shields, Mercersburg Academy, in Tome School meet, Port Deposit, Md., May 20, 1916. Two-mile run—9m. 51 3-5s., C. Boughton, Central High School, Newark, N. J., Princeton, N. J., May 23, 1914. 120-yard hurdles—15 2-5s., H. Whitted, Citrus Union School, Chicago, Ill., June 8, 1912; H. Whitted, Citrus Union School, Stanford, Cal., April 13, 1912. 220-yard hurdles—24 2-5s., H. L. Lamport, Los Angeles, Cal., at Fresno, Cal., April 3, 1915. Running high jump—6 ft. 3 5-8 in., W. M. Oler, Jr., Pawling School, Cambridge, Mass., May 25, 1912. Running broad jump—23 ft. 5 3-8 in., H. T. Worthington, Exeter, N. H., May 3, 1913. Pole vault—12 ft. 6 1-16 in., C. Borgstrom, Pacific Coast interscholastic meet, Berkeley, Cal., April 4, 1913. Pole vault, indoor—12 ft. 1 in., Eugene Schobinger, Harvard School, Chicago, Ill., February 18, 1911. Putting 8-pound shot, indoor—56 ft. 7 1-4 in., Dan Meenan, Jr., La Salle Institute, New York City, March 18, 1911. Putting 12-pound shot—55 ft. 9 in., A. M. Mucks, Oshkosh High School, Oshkosh, Wis., January 19, 1912. Putting 16-pound shot—45 ft. 6 1-4 in., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, May 2, 1903. Thowing 12-pound hammer—197 ft. 1-2 in., L. J. Talbot, Washington, Pa., May 25, 1907. Throwing discus—139 ft. 5 1-2 in., B. L. Byrd, Champaign, Ill., May 21, 1910. Throwing junior discus—150 ft., L. Whitney, Worcester Academy, Travers Island, N. Y., June 17, 1911. One-quarter-mile relay—46 4-5s., University High School, Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1910. One-half-mile relay—1m. 32 2-5s., Lewis Institute, at Northwestern University, May 23, 1903. One-mile relay—3m. 27 1-5s., Los Angeles High School relay team, Los Angeles, Cal., 1910. Pole vault record for boys under ten years—5 ft. 10 1-2 in., Robert E. Graves, eight years four months old, Marshfield, Ore., July 3, 1912.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Acknowledged by International Athletic Federation.

(Owing to the war there were no meetings of the I. A. F. during 1916 and no records applied for.)

RUNNING.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
100 yards	9 3-5s	D. J. Kelly	U. S. A	June 23, 1906
220 yards	21 1-5s	B. J. Wefers	U. S. A	May 30, 1896
		R. C. Craig	U. S. A	May 28, 1910
		D. F. Lippincott	U. S. A	May 31, 1913
300 yards	30 3-5s	B. J. Wefers	U. S. A	Sept. 26, 1896
440 yards	47 4-5s	M. W. Long	U. S. A	Sept. 29, 1900
600 yards	1m. 10 4-5s	M. W. Sheppard	U. S. A	Aug. 14, 1910
880 yards	1m. 52 1-2s	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A	July 8, 1912
1,000 yards	2m. 12 2-5s	M. W. Sheppard	U. S. A	July 17, 1910
1,320 yards	3m. 2 4-5s	T. P. Conneff	U. S. A	Aug. 21, 1895
1 mile	4m. 12 3-5s	N. S. Taber	U. S. A	July 16, 1915
2 miles	9m. 9 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	June 11, 1904
3 miles	14m. 17 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	May 21, 1903
4 miles	19m. 23 2-5s	A. Shrubb	England	June 13, 1904
5 miles	24m. 33 2-5s	A. Shrubb	England	May 12, 1904
6 miles	29m. 59 2-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
7 miles	35m. 4 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
8 miles	40m. 16s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
9 miles	45m. 27 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
10 miles	50m. 40 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
15 miles	1h. 20m. 4 2-5s	F. Appleby	England	July 21, 1902
20 miles	1h. 51m. 54s	G. Grossland	England	Sept. 22, 1894
25 miles	2h. 29m. 29 2-5s	H. Green	England	May 12, 1913
One hour	11 miles 1,442 yards	J. Bouin	France	July 6, 1913
Two hours	20 miles 952 yards	H. Green	England	May 12, 1913

METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
100 metres	10.6s	D. F. Lippincott	U. S. A	1912
200 metres	21.6s	A. Hahn	U. S. A	1904
300 metres	36.4s	F. Mezel	Hungary	1913
300 metres	36.4s	Faillot	France	1908
400 metres	48.2s	C. Reidpath	U. S. A	1912
500 metres	1m. 7.6s	F. Rajz	Hungary	1913
800 metres	1m. 51.9s	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A	1912
1,000 metres	2m. 32.3s	Mickler	Germany	1913
1,500 metres	3m. 55.8s	A. R. Kiviat	U. S. A	1912
3,000 metres	8m. 36.8s	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	1912
5,000 metres	14m. 36.6s	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	1912
10,000 metres	30m. 58.8s	J. Bouin	France	1913
10,000 metres	31m. 20.8s	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	1912
15 kilometres	47m. 18.6s	J. Bouin	France	1913
20 kilometres	1h. 7m. 57.4s	A. Ahlgren	Sweden	1913
One hour	19,021m., 90cm	J. Bouin	France	1913

WALKING.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
1 mile	6m. 25 4-5s	G. H. Goulding	Canada	June 4, 1910
2 miles	13m. 11 2-5s	G. E. Larner	England	July 13, 1904
3 miles	20m. 25 4-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Aug. 19, 1905
4 miles	27m. 14s	G. E. Larner	England	Aug. 19, 1905
5 miles	36m. 1-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
6 miles	43m. 26 1-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
7 miles	50m. 50 4-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
8 miles	58m. 18 2-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
9 miles	1h. 7m. 37 4-5s	G. E. Larner	England	July 17, 1908
10 miles	1h. 15m. 57 2-5s	G. E. Larner	England	July 17, 1908
15 miles	1h. 59m. 12 3-5s	H. V. L. Ross	England	May 20, 1911
20 miles	2h. 47m. 52s	T. Griffith	England	Dec. 30, 1870
25 miles	3h. 37m. 6 4-5s	S. C. A. Schofield	England	May 20, 1911
One hour	8 miles 438 yards	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
Two hours	15 miles 128 yards	H. V. L. Ross	England	May 20, 1911

JUMPING.

Event.	Height or Distance.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
Standing high	5 ft. 5 3-4 in	L. Goehring	U. S. A	June 14, 1913
Running high	6 ft. 7 in	G. L. Horine	U. S. A	May 18, 1912
Standing broad	11 ft. 4 7-8 in	R. C. Ewry	U. S. A	Aug. 29, 1904
Running broad	24 ft. 11 3-4 in	P. O'Connor	England	Aug. 5, 1901
Hop, St'p & J'mp	50 ft. 11 in	D. F. Ahearne	U. S. A	July 31, 1909
Pole vault	13 ft. 2 1-4 in	M. S. Wright	U. S. A	June 8, 1912

WEIGHT EVENTS.

Event.	Distance.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
Putting 16-lb. weight	51 ft.	R. Rose	U. S. A	Aug. 21, 1909
Throwing 16-lb. hammer	189 ft. 6 1-2 in	P. Ryan	U. S. A	Aug. 17, 1913
Throwing 56-lb. weight	40 ft. 6 3-8 in	M. J. McGrath	U. S. A	Sept. 23, 1911
Throwing discus (8 1-2-ft. circle)	Committee will decide.			
Throwing javelin (held in middle)	204 ft. 5 5-8 in	E. V. Lemming	Sweden	Sept. 29, 1912

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
5,000 metres	24m. 35.8s.	T. Bildt	Sweden	1911
10 kilometres	46m. 28.4s.	G. H. Goulding	Canada	1912

HURDLES (10 Hurdles).

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
120 yards (hurdles 3 ft. 6 in. high)	15s.	F. C. Smithson	U. S. A.	July 25, 1908
220 yards (hurdles 2 ft. 6 in. high	23 3-5s.	A. Kraenzlein	U. S. A.	May 28, 1898
		J. I. Wendell	U. S. A.	May 31, 1913
440 yards (hurdles 3 ft. high)	56 4-5s.	G. R. L. Anderson	England	July 16, 1910

HURDLES (10 Hurdles).
METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
100 metres	15s.	F. Smithson	U. S. A.	1908
200 metres	24.6s.	H. Hillman	U. S. A.	1904
400 metres	55s.	C. Bacon	U. S. A.	1908

RELAY RACES.
(Four men to run equal distances.)

Event.	Time.	Holders.	Nation.	Date.
One mile	3m. 18 1-5s.	Schaaf, Gissing, Sheppard, Rosenberger	U. S. A.	Sept. 4, 1911
Two miles	7m. 53s.	Riley, Bromilow, Sheppard, Kiviat	U. S. A.	Sept. 5, 1910
Four miles	17m. 51 1-5s.	Mahoney, Marceau, Powers, Hedlund	U. S. A.	June 17, 1913

RELAY RACES.
(Four men to run equal distances.)
METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Country—Holders.	Date.
400 metres	42.3s.	Team of Germany (Röhr, Kern, Hermann, Rau)	1912
800 metres	1m. 36s.	A. F. K., Stockholm (Ljung, Petterson, Almqist, Hakansson)	1908
1,600 metres	3m. 16.6s.	Team of U. S. A. (Sheppard, Reidpath, Meredith, Lindberg)	1912

AMERICAN AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

RUNNING.

60 yards—6 2-5s., L. E. Myers, New York City, December 12, 1882; J. W. Tewksbury, New York City, January 13, 1899; W. D. Eaton, Buffalo, N. Y., September 6, 1901; Washington Delgado, New York City, February 4, 1901; R. Cloughen, Irish-American A. C., and R. Reed, Gordon A. A., Madison Square Garden, New York City, December 1, 1908; W. J. Keating, Albany, N. Y., February 8, 1910; R. Cloughen, New York City, January 28, 1910; J. Wasson, Notre Dame, Chicago, Ill., March 11, 1911; A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., Paterson, N. J., January 21, 1914; S. Butler, Hutchinson, Kan., H. S., Evanston, Ill., March 28, 1914; R. A. Carroll, Indiana Normal School, at Crafton Athletic Association meet, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 31, 1914. J. Loomis, Chicago A. A. at the National A. A. U. Indoor Track and Field Championships held at 22d Regiment Armory, New York City, March 18, 1916.

75 yards—7 3-5s., L. H. Cary, Princeton, N. J., May 9, 1891; B. J. Wefers, Boston, Mass., January 25, 1896; Archie Hahn, Milwaukee, Wis., March 11, 1905; H. P. Drew, New York City, March 6, 1913; A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., at Indoor National Championships, Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 2, 1914.

100 yards—9 3-5s., Dan. J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash., June 23, 1906, H. P. Drew, University of Southern California, Berkeley, Cal., March 28, 1914.

100 metres—10 4-5s., R. C. Craig, Detroit Y. M. C. A.; H. P. Drew, Springfield H. S., at Eastern tryouts, held at Cambridge, Mass., June 8, 1912.

220 yards—21 95-100s. (electrical timing), H. Jewett, Montreal, Canada, September 24, 1892 (slight curve). Straightaway, 21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, New York City, May 30, 1896; R. C. Craig, Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1910; R. C. Craig, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911; D. F. Lippincott, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. Around half of a quarter-mile path, 21 4-5s., J. H. Maybury, Madison, Wis., May 9, 1896. Around part of a fifth of a mile path, 21 4-5s., B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, N. Y., June 13, 1896. Around a turn, one-third mile track, 21 3-5s., P. J. Walsh, Montreal, Canada, September 21, 1902. Slight curve, 21 1-5s., Dan. J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash., June 23, 1906, H. P. Drew, University of Southern California, Claremont, Cal., February 28, 1914; George Parker, Olympic Club, Fresno, Cal., October 2, 1914.

300 yards—30 3-5s., B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, N. Y., September 26, 1896.

300 yards, indoor—32 1-5s., A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., at Indoor A. A. U. National Championships, held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 2, 1914.

440 yards, straightaway—47s., M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, October 4, 1900. Round path, 352 yards circuit, 47 4-5s., M. W. Long, Travers Island, N. Y., September 20, 1900. Round path outdoor—47 2-5s., James E. Meredith, University of Pennsylvania at Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Championships held at Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916.

440 yards, indoor—49 3-5s., T. J. Halpin, Buffalo, N. Y., March 15, 1913.

600 yards—1m. 10 4-5s., M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York City, August 14, 1910.

600 yards, indoor—1m. 13 2-5s., T. J. Halpin, Boston A. A., at Indoor Amateur Athletic Union National Championships, held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 2, 1914.

880 yards, indoor, board—1m. 54 3-5s., E. B. Parson, Buffalo, N. Y., March 19, 1904.

880 yards, outdoor—1m. 52 1-5s., James E. Meredith, University of Pennsylvania, made at dual meet with Cornell University, May 13, 1916, Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa.

1,000 yards—2m. 12 2-5s., M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York City, July 17, 1910. Indoor—2m. 15 2-5s., J. W. Overton, Yale University, made at National A. A. U. Indoor Track and Field Championships, held at 22d Regiment Armory, New York City, March 18, 1916.

1,320 yards—3m. 2 4-5s., T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, N. Y., August 21, 1895.

1,320 yards, indoor—3m. 7s., J. P. Driscoll, Buffalo, N. Y., March 15, 1913.

1,500 metres—3m. 55 4-5s., A. R. Kiviat, Cambridge, Mass., June 8, 1912.

1 mile, indoor—4m. 18 1-5s., A. R. Kiviat, New York City, February 15, 1913.

1 mile, outdoor—4m. 12 3-5s., Norman S. Taber, Boston A. A., made at Harvard Stadium, Cambridge, Mass., July 16, 1915.

3,000 metres, indoor—8m. 35s., G. V. Bonhag, Brooklyn, N. Y., December 16, 1911.

2 miles, outdoor—9m. 17 4-5s., T. S. Berna, Ithaca, N. Y., May 4, 1912.

2 miles, indoor, board—9m. 14 1-5s., G. V. Bonhag, Buffalo, N. Y., February 26, 1910.

3 miles, indoor—14m. 18 1-5s., H. Kolehmainen, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 12, 1913.

3 miles, outdoor—14m. 22 3-5s., H. Kolehmainen, Celtic Park, New York City, August 17, 1913.

4 miles, indoor, board—19m. 39 4-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York City, February 5, 1910.

4 miles, outdoor—20m. 2s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.

5,000 metres, indoor—15m. 5 4-5s., G. V. Bonhag, Madison Square Garden, January 25, 1912.

5,000 metres, outdoor—15m. 6 2-5s., L. Scott, Celtic Park, New York City, May 26, 1912.

5 miles, indoor—24m. 29 1-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, February 12, 1913.

5 miles, outdoor—25m. 8s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.

6 miles, outdoor—30m. 20 2-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.

6 miles, indoor—30m. 24s., H. Kolehmainen, Buffalo, N. Y., February 1, 1913.

7 miles, outdoor—35m. 35 4-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.

7 miles, indoor—35m. 36 2-5s., H. Kolehmainen, Buffalo, N. Y., February 1, 1913.

8 miles, outdoor—40m. 48 4-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.

8 miles, indoor—40m. 47 4-5s., H. Kolehmainen, Buffalo, N. Y., February 1, 1913.

8,000 metres, outdoor—25m. 44s., W. J. Kramer, Celtic Park, New York City, June 2, 1912.

9 miles, indoor—46m. 3-5s., H. Kolehmainen, Buffalo, N. Y., February 1, 1913.

9 miles, outdoor—46m., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.

10,000 metres, outdoor—31m. 43 3-5s., W. J. Kramer, Cambridge, Mass., June 8, 1912.

10 miles, outdoor—51m. 3 2-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.

10 miles, indoor—51m. 6 3-5s., H. Kolehmainen, Buffalo, N. Y., February 1, 1913.

1 hour—10 miles 1,182 1-3 yards, S. Thomas, New York City, November 30, 1889.

15 miles—1h. 25m. 15s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

20 miles—1h. 58m. 27 3-5s., James Clark, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

25 miles—2h. 44m. 50s., M. Maloney, New York City, January 8, 1909.

WALKING.

1 mile, outdoor—6m. 29 3-5s., F. P. Murray, New York City, October 27, 1883.

1 mile, indoor—6m. 28s., G. H. Goulding, Buffalo, N. Y., December 16, 1911.

2 miles, indoor—13m. 37s., G. H. Goulding, New York City, March 18, 1916.

2 miles, outdoor—13m. 48 3-5s., F. P. Murray, Williamsburg, L. I., May 30, 1884.

3 miles, indoor—20m. 49 4-5s., G. H. Goulding, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1912.

3 miles, outdoor—21m. 9 1-5s., F. P. Murray, New York City, November 6, 1883.

4 miles, indoor—28m. 6 1-5s., G. H. Goulding, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1912.

5 miles, outdoor—36m. 10s., G. H. Goulding, Toronto Central Walkers' Club, made at Neilson Field (Rutgers College), New Brunswick, N. J., October 23, 1915.

6 miles, outdoor—43m. 28 2-5s., G. H. Goulding, Toronto Central Walkers' Club, made at Neilson Field (Rutgers College), New Brunswick, N. J., October 23, 1915.

7 miles, outdoor—50m. 40 4-5s., G. H. Goulding, Toronto Central Walkers' Club, made at Neilson Field (Rutgers College), New Brunswick, N. J., October 23, 1915.

8 miles—1h. 2m. 8 1-2s., J. B. Clark, New York City, September 8, 1880.

9 miles—1h. 10m. 8s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880.

10 miles—1h. 17m. 40 3-4s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880.

15 miles—2h. 14m. 44s., W. O'Keefe, Williamsburg, L. I., December 31, 1880.

20 miles—3h. 8m. 10s., J. B. Clark, New York City, December 5, 1879.

25 miles—4h. 3m. 35s., J. B. Clark, New York City, December 5, 1879.

RELAY RACING.

880-yard relay (indoor, Olympic style, with baton, 4 men)—1m. 35 2-5s., Xavier A. A. team (C. B. Clark, H. Helland, E. Lohse, W. J. Keating), New York City, February 21, 1912.

1,760 yards—Teams of 4 men, each man ran 440 yards; 3m. 18s., University of Pennsylvania team (F. Kaufmann, J. Lockwood, D. Lippincott, J. E. Meredith), made at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, 1915. Indoor—3m. 25 1-5s., New York A. C. team (O. W. De Gruchy, J. W. Richmond, E. Frick, Le Roy Wood), New York City, February 17, 1912.

1,760 yards, outdoor—Teams of 5 men each, each man to run one-fifth of the distance; 3m. 11 4-5s., New York A. C. team (W. G. Packard, E. Frick, L. C. Cary, R. T. Edwards, Le Roy Wood), Travers Island, N. Y., June 1, 1912.

2 miles—7m. 53s., Irish-American A. C. team (F. Riley, J. Bromilow, M. W. Sheppard, A. R. Kiviat), Celtic Park, New York City, September 5, 1910. Yale University team (H. Rolfe, A. Barker, H. Cooper, J. Overton) at University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, Philadelphia, Pa., April 29, 1916.

4 miles, outdoor—Teams of 4 men, each man to run 1 mile; 17m. 51 1-5s., Boston A. A. team (Mahoney, Marceau, Powers, Hedlund), Easton, Pa., June 17, 1913. Cornell University team (G. Taylor, J. Hoffmire, L. Windnagel, D. Potter) at University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, Philadelphia, Pa., April 29, 1916.

4 miles, indoor—17m. 43 2-5s., Cornell University team (H. N. Putnam, L. Finch, T. S. Berna, J. P. Jones), Buffalo, N. Y., March 1, 1912.

HURDLE RACING.

60 yards—5 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 7 2-5s. (indoor), J. J. Eller, New York City, January 25, 1913; 5 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 8s., F. Smithson, San Francisco, Cal., February 19, 1909 (indoor), F. W. Kelly, University of Southern California, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27, 1914, 15 yards to first hurdle, 10 yards apart, 5 yards to finish, 8s.; J. R. Case, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., February 20, 1914, 15 yards to first hurdle, hurdles 10 yards apart and 5 yards to finish; 3 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards apart, 15 yards start and finish, 7 2-5s.; R. G. Haskins, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., March 11, 1911; 3 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards apart, 15 yards to finish, 6 4-5s., F. Fletcher, Notre Dame, Chicago, Ill., March 11, 1911.

70 yards—5 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 8 4-5s., Forrest Smithson, Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 10, 1908.

70 yards, indoor—6 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 10 yards apart, 10 yards to first hurdle, 10 yards to finish, 9 2-5s., J. L. Hartranft, New York City, October 31, 1910; J. I. Wendell, New York City, March 6, 1913.

70 yards, outdoor—5 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 8 2-5s., J. J. Eller, New York City, February 5, 1910. Indoor, 8 2-5s., R. Eller and J. J. Eller, Madison Square Garden, New York City, February 4, 1911.

120 yards—5 hurdles, 3 ft. high, 17s., W. M. Townsend, Gambier, Ohio, May 24, 1882. 6 hurdles, 3 ft. high, 17s., H. G. Otis, Nahant Beach, Mass., September 28, 1878. 6 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 17 3-4s., W. H. Young, Toronto, Ontario, June 10, 1876. 8 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 17 1-4s., R. B. Jones, San Francisco, Cal., September 9, 1884. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 14 2-5s., J. J. Eller, Celtic Park, September 6, 1909. Indoor, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 14 2-5s., J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., February 23, 1914. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. high, 18 1-5s., G. H. Taylor, Rutland, Vt., August 24, 1883. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 14 3-5s., Robers Simpson, University of Missouri, made at Missouri Valley Conference Meet, held at Columbia, Mo., May 27, 1916, and at Intercollegiate Conference Meet, held at Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916.

220 yards—5 hurdles, 3 ft. high, 29 3-4s., F. W. Janssen, New York City, July 26, 1880. 6 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 26 2-5s., C. T. Wiegand, New York City, May 4, 1889. 7 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 29s., J. McClelland, New York City, October 4, 1879. 8 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 28 3-4s., J. E. Haigh, New York City, September 6, 1870. 9 hurdles, 2 ft. 3 in. high, 28 7-8s., J. S. Voorhees, Jersey City, N. J., October 26, 1880. 9 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 29 3-5s.,

J. B. Hanna, New York City, March 14, 1880. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, New York City, May 28, 1898. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 23 3-5s., J. I. Wendell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. high, 28 4-5s., C. T. Wiegand, Brooklyn, July 10, 1886. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 27 3-5s., J. J. Eller, Celtic Park, New York City, October 11, 1908, 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 23 3-5s., Robert Simpson, University of Missouri, made at the Missouri Valley Conference Meet, held at Columbia, Mo., May 27, 1916.

Quarter mile—8 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 1m. 4s., W. L. Allen, St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, October 10, 1878. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 56 2-5s., J. Buck, Williamsbridge, New York City, September 19, 1896. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 1m. 8 1-4s., R. S. Summerhaves, Montreal, Province of Quebec, October 7, 1877. 15 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 1m. 9 3-4s., G. G. Neidlinger, Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31, 1879. 16 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 1m. 4s., H. H. Moritz, New York City, July 4, 1879. 18 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 1m. 12 1-4s., H. H. Moritz, New York City, May 17, 1879. 20 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 1m. 9 4-5s., A. F. Copland, New York City, January 28, 1888. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 54 3-5s., H. L. Hillman, Travers Island, N. Y., October 1, 1904.

440 yards—3-ft. hurdles, outdoor, 10 hurdles, first hurdle 40 yards from start, 40 yards between each hurdle and 40 yards to finish, 54 3-5s., William H. Meanix, Boston A. A., made at Harvard Stadium, Cambridge, Mass., July 16, 1915. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 1m. 3-5s., Charles Bacon, Celtic Park, Long Island City, Oct. 11, 1908.

JUMPING.

Standing high jump, without weights, outdoor—5 ft. 5 3-4 in., Leo Goehring, Travers Island, N. Y., June 14, 1913. Indoor, 5 ft. 4 1-8 in., Platt Adams, New York City, January 25, 1913.

Running high jump, without weights—6 ft. 7 5-16 in., outdoor, E. Beeson, Olympic Club, Berkeley, Cal., May 2, 1914.

Running high jump, indoor, without weights—6 ft. 4 1-2 in., S. C. Lawrence, Boston, Mass., February 9, 1912.

One standing long jump, without weights—11 ft. 4 7-8 in., Ray C. Ewry, St. Louis, August 29, 1904.

Three standing jumps—35 ft. 8 3-4 in., Ray C. Ewry, Celtic Park, New York City, September 7, 1903.

Running long jump, without weights—24 ft. 7 1-4 in., M. Prinstein, Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1900.

Running hop, step and jump, without weights—50 ft. 11 in., D. F. Ahearne, Celtic Park, New York City, May 30, 1911.

VAULTING.

Pole vault for height—13 ft. 2 1-4 in., M. S. Wright, Cambridge, Mass., June 8, 1912.

Pole vault for distance, indoor—28 ft. 2 in., Platt Adams, New York City, October 31, 1910.

THROWING THE HAMMER.

Regulation hammer, A. A. U. rules, weight (including handle), 16 pounds, entire length 4 feet, thrown from 7-ft. circle.

16-pound hammer—189 ft. 6 1-2 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, New York City, August 17, 1913.

SHOT PUTTING.

8-pound shot—67 ft. 7 in., Ralph Rose, Travers Island, N. Y., September 14, 1907.

12-pound shot—57 ft. 3 in., Ralph Rose, Celtic Park, New York City, August 29, 1908.

16-pound shot—51 ft., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, August 21, 1909.

24-pound shot, outdoor—38 ft. 10 11-16 in., P. J. McDonald, Celtic Park, New York City, October 22, 1911.

24-pound shot, indoor (from board to dirt pit)—39 ft. 3 1-4 in., P. J. McDonald, New York City, March 6, 1913.

16-pound shot, right and left hand, with toe board—91 ft. 10 1-2 in. (right hand, 50 ft. 6 in.; left hand, 41 ft. 4 1-2 in.), Ralph Rose, Oakland, Cal., June 2, 1912. Right and left hand, without toe board—91 ft. 10 in. (right hand, 49 ft. 10 in.; left hand, 42 ft.), Ralph Rose, American League Park, New York City, June 12, 1912.

THROWING WEIGHTS.

56-pound weight, thrown with both hands from a 7-ft. circle, without follow—40 ft. 6 3-8 in., M. J. McGrath, Montreal, Canada, September 23, 1911.

56-pound weight for height—16 ft. 11 1-4 in., P. Donovan, Pastime A. C., San Francisco, Cal., February 20, 1914.

JAVELIN RECORD.

Throwing the javelin—190 ft. 6 in., George A. Bronder, Jr., Irish-American A. C., made at National A. A. U. Track and Field Championships, held at Weequahic Park, Newark, N. J., Sept. 9, 1916.

THROWING THE DISCUS.

Throwing the discus, Olympic style, weight, 4 pounds 6 1-2 ounces (8 ft. 2 1-2 in. circle)—156 ft. 1 3-8 in., James Duncan, Celtic Park, New York City, May 27, 1912.

Throwing the discus from 7-ft. circle—145 ft. 9 1-2 in., James Duncan, Celtic Park, New York City, June 2, 1912.

Throwing the discus (8 ft. 2 1-2 in. circle, right and left hand)—252 ft. 8 7-8 in., James Duncan, Celtic Park, New York City, May 27, 1912. Right hand, 156 ft. 1 3-8 in.; left hand, 96 ft. 7 1-2 in.

ALL-AROUND TRACK AND FIELD RECORD.

All-around record—7,499 points, F. C. Thomson, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., June 5, 1913.

NOTEWORTHY PERFORMANCES.

RUNNING.

20 yards—2 4-5s., E. B. Bloss, Roxbury, Mass., February 22, 1892.

35 yards—4s., A. W. Grosvenor, Boston Mass., March 14, 1896; Clyde A. Blair, Chicago, February 22, 1902; Madison, Wis., March 16, 1902; Chicago, May 8, 1902 (twice); W. Hogenson, Madison, Wis., March 18, 1905; Frank Waller, Madison, Wis. (twice), March 18, 1905; F. Kuhn, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., February 25, 1911.

40 yards—4 2-5s., W. D. Eaton, Boston, Mass., February 11, 1905.

45 yards—5 1-5s., C. A. Blair, Chicago, February 13, 1904; Victor S. Rice, Chicago, February 13, 1904.

50 yards—5 2-5s., Victor S. Rice, Chicago, February 20, 1904; W. D. Eaton, New York City, October 10, 1905; Richard L. Murray, St. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1906; F. Kuhn, Chicago A. A., Omaha, Neb., April 1, 1911; A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., made at Meadowbrook Games, held in Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1915. 5 1-5s., Jo Loomis, St. Louis, March 25, 1916; 5 2-5s., Brooke Brewer, Philadelphia, March 11, 1916.

65 yards, indoor—7s., Lawson Robertson, New York City, March 2, 1908; H. P. Drew, New York City, January 25, 1913.

70 yards—7 1-5s. (made in two races the same evening), W. A. Schick, New York City, February 28, 1903; J. J. Archer, New York City, February 5, 1910; R. Cloughen, New York City, February 5, 1910; H. P. Drew, New York City, December 7, 1912.

80 yards—8s., Wendell Baker, Boston, Mass., July 1, 1886.

90 yards, indoor—9 1-5s., H. P. Drew, University of Southern California, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27, 1914.

110 yards—10 4-5s., R. Cloughen, Celtic Park, New York City, September 5, 1910.

120 yards, outdoor—11 3-5s., H. P. Drew, University of Southern California, Crescent Park, Rhode Island, August 20, 1914.

130 yards—12 4-5s., Robert Cloughen, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 11, 1909; H. P. Drew, University of Southern California, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 22, 1913.

150 yards—14 4-5s., C. H. Sherrill, Jr., Berkeley Oval, New York City, May 17, 1890; J. Owen, Jr., Detroit, Mich., September 13, 1890.

200 yards—20s., W. Baker, Berkeley Oval, New York City, November 8, 1890.

250 yards—25 4-5s., C. H. Sherrill, Jr., New Haven, Ct., June 15, 1888.

330 yards—35s., L. E. Myers, New York City, October 22, 1881.

350 yards—36 2-5s., M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, N. J., October 4, 1900. (This was the first 350 of a 440 yards straightaway trial.)

400 yards, straightaway—42 1-5s., M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, N. J., October 4, 1900. (this was the first 400 yards of a 440-yards trial.)

500 yards—57 3-5s., M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York City, August 14, 1910.

550 yards—1m. 4s., M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York City, August 14, 1910.

660 yards, outdoor—1m. 20 2-5s., H. Baker, New York A. C., Travers Island, N. Y., September 26, 1914. Indoor—1m. 21 2-5s., James E. Meredith, Philadelphia, March 11, 1916.

700 yards—1m. 26 4-5s., M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York City, May 30, 1910.

5-12ths of a mile—1m. 42s., W. G. George, New York City, November 30, 1882.

800 yards—1m. 44 2-5s., L. E. Myers, Williamsburg, L. I., September 16, 1882.

800 yards—1m. 43 3-5s. (race track), M. W. Sheppard, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 23, 1910.

900 yards—1m. 57 1-5s., M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York City, August 7, 1910.

2-3ds of a mile—2m. 44 2-5s. (race track), M. W. Sheppard, Newark, N. J., August 20, 1910.

2-3ds of a mile—2m. 45 2-5s., M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York City, July 31, 1910.

1 1-4 miles—5m. 38 4-5s., T. P. Conneff, Bergen Point, N. J., September 2, 1895.

1 1-2 miles—6m. 46 2-5s., T. P. Conneff, September 2, 1895.

1 3-4 miles—8m. 18 1-5s., W. D. Day, Berkeley Oval, May 17, 1890.

1 3-4 miles, indoor, board—8m. 10 3-5s., G. V. Bonhag, Buffalo, N. Y., February 26, 1910.

2 1-2 miles, indoor—11m. 53 2-5s., H. Kolehmainen, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 12, 1913.

2 1-2 miles, outdoor—11m. 59 2-5s., H. Kolehmainen, Celtic Park, New York City, August 17, 1913.

3 1-2 miles, indoor—17m. 11 3-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, February 12, 1913.

3 1-2 miles, outdoor—17m. 26 3-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.

4 1-2 miles, outdoor—22m. 36 4-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.

4 1-2 miles, indoor—22m. 7 4-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, February 12, 1913

10-mile team race—44m. 9 2-5s., M. D. Huysman and M. J. Ryan, Madison Square Garden, New York City, February 4, 1911.

11 miles—1h. 56 1-5s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

12 miles—1h. 6m. 50 3-5s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

13 miles—1h. 12m. 49 3-5s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

14 miles—1h. 18m. 56 3-5s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

16 miles—1h. 31m. 49s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

17 miles—1h. 38m. 37 1-5s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

18 miles—1h. 45m. 11 4-5s., James Clark, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

19 miles—1h. 51m. 41 4-5s., James Clark, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

50 miles—7h. 29m. 47s., P. Golden, Williamsburg, N. Y., February 22, 1883.

HURDLE RACING.

40 yards—3 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards to first hurdle; 5 2-5s., T. N. Richards, Lafayette, Ind., February 19, 1910.

40 yards—3 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards to first hurdle, 5s., T. N. Richards, Lafayette, Ind., February 19, 1910.

45 yards—3 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 5 3-5s., F. B. Scheuber, Boston, Mass., March 18, 1899; 5 3-5s., F. B. Scheuber, Boston, Mass., March 16, 1901. 4 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 5 4-5s., F. B. Scheuber, Boston, Mass., February 16, 1901; 3 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 6s., J. W. Mayhew, Boston, Mass., March 4, 1905.

50 yards—4 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 7s., M. S. Catlin, Chicago, February 20, 1904. 2 ft. 6 in. high, indoor (4 hurdles, first hurdle 15 yards from start, hurdles 10 yards apart, 5 yards to finish, 6 1-5s., J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., made at the Meadowbrook Club Games, held in Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1915, and March 11, 1916.

75 yards, outdoor—6 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 9 1-5s., J. J. Eller, Celtic Park, L. I., June 4, 1911.

75 yards, indoor—6 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards to first hurdle, 10 yards between hurdles, 10 yards to finish, 9s., R. R. Templeton, San Francisco, Cal., February 21, 1913; 9s., J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., New York City, February 14, 1914; 9s., 15 yards to first hurdle, 10 yards apart, 10 yards to finish, J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27, 1914.

75 yards, indoor—6 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 9 4-5s., F. W. Schule, Milwaukee, March 5, 1904; 9 4-5s., 15 yards to first hurdle, 10 yards apart, 10 yards to finish, F. W. Kelly, University of Southern California, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27, 1914.

80 yards—6 hurdles, 3 ft. high, 12s., M. W. Ford, New York City, March 13, 1886. 7 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 9 3-5s., F. Smithson, San Francisco, February 19, 1909. 7 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 11 1-4s., A. A. Jordan, New York City, October 9, 1887.

100 yards—5 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 14 1-2s., J. C. Austin, Worcester, Mass., November 3, 1874. 8 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 12 1-5s., J. S. Hill, Baltimore, Md., February 9, 1907. 8 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards to first hurdle, hurdles 10 yards apart, 15 yards to finish, 11 3-5s., John H. Crowley, University of Virginia, Baltimore, Md., February 14, 1914. 8 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, first hurdle 20 yards from start, last hurdle 10 yards from finish, 12 1-5s., J. S. Hill, Baltimore, Md., January 9, 1907. 8 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 13 1-5s., E. M. Pritchard, Travers Island, N. Y., September 28, 1913. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 12 1-5s., S. C. Northridge, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1907.

120 yards—Hurdles 2 ft. 6 in. high, indoor, 10 hurdles, 13 1-5s., J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., made at St. John's College Meet, held in the 13th Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 9, 1915. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. high, 14 3-5s., F. S. Murray, Travers Island, N. Y., September 23, 1916.

200 yards—10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 26 3-5s., F. C. Puffer, Boston, Mass., April 12, 1890. 12 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 30 4-5s., A. A. Jordan, New York City, November 21, 1888.

250 yards—10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 31 4-5s., G. Schwegler, Staten Island, October 26, 1889.

One-Sixth mile—8 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 42s., F. W. Brown, Yonkers, N. Y., October 10, 1878. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in high, 37 7-8s., L. E. Myers, Staten Island, May 20, 1882.

300 yards—10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high (distances from start to first hurdle, between hurdles, and from last hurdle to finish, equal), 36 2-5s., H. L. Hillman, Jr., New York City, November 10, 1906. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high (distance from start to first hurdle, 26 yards, between hurdles, 26 yards, and from last hurdle to finish, 40 yards), 34 3-5s., H. L. Hillman, Jr., Travers Island, N. Y., September 23, 1905. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. high, 45s., J. E. Haigh, Yonkers, N. Y., August 30, 1879. 12 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 41s., A. A. Jordan, New York City, November 21, 1888. 13 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 50 1-2s., H. P. MacMahon, Jersey City, N. J., June 19, 1880.

One-fifth mile—10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 43 3-5s., C. J. Bacon, Celtic Park, New York City, June 25, 1910.

JUMPING.

One standing long jump, with weights—12 ft. 9 1-2 in., L. Hellwig, Williamsburg, N. Y., November 20, 1884.

One standing long jump, backwards, with weights—9 ft., J. J. Carpenter, Ann Arbor, Mich., November 8, 1884.

Two standing long jumps, with weights—24 ft., J. E. Payne, Cleveland, Ohio, February 2, 1895.

Three standing long jumps, with weights—35 ft. 9 in., W. S. Lawton, San Francisco, Cal., May 13, 1876.

Nine standing long jumps, without weights—100 ft. 4 in., M. W. Ford, New York City, June 7, 1885.

Ten standing long jumps, without weights—116 ft. 3 1-2 in., Dr. B. F. Mulligan, Celtic Park, New York City, September 1, 1902.

Standing hop, step and jump, without weights—30 ft. 3 in., J. Cosgrove, Albany, N. Y., April 25, 1894.

Standing hop, step and jump, with weights—31 ft. 7 in., W. W. Butler, Oak Island Grove, Mass., June 18, 1886.

Standing jump, step and jump, without weights—32 ft. 4 1-2 in., Platt Adams, Celtic Park, New York City, September 6, 1909.

Running two hops and jump, without weights—50 ft. 2 7-10 in., D. F. Ahearne, Boston, Mass., July 31, 1909.

THROWING THE HAMMER.

Regulation hammer, A. A. U. rules, weight (including handle) 12 pounds, entire length 4 feet, thrown from 7-ft. circle:

12-pound hammer—213 ft. 9 1-8 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, New York City, October 19, 1913.

Hammer, with handle 3 ft. 6 in. long, thrown with both hands from a mark without run or follow.

12-pound hammer head—116 ft. 4 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888.

16-pound hammer head—100 ft. 5 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888.

21-pound hammer head—81 ft. 3 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 14, 1888.

Hammer, with handle 4 ft. long, thrown with one hand from a mark, without run or follow:

8-pound hammer—157 ft. 9 in., W. L. Coudon, Perryman, Md., August 9, 1884.

10-pound hammer—140 ft. 2 in., W. L. Coudon, Perryman, Md., August 9, 1884.

12-pound hammer head—119 ft. 1 in., W. L. Coudon, Chestertown, Md., June 25, 1890.

16-pound hammer, including weight of head and handle—101 ft. 5 1-2 in., W. L. Coudon, Havre-de-Grace, Md., August 13, 1890.

Hammer, with handle 4 ft. long, thrown with both hands from a mark, without run or follow:

10-pound hammer head—134 ft. 3 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888.

12-pound hammer head—124 ft. 11 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del. May 10, 1888.

14-pound hammer head—115 ft. 4 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888.

16-pound hammer head—113 ft. 11 in., W. O. Hickok, New Haven, Ct., May 12, 1894.

21-pound hammer head—82 ft. 3 1-2 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888.

Hammer, with handle 4 ft. long, thrown with one hand, with 7-ft. run and no follow:

8-pound hammer, including weight of head and handle—210 ft. 3 in., W. L. Coudon, Elkton, Md., November 5, 1892.

8-pound hammer head—180 ft. 7 in., W. L. Coudon, Elkton, Md., October 11, 1889.

12-pound hammer head—164 ft. 2 in., W. L. Coudon, Elkton, Md., November 5, 1882.

16-pound hammer, including weight of head and handle—146 ft. 4 in., E. E. Parry, Portland, Ore., August 5, 1905.

16-pound hammer head—130 ft., J. S. Mitchel, New York City, November 6, 1888.

21-pound hammer, weight of head without handle—109 ft. 1 1-4 in., B. F. Sherman, Boston, Mass., June 17, 1908.

21-pound hammer head—90 ft. 3 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888.

Hammer, with handle 4 ft. long, thrown with both hands (9-ft. circle):

16-pound hammer—189 ft. 3 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, New York City, September 1, 1913.

Hammer, with handle 4 ft. long, thrown with one hand, with unlimited run, but no follow:

8-pound hammer head—189 ft. 1-4 in., W. L. Coudon, Elkton, Md., October 11, 1889.

10-pound hammer—167 ft. 2 in., W. L. Coudon, Perryman, Md., August 9, 1894.

Hammer, with handle 4 ft. long, thrown with one hand, with unlimited run and follow:

16-pound hammer, including weight of head and handle—129 ft. 11 in., W. L. Coudon, Washington, D. C., October 8, 1892.

Hammer, with handle 4 ft. long, thrown with both hands, with unlimited run and follow:

16-pound hammer head—125 ft. 10 in., J. S. Mitchel, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 1, 1888.

18-pound hammer head—118 ft. 11 in., J. S. Mitchel, New York City, September 29, 1888.

18-pound hammer, weight of head without handle—131 ft. 1-4 in., B. F. Sherman, Boston, Mass., June 17, 1908.

16-pound hammer, with unlimited run and follow—180 ft. 1 in., J. J. Flanagan, Celtic Park, New York City, October 10, 1909.

SHOT PUTTING.

14-pound shot—51 ft. 6 3-8 in., Ralph Rose, Travers Island, N. Y., September 14, 1907.

18-pound shot (7-ft. circle, outdoor)—46 ft. 2 3-4 in., P. J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., Celtic Park, New York City, May 30, 1914.

18-pound shot, indoor—45 ft. 5 3-4 in., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, Cal., February 21, 1913.

21-pound shot—42 ft. 4 1-2 in., P. McDonald, Celtic Park, New York City, October 20, 1912.

25 1-2-pound shot, with follow—36 ft. 8 1-2 in., W. Real, Philadelphia, Pa., October 25, 1888.

28-pound weight, with follow, indoor—36 ft. 8 1-2 in., P. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York City, February 14, 1914.

28-pound shot—34 ft. 5 3-4 in., Ralph Rose, Travers Island, N. Y., September 14, 1907.

42-pound stone, with follow—28 ft. 11 1-4 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, New York City, September 1, 1913.

56-pound shot, with follow—23 ft. 1-2 in., W. Real, Boston, Mass., October 4, 1888.

THROWING WEIGHTS.

14-pound weight, thrown from shoulder, with follow—58 ft. 2 in., J. S. Mitchel, Boston, Mass., October 4, 1888.

28-pound weight, with follow—36 ft. 3 in., Dennis Horgan, Travers Island, N. Y., September 29, 1906.

35-pound weight for height—21 ft., P. Ryan, Bronx, New York City, April 12, 1913.

35-pound weight for distance—57 ft. 7-8 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, New York City, September 1, 1913.

56-pound weight, thrown from side, with one hand, without run or follow—28 ft. 9 in., J. S. Mitchel, New York City, August 26, 1905.

56-pound weight, thrown from the side, with two hands, without run or follow—31 ft. 5 in., John Flanagan, New York City, August 26, 1905.

56-pound weight, thrown with two hands, unlimited run and follow—40 ft. 2 in., John Flanagan, Long Island City, July 17, 1904.

56-pound weight, Irish style, one hand, with unlimited run and follow—38 ft. 5 in., J. S. Mitchel, Celtic Park, New York City, September 7, 1903.

56-pound weight, from stand—33 ft. 1 in., M. J. McGrath, Travers Island, N. Y., September 24, 1910.

56-pound weight, over bar—15 ft. 2 5-8 in., P. Donovan, San Francisco, Cal., October 25, 1913.

THROWING THE DISCUS.

Throwing the discus, Greek style—116 ft. 7 1-2 in., M. J. Sheridan, Philadelphia, Pa., June 6, 1908.

RELAY RACING.

1,200 yards, outdoor—Teams of 4 men, each man to run 300 yards, 2m. 6 4-5s., New York A. C. team (F. P. McNally, D. A. Kuhn, V. Wilkie, T. Lennon), Travers Island, N. Y., September 26, 1914.

1,280 yards—2m. 28 4-5s., Georgetown University team (Edmunson, McCarthy, Reilly, Mulligan), St. Louis, Mo., March 26, 1904.

1,173 1-3 yards relay, indoor—2m. 25s., Cross Country Club team (T. P. McDonagh, A. F. Warner, E. B. Allison, M J. B. McDonagh), Georgetown University, March 2, 1912.

1,408 yards, indoor, board—Teams of 4 men, each man to run 352 yards, 2m. 45 2-5s., Chicago A. A. team (F. V. Belote, A. Ward, T. H. Blair, E. F. J. Lindberg), Champaign, Ill., February 22, 1913.

1,560 yards, indoor, board—Four men, each man to run 390 yards, 3m. 2 4-5s., Boston A. A. team (F. Burns, S. D. Rose, D. S. Caldwell, T. J. Halpin), made at Boston, Mass., February 6, 1915.

2,400 yards—Teams of 4 men, each man to run 600 yards, 5m. 11 3-5s., Irish-American A. C. team (Odell, Riley, Bromilow, Sheppard), Long Island City, May 30, 1907; 5m. 6 1-5s. (indoor), Irish-American A. C. team (J. Bromilow, W. C. Robbins, A. R. Kiviat, H. Schaaf), New York City, February 5, 1910.

3,120 yards, indoor—Teams of 4 men, each man to run 780 yards, 6m. 59s., Boston A. A. team (D. S. Caldwell, O. F. Hedlund, E. T. Marceau, T. J. Halpin), Boston, Mass., March 1, 1913.

Medley relay, outdoor—7m. 44 2-5s., Irish-American A. C. team (J. J. Archer, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards; A. R. Kiviat, 880 yards; J. Bromilow, 1 mile), Boston, Mass., July 24, 1909; indoor, 7m. 38 2-5s., All New York team (F. P. McNally, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards; J. P. Sullivan, 880 yards; A. R. Kiviat, 1 mile), Buffalo, N. Y., April 7, 1911.

For the following, see WORLD ALMANAC, 1915: Vaulting, Stone Gathering, Wall Scaling, Horse Carriage, Dumbbells, Rope Climbing, Lifting, Long Dive, Parallel Bars, Kicking, Jumping from Springboard, Pulling the Body Up by the Arms, Batting, Throwing and Kicking Balls, and Medley Race.

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

National A. A. U., Junior Championships, held at Newark, N. J., September 8. Point score: New York A. C., 52; Chicago A. A., 20; Irish-American A. C., New York, 16; Irish-American A. A., Boston, 13; Boston A. A., 13; Los Angeles A. C., 10; Tioga A. A., Pittsburgh, 8; unattached, 8; Pittsburgh A. A., 6; Knights of St. Antony, 6; Multnomah A. A. C., Portland Ore, 5; Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia, 5; Princeton University, 5; Salem-Crescent A. C., 5; Swedish-American A. C., 5; Mohawk A. C., 3; Pastime A. C., 3; University of Chicago, 3; Bronx Church House, 3; Alpha P. C. C., 3; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 3; Kaleva A. C., 3; Long Island A. C., 3; Gladiator A. C., Boston, 3; Spokane A. A. C., 2; Newark A. C., 2. Summaries: 100-yard dash—Won by A. E. Ward, Chicago A. A.; second, F. Motley, Jr., unattached, Atlantic City; third, H. N. Williams, Spokane A. C., fourth, J. L. Foley, Boston A. A. Time—10s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by E. J. Thomson, Los Angeles A. C.; second, A. T. Brush, University of Chicago; third, B. Brown, New York A. C.; fourth, F. J. Loomis, Chicago A. A. Time—16s. 1-mile run—Won by A. D. Colby, Boston A. A.; second, H. L. Carroll, New York A. C.; third, G. Benish, Chicago A. A.; fourth, Frank Jenkins, St. Christopher's Club, New York. Time—4m. 27 4-5s. 220-yard dash—Won by C. W. Loomis, Boston A. A.; second, A. B. Reed, G. A. C. B. A. A.; third, P. J. White, Salem Crescent A. C.; fourth, W. H. Duncan, Tioga A. C., Pittsburgh. Time—23s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by F. J. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; second, R. L. Crawford, New York A. C.; third, W. A. Armstrong, Philadelphia; fourth, J. F. Ryan, Knights of St. Antony. Time—25 1-5s. 440-yard run—Won by W. P. Howard, Pittsburgh A. A.; second, F. Lagay, New York A. C.; third; A. B. Boothe, Chicago A. A.; fourth, W. D. Crim, New York A. C. Time—50 3-5s. 1-mile walk—Won by W. J. Roiker, Irish-American A. C.; second, T. A. Maroney, Bronx Church House; third, J. L. Aronson, Pastime A. C.; fourth, W. McFadden, New York A. C. Time—6m. 58 1-5s. 440-yard high hurdles—Won by W. S. Hummel, Multnomah A. A. of Portland, Ore.; second, C. A. Hoenish, San Francisco; third; C. A. Walsh, Knights of St. Antony, New York; fourth A. Bennis, New York A. C. Time—56 2-5s. 5-mile run—Won by H. R. Weeks, Irish-American A. A. Boston; second, H. Holden, New York A. C., third; J. W. Ryan, Boston A. A.; fourth, W. J. Kennedy, unattached. Time—20m. 14 3-5s. Throwing the javelin—Won by R. L. Nourse, Princeton and Boise City, Idaho, 164 ft. 8 in.; L. J. Harper, New York, 159 ft. 6 in., second; J. Karimo, Kalem A.C., Brooklyn, 157 ft. 10 in., third; B. C. Eliot, N. Y. A. C., 144 ft., 10 1-2 in., fourth. 440-yard hurdles (3 ft. high)—Won by W. S. Hummel, Multnomah A. C. Portland, Ore.; C. A. Hoenish, San Fransicco, unattached, second; C. A. Walsha, Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn, third; A. Bennis, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time—56 2-5s. (a new junior record). Pole Vault—Won by J. C. Nagle, N. Y. A. C., 12 ft. 3 in.; F. A. Watkins, Los Angeles A. C., 12 ft., second; E. C. Reich, Tioga A. A., Pittsburgh, 11 ft. 6 in., third; K. Caldwell, Irish-American A. C., New York City, 11 ft. 6 in., fourth. (Caldwell was injured and could not jump off the tie for third place.) 120-yard hurdles—Won by E. J. Thomson, Los Angeles A. C.; A. T. Brush, University of Chicago, second; B. Brown, N. Y. A. C., third; F. J. Loomis, Jr., Chicago A. C., fourth. Time—16s. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by J. J. Comerford, S. C. C., Philadelphia, 41 ft. 11 1-2 in.; H. Elsey, Mohawk A. C., New York City, 40 ft. 10 3-8 in., second; R. J. Moore, N. Y. A. C., 40 ft. 8 1-2 in., third; N. E. Yiahnis, Pastime A. C., New York City, 40 ft. 6 3-4 in., fourth. Throwing the discus—Won by H. C. White, N. Y. A. C., 127 ft. 1-2 in.; R. G. Walker, Long Island A. C., 126 ft. 8 1-2 in., second; L. Hansen, Swedish-American A. C., Brooklyn, 124 ft. 7 1-2 in., third; P. O'Connor, Irish-American A. C., New York City, 122 ft. 11 1-2 in., fourth. Running broad jump—Won by J. Sheehan, Tioga A. A., Pittsburgh, 21 ft. 11 1-2 in.; E. F. Jones, Alpha P. C., New York, 21 ft. 7 1-2 in., second; I. E. Hough, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 21 ft. 6 1-4 in., third; J. Karimo, Kalem A. C., Brooklyn, 21 ft. 5 1-2 in., fourth. Running high jump—Won by G. A. Pelletier, Irish-American A. A., Boston, 5 ft. 11 in.; S. Potander, Swedish-American A. C., Brooklyn, 5 ft. 10 in., second; W. Zittel, N. Y. A. C., 5 ft. 9 in., third; F. A. Crane, Meadowbrook A. C., Philadelphia, 5 ft. 8 in., fourth. 16-pound hammer—Won by O. R. Bonson, Chicago A. A., 149 ft. 7 in.; A. G. Gennert N. Y. A. C., 144 ft. 10 in., second; H. C. White, N. Y. A. C., 133 ft. 7 1-2 in., third; J. Conway, Irish-American A. C., New York City, 122 ft. 2 in., fourth. 880-yard run—Won by L. E. Scudder, N. Y. A. C.; E. J. Garvey, Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn, second; S. Evans, Salem-Crescent A. C., third; L. A. Cross, Pittsburgh A. A., fourth. Time—1m. 59 4-5s. Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by L. R. Gear, N. Y. A. C., 31 ft. 9 in.; P. O'Connor, Irish-American A. C., New York City, 27 ft. 8 1-8 in., second; J. Conway, Irish-American A. C., New York City, 27 ft. 3 in., third; B. F. Herman, unattached, New York City, 24 ft. 8 1-2 in., fourth. Running hop, step and jump—Won by J. E. Madden, N. Y. A. C., 45 ft.; H. B. Foye, Irish-American A. A., Boston, 43 ft. 6 in., second; J. S. Ferris, Newark A. C., 43 ft. 5 3-4 in., third; L. Labeer, Salem-Crescent A. C., New York City, 43 ft. 1 3-4 in., fourth.

National A. A. U. Senior Championships, held at Newark, N. J., September 9. Point score: Irish-American A. C. (New York) 38, Chicago A. A. 25, New York A. C. 22, Boston A. A. 17, Wisconsin University 13, Illinois A. C. 13, Los Angeles A. C. 6, Irish-American A. C. (Boston) 5, Missouri A. C. 5, Toronto Walkers' Club, 5; Multnomah A. C. 5, Mississippi Agricultural College 5, Millrose A. A. 4, Salem-Crescent A. C. 3, Meadowbrook Club 3, Seattle A. C. 2, Long Island A. C. 2, Germantown B. C. 1, Kaleva A. C. 1, unattached 26. Summaries: 100-yard dash—Won by A. E. Ward, Chicago A. A.; second, Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., New York; third, J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; fourth, A. B. Kelly, New York A. C. Time—10s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by Robert Simpson, University of Missouri; second, Fred W. Kelly, Los Angeles A. C.; third, Earl J. Thomson, Los Angeles A. C.; fourth, A. T. Brush, University of Illinois. Time—14 4-5s. 1-mile run—Won by Ivan A. Meyer, Illinois A. C.; second, James A. Power, Irish-American A. C., New York; third, Paul Clyde, Seattle A. C.; fourth, M. A. Devaney, Millrose A. A. Time—4m. 22s. 440-yard run—Won by Thomas J. Halpin, Boston A. A.; second, Ted Meredith, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia; third, A. B. Booth, Chicago A. A.; fourth, Frank Lagay, New York A. C. Time—49 4-5s. 3-Mile walk—Won by George H. Goulding, Toronto Walkers' Club; second, Richard Remer, New York A. C.; third, William Plant, New York A. C.; fourth, W. J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C., New York. Time—22m. 15 4-5s. 440-yard hurdles (3 feet high)—Won by W. A. Hummel, Multnomah A. A., Portland, Ore.; second, W. H. Meanix, Boston A. A.; third, C. A. Hoenish, San Francisco; fourth R. B. Furgeson, Germantown Boys' Club, of Philadelphia. Time—54 4-5s. 5-mile run—Won by Joie Ray, Chicago; second, W. Kyronen, Milrose A. A.; third, Harold E. Weeks, Irish-American A. C. of Boston; fourth, Harold Holden, New York A. C. Time—26m. 11 3-5s. 220-yard run—Won by A. E. Ward, Chicago A. A.; second, Roy F. Morse, Salem-Crescent A. C.; third, Andrew B. Kelly, New York A. C. fourth, Irving T. Howe, Irish-American A. C. Time—21 3-5s. 880-yard run—Won by Don M. Scott, Mississippi Agricultural College; second, L. E. Scudder, New York A. C.; third, John W. Overton, Yale; fourth, Joseph T. Higgins, Worcester, Mass. Time—1m. 54s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by Fred Murray, San Francisco; second, Fred W. Kelly, Los Angeles A. C.; third, J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; fourth, John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C. of New York. Time—24s. Running high jump—Won by Wesley Oler, Jr., New York A. C., 6 ft. 3 in.; second, Harry Barwise, Boston A. A., 6 ft. 2 in.; third, Egon Erickson, Irish-American A. C. of New York, 6 ft. 1 in.; fourth, Clinton Larsen, Salt Lake City, 6 ft. Pole vault—Won by Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A., 12 ft. 9 in.; second, Edward Knourek, Illinois A. C., 12 ft. 6 in.; third, Florin W.

Floyd, Missouri A. A., 12 ft. 6 in.; fourth, J. D. Nagel, New York A. C., 12 ft. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by A. W. Mucks, University of Wisconsin, 47 ft. 2 1-8 in.; second, A. W. Richards, Salt Lake City, 43 ft. 11 in.; third, John C. Lawlor, 42 ft. 11 1-4 in.; fourth, R. A. Shepard, Irish-American A. A., of Boston, 42 ft. 5 3-4 in. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, 174 ft. 8 in.; second, M. McGrath, Irish-American A. C., New York, 159 ft. 8 in.; third, O. R. Benson, Chicago A. A., 144 ft. 6 in.; fourth, W. Krapowitz, Irish-American A. C., New York, 142 ft. 7 1-2 in. Running broad jump—Won by Harry T. Worthington, Boston A. A., 23 ft. 2 1-2 in.; second, William F. Sisson, San Francisco, 22 ft. 1 1-2 in.; third, Platt Adams, New York A. C., 21 ft. 10 7-8 in.; fourth, Frank French, New York A. C., 21 ft. 7 3-4 in. Throwing discus—Won by A. W. Mucks, University of Wisconsin, 145 ft. 4 1-2 in.; second, E. Muller, New York A. C., 141 ft. 9 1-2 in.; third, J. H. Duncan, Irish-American A. C., New York, 135 ft.; fourth, L. R. Bagnard, Los Angeles A. C., 128 ft. 10 in. Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by M. McGrath, Irish-American A. C., New York, 35 ft. 5 1-2 in.; second, P. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, 34 ft. 5 3-8 in.; third, William Lynch, Irish-American A. A., Boston, 31 ft. 1 in.; fourth, L. R. Gear, New York A. C., 30 ft. 8 3-8 in. Running hop, step and jump—Won by Daniel F. Ahearn, Illinois A. C., 46 feet 1-2 in.; second, T. Ahearn, Irish-American A. C., New York, 45 ft. 10 3-4 in.; third, Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A., 45 ft. 1-2 in.; fourth, J. F. McLoughlin, Boston A. A., 44 ft. 2 3-4 in. Throwing javelin—Won by George A. Bronder, Irish-American A. C., New York, 190 ft. 6 in.; second, J. C. Lincoln, New York A. C., 189 ft. 9 1-8 in.; third, R. L. Nourse, Inter-Mountain Association, 172 feet 8 in.; fourth, Lauri Karund, Kaleva A. C., 167 ft. 4 3-4 in.

National A. A. U. All-Round Championship, held at Newark, N. J., September 16. Final standing on point basis—Avery Brundage, Chicago A.A., 6468.750; Fred W. Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., 5981.625; Earl Thomson, Los Angeles A. C., 5961.100; A. W. Richards, unattached, 5672.700; P. O'Connor, I. A. A. C., N. Y., 5588.775; Robert Nash, N. Y. A. C., 5083.375; Roy Bagnard, Los Angeles A. C., 4843.100. Results by events; 100-yard dash—First heat won by F. Kelly, Los Angeles A. C. (874); second, E. Thomson, Los Angeles A. C. (841.1); third, R. Nash, N. Y. A. C. (748). Time—10 2-5s. Second heat won by A. Brundage, Chicago A. A. (748); second, A. W. Richards, unattached (724.2); third, P. O'Connor, I. A. A. C. (710.9); fourth, R. Bagnard, Los Angeles A. C. (624.1). Time—11s. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by Richards (797), 42 ft. 9 1-4 in.; second, Brundage (717), 41 ft. 1 1-4 in.; third, Bagnard (715 1-2), 41 ft. 7-8 in.; fourth, Kelly (539), 37 ft. 4 3-4 in.; fifth, O'Connor (460), 35 ft. 9 in.; sixth, Nash (440 1-2), 35 ft. 4 1-8 in.; seventh, Thomson (293), 32 ft. 3 1-4 in. Running high jump—Won by Richards (796), 5 ft. 9 3-8 in.; second, Thomson (692), 5 ft. 6 5-8 in.; third, Brundage (628), 5 ft. 4 5-8 in.; fourth, Bagnard (628), 5 ft. 4 5-8 in.; fifth, O'Connor (556), 5 ft. 2 3-8 in.; sixth, Nash (556), 5 ft. 2 3-8 in.; seventh, Kelly (484), 5 ft. 1-8 in. 1-2 mile walk—Won by Brundage (695), 4m. 3 2-5s.; second, O'Connor (671), 4m. 8 1-5s.; third, Nash (635), 4m. 15 2-5s.; fourth, Thomson (620), 4m. 18 2-5s.; fifth, Richards (585), 4m. 25 2-5s.; sixth, Bagnard (506), 4m. 41 1-5s.; seventh, Kelly (500), 4m. 42 2-5s. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by Brundage (765.25), 125 ft. 6 1-4 in.; second, Richards (542), 106 ft. 11 in.; third, O'Connor (486.875), 102 ft. 3 7-8 in.; fourth, Kelly (475.625), 101 ft. 4 5-8 in.; fifth, Nash (383.375), 93 ft. 8 3-8 in.; sixth, Bagnard (331.5), 89 ft. 4 1-2 in.; seventh, Thomson (189.5), 77 ft. 6 1-2 in. Pole vault—Won by Richards (904), 11 ft. 3 in.; second, Bagnard (760), 10 ft. 6 in.; third, Brundage (664), 10 ft. and Thomson (664), 10 ft.; fifth, Nash (472), 9 ft.; sixth, Kelly (376), 8 ft. 6 in.; seventh, O'Connor (280), 8 ft. 120-yard high hurdles—First heat—Won by Thomson (1,060), 15 1-5s.; second, Kelly (1,057 1-2), 15 2-5s. Second heat—Won by Brundage (730), 17 2-5s.; second, Richards (no points, disqualified for knocking down three hurdles), 21 1-5s. Third heat—Won by O'Connor (640), 18s.; second, Bagnard (457.5), 20 2-5s.; third, Nash (392.5), 21 1-5s. Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by Richards (640 1-2), 28 ft. 4 1-8 in.; second, Kelly (486 1-2), 25 ft. 5 1-8 in.; third, Nash (421), 23 ft. 9 1-4 in.; fourth, O'Connor (395), 23 ft. 2 3-4 in.; fifth, Brundage (306 1-2), 21 ft. 4 5-8 in.; sixth, Bagnard (275 1-2), 20 ft. 8 7-8 in.; seventh, Thomson (261 1-2), 20 ft. 5 3-8 in. Running broad jump—Won by Thomson (746), 20 ft. 10 3-4 in.; second, O'Connor (729), 20 ft. 8 5-8 in.; third, Brundage (722), 20 ft. 7 3-4 in.; fourth, Richards (684), 20 ft. 3 in.; fifth, Kelly (658), 19 ft. 11 3-4 in.; sixth, Nash (563), 19 ft. 2 3-8 in.; seventh, Bagnard (595), 18 ft. 9 5-8 in. One-mile run—Won by O'Connor (660), 5m. 25 4-5s.; second, Thomson (594), 5m. 39s.; third, Kelly (531), 5m. 51 3-5s.; fourth, Brundage (493), 5m. 59 1-5s.; fifth, Nash (452), 6m. 7 2-5s.

National A. A. U., Junior Indoor Championships, held at New York City, January 29. Point scores: New York A. C. 40, Irish-American A. C. 26, Knights of St. Antony 16, Prudential A. A. 5, Boston A. A. 5, Loughlin Lyceum 4, Salem-Crescent A. C. 3, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. 3, Clark House 3, University of Pennsylvania 3, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 3, Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. 2, Bronx Church House 2, Pastime A. C. 2, Anchor A. C. 2, St. George's A. C. 2, Meadowbrook A. C. 2, Long Island A. C. 2, West Side Y. M. C. A. 2. Summaries—2-mile run—Won by P. Flynn, Irish-American A. C.; second, Russell Springsteen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A.; third, Casper Scheffer, Long Island A. C.; fourth, Hugh Honahan, New York A. C. Time—9m. 35 1-5s. 600-yard run—Won by W. F. Kelly, Prudential A. A., Newark; second, E. Balestier, Knights of St. Antony; third, Myles McHugh, Pastime A. C.; fourth, H. Hocking, New York A. C. Time—1m. 16 2-5s. 60-yard dash—Won by S. Johnston, Knights of St. Antony; second, C. W. Loomis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; third, A. D. Pendleton, Jr., unattached; fourth, D. Politzer, Irish-American A. C. Time—7s. 1,000-yard run—Won by Wilson Adams, New York A. C.; second, W. J. Banfield, Knights of St. Antony; third, A. H. Dolder, West Side Y. M. C. A.; fourth, I. F. O'Connor, New York A. C. Time—2m. 28s. 70-yard high hurdles—Won by J. A. High, Boston A. A.; second, R. F. Warren, University of Pennsylvania; third, A. T. Crane, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia; fourth, H. C. Ségur, New York A. C. Time—10 1-5s. 2-mile walk—Won by J. Pearman, New York A. C.; second, W. J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C.; third, T. A. Maroney, Bronx Church House; fourth, A. Jessup, unattached. Time—15m. 2 2-5s. 1 7-8-mile medley relay race (men to run 440, 220, 880 yards and 1 mile in order named)—Won by New York A. C. (Georgi, Sanger, Kuhn and O'Neil); second, Knights of St. Antony; third, Irish-American A. C. Time—8m. 8 3-5s. (Loughlin Lyceum finished second, but was disqualified.) 300-yard dash—Won by R. E. Daisley, New York A. C.; second, P. Hauser, Loughlin Lyceum; third, F. Stormer, Cincinnati Y. M. C. A.; fourth, R. W. McDonald, Loughlin Lyceum. Time—33 3-5s. Standing broad jump—Won by J. A. Froehlich, Irish-American A. C., 9 ft. 11 1-4 in.; second, S. Kronman, Clark House A. A., 9 ft. 11 in.; third, C. R. Knapp, New York A. C., 9 ft. 8 3-4 in.; fourth, C. Teevan, Irish-American A. C., 9 ft. 8 3-8 in. Running high jump—Won by E. Loescher, New York A. C., 5 ft. 8 in.; second, G. Trefry, New York A. C., 5 ft. 8 in.; third, H. Ludtke, St. George's Club, 5 ft. 7 in.; fourth, T. F. Downey, Irish-American A. C., 5 ft. 6 in. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by W. F. Roos, New York A. C., 41 ft. 8 in.; second, A. Fetter, Irish-American A. C., 41 ft. 7 1-4 in.; third, G. A. Kuell, Anchor A. C., 40 ft. 10 in.; fourth, L. Gear, New York A. C., 39 ft. 6 1-4 in. Running hop, step and jump—Won by J. J. Rothschild, Irish-American A. C., 42 ft. 4 in.; second, L. A. La Beet, Salem-Crescent A. C., 39 ft. 2 1-4 in.; third, W. Bartels, Knights of St. Antony, 35 ft. 11 7-8 in.; no fourth. Standing high jump—Won by F. L. Lauterborn, Bronx Church House, 4 ft. 10 1-2 in.; second, T. S. Clark, Poly Prep. School, 4 ft. 10 in.; third, S. Kronman, Clark House A. A., 4 ft. 9 in.; fourth, C. C. Kaskell, Irish-American A. C., 4 ft. 9 in.

National A. A. U., Senior Indoor Championships, held at New York City, March 18. Point scores: New York A. C. 23 1-2, Irish-American A. C. 22, Boston A. A. 16, Illinois A. C. 14, unattached 14, Chicago A. A. 12, Holy Cross College 8, Harvard University 6, Bronx Church House 5, Yale 3 1-2, Mohawk A. C. 3, Swedish-American A. C. 3, Salem-Crescent A. C. 3, Boston Y. M. C. A. 1, Long Island

A. C. 1. Summaries: 60-yard dash—Won by J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; second, Ray F. Morse, Salem-Crescent A. C.; third, Howard P. Drew, Los Angeles; fourth, Irving T. Howe, Boston Y. M. C. A. Time—6 2-5s. 1,000-yard run—Won by John W. Overton, unattached (Yale University); second, Homer Baker, unattached; third, David S. Caldwell, Boston A. A.; fourth, Ivan A. Myers, Illinois A. C., Chicago. Time—2m. 15 2-5s. 300-yard dash—Won by A. B. Kelly, Holy Cross College; second, Roger E. Daisley, New York A. C.; third, William H. Meanix, Boston A. A.; fourth, Westmore Willcox, Jr. Time—32 2-5s. Standing high jump—Won by William H. Taylor, Irish-American A. C., with jump of 5 ft. 3 in.; second, Platt Adams, New York A. C., 5 ft. 2 in.; third, Edward L. Emes, Bronx Church House, 5 ft. 1 in.; fourth, Frank L. Lauterborn, Bronx Church House, 4 ft. 10 in. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by Patrick J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., with put of 46 ft. 7 in.; second, W. C. Maxfield, New York A. C., 44 ft. 8 1-2 in.; third, William Roos, New York A. C., 43 ft. 9 1-4 in.; fourth, John C. Lawlor, unattached (Boston), 43 ft. 8 1-4 in. 70-yard high hurdle race—Won by John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; second, Arthur Engels, unattached (New York); third, Edward B. Leiseuring, Yale University; fourth, Harry Goelitz, Chicago A. A. Time—9 3-5s. 2-mile run—Won by Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., Chicago; second, Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C.; third, A. D. Colby, Boston A. A.; fourth, Patrick Flynn, Irish-American A. C. Time—9m. 25 4-5s. Standing broad jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with jump of 10 ft. 7 in.; second, William H. Taylor, Irish-American A. C., 10 ft. 6 1-2 in.; third, Edwin L. Emes, Bronx Church House, 10 ft. 5 1-4 in. 600-yard run—Won by William J. Bingham, Harvard University; second, Joseph T. Higgins, Holy Cross College; third, David S. Caldwell, Boston A. A.; fourth, Earl Eby, Chicago A. A. Time—1m. 14 4-5s. 2-mile walk—Won by George Goulding, Toronto Central Walkers' Club; second, Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C.; third, Joseph Pearman, New York A. C.; fourth, William Plant, Long Island A. C. Time—13m. 37s. Medley relay race (men to run respectively, 220, 440, 880 yards and 1 mile)—Won by Boston A. A. (C. D. Rose, Thomas J. Halpin, J. M. Burke and H. F. Mahoney); second, Illinois A. C.; third, New York A. C.; fourth, Irish-American A. C. Time—7m. 48 3-5s. Running hop, step and jump—Won by Daniel J. Ahearn, Illinois A. C., with 46 ft. 10 3-4 in.; second, E. Almlof, Swedish-American A. C., 45 ft. 5 in.; third, J. J. Rothschild, Irish-American A. C., 44 ft. 3 1-4 in.; fourth, S. Graham, New York A. C., 42 ft. 10 1-2 in. Running high jump—Won by J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., with 6 ft. 1 in.; second, Harry Barwise, Boston A. A., 6 ft.; third, D. Walker, New York A. C., 5 ft. 11 in.; fourth, Wesley Oler, Jr., Yale, and E. Loescher tied, at 5 ft. 10 in.

Metropolitan Association Senior Championships, held at New York City, August 26. Point scores: New York A. C. 93, Irish-American A. C. 77, Salem-Crescent A. C. 8, Millrose A. C. 7, Long Island A. C. 5, Knights of St. Antony 5, New Haven A. C. 4, Pastime A. C. 1, Bronx Church House 1, Brooklyn A. A. 1, St. Christopher A. C. 1. Unattached athletes scored 3 points. Summaries: 100-yard dash—Won by Roy F. Morse, Salem-Crescent A. C.; second, Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.; third, Andy B. Kelly, New York A. C.; fourth, R. J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C. Time 10s. 120-yard high hurdle race—Won by John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; second, Frank A. French, New York A. C.; third, Arthur Engels, New York A. C.; fourth, Derril Trenhom, New York A. C. Time—16 2-5s. 1-mile run—Won by William F. Gordon, New York A. C.; second, James A. Power, Irish-American A. C.; third, Michael A. Devanney, Millrose A. A.; fourth, Frank L. Jenkins, St. Christopher A. C. Time—4m. 23s. 1-mile walk—Won by William Plant, Long Island A. C.; second, Richard R. Remer, New York A. C.; third, William J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C.; fourth, Thomas A. Maroney, Bronx Church House. Time—6m. 58 2-5s. 880-yard run—Won by Larry Scudder, New York A. C.; second, Homer Baker, unattached; third, W. Randolph Granger, Irish-American A. C.; fourth, Joseph Bromilow, Irish-American A. C. Time—1m. 57 3-5s. 220-yard run—Won by Andrew B. Kelly, New York A. C.; second, Hector Auray, New Haven A. A.; third, R. M. Georgi, New York A. C.; fourth, Roy F. Morse, Salem-Crescent A. C. Time—23s. 220-yard low hurdle race—Won by John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; second, Frank French, New York A. C.; third, Arthur Engels, New York A. C.; fourth, R. Crawford, New York A. C. Time—25 4-5s. 5-mile run—Won by H. H. Holden, New York A. C; second, Hannes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C.; third, Charles Pores, Millrose A. A.; fourth, Eddie Mayo, Brooklyn A. A. Time 26m. 51 2-5s. 440-yard low hurdle race—Won by C. Walthers, Knights of St. Antony; second, H. Schaaf, Irish-American A. C.; third, Ralph J. Hillman, Irish-American A. C.; fourth, A. Bennis, New York A. C. Time—58 2-5s. 440-yard run—Won by Frank Lagay, New York A. C.; second, Tom Lennon, New York A. C.; third, Roger E. Daisley, New York A. C.; fourth, Hector Auray, New Haven A. A. Time—51 1-5s. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by Patrick J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., with put of 46 ft. 8 1-4 in.; second, Howard Cann, New York A. C., with 43 ft. 6 1-8 in.; third, John J. Cahill, Millrose A. A., with 42 ft. 11 in.; fourth, W. Roos, New York A. C., with 41 ft. 7 1-2 in. Running high jump—Won by Egon Erickson, with jump of 6 ft. 2 in.; second, Wesley Oler, New York A. C., with 6 ft. 1 in.; third, Emil Loescher, New York A. C., with 5 ft. 11 in.; fourth, D. Walker, New York A. C., with 5 ft. 10 in. Pole vault—Won by Kenneth S. Caldwell, Irish-American A. C., with vault of 11 ft., second, J. D. Nagle, New York A. C., with 10 ft. 8 in. No third or fourth contestant finished and points were ruled out. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C., with toss of 176 ft. 11 3-8 inches; second, Patrick J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., with 143 ft. 5 1-2 inches; third, W. C. Krapowitz, Irish-American A. C., with 142 ft. 11 in.; fourth, Harold White, New York A. C., 141 ft. 9 in. Running broad jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with 22 ft. 2 3-8 inches; second, F. A. French, New York A. C., with 21 ft. 8 1-2 in.; third, Eddie Carroll, New York A. C., with 21 ft. 1-2 in.; fourth, Edward J. Madden, New York A. C., with 20 ft. 8 1-2 in. Throwing the discus—Won by Emil Muller, New York A. C., with toss of 139 ft. 11 1-2 inches; second, James H. Duncan, Irish-American A. C., with 134 ft. 3 3-4 in.; third, P. F. O'Connor, Irish-American A. C., with 126 ft. 11 in.; fourth, Nick E. Yiahnis, Pastime A. C., with 123 ft. 2 1-4 in. Throwing the 56-pound weight—Won by Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C., with toss of 37 ft. 7 in.; second, Patrick J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., with 36 ft. 6 in.; third, W. Krapowitz, Irish-American A. C., with 31 ft. 1-4 in.; fourth, John J. Cahill, Millrose A. A., with 29 ft. 4 in. Throwing the javelin—Won by James C. Lincoln, New York A. C., with toss of 182 ft. 5 in.; second, George Bronder, Irish-American A. C., with 181 ft.; third, Lester J. Harper, Irish-American A. C., with 167 ft. 1 1-4 in.; fourth V. C. Eliot, New York A. C., with 148 ft. 9 3-4 in. Running hop, step and jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with 45 ft. 1 3-4 in.; second, J. J. Rothschild, Irish-American A. C., with 43 ft. 10 5-8 in.; third, Frank French, New York A. C., with 43 ft. 4 in.; D. Burke, Irish-American A. A., and Lionel La Beet, Salem-Crescent A. C., tied for fourth, with 42 ft. 11 1-2 in.

Metropolitan Association Senior Championships, held at New Brunswick, N. J., June 17. Point score: New York A. C. 97 1-2, Irish-American A. C. 33, Knights of St. Antony 13 1-3, Long Island A. C. 12, Salem-Crescent A. C. 7, Swedish-American A. C. 7, Pastime A. C. 5, New Haven A. A. 5, Millrose A. A. 3 1-2, Hollywood Inn A. A. 3 1-2, Bronx Church House 3, St. Christopher A. C. 2, Norwegian T. A. C. 2, Mohawk A. C. 2, Boys' Club 2, Union Settlement A. C. 1, Loughlin Lyceum 1, Johnson & Johnson A. A. 1. Summaries: 880-yard run—Won by L. C. Scudder, New York A. C.; second, F. Whelan, New York A. C.; third, Frank L. Jenkins, St. Christopher A. C.; fourth, H. Weltyen, New York A. C. Time—1m. 58 2-5s. 1-mile walk—Won by W. J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C.; second, T. A. Maroney, Bronx Church House; third, J. L. Aronson, Pastime A. C.; fourth, W. J. MacFadden, New York A. C. Time—6m. 58 1-5s. 100-yard dash—Won by W. F. La Rose, Knights of St. Antony; second, Fred Muenster, New York A. C.; third, Maynard White, New York A. C.; fourth, P. J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C. Time—10 2-5s. 1-mile run—Won by James W. Plant, Long Island A. C.; second, E. Gar-

vay, Knights of St. Antony; third, Jack O'Neil, New York A. C.; fourth, S. Cobb, New York A. C. Time—4m. 33 2-5s. 120-yard high hurdle race—Won by G. Granger, New York A. C.; second, D. Crockett, New York A. C.; third, R. Crawford, New York A. C. Time—16s. 440-yard run—Won by James M. Roche, New Haven A. A.; second, G. M. Coleman, New York A. C.; third, G. W. Dernell, Boys' Club; fourth, P. Fearich, New York A. C. Time—50 1-5s. 3-mile run—Won by J. C. Corwith, Irish-American A. C.; second, Charles Pores, Millrose A. A.; third, H. H. Holden, New York A. C.; fourth, O. Scheffer, Long Island A. C. Time—15m. 22 2-5s. 220-yard run—Won by J. de Cerna, New York A. C.; second, Ramon W. Georgi, New York A. C.; third, O. Adamson, Salem-Crescent A. C.; fourth, R. W. McDonald, Loughlin Lyceum. Time—22 4-5s. Putting 12-pound shot—Won by R. J. Moore, New York A. C., with 47 ft. 11 in.; second, George Kuell, Anchor A. C., with 47 ft. 10 1-4 in.; third, W. Bradley, New York A. C., with 46 ft. 7 3-4 in.; fourth, F. L. Onken, Irish-American A. C., with 46 ft. 2 in. Pole vault—Won by J. D. Nagel, New York A. C., with 11 ft. 3 in.; second, O. F. Dowell, New York A. C., with 11 ft.; third, J. P. Brown, New York A. C., with 10 ft. 6 in.; fourth, F. Witsell, Long Island A. C., with 10 ft. Throwing 12-pound hammer—Won by W. T. Brown, New York A. C., with 170 ft. 1 in.; second, M. Gennert, New York A. C., with 155 ft. 8 1-2 in.; third, J. J. Conway, Irish-American A. C., with 148 ft. 11 in.; fourth, G. C. Smith, New York A. C., with 134 ft. 10 1-2 in. Running high jump—Won by S. Petander, Swedish-American A. C., with 5 ft. 11 1-4 in.; second, Floyd J. Egan, Irish-American A. C., with 5 ft. 11 1-4 in.; third, A. Zittel, New York A. C., with 5 ft. 9 1-4 in.; fourth H. Kessler, Union Settlement A. C., with 5 ft. 8 1-4 in. Petander won on jump-off. Throwing the discus—Won by R. G. Walker, Long Island A. C., with 140 ft. 8 in.; second, W. R. Clendenning, Hollywood Inn A. A., with 124 ft. 10 in.; third, R. A. Nash, New York A. C., with 116 ft. 4 1-2 in ; fourth George Kuell, Anchor A. C., with 108 ft. 9 in. Running broad jump—Won by E. Carroll, New York A. C., with 22 ft. 5 in.; second, S. E. Graham New York A. C., with 21 ft. 6 in.; third, J. E. Madden. New York A. C., with 21 ft. 1 1-2 in.; fourth, E. A. Anderson, Swedish-American A. C., with 21 ft. 1 in. Running hop, step and jump—Won by L. A. Beet, Salem-Crescent A. C., with 42 ft. 6 in.; second, S. E. Graham, New York A. C., with 41 ft. 10 in.; third, G. Griscom, Mohawk A. C., with 41 ft. 5 in. Throwing the javelin—Won by L. J. Harper, Irish-American A. C., with 162 ft. 9 1-2 in.; second, J. M. Wittpenn, New York A. C., with 144 ft. 5 in.; third, J. R. Fritts, unattached, with 140 ft. 3 in.; fourth, George Kuell, Anchor A. C., with 138 ft. 11 1-2 in. Throwing 35-pound weight—Won by J. J. Conway, Irish-American A. C., with 39 ft. 2 3-4 in.; second G. Pavlos, Pastime A. C., with 36 ft. 5 in.; third, P. Texeras, Norwegian T. A. C., 34 ft. 5 in.; fourth, E. F. Adams, New York A. C., with 32 ft. 6 1-4 in. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by R. Crawford, New York A. C.; second, F. Kaufman, Irish-American A. C.; third, G. Hughes, Irish-American A. C.; fourth, C. H. Bellerjan, Johnson & Johnson A. A. Time—25 3-5s. 440-yard high hurdles—Won by C. A. Walsha, Knights of St. Antony; second, E. W. Storey, New York A. C.; third, R. J. Hillman, Irish-American A. C. E. B. Sanger, New York A. C. and E. J. Hussey, Millrose A. A., tied for fourth. Time—1m. 4-5s.

National A. A. U. Pentathlon Championship, held at Travers Island, New York, September 23. Point score: Fred W. Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., 9; Pat O'Connor, Irish-American A. C. 12; Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., 16; Hector Auray, New Haven A. A., 21; Henry S. Thorne, unattached, 23; Robert Nash, New York A. C., unplaced for not starting in 1,500-metre run. Running broad jump—Won by Fred W. Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., with jump of 21 ft. 2 1-4 in.; Patrick O'Connor, Irish-American A. C., and Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., tied for second with a jump of 20 feet 7 1-2 in.; fourth, Robert Nash, New York A. C., with a jump of 19 ft. 1 in.; fifth, Henry S. Thorne, unattached, with a jump of 19 ft.; sixth, Hector Auray, New Haven A. A., with a jump of 18 ft. 10 1-4 in. Throwing javelin—Won by Fred W. Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., with a throw of 131 ft. 3 in.; second, Patrick O'Connor, Irish-American A. C., with a throw of 125 ft. 2 in.; third, Robert Nash, New York A. C., with a throw of 119 ft. 5 in.; fourth, Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., with a throw of 108 ft. 2 1-2 in.; fifth, Henry S. Thorne, unattached, with a throw of 107 ft. 7 in.; sixth, Hector Auray, with a throw of 98 ft. 3 3-4 in. 200-metre run—Won by Fred Kelly, Los Angeles A. C. Time— 22 3-5s. Second, Hector Auray, New Haven A. A. Time—22 4-5s. Third, Henry S. Thorne, unattached. Time—24 2-5s. Fourth, Dan Shea, Pastime A. C. Time—24 4-5s. Fifth, Patrick O,Connor, Irish-American A. C. Time—25 1-5s. Sixth, Robert Nash, New York A. C. Time—25 4-5s. Throwing the discus—Won by Patrick O'Connor, Irish-American A. C., with a throw of 118 ft. 5 in.; second, Fred Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., with a throw of 105 ft. 4 3-4 in.; third, Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., with a throw of 95 ft. 9 3-4 in.; fourth, Robert Nash, New York A. C., with a throw of 86 ft. 1 1-4 in.; fifth, Hector Auray, New Haven A. A., with a throw of 85 ft. 10 1-4 in.; sixth, Henry S. Thorne, unattached, with a throw of 48 ft. 8 in. 1,500-metre run—Won by Hector Auray, New Haven A. A.; second, Pat O'Connor, Irish-American A. C.; third, Dan Shea, Pastime A. C.; fourth, Fred Kelly, Los Angeles A. C.; fifth, Henry S. Thorne. Nash did not finish. Time—4m. 39 1-5s.

Steeplechase National Championship, held same day and place: 2-mile steeplechase—Won by Mike Devanny, Millrose A. A.; second, John Overton, Yale University; third, W. J. Kennedy, unattached. Time—10m. 48s.

COURT TENNIS, RACQUETS. SQUASH.

National Amateur Court Tennis Singles Championship, held at New York, April 8, final round, Jay Gould, defender, defeated Joshua Crane, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

National Amateur Court Tennis Doubles Championship, held at New York, April 15, final round, Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn defeated Charles E. Sands and Payne Whitney, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1.

National Professional Court Tennis Singles Championship, held at New York, April 29, Walter Kinsella defeated Cecil (Punch) Fairs, London, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0.

National Amateur Racquet Singles Championship, held at Boston, February 22, final round, S. G. Mortimer defeated C. C. Pell, 15—12, 15—2, 15—12.

National Amateur Racquet Doubles Championship, held at Boston, January 30, final round, Lawrence Waterbury and J. C. Waterbury defeated G. H. Brooke and J. C. Wear, 15—10, 8—15, 15—4, 15—5, 15—11.

Gold Racquet Trophy Tournament, held at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., February 13, final round, C. C. Pell defeated Joshua Crane, 15—8, 15—1, 15—3. Victory gave Pell permanent possession of trophy first offered in 1913.

National Amateur Squash Racquet Championship, held at Baltimore, February 13, final round, S. W. Pearson defeated C. R. Drewry, 15—9, 15—3, 15—10.

National Professional Squash Racquet Championship, held at Philadelphia, April 8, Jack Souter defeated William Ganley, 14—17, 14—15, 18—15, 15—12, 15—10.

World's Professional Squash Tennis Championship, held at New York, February 24 and 26, Walter Kinsella defeated S. J. Feron, 15—7, 15—6, 15—7, 15—9, 15—3, 15—4.

DOG RACING IN 1916.

February 18—Liverpool, England, Waterloo Cup won by E. Hulton's Harmonicon; second, H. Hardy's Hopsack.

April 15—Nome, Alaska, All-Alaska Sweepstakes, 412 miles, won by L. Seppala's Siberian wolf dogs; second, F. Delzene's Alaska Malamutes; third, T. Ayer's fox hounds. Winner's time, 80 hours 27 minutes; purse, $2,000.

ICE SKATING.

INTERNATIONAL Indoor Championships, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., February 29 to March 1. Results: 440 yards—Won by Ben. O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Hoernig, Cleveland, Ohio, second; Harry Cody, Toronto, Canada, third. Time—37 2-5s. Two miles—Won by Carl Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis.; Anton O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, second; J. Hoernig, Cleveland, Ohio, third. Time not taken. One-half mile—Won by Ben. O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio; Anton O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, second; Harry Cody, Toronto, Canada, third. Time—1m. 15 3-5s. One and one-half miles—Won by Carl Fisher, Milwaukee; Anton O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, second; Harry Cody, Toronto, Canada, third. Time—4m. 18 1-5s. Three-mile championship—Won by Carl Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis.; Anton O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, second; Ben. O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, third. Time—9m. 19 3-5s. Point scores: Anton O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, 130 points; Carl Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis., 120 points, second.

International Outdoor Championships, held at Saranac Lake, N. Y., February 8-10. Results: 220 yards—Won by Lot Roe, Toronto, Canada; Anton O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, second; R. T. Logan, Montreal, Canada, third. Time—21 2-5s. 400 yards—Won by Ben. O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio; Fred. Robson, Toronto, Canada, second; Carl Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis., third. Time—41 2-5s. One mile—Won by Harry Cody, Toronto, Canada; Anton O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, second; George Pickering, Paterson, N. J., third. Time—3m. 15 2-5s. Two miles—Won by Arthur Staff, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Cody, Toronto, Canada, second; Anton O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, third. Time—6m. 24 4-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Ed. Horton, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Lyall Delamater, Saranac Lake, N. Y., second; F. J. Robson, Toronto, Canada, third. Time—23 4-5s. Half-mile—Won by Ray McWhirter, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Cody, Toronto, Canada, second; Anton O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, third. Time—1m. 28 3-5s. Three miles—Won by Carl Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis.; Ben. O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, second; Ray McWhirter, Chicago, Ill., third. Time—1m. 42 4-5s. One mile, boys of 16—Won by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, N. Y.; George Pasho, Saranac Lake, N. Y., second; Harry Jewtraw, Lake Placid, N. Y., third. Time—3m. 15 3-5s. Point scores: Harry Cody, Toronto, Canada, 70 points; Anton O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, 60 points.

RECORDS.

American Amateur Records: 50 yards—5s., Robert McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1914. 75 yards—8 1-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J, 1905. 100 yards—9 3-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1903. 150 yards—15 7-8s., G. D. Phillips, January 27, 1883. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., G. D. Phillips, December 26, 1885. 200 yards—16 2-5s., J. C. Hemment, January 24, 1895. 220 yards—18s., Fred. J. Robson, Boston, January 13, 1911. 220 yards hurdles—21 2-5s., Fred. J. Robson, Toronto, February 11, 1913. 300 yards—25 2-5s., Ray McWhirter, Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1916. 440 yards—35 1-5s., H. P. Mosher, January 1, 1896. 660 yards—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1904. 880 yards—1m. 15 3-5s., Ben. O'Sicky, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1916. 1,320 yards—2m. 4 1-5s., E. Lamy, Cleveland, Ohio, January 1, 1910. One-mile handicap—2m. 39 4-5s., Robert G. McLean, Cleveland, Ohio, January 25, 1913. One mile, open—2m. 41 1-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 13, 1904. One and one-half miles—4m. 10s., L. Roe, January 29, 1910. Four miles—12m. 1-2s., A. Schiebe, February 13, 1894. Five miles—14m. 55s., E. Lamy, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1910. Best metre records—600 metres (656.17 yards)—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, February 13, 1904. 1,000 metres (1,093.61 yards)—1m. 47s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897. 1,500 metres (1,640.42 yards)—2m. 40 4-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 6, 1897. 5,000 metres (3 miles 188.06 yards)—9m. 25 2-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897. Tandem skating (440 yards)—52 3-5s., Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. MacMillan, Newburgh, N. Y., February 12, 1916.

World's Amateur Records: 500 metres—43 7-10-s. flat, O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, January 11, 1914. 1,000 metres—1m. 31 4-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, January 29, 1910. 1,500 metres—2m. 19 1-2s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, January 11, 1914. 5,000 metres—8m. 36 3-5s. O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, January 17, 1914. 10,000 metres—17 m. 22 6-10s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, February 1, 1913.

Professional Records: 50 yards—6s. S. D. See and C. B. Davidson, New York City, 1885. 100 yards—9 4-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 120 yards—11 3-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., S. D. See, New York, February 21, 1896. 200 yards—17 2-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1893. 220 yards (with wind)—17 4-5s., J. F. Donohue, Red Bank, N. J., December 29, 1894, and Harley Davidson, Red Bank, N. J., January 24, 1895. 440 yards—31 3-4s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 14, 1896. 600 yards—55 3-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., May 5, 1893. 880 yards—1m. 16 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Canada, February 4, 1897. Two-thirds of a mile—1m. 54 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 25, 1895. One mile—2m. 35s., Arthur Staff, Chicago, Ill., February 19, 1916. One and one-quarter miles—3m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1894. One and one-third miles—3m. 48 1-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 25, 1895. One and one-half miles—4m. 28s., John Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. One and two-third miles—4m. 45 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 24, '895. One and three-quarter miles—5m. 14s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1895. Two miles—5m. 33 4-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 4, 1900. Two and one-half miles—7m. 32s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Three miles—8m. 41 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 4, 1900. Three and one-half miles—10m. 39s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Four miles—12m. 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 5, 1897. Four and one-half miles—13m. 51s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Five miles—14m. 24s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., February 20, 1896. Six miles (made in 10-mile race)—18m. 38s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Seven miles (made in 10-mile race)—21m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Eight miles (made in 10-mile race)—24m. 55s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Nine miles (made in 10-mile race)—28m. 48s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Ten miles—John S. Johnson, Montreal Can., February 26, 1894. Made in 20-mile race by A. D. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1894: Eleven miles—35m. 43 4-5s., twelve miles—38m. 49 4-5s., thirteen miles—42m. 27 2-5s., fourteen miles—45m. 51 4-5s., fifteen miles—49m. 17 3-5s., sixteen miles—52m. 42 4-5s., seventeen miles—56m. 9 1-5s., eighteen miles—59m. 34 1-5s., nineteen miles—1h. 3m. 4 3-5s., twenty miles—1h. 6m. 36 2-5s. Twenty-five miles—1h. 30m. 15s., John Karlsen, Minneapolis, Minn., February 6, 1916. Thirty miles (made in 100-mile race)—1h. 53m. 20s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Forty miles (made in 100-mile race)—2h. 34m. 46s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Fifty miles (made in 100-mile race)—3h. 15m. 59 2-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26 1893. Sixty miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 7m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Seventy miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 55m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Eighty miles (made in 100-mile race)—5h. 41m. 55s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Ninety miles (made in 100-mile race)—6h. 25m. 57 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. 100 miles—7h. 11m. 38 1-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893.

THE AMERICAN TURF.

WINNERS OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP BELMONT PARK.

(Distance, 1 mile.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1905†...	James R. Keene's Sysonby, O. L. Richard's Race King, Colonial Girl	1.41 3-5	$9,230
1906.....	J. A. Drake's Grapple, Dandelion, Oxford	1.39	10,850
1907.....	J. H. McCormick's Glorifier, Okenite, Roseben	1.40 4-5	10,570
1908.....	B. Schreiber's Jack Atkin, Restigouche, Don Creole	1.38 3-5	9,620
1909.....	S. C. Hildreth's King James, Fayette, Juggler	1.40	3,875
1910.....	Oneck Stable's Fashion Plate, Prince Imperial, Jack Atkin	1.37 4-5	5,000
1913.....	H. P. Whitney's Whisk Broom II., G. M. Miller, Sam Jackson	1.39	2,500
1914.....	C. H. Robbins's Buskin, Figinny, Rock View	1.37 4-5	2,500
1915.....	Aug. Belmont's Stromboli, Sharpshooter, Flying Fairy	1.39 4-5	2,350
1916.....	H. C. Hallenbeck's The Finn, Stromboli, Spur	1.38	2,750

† Dead heat.

THE FUTURITY, SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

(Distance, 6 furlongs.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1904.....	H. B. Duryea's Artful, Tradition, Sysonby	1.11 4-5	$42,880
1905.....	Ormondale Stable's Ormondale, Timber, Belmere	1.11 4-5	38,680
1906.....	W. Lakeland's Electioneer, Pope Joan, De Mund	1.13 3-5	37,270
1907.....	James R. Keene's Colin, Bar None, Chapultepec	1.11 1-5	24,830
1908.....	James R. Keene's Maskette, Sir Martin, Helmet	1.11 1-5	24,985
1909.....	James R. Keene's Sweep, Candleberry, Grasmere	1.11 4-5	25,710
1910*....	S. C. Hildreth's Novelty, Bashti, Love Not	1.12 1-5	10,000
1913*....	H. P. Whitney's Pennant, Southern Maid, Addie M.	1.15	15,000
1914*....	Quincy Stable's Trojan, Kaskaskia, Harry Junior	1.16 4-5	16,010
1915†....	L. S. Thompson's Thunderer, Bromo, Achievement	1.11 4-5	23,450
1916†....	R. T. Wilson's Campfire, Rickety, Skeptic	1.13 4-5	17,340

* Run at Saratoga. † Run at Belmont Park.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP, GRAVESEND.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1905.....	James R. Keene's Delhi, Ostrich, Graziallo	2.06 2-5	$15,800
1906.....	J. W. Fuller's Tokalon, Dandelion, The Picket	2.05 3-5	15,800
1907.....	James R. Keene's Superman, Beacon Light, Nealon	2.09	15,800
1908.....	James R. Keene's Celt, Fair Play, Master Robert	2.04 1-5	19,750
1909.....	S. C. Hildreth's King James, Restigouche, Celt	2.04	3,850
1910.....	S. C. Hildreth's Fitz Herbert, Olambala, Prince Imperial	2.05 3-5	6,000
1913*....	H. P. Whitney's Whisk Broom II., G. M. Miller, Sam Jackson	2.03 2-5	3,025
1914*....	R. J. Mackenzie's Buckhorn, Buskin, Rock View	2.08	3,350
1915*....	R. T. Wilson's Tartar, Roamer, Borrow	1.50 3-5†	3,950
1916‡....	A. Belmont's Friar Rock, Pennant, Slumber II	1.50	3,850

* Run at Belmont Park, L. I. † 1915 distance, 1⅛ miles. ‡ Aqueduct.

BRIGHTON HANDICAP, BRIGHTON BEACH.

(Distance 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	J. B. Haggin's Waterboy, Roehampton, River Pirate	2.03 1-5	$8,000
1904.....	Capt. S. S. Brown's Broomstick, Irish Lad, Highball	2.02 4-5	21,750
1905.....	H. P. Whitney's Artful, Ort Wells, Beldame	2.04 4-5	21,750
1906.....	W. S. Williams's Ram's Horn, First Mason, Tokalon	2.03 3-5	19,750
1907.....	James R. Keene's Peter Pan, McCarter, Montgomery	2.03 2-5	19,750
1908-09..	Not run	.....	.....
1910*....	R. T. Wilson Jr.'s Olambala, Hampton Court, Czar	2.06 3-5	6,000

* Run at Empire City Race Track.

EXCELSIOR HANDICAP, JAMAICA.

(Distance, 1 1-16 miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	W. C. Whitney's Blackstock, Heno, Yellow Tail	1.46 2-5	$6,730
1904.....	F. R. Doctor's Rostand, Red Knight, Lord Badge	1.45 3-5	6,660
1905.....	Albemarle Stable's Santa Catalina, Rapid Water, Sinister	1.46 2-5	6,450
1906.....	Newcastle Stable's Merry Lark, Ormonde's Right, Eugenia Burch	1.47 1-5	7,350
1907.....	T. D. Sullivan's Dr. Gardner, Glorifier, Cairngorm	1.48 1-5	7,350
1908.....	Newcastle Stable's McCarter, Jack Atkin, Rifleman	1.46	6,850
1909.....	Not run	.....	.....
1910.....	G. W. Heffner's Guy Fisher, Fayette, Arasee	1.46	2,500
1915.....	J. W. Messervy's Addie M., Stromboli, Short Grass	1.45 4-5	2,500

CARTER HANDICAP, AQUEDUCT.

(Distance, 7 furlongs, not run in 1909, 1911-1913.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1904.....	N. Bennington's Beldame, Peter Paul, Wotan	1.27	$7,710
1905.....	Sydney Paget's Ormonde's Right, Roseben, Little Em	1.26 4-5	7,100
1906.....	D. C. Johnson's Roseben, Southern Cross, Red Knight	1.26 2-5	7,850
1907.....	J. H. McCormick's Glorifier, Roseben, Don Diego	1.28 1-5	7,850
1908.....	B. Schreiber's Jack Atkin, Red River, Chapultepec	1.27 4-5	6,850
1910.....	John W. Schorr's Gretna Green, Alfred Nobel, Fair West	1.27	2,500
1914.....	Andrew Miller's Roamer, Borrow, Flying Fairy	1.24 4-5	2,500
1915.....	S. L. Parson's Phosphor, Pomette Bleu, Leo Skolny	1.30	2,500
1916.....	E. B. Cassatt's Trial by Jury, Ormesdale, Short Grass	1.25 2-5	2,500

SUBURBAN HANDICAP, SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1904	E. R. Thomas's Hermis, The Picket, Irish Lad	2.05	$16,800
1905	August Belmont's Beldame, Proper, First Mason	2.05 3-5	16,800
1906	A. Shield's Go-Between, Dandelion, Colonial Girl	2.05 1-5	16,800
1907	C. E. Durnell's Nealon, Montgomery, Beacon Light	2.06 2-5	16,800
1908	James R. Keene's Ballot, King James, Fair Play	2.03	19,750
1909	S. C. Hildreth's Fitz Herbert, Alfred Noble, Fayette	2.03 2-5	3,850
1910	R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Olambala, Prince Imperial, Ballot	2.04 2-5	6,000
1913*	H. P. Whitney's Whisk Broom II., Lahore, Meridian	2.00	3,000
1915*†	A. Belmont's Stromboli, Sam Jackson, Sharpshooter	2.05 2-5	5,000
1916*	A. Belmont's Friar Rock, Short Grass, Stromboli	2.05	3,450

* Run at Belmont Park, L. I. † Not run in 1914.

SARATOGA HANDICAP, SARATOGA.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903	J. B. Haggin's Waterboy, Hunter Raine, Caughnawaga	2.05 3-5	$8,800
1904	August Belmont's Lord of the Vale, Bad News, Caughnawaga	2.05	8,800
1905	J. Sanford's Caughnawaga, Water Light, Beldame	2.07	8,300
1906	F. R. Hitchcock's Dandelion, Tangle, Gallavant	2.04 3-5	8,300
1907	Newcastle Stable's McCarter, Running Water, Dandelion	2.05 3-5	8,300
1908	Montpelier Stable's Monfort, Far West, Danoscara	2.05 4-5	7,150
1909	James R. Keene's Affliction, King's Daughter, Olambala	2.05	3,850
1910	R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Olambala, Ballot, Stanley Fay	2.08 3-5	7,500
1913	F. Johnson's Cock o' the Walk, Lahore, Rolling Stone	2.06	5,000
1915*	Andrew Miller's Roamer, Saratoga, Star Jasmin	2.04 2-5	3,000
1916	A. Belmont's Stromboli, Ed. Crump, Friar Rock	2.05 1-5	5,000

* Not run in 1914.

THE ENGLISH DERBY, EPSOM DOWNS.†

(Distance, about 1½ miles, run since 1788.)

Year.	Owner and Winner.	Sire.	Time.	Second.
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	Satire	2.39 3-5	Jardy.
1906	Maj. Loder's Spearmint	Carbine	2.36 4-5	Pictou.
1907	Richard Croker's Orby	Orme	2.44	Sileve Gallion.
1908	E. Ginistrelli's Signorinetta	Chaleureux	2.39 4-5	Primer.
1909	King Edward's Minoru	Cyllene	2.42 2-5	Louviers.
1910	Mr. Fairie's Lemberg*	Cyllene	2.35 1-5	Greenback.
1911	J. B. Joel's Sunstar	Sunbridge	2.36 4-5	Stedfast.
1912	W. Raphael's Tagalie	Cyllene	2.38 4-5	Jaegar.
1913	A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur	Desmond	2.37 3-5	Louvois.
1914	H. B. Duryea's Durbar II	Rabelais	2.38	Hapsburg.

* Record time for race. † Not run in 1915.

1915, New Derby Stakes, run at Newmarket, won by Sol Joel's Pommern, Let Fly, second; Rossendale, third. 1916, E. Hulton's Fifinella, Kwang Su, Nassovian.

TEN LEADING AMERICAN JOCKIES, 1916.

Jockey.	Mounts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.	P. C.	Jockey.	Mounts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.	P. C.
Robinson, F	627	152	105	91	279	.24	Taplin, E	431	104	57	61	209	.24
McTaggart, J	767	145	129	112	381	.19	Connelly, D	503	100	80	87	236	.20
Murphy, F	609	136	105	88	280	.22	Shilling, H	527	91	92	69	275	.17
Pool, E	441	132	89	68	152	.30	O'Brien, W. J	387	89	76	50	172	.23
Goose, R	533	131	83	87	232	.25	Hunt, C	509	83	81	77	268	.16

LEADING ENGLISH OWNERS, WITH AMOUNTS, 1916.

H. Ellis, $14,675. W. A. Wallis, $14,165. R. Croker, $12,125. J. Parkinson, $9,950. J. Daly, $8,455. C. J. Blake, $7,870.

LEADING ENGLISH TRAINERS, 1916.

P. Behan, 18, $23,385. J. Parkinson, 32, $20,925. J. Dunne, 7, $18,495. J. Arnott, 23, $16,055.

RECORDS OF BEST PERFORMANCES OF THE RUNNING TURF.

Distance.	Name, Age, and Weight.	Place.	Date.	Time.
¼ mile	Bob Wade, 4	Butte, Mont.	Aug. 20, 1890	0.21¼
⅝ "	Atoka, aged, 103 lbs.	Butte, Mont.	Sept. 7, 1906	0.33½
3½ furlongs	Supremacy, 2, 115 lbs.	Juarez, Mexico	Feb. 1, 1914	0.39 1-5
½ mile	Geraldine, 4, 122 lbs.	Morris Park (st. c.)	Aug. 30, 1889	0.46
4½ furlongs	Preceptor, 2, 112 lbs.	Belmont Park (st. c.)	May 19, 1908	0.51
	Joe Morris, 2, 103 lbs.	Louisville (C. Downs)	May 8, 1909	0.52 4-5
5⅛ mile	Maid Marian, 4, 111 lbs.	Morris Park (st. c.)	Oct. 9, 1894	0.56¾
	Pan Zareta, 5, 120 lbs.	Juarez, Mex.	Feb. 10, 1915	0.57 1-5
5½ furlongs	Plater, 2, 107 lbs.	Morris Park (st. c.)	Oct. 21, 1902	1.02½
	Bringhurst, 2, 92 lbs.	Louisville, Ky.	Oct. 8, 1913	1.04 3-5
	Pan Zareta, 3, 124 lbs.	Juarez, Mexico	Dec. 6, 1913	1.04 3-5
	Pan Zareta, 3, 126 lbs.	Juarez, Mexico	Dec. 13, 1913	1.04 3-5
*Futurity c.	Kingston, aged, 139 lbs.	Sheeps'd B. (C.I.J.C.)	June 22, 1891	1.08
6 furlongs	Artful, 2, 130 lbs.	Morris Park (st. c.)	Oct. 15, 1904	1.08
	Iron Mask, 5, 127 lbs.	Louisville, Ky.	Sept. 23, 1913	1.10 4-5
	Lochares, 3, 109 lbs.	Louisville, Ky.	Oct. 3, 1913	1.10 4-5
	Orb, 2, 90 lbs.	Juarez, Mexico	Dec. 9, 1913	1.10 4-5

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

Distance.	Name, Age and Weight.	Place.	Date.	Time.
6½ furlongs..	Priscillian, 5, 113 lbs. Lady Vera, 2, 90 lbs. Brookdale Nymph, 4, 124 lbs.	Hamilton, Ont. Belm't P., L. I. (st. c.) Belmont Park, L. I..	June 19, 1911.. Oct. 19, 1906.. Oct. 14, 1907..	1.11 1.16 3- 1.17 2-
7 furlongs....	Roseben, 5, 126 lbs. Colin, 2, 122 lbs.	Belmont Park, L. I.. Belm't P., L. I. (st. c.)	Oct. 16, 1906... Oct. 16, 1907..	1.22 1.23
7½ furlongs..	Restigouche, 3, 107 lbs.	Belmont Park, L. I..	May 29, 1908..	1.31 1-
1 mile.....	Salvator, 4, 110 lbs.† Stromboli, 3, 117 lbs.	Monmouth P. (st. c.) Belmont Park, L. I..	Aug 28, 1890.. Sept. 7, 1914.	1.35½ 1.36 3-
1 " 20 yds.	Froglegs, 4, 107 lbs.	Louisville, Ky.	May 13, 1913..	1.39
1 mile, 40 yds.	Preen, 4, 104 lbs. Main Chance, 3, 114 lbs.	Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo, N. Y.	June 16, 1906 June 29, 1907	1.42
1 " 50 yds.	Vox Populi, 4, 104 lbs.	Seattle, Wash'n.	Sept. 5, 1908..	1.40 4-
1 " 70 yds	Bubbling Water, 4, 121 lbs.	Oakland, Cal.	Nov. 30, 1910..	1.42 1-
1 " 100 yds.	Rapid Water, 6, 114 lbs.	Oakland (Cal. J. C.)..	Nov. 30, 1907..	1.44 1-
1 1-16 miles..	Royal Tourist, 3, 104 lbs. Green Seal, 4, 109 lbs. Gretna Green, 5, 100 lbs. Short Grass, a, 124 lbs.	Oakland, Cal. Seattle, Wash'n. Fort Erie, Ont. Belmont Park, L. I..	Nov. 11, 1908.. Sept. 12, 1908.. Aug. 28, 1909.. June 4, 1915..	1.44 1-. 1.44 2-. 1.43 3-. 1.44 4-
1⅛ " ..	Charles Edward, 3, 126 lbs. Green Seal, 4, 107 lbs.	Brighton Beach. Seattle, Wash'n.	July 16, 1907.. Aug. 20, 1908..	1.50 3-. 1.50 3-
1 3-16 " ..	Milton B., 6, 100 lbs.	Latonia, Ky.	July 4, 1913..	1.56 3-
1¼ " ..	Whisk Broom II., 6, 139 lbs.	Belmont Park	June 28, 1913..	2.00
1 5-16 " .	Ballot, 4, 126 lbs.	Sheepsh'd Bay (C.I.)	July 1, 1908..	2.09 3-
1 m. 500 yds..	Swift Wing, 5, 100 lbs.	Latonia, Ky.	July 8, 1905..	2.10 1-
1⅜ miles..	Irish Lad, 4, 126 lbs.	Sheepsh'd Bay (C. I.)	June 25, 1904 .	2.17 3-
1½ " ..	Goodrich, 3, 102 lbs.	Chicago (Wash. Park)	July 16, 1898..	2.30¼
1⅝ " ..	Fitz Herbert, 3, 122 lbs.	Sheepsh'd Bay (C. I.)	July 13, 1909..	2.45
1¾ " ..	Major Daingerfield, 4, 120 lbs.	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 3, 1903..	2.57
1⅞ " ..	Orcagna, 4, 96 lbs.	Oakland, Cal.	Mar. 2, 1909..	3.17 3-
2 " ..	Everett, 4, 107 lbs.	Pimlico, Md.	Oct. 31, 1910..	3.25 3-
2 1-16 " ..	War Whoop, 4, 96 lbs.	Ontario (Tor' to J. C.)	Sept. 23, 1905..	3.34½
2⅛ " ..	Joe Murphy, 4, 99 lbs.	Chicago (Harlem).	Aug. 30, 1894..	3.42
2¼ " ..	Ethelbert, 4, 124 lbs.	Brighton Beach, N.Y.	Aug. 4, 1900..	3.49 1-
2½ " ..	Kyrat, 3, 88 lbs.	Newport, Ky.	Nov. 18, 1899..	4.24½
2⅝ " ..	Ten Broeck, 4, 104 lbs.	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 16, 1876..	4.58½
2¾ " ..	Hubbard, 4, 107 lbs.	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1873..	4.58 ¾
3 " ..	Mamie Algol, 5, 108 lbs.	New Orleans (City P.)	Feb. 16, 1907	5.19
4 " ..	Lucrezia Borgia, 4, 85 lbs.† Messenger Boy, 5, 106 lbs.	Oakland (Cal. J. C.). Louisville, Ky.	May 20, 1897.. Oct. 7, 1911..	7.11 7.14 1-5

* 170 feet less than ¾ mile. † Races against time. St. c., straight course.

CHESS.

What with the Rice Memorial Masters' Tournament, set matches between Marshall and Janowski, Janowski and Jaffe, and Showalter and Whitaker, the tours of Capablanca and Marshall and record-breaking performances by Marshall and Kostic in simultaneous and blindfold play, in addition to the various State, league and club contests, including the intercollegiate tournaments, the chess players of the United States enjoyed a full season of activity during the year 1916, in spite of the war conditions which affected the game so seriously abroad and prevented the holding of any international tournaments of the first rank.

QUADRANGULAR COLLEGE CHESS LEAGUE.

Twenty-fourth annual tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton, played in New York, December 22, 23, and 24, 1915. Won by Columbia, 10½ to 1½; second, Princeton, with 6 to 6; third, Harvard, with 5½ to 6½; fourth, Yale, with 2 to 10. The members of the winning Columbia team and their scores were: H. E. Leede, 2—1; A. J. Mandell, 3—0; E. F. Korkus, 2—1; N. W. Kempf, 3—0. The record: Columbia, 11 wins; Harvard, 9; Yale 2; Princeton, 1. 1909, Harvard and Yale tied.

TRIANGULAR COLLEGE CHESS LEAGUE.

The seventeenth meeting of the league, composed of Cornell, Pennsylvania and Brown, took place in New York on December 27 and 28, 1915, Brown not being represented. Pennsylvania won with totals of 5½ to 2½, losing the first match by 2½ to 1½ and winning the second by 4—0. The College of the City of New York was admitted to membership. The winning Pennsylvania team: J. Kline, 2; B. Winkelman, 1½; J. Davis, 1; E. S. Jackson, 1. The record: Pennsylvania, 9; Cornell, 6. Pennsylvania tied once with Brown and once with Cornell.

RICE MEMORIAL MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

Played in New York, January 18 to February 11; 14 competitors in preliminary tourney; 5 prize winners in final stage, as follows: J. R. Capablanca, Havana, 14—3; D. Janowski, of Paris, 11—6; O. Chajes, New York, 10½—6½; B. Kostic, Budapest, and A. Kupchik, New York, each 10—7. Other scores: J. Rosenthal, 7½—5½; J. Bernstein and A. W. Fox, each 7—6; A. Schroeder, 5½—7½; R. T Black and A. B. Hodges, each 5—8, I. Tenenwurzel, 3½—9½; F. K. Perkins, 3—10; N. W. Banks, 2—11.

RICE MEMORIAL INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Two-move section—C. Promislo, Philadelphia; K. Grabowski, Warsaw, Russia; A. M. Sparke Lincoln, England; Valentin Marin, Barcelona, Spain, and J. J. Rietveld, Kesteren, Netherlands divided first, second and third prizes. Three-move section—Emil Palkoska, Prague, Austria; Godfrey Heathcote, Arnside, England; Valentin Marin, Barcelona, Spain; H. F. L. Meyer, London, England; and J. Willner, Kishineff, Russia, divided first, second and third prizes. End-game section—Henri Rinck, Barcelona, Spain, and H. J. A. Drewitt, Oxford, England, tied for prize for best set; H. A. L. Kubbel, Petrograd, Russia, prize for best middle game; F. C. M. Simkovitch, Kishineff, Russia, prize for best study.

METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE.

Metropolitan championship won by Manhattan Chess Club, with six straight matches, the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club placed second and Brooklyn third. The summary:

Clubs.	Matches. W.	L.	Dr.	Games. W.	L.
Manhattan.....	6	0	0	38½	9½
Progressive.....	4	1	1	36	12
Brooklyn.....	4	1	1	34½	13½
Staten Island.....	3	3	0	27	21
Columbia.....	2	4	0	15½	21½
Ocean Hill.....	0	5	1	8½	39½
City College.....	0	5	1	7	40

JANOWSKI-JAFFE MATCH.

Played in New York, February 25 to March 20; won by D. Janowski of Paris, 5; C. Jaffe of New York, 4; drawn 4.

MARSHALL-JANOWSKI MATCH.

Played in New York, June 1 to June 15. Score—

CHESS—*Continued.*

F. J. Marshall of New York, 4; D. Janowski of Paris, 1; drawn 3.

SHOWALTER-WHITAKER MATCH.

Played at Lexington, Ky., June 15 to June 22; won by J. W. Showalter of Georgetown, Ky., 6; N. T. Whitaker of Washington, D. C., 1.

MANHATTAN C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP.

Won by A. Kupchik, 8—1; A. B. Hodges, 6½—2½; J. Bernstein, 5—4; R. Raubitschek, 4—5.

CAPABLANCA'S AMERICAN TOUR.

The American tour of J. R. Capablanca of Havana, ended at Pittsburgh on May 2. The Cuban Chess champion played 419 games; won 404, lost 5, and drew 10.

NEW BLINDFOLD RECORD.

Boris Kostic established a new record for blindfold play in New York City by playing against 20 opponents at the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club on June 4. Score: Kostic won 19 and drew 1; time, 6 hours and 11 minutes.

INTER-CITY CHESS MATCHES.

New York vs. Philadelphia in New York, May 30—Manhattan C. C., 11½; Franklin C. C., 4½. Telegraph Match, September 4—San Francisco, 7; Southern California, 5.

NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Match for title played in New York during June. Score: A. Kupchik, 3; J. Bernstein (challenger), 1; drawn 1.

NEW YORK STATE MID-SUMMER MEETING.

Held at Buffalo at the Consistory Chess Club, July 24 to 29. Championship tournament—won by H. E. Jennings, Rochester, 7¼—2¼; second and third (tied), P. D. Crow, Buffalo, and D F. Searle, Rome, each 6—4. Class A—won by H. Guenther, 5—1. Class B—won by J. McMichael, 8—2. Class C—won by J. Klock, 9½—2½.

WORLD'S RECORD FOR SIMULTANEOUS PLAY.

Made at Washington on March 21, at the National Press Club, by F. J. Marshall (U. S. Champion). Score: Total played, 95; won 80; lost 8; drawn 7.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.

Annual Western Championship Tournament held at Chicago, August 14 to 23. First prize, E. Lasker of Chicago, 16½—2½; second, J. W. Showalter, Georgetown, Ky., 16—3; third, H. Hahlbohm, Chicago, 14½—4½; fourth and fifth (tied), J. T. Beckner, Winchester, Ky., and N. T. Whitaker, Washington, D. C., each 13½ to 5½; sixth, R. S. Hoff, Chicago, 13—6.

LOUISIANA STATE TOURNAMENT

Played in Lafayette, La., August 14 to 15—Winner, J. W. Treen of Baton Rouge, 9—0.

COPENHAGEN TOURNAMENT.

Held during August; winner Paul Johner, Berne, Switzerland, 5—2; second (tied), M. Marchand, Amsterdam, Dr. Krause, Copenhagen, and J. Loewenborg, Stockholm, each 4½—2½.

DUTCH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Held at Amsterdam, July 30 to August 10; first prize, M. Marchand, 9—2; second, Dr. A. G. Olland, 7—4.

TAMPA QUADRANGULAR TOURNEY.

Held at Tampa, Fla., during February—Won by W. L. Moorman, Lynchburg, Va., 7—2; second and third, J. W. Showalter, Georgetown, Ky., and S. F. J. Trabue, Punta Gorda, Fla., each 4—5.

NEW JERSEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held at Newark on February 22—Winner, M. W. Schor of Newark, 4—0; second, H. J. Hughes, Irvington, 3¼—1¼; third and fourth, H. Schleckser and Dr. N. G. Price of Newark; fifth, T. L. Hatfield of Hoboken.

RICE PROGRESSIVE C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP.

Won by Boris Kostic, after a tie with A. Kupchik, whom he defeated by 1½ to ½.

(Compiled by Herman Helms, Editor American Chess Bulletin.)

LAWN TENNIS.

Thirty-sixth annual championship tournament, United States National Lawn Tennis Association, held at Forest Hills, Long Island, August 28th to September 5th. Champion in singles required to play through. Richard Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, won singles title, defeating William M. Johnston of San Francisco in final round 4—6, 6—4, 0—6, 6—2, 6—4. William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated the challengers, Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson 6—4, 5—7, 6—3, all of San Francisco, Cal., in the challenge round of the national doubles.

Women's national championship held at Philadelphia Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, June 5th. Singles—final round: Miss Molla Bjurstedt d. Mrs. Edward Raymond 6—0, 6—1. Doubles—final round: Miss Molla Bjurstedt-Miss Eleonora Sears d. Miss Edna Wildey-Mrs. Edward Raymond, 4—6, 6—2, 10—8. Mixed doubles—final round: Miss Eleonora Sears-W. E. Davis d. Miss Florence Ballin-W. T. Tilden, 2d, 6—4, 7—5.

Seventh clay court championship, U. S. N. L. T. A., at Lakewood Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio, June 24th to July 1st. Singles—final round: W. E. Davis d. C. B. Doyle, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3. Challenge round: W. E. Davis d. R. N. Williams by default. Doubles—final round: George M. Church-Dean Mathey d. W. E. Davis-H. V. D. Johns, 7—5, 6—0, 6—2. Women's Singles—final round: Miss Molla Bjurstedt d. Miss Martha Guthrie, 8—6, 6—3. Mixed doubles—final round: Miss Molla Bjurstedt-G. M. Church d. Mrs. H. W. Bickle-C. B. Doyle, 6—1, 6—2.

National indoor championship, New York City, February 12th to 22d, held by Seventh Regiment Tennis Club. Singles—final round: R. L. Murray d. A. H. Man, Jr., 6—2, 6—2, 9—7. Doubles—final round: Dr. William Rosenbaum-Arthur Lovibond d. King Smith-A. S. Cragin, 3—6, 1—6, 6—4, 8—6, 8—10.

Women's national indoor championship, held by the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, New York City, March 13th. Singles—final round: Miss Molla Bjurstedt d. Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, 6—2, 6—1. Doubles—final round: Miss Molla Bjurstedt-Miss Marie Wagner d. Mrs. S. F. Weaver-Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, 6—1, 6—3.

Thirty-sixth annual intercollegiate championship held at Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa., September 12th to 16th. Singles—final round—G. C. Caner (Harvard) d. J. S. Pfaffman (Harvard), 6—3, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2. Doubles—final round: G. C. Caner-Richard Harte (Harvard) d. W. P. Whitehouse-J. S. Pfaffman (Harvard), 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

First annual junior and boys' championships, U. S. N. L. T. A., held at Forest Hills, L. I., August 28th to September 5th. Junior age limit 20 years. Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., Middle States sectional champion, d. Roland Roberts, Pacific States sectional champion, 7—5, 6—4, 6—4. Boys' age limit 17 years. Benjamin Letson, Middle States sectional champion, d. D. W. Johnson, Tri-State sectional champion, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.

First annual junior indoor championship, held at Seventh Regiment Armory, New York, December 27th. Singles—final round: Elliott Binzen d. James Weber, 6—3, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2. Doubles—final round: James Weber-R. C. Rand d. H. Taylor-Elliott Binzen, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

DAVIS CUP CONTESTS.

No challenge was issued owing to the war. The trophy remains in Australia. For previous winners see 1915 ALMANAC.

East vs. West matches, August 4th and 5th, at West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., Friday, August 4th. Singles: George M. Church (East) d. Clarence J. Griffin (West), 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. Watson M. Washburn (East) d. Robert L. Murray (West), 1—6, 6—4, 6—1, 2 all, default. Karl H. Behr (East) d. Willis E. Davis (West), 6—0, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1. Richard N. Williams, 2d (East) d. William M. Johnston (West), 3—6, 6—3, 8—6, 4—6, 9—7. Saturday, August 5th. Singles: Nathaniel W. Niles (East) d

LAWN TENNIS—*Continued.*

Roland Roberts (West), 7—5, 6—3, 6—3. Doubles: William M. Johnston-Clarence J. Griffin (West) d. Frederick B. Alexander-Karl H. Behr (East), 7—5, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3. Richard N. Williams, 2d-George M. Church (East) d. Willis E. Davis-Robert L. Murray (West), 6—8, 6—2, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3.

STATE AND SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Metropolitan men's singles and doubles championships, held at Bronxville A. A., Bronxville, N. Y., beginning June 10th. Men's singles—final round: George M. Church d. Dean Mathey, 6—3, 6—4, 9—7. Men's doubles—final round: George M. Church-Dean Mathey d. H. H. Hackett-W. M. Hall, 6—1, 6—3.

Metropolitan women's championships were played on the dirt courts of the West Side Club at Forest Hills, May 15th. Singles—final round: Miss Molla Bjurstedt d. Miss Martha Guthrie, 6—2, 6—0. Doubles—final round: Mrs. Rawson Wood-Mrs. S. F. Weaver d. Miss Marie Wagner-Miss Molla Bjurstedt, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4.

New York State championship held at Yahnundasis Golf Club, near Utica, N. Y., July 10th. Singles—final round: Ichika Kumagae d. C. J. Griffin, 6—2, 6—1, 8—6. Doubles—final round: Clarence J. Griffin-Roland Roberts d. William S. McElroy-C. S. Garland, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4.

Long Island championship, held at Kings County Tennis Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 26th. Singles—final round: S. H. Voshell d. F. G. Anderson, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2. Doubles—final round: F. T. Hunter-James O'Neale d. G. C. Baggs-S. H. Voshell, 7—5, 2—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Twenty-ninth annual tournament, championship of the West, held at Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill., August 5th. Men's singles—final round: H. T. Byford d. Jerry Weber, 6—4, 8—10, 6—1, 6—2. Challenge round: G.M. Church d. H. T. Byford, 6—4, 6—0, 6—1. Doubles—final round: Hayes-Burdick d. Weber-Weber, 6—3, 6—0, 6—0. Women's singles, final round: Miss Marguerite Davis d. Miss Katherine Voorhees, 5—7, 7—5, 6—2. Challenge round: Miss Marguerite Davis d. Miss C. H. Neely, 6—3, 6—3. Women's doubles—final round: Miss Katherine Voorhees-Miss Miriam Steever d. Miss C. B. Neely-Miss Dorothy Higbie, 6—2, 6—1.

Annual invitation tournament, Meadow Club, Southampton, L. I., August 21st. Singles—final round: Watson M. Washburn d. William J. Clothier, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2. Doubles—final round: W. M. Johnston-C. J. Griffin d. R. Harte-R. N. Williams, 7—9, 6—4, 6—3. Mixed doubles—final round: Miss Ina Kissel-J. Armstrong d. Mrs. R. Wood-C. J. Griffin, 3—6, 6—2, 8—6.

Annual invitation tournament, Newport Casino, Newport, R. I., August 14th. Singles—final round: Ichiya Kumagae d. W. M. Johnston, 6—1, 9—7, 5—7, 2—6, 9—7. Doubles—final round: J. J. Armstrong-W. F. Johnson d. C. J. Griffin-W. M. Johnston, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 9—7.

Country Club of Westchester, invitation tournament, June 3d. Singles—final round: W. M. Washburn d. S. H. Voshell, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4. Doubles—final round: F. C. Inman-L. E. Mahan d. F. C. Baggs-S. H. Voshell, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Bronx County championship, New York Lawn Tennis Club, May 20th. Singles—final round: S. H. Voshell d. Abraham Bassford, Jr., 7—3, 6—0, 6—3. Doubles—final round: A. H. Man, Jr.-Cedric H. Major d. J. S. O'Neale-H. Beier, 4—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1, 7—5.

Middle States championship, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, June 19th. Men's singles—final round: T. R. Pell d. F. C. Inman, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1. Doubles—final round: Dean Mathey-Harold Throckmorton d. C. F. Watson-N. W. Niles, 6—0, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4. Women's singles: Miss Ina Kissel d. Mrs. Robert Leroy, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1. Women's doubles—final round: Mrs. N. W. Niles-Miss Ina Kissel d. Miss Margaret Nichols-Miss Susette Henry, 6—2, 9—7.

New England championship, Hartford Golf Club, June 13th. Singles—final round: R. S. Stoddart d. Jerry Weber, 5—7, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0. Doubles—final round: W. L. Ferris-F. H. Harris d. Amos Wilder-Peter Ball, 6—4, 6—4.

Seabright invitation tournament, Seabright Tennis and Cricket Club, August 7th. Singles—final round: G. M. Church d. R. L. Murray, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4. Challenge round—Achelis Cup: R. N. Williams, 2d, d. G. M. Church, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2. Doubles—final round: W. M. Johnston-C. J. Griffin d. F. B. Alexander-K. H. Behr, 8—10, 6—3, 11—9, 6—4.

Middle Atlantic tournament, Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase, Md., May 27th. Singles—final round: C. B. Doyle d. H. C. Breck, 6—2, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3. Doubles—final round: C. B. Doyle-H. C. Breck d. H. G. Whitehead-Richard Tunstall, 6—4, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3. Women's singles—final round: Miss Eva Baker d. Miss Gertrude Greely, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

Gulf States championship, New Orleans Tennis Club, New Orleans, La., June 5th. Singles, final round: Edgar Morris d. James H. Bruns, 1—6, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1. Doubles—final round: J. L. Berthe-James Bruns d. Randolph Lyons-Logan Bruns, 6—4, 7—5, 6—0. Women's singles—final round: Mrs. Irving Murphy d. Miss Ethelyn Legendre, 6—1, 6—2.

Pacific Coast championship, Del Monte Country Club, Del Monte, Cal., June 17th. Singles—final round: W. M. Johnston d. C. J. Griffin, 9—7, 7—5, 6—8, 8—6. Doubles—final round: W. M. Johnston-C. J. Griffin d. J. C. Rohlfs-B. Detrick, 6—2, 6—2, 8—6. Women's singles—final round: Miss Baker d. Miss Thorn, 8—6, 6—4. Women's doubles—final round: Miss Myers-Miss Baker d. Miss Cassel-Mrs. Cushing, 6—4, 6—3.

Great Plains States championship, Rockhill Tennis Club, Kansas City, Mo., July 15th. Singles—final round: Heath Byford d. C. J. Lockhorn, 6—4, 7—5, 5—7, 6—1. Doubles—final round: C. J. Lockhorn-Heath Byford d. Jerry Weber-James Weber, 6—4, 6—8, 6—3, 7—5.

Championship of South, Memphis Tennis Club, Memphis, Tenn., July 3d. Singles—final round: Douglas Watters d. Carlton Y. Smith, 6—2, 10—8, 5—7, 6—2. Doubles—final round: Nat Emerson-Lew Hardy d. Douglas Watters-Henry Bruns, 1—6, 6—4, 9—7, 1—6, 6—4. Women's singles—final round: Miss Ethelyn Legendre d. Miss Irving Murphy, 6—4, 7—5.

Central States championship, St. Louis A. A. A.; St. Louis, Mo., July 3d. Singles—final round: Ichiya Kumagae d. R. M. Hoerr, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2. Doubles—final round: I. Kumagae-H. Mikami d. H. P. Gautier-A. von Reppert, 6—2, 7—5, 6—1.

Championship Pacific Northwest, Tacoma Lawn Tennis Club, Tacoma, Wash., July 31st. Singles—final round: John Strachan d. Clyde Curley, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1. Doubles—final round: John Strachan-W. A. Marens d. Clyde Curley-Allyn Barber, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3. Women's singles—final round: Miss Anita Myers d. Miss Sarah Livingston, 8—6, 8—6.

Utah State championship, Salt Lake Tennis Club, Salt Lake City, Utah, July 4th. Singles—final round: T. B. Parker d. R. J. McKay, 7—9, 6—3, 10—8, 6—3. Doubles—final round: Sam Neel-George Badger d. O. J. Salisbury-C. B. Oliver, 6—5, 6—4, 6—4.

Border States championship, Tucson Country Club, Tucson, Ariz., May 10th. Men's singles—final round: J. B. Adoue, Jr., d. G. V. Peak, Jr., 5—7, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4. Men's doubles, final round: J. B. Adoue, Jr.-G. V. Peak, Jr., d. N. A. Ferguson-H. E. Christie, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5. Women's singles—final round: Miss Margaret Chesney d. Miss Marion Allison, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. Women's doubles: Miss Florence Allison-Miss Virginia Lyne d. Miss Margaret Chesney-Miss Butler, 6—1, 6—8, 6—2.

Northwestern championship, Deep Haven, Lake Minnetonka, July 29th. Singles—final round: Heath T. Byford d. Selforde Stellwagen, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2. Doubles—final round: T. N. Jayne-S. Stellwagen, d. J. W. Adams-Ward Burton, 2—6, 6—1, 0—6, 6—4, 6—2. Women's singles—final round: Miss Marguerite Davis d. Miss Alice Drake, 6—2, 6—2.

HARNESS HORSE RACING.

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (world's record)	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 8, 1912			1.58
1 " in a race	Hamburg Belle	No. Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1909			2.01¼
1 " on half-mile track	Uhlan*	Goshen, N. Y.	Aug. 24, 1911			2.02¾
1 " by a stallion	Lee Axworthy	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1916			2.00
1 " " gelding	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 8, 1912			1.58
1 " " mare	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 24, 1903			1.58½
1 " (with runn'g mate)	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 9, 1913			1.54⅛
1 " by a yearling	Airdale	Lexington, Ky.	Oct 2, 1912			2.15¾
1 " " two-year-old	The Real Lady	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 7, 1916			2.04¾
1 " " three-year-old	Peter Volo	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 6, 1914			2.03½
1 " " four-year-old	Lee Axworthy	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 4, 1916			1.59¾
1 " " five-year-old	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 24, 1903			1.58½
1 " " six-year-old	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.	Nov. 11, 1904			2.01
1 " to high wheel sulky	Major Delmar*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 26, 1904			2.07
1 " " " " "	Peter Billiken* ‡	Goshen, N. Y.	Aug. 20, 1914			2.14¼
Best 2 heats	Hamburg Belle	No. Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1909			2.01¼
" 3 "	Etawah	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 8, 1914	2.03½	2.03½	2.03¾
2 miles	The Harvester*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct 13, 1910			4.15¼
3 "	Nightingale*	Nashville, Tenn. (reg.)	Oct. 20, 1893			6.55½
	Fairy Wood	Minneapolis, Minn.	July 1, 1895			7.16½
4 "	Bertie R	Blackpool, England †	Sept. 11, 1899			9.58
	Senator L.	San José, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 2, 1894			10.12
5 "	Bishop Hero	Oakland, Cal. (reg.)	Oct. 14, 1893			12.30¾
	Pascal*	New York, N. Y. (reg.)	Nov. 2, 1893			26.15
10 "	Controller	San Francisco, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 23, 1878			27.23¼
20 "	Capt. McGowan*	Boston, Mass. (reg.)	Oct. 31, 1865			58.26
30 "	Gen. Taylor*	San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 21, 1857			1.47.59
50 "	Ariel*	Albany, N. Y.	May 5, 1846			3.55.40½
100 "	Conqueror*	Centreville, L. I.	Nov. 12, 1853			8.55.53

Trotting—To Wagon.

1 mile (against time)	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 28, 1903			2.00
1 " " "	Uhlan*	Cleveland, Ohio	Aug. 8, 1911			2.00
1 " in a race	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 21, 1903			2.04¾
Best 2 heats	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 21, 1903		2.04¾	2.04¾
" 3 "	Hopeful	Chicago, Ill.	Oct. 12, 1878	2.16½	2.17	2.17
2 miles	Pelegon	Belmont, Phila.	Oct. 20, 1909			4.38
3 "	Ed. Bryan	Point Breeze, Phila.	Nov. 8, 1905			7.30½
5 "	Ed. Bryan	Philadelphia, Pa.	Aug. 22, 1907			13.03
10 "	Julia Aldrich	San Francisco, Cal.	June 15, 1858			29.04½
20 "	Controller	San Francisco, Cal.	April 20, 1878			58.57

Trotting—By Teams.

1 mile	Uhlan, Lewis Forrest	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 11, 1912			2.03¼
1 " in a race	Rose Leaf, Sally Simmons	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 27, 1894			2.15¼
1 " road wagon	Maud S.*, Aldine*	Fleetwood Park, N. Y.	June 15, 1883			2.15¼
Best 3 heats in a race	Arab, Conde	San Francisco, Cal.	Nov. 26, 1887	2.29¼	2.23	2.18¾

* Against time. † Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or dust shield, runner preceding trotter. ‡ Half mile track.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
½ mile	Dan Patch	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 27, 1903			.56
1 mile	Dan Patch*	St. Paul, Minn. †	Sept. 8, 1906			1.55¼
1 " by a stallion	Dan Patch*	St. Paul, Minn. †	Sept. 8, 1906			1.55¾
1 " " "	Directum I.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 15, 1915			1.56¾
1 " by a gelding	Prince Alert*	New York, N. Y. †	Sept. 23, 1903			1.57
1 " in the open	Directum I	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1914			1.58
1 " by a mare	Dariel	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 24, 1903			2.00¼
1 " (half mile track)	Dan Patch	Allentown, Pa.	Sept. 21, 1905			2.02
1 " in a race	Directum I	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1914			1.58
1 " yearling filly	Rose McGee	Lexington, Ky.	Aug. 12, 1914			2.19¼
1 " yearling colt	Frank Perry	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 12, 1911			2.15
1 " two-year-old	Directly*, Fleta Dillon*	Galesburg, Ill.	Sept. 20, 1894			2.07¾
1 " three-year-old	Anna Bradford	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 6, 1909			2.08¾
1 " four-year-old	William	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 29, 1914			2.00¾
1 " high-wheel sulky	Dan Patch*	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Aug. 5, 1914			2.00
2 miles	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga.†	Nov. 30, 1903			2.04¾
3 "	Joe Jefferson*, James K. Polk	Macon, Ga.†	Nov. 30, 1903			4.17
4 "	Joe Jefferson*	Knoxville, Iowa (reg.)	Nov. 6, 1891			7.33¼
5 "	Fisherman	Centreville, L. I. (reg.)	Sept. 13, 1847			7.44
Best 2 heats	Directum I.	Knoxville, Iowa (reg.)	Nov. 13, 1891			10.10
" 3 "	William	San Francisco, Cal. (reg.)	Dec. 19, 1874			13.03½
		Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1914		1.58	2.00
		Grand Rapids, Mich.	Aug. 5, 1914	2.00½	2.00	2.02½

HARNESS HORSE RACING—*Continued.*

To Wagon.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (against time)	Dan Patch*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 27,1903	.....	.....	1.57¼
1 " in a race	Angus Pointer	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 20,1904	.....	.....	2.04½
2 miles	Young America	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.58½
3 "	Longfellow	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept. 7,1869	.....	.....	7.53
4 "	Longfellow	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 31,1869	.....	.....	10.42½
5 "	Lady St. Clair	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 11,1874	.....	.....	12.54¾
Best 2 heats	Edith W.	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 22,1902	.....	2.05¾	2.05¾
" 3 "	Johnston	St. Paul, Minn.	Sept. 16,1887	2.16¼	2.15½	2.15¼

By a Team.

1 mile	Minor Heir .... / Geo. Gano	Columbus, Ohio	Oct. 1, 1912	.....	.....	2.02

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying a wind or a dust shield, the runner preceding the pacer.

1916 GRAND CIRCUIT RESULTS.

The leading money-winning Grand Circuit drivers, trotters, and pacers, with the amounts won, are as follows:

Drivers.

Murphy	$81,910	Edman	$8,476
Cox	73,339	Rodney	7,965
McDonald	30,560	Snow	7,705
Geers	28,341	Grady	7,095
Valentine	27,965	M. Childs	6,915
White	23,308	Chandler	6,565
Durfee	14,202	W. Traynor	5,724
Engleman	11,284		
McMahon	9,769	Total	$360,679
Murray	9,355		

Trotters.

Mabel Trask	$33,320	Donna Clay	$6,385
St. Frisco	23,175	Brisac	6,223
Volga	17,045	Bingen Silk	4,982
Real Lady	13,662	Early Don	4,857
Expressive Lou	12,784	Allie Watts	3,840
Harrods Creek	11,284		
Azora Axworthy	7,437	Total	$144,940

Pacers.

Miss Harris M.	$9,537	Young Todd	$5,780
J. Eli Mack	7,537	Spring Maid	3,722
Ben Earl	7,040	Peter Look	3,696
Napoleon Direct	7,015	White Sox	3,203
Roan Hal	6,865	Little Frank D.	3,200
Diumeter	6,852		
Single G	5,894	Total	$70,341

POLO.

There was no international match between representative teams of the United States and Great Britain and the International Challenge Cup remains therefore in possession of England. Previous cup matches: 1886, at Newport, Great Britain won by 10 to 4 and 14 to 2; 1900, Hurlingham Club, one game, Great Britain won, 8 to 2; 1902, Hurlingham Club, first game, America won, 2 to 1; second and third games, Great Britain won, 6 to 1 and 7 to 1; 1909, Hurlingham Club, America won, 9 to 5 and 8 to 2; 1911, Meadow Brook Club, America won, 4½ to 3 and 4½ to 3½; 1913, Meadow Brook Club, America won, 5½ to 3 and 4½ to 4¼; 1914, at Meadow Brook Club Field, Westbury, L. I., Great Britain won in two straight games by 8½ to 3 and 4 to 2¾.

National Championships, played at Narragansett Pier, R. I., July and August. Junior Championship, Meadow Brook, 3d, defeated Point Judith, 11½ to 2¾. Players—Meadow Brook, 3d: F. S. Von Stade, Raymond Belmont, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Morgan Belmont; Point Judith: Philip Stevenson Rodman Wanamaker, A. C. Schwartz, P. S. P. Randolph, Jr. Senior Championship, Meadow Brook defeated Great Neck, 9¾ to 7¾. Players—Meadow Brook: F. S. Von Stade, C. C. Rumsey, H. P. Whitney, D. Milburn: Great Neck: T. Hitchcock, Jr., J. Watson Webb, Malcolm Stevenson, L. E. Stoddard.

Intercircuit Championships, played at Philadelphia September 16-23. First match—Southeastern team defeated Midwestern team, 31 to 15. Second match—Eastern team defeated Southern team, 19 to 11½. Third and final match—Eastern team defeated Southeastern team, 15 to 12½. Players, championship round—Eastern: T. Hitchcock, Jr., J. W. Webb, M. Stevenson, D. Milburn; Southeastern: Thomas Stokes, W. S. Stokes, E. L. Stokes, R. E. Strawbridge.

ARCHERY.

The thirty-eighth annual tournament of the National Archery Association was held at Newark, N. J., August 22, 24. Results:

YORK ROUND FOR MEN.
(National Championship.)

	Hits.	Score.		Hits.	Score.
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.	210	1022	W. S. Douthitt, Pittsburgh	137	527
James S. Giles, Pittsburgh	172	804	E. Cole, Ossining, N. Y.	85	358
Homer Taylor, Greenfield, Mass.	181	777	B. P. Gray, Boston	80	338
O. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh	156	717	F. T. Leport, Kansas City, Kan.	83	308
S. P. Bryant, Boston	163	711	S. S. McMeen, Columbus, Ohio	58	218
Cyrus Dallin, Boston	160	708	H. I. Ives, Boston	41	143
James Duff, Jersey City	137	626			

NATIONAL ROUND FOR WOMEN.
(National Championship.)

Miss C. M. Wesson, Cotuit, Mass.	123	582	Miss Cockett, Cotuit, Mass.	73	267
Miss Norma Pierce, Boston	121	521	Mrs. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.	50	196
Mrs. J. Dunlap, Jr., Wayne, Pa.	79	285	Miss F. L. Wesson, Cotuit, Mass.	43	159
Miss C. Dessau, Sound Beach, Ct.	73	277	Miss Edna Wilson, Chicago	40	139
Miss S. M. Ives, Boston	71	269			

MOTORCYCLE RACING.

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS (AMERICAN AND FOREIGN).

1 Kilo.—25 3-5s., by H. Cissac at Blackpool, England, July 27, 1905. *1 Kilo.—33 1-5s., by J. Olieslagers at Antwerp, Belgium, June 24, 1909. *1 Mile—50 1-5s., by H. Cissac at Blackpool, England, July 27, 1905. 1 Mile, 36s.; 2 miles, 1m. 12 2-5s.; 3 miles, 1m. 50 3-5s.; 4 miles, 2m. 28 3-5s.; 5 miles, 3m. 6 4-5s.; 6 miles, 3m. 45s.; 7 miles, 4m. 23 1-5s.; 8 miles, 5m. 1 3-5s.; 9 miles, 5m. 39 4-5s.; 10 miles, 6m. 6 1-8s.; 11 miles, 6m. 56 4-5s.; 12 miles, 7m. 37 3-5s.; 13 miles, 8m. 17 2-5s.; 14 miles, 8m. 56 4-5s.; 15 miles, 9m. 35 1-5s.; 16 miles, 10m. 14 3-5s.; 17 miles, 10m. 53 1-5s.; 18 miles, 11m. 32 4-5s.; 19 miles, 12m. 12 4-5s.; 20 miles, 12m. 52 4-5s.; 21 miles, 13m. 32 2-5s.; 22 miles, 14m. 27 1-5s.; 23 miles, 15m. 7 1-5s.; 24 miles, 15m. 47s.; 25 miles, 16m. 27s.; all by Ray Seymour at Los Angeles, Cal., May 24, 1912. 30 miles, 20m. 18 1-5s.; 35 miles, 23m. 42s.; 40 miles, 27m. 6s.; 45 miles, 30m. 32 1-5s.; 50 miles, 33m. 55 1-5s.; 55 miles, 37m. 19 2-5s.; 60 miles, 40m. 42 2-5s.; 65 miles, 44m. 6 2-5s.; 70 miles, 47m. 31 1-5s.; 75 miles, 50m. 55 2-5s.; 80 miles, 54m. 19 3-5s.; 85 miles, 57m. 46 3-5s.; 90 miles, 1h. 1m. 12 2-5s.; 95 miles, 1h. 4m. 36 3-5s.; 100 miles, 1h. 8m. 1 4-5s.; all by W. Humiston. 200 miles, 4h. 5m. 54 2-5s.; by H. Martin at Canning Town, England, February 15, 1909. 300 miles, 3h. 30m. 20s.; by Carl Goudy, Chicago, Ill., September 12, 1915. 400 miles, 9h. 6m. 25 4-5s.; by H. A. Collier at Canning Town, England, May 5, 1909. 1 Hour—88 miles 350 yards; by W. Humiston, 2 Hours—118 miles 719 yards; by H.V. Colver at Brooklands, England, December 9, 1903. 3 Hours—165 miles 936 yards; by H. V. Martin at Brooklands, England, November 22, 1909. 4 Hours—194 miles1,320 yards, H. V. Martin at Canning Town, England, February 15, 1909. 5 Hours—245 miles 640 yards. 6 Hours—294 miles 800 yards. 7 Hours—326 miles 640 yards. 8 Hours—364 miles, 1,480 yards. 9 Hours—396 miles 80 yards. 10 Hours—411 miles. 11 Hours—445 miles 1,462 yards. 12 Hours—471 miles 784 yards. 13 Hours—506 miles 1,260 yards. 14 Hours—508 miles. 15 Hours—522 miles 1,590 yards. 16 Hours—566 miles. 17 Hours—599 miles 1,700 yards. 18 Hours—611 miles 330 yards. 19 Hours—648 miles 586 yards. 20 Hours—680 miles. 21 Hours—690 miles 586 yards. 22 Hours—725 miles 1,390 yards. 23 Hours—730 miles 940 yards; all by H. A. Collier, Canning Town, England, May 5, 1909. 24 Hours—930 miles; by Edwin Baker, Melbourne, Australia, January 12, 1916.

AMATEUR RECORDS.

1 Kilo.—28 2-5s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. *1 Kilo.—39s.; Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. *1 Mile—55 4-5s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. 1 Mile, 38 4-5s.; 2 miles, 1m. 18 2-5s.; 3 miles, 1m. 58 4-5s.; 4 miles, 2m. 38 4-5s.; 5 miles, 3m. 18 4-5s.; 6 miles, 3m. 59 1-5s.; 7 miles, 4m. 40s.; 8 miles, 5m. 20 4-5s.; 9 miles, 6m. 1 1-5s.; 10 miles, 6m. 42s.; 11 miles, 7m. 23s.; 12 miles, 8m. 3 2-5s.; 13 miles, 8m. 43 4-5s.; 14 miles, 9m. 23 4-5s.; 15 miles, 10m. 3 4-5s.; 16 miles, 10m. 44 2-5s.; 17 miles, 11m. 24 3-5s.; all by Lon Claflin at Los Angeles, Cal., May 17, 1912. 18 miles, 12m. 57s.; 19 miles, 13m. 40 1-5s.; 20 miles, 14m. 23 3-5s.; all by Don Johns at Los Angeles, Cal., April 4, 1911. 21 miles, 16m. 17 1-5s.; 22 miles, 17m. 4 3-5s.; 23 miles, 19m. 3s.; 24 miles, 19m. 53s.; 25 miles, 20m. 54s.; 30 miles, 25m. 14 2-5s.; 35 miles, 29m. 20 2-5s.; 40 miles, 33m. 22 3-5s.; 45 miles, 37m. 39s.; 50 miles, 41m. 49 3-5s.; 55 miles, 46m. 10 1-5s.; 60 miles, 50m. 24 3-5s.; 65 miles, 54m. 32 1-5s.; 70 miles, 58m. 48 2-5s.; all by Fred Huyck at Springfield, Mass., September 6, 1909. 75 miles, 1h. 20m. 1-5s.; 80 miles, 1h. 25m. 19 2-5s.; 85 miles, 1h. 30m. 37s.; 90 miles, 1h. 36m. 3s.; 95 miles, 1h. 42m. 3 1-5s.; all by Robert Stubbs at Birmingham, Ala., November 24, 1908. 100 miles, 1h. 24m. 41s.; M. J. Graves at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19, 1915. 200 miles, 3h. 55m. 20s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 300 miles, 5h. 48m. 55s.; 400 miles, 8h. 12m. 36s.; both by Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 500 miles, 10h. 22m. 36s.; 600 miles, 13h. 15m. 16s.; 700 miles, 15h. 25m. 26s.; 800 miles, 17h. 37m. 31s.; 900 miles, 19h. 46m.; 1,000 miles, 22h. 20m. 59s.; all by Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 2, 1909. 1 Hour—71 miles 620 yards, Fred Huyck at Springfield, Mass., September 6, 1909. 2 Hours—134 miles 880 yards, M. J. Graves at Los Angeles, Cal., July 18, 1909. 3 Hours—145 miles 587 yards. 4 Hours—204 miles 587 yards; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 5 Hours—246 miles 1,174 yards. 6 Hours—300 miles 1,174 yards. 7 Hours—333 miles, 1,174 yards; all by Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 8 Hours—388 miles 1,174 yards. 9 Hours—441 miles; Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 2, 1909. 10 Hours—482 miles. 11 Hours—512 miles. 12 Hours—559 miles 587 yards. 13 Hours—585 miles. 14 Hours—641 miles 587 yards. 15 Hours—677 miles 587 yards. 16 Hours—730 miles. 17 Hours—767 miles 587 yards. 18 Hours—812 miles 587 yards. 19 Hours—862 miles 587 yards. 20 Hours—911 miles. 21 Hours—945 miles 587 yards. 22 Hours—986 miles 1,174 yards. 23 Hours—1,035 miles 1,174 yards. 24 Hours—1,093 miles 1,151 yards; all by Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 2, 1909.

Straightaway Records—1 Kilo.—27 4-5s.; Walter Goerke at Daytona, Fla., March 25, 1909. 1 Mile—43 2-5s.; Robert Stubbs at Daytona, Fla., March 25, 1909. 5 Miles—3m. 30s.; Walter Goerke at Daytona, Fla., March 24, 1909. 10 Miles—8m. 57s.; A. G. Chapple, Daytona, Fla., March 24, 1909. 20 Miles—17m. 25 1-5s.; A. G. Chapple, Daytona, Fla., March 26, 1909.

Transcontinental Record—3,362 miles, 11 days 11h. 10m., by Erwin Baker, San Francisco-New York, May, 1914.

Economy Records—31 miles 1,400 yards, 1 pint, by F. A. Baker, Cambridge, Md., July 9, 1904. 55 miles 528 yards, 1 quart, by E. Buffum, New York City, July 4, 1904. 162.7 miles, 1 gallon, Ed. Perrin, 1914. 190 miles, 4 quarts 10 ounces, by F. A. Baker, Long Island, September 15, 1907.

* Made with standing start.

ROQUE.

Annual National Championship tournament held at Norwich, Ct. Winners in various divisions. First Division—National Champion, Eddie Clark, Springfield; second, Harold Clark, Springfield. Second Division—First, George Huot, Chicopee Falls; second, G. L. Hewitt, Mansfield. Third Division—First, Richard Peale, Norwich; second, Dennison Cowles, Brattleboro. First Van Wickle Medal—Eddie Clark, Springfield. Second Van Wickle Medal—George Huot, Chicopee Falls. Adams Prize Mallet—Gerald Brassill, Norwich.

The final standing in the three divisions, showing games won and lost:

First Division—Eddie Clark, Springfield, won 16, lost 0; Harold Clark, Springfield, won 13, lost 3; Harold Bosworth, New London, won 11, lost 4; C. G. Williams, Wash., D. C., won 11, lost 4; J. C. Kirk, Philadelphia, won 9, lost 4; F. H. Foss, Willimantic, won 11, lost 5; H. T. Webb, West Chester, Pa., won 8, lost 6; W. C. Rodman, Philadelphia, won 9, lost 7; E. R. Robinson, Mansfield, won 6, lost 7; Gerald Brassill, Norwich, won 6, lost 8; W. L. Robinson, Mansfield, won 5, lost 8; Louie Stockwell, Norwich, won 7, lost 9; A. D. Spellman, Willimantic, won 6, lost 10; L. C. Williamson, Washington, won 5, lost 11; F. P. Fenton, Willimantic, won 4, lost 12; J. D. Miner, East Greenwich, won 2, lost 14; E. G. Adams, Kingston, won 1, lost 15.

Second Division—George Huot, Chicopee Falls, won 8, lost 0; L. Hewitt, Mansfield, won 6, lost 2; F. M. Thompson, Danbury, won 6, lost 2; W. T. Sullivan, Norwich, won 5, lost 3; C. M. Thompson, Willimantic, won 3, lost 5; C. B. Crowell, Brattleboro, won 3, lost 5; William Millard, Norwich, won 2, lost 6; S. B. Prentice, Providence, won 2, lost 6; Clinton Jones, Norwich, won 1, lost 7.

Third Division—Richard Peale, Norwich, won 7, lost 1; Dennison Cowles, Brattleboro, won 6, lost 2; C. S. Hopkins, Norwich, won 5, lost 3.

HOCKEY.

Amateur Hockey League, final standing:

Club.	Goals. For.	Goals. Against.	Games. W.	Games. L.	PC.
*St. Nicholas	33	16	6	2	.750
*Boston A. A.	32	23	6	2	.750
Harvard Club	27	22	4	4	.500
Crescent A. C.	24	27	4	4	.500
Hockey Club	17	45	0	8	.000

*Tied at end of regular season. Played off for championship, best two out of three games.

Play-off:

Club.	Goals. For.	Goals. Against.	Games. W.	Games. L.	PC.
Boston A. A.	13	2	2	1	.666
St. Nicholas	2	3	1	2	.333

OTHER LEAGUE WINNERS AND CITY TEAM RECORDS.

Pacific Coast Hockey Association Championship won by Portland, Ore., Club; Duquesne Garden Team, Pittsburgh, won 20 games, lost 3; Cleveland, O., team, won 20 games, lost 4, tied 1.

National Hockey Association (Canada) final standing:

Club.	W.	L.	Goals. For.	Goals. Against.
Les Canadiens	16	7	104	76
Ottawa	13	11	78	72
Quebec	10	12	92	98
Wanderers	10	14	90	116
Toronto	9	14	79	99

Stanley Cup Series (World's Championship):

Les Canadiens (N. H. A. Canada)	3	2	15	13
Portlands (P.C.H.A. Portland, Ore.)	2	3	13	15

Past Winners of Stanley Cup—1900, Shamrocks of Montreal; 1901, Victorias of Winnipeg; 1902, Montreal; 1903, Ottawa; 1904, Ottawa; 1905, Ottawa; 1906, Wanderers; 1907, Wanderers; 1908, Wanderers; 1909, Ottawa; 1910, Wanderers; 1911, Ottawa; 1912, Quebec; 1913, Quebec; 1914, Toronto; 1915, Vancouver; 1916, Les Canadiens.

COLLEGE TEAM SCORES.

Yale, 6; New Haven, 1. Yale, 5; Mass. "Aggies," 1. Yale, 5; M. I. T., 2. Yale, 1; Princeton, 2. Yale, 4; Crescent A. C., 3. Yale, 1; Boston A. A., 6. Yale, 4; Dartmouth, 3. Yale, 0; Harvard, 2. Yale, 5; Williams, 0. Yale, 3; Princeton, 1. Yale, 6; Princeton, 3. Yale, 2; Harvard, 4. *Yale, 2; Princeton, 4. *Yale, 0; Princeton, 2. *Yale, 3; Princeton, 1.

*Exhibition games at Pittsburgh.

Harvard, 1; Boston A. A., 3. Harvard, 3; Queens Coll., 4. Harvard, 2; Cornell, 0. Harvard, 3; Princeton, 0. Harvard, 4; McGill, 1. Harvard, 2; Princeton, 0. Harvard, 6; Dartmouth, 0. Harvard, 2; Yale, 0. Harvard, 4; St. Nicholas H. C., 2. Harvard, 4; Yale, 2.

United States Military Academy, 4; Stevens Inst., 1. United States Military Academy, 9; Newburgh A. C., 1. United States Military Academy, 0; Dartmouth, 9. United States Military Academy, 0; Rensselaer Poly, 0.

Princeton, 6; St. Paul's Sch., 3. *Princeton, 4; Yale, 2. *Princeton, 2; Yale, 0. *Princeton, 1; Yale, 3. Princeton, 3; Dartmouth, 1. Princeton, 0; Harvard, 3. Princeton, 2; Yale, 1. Princeton, 0; Harvard, 2. Princeton, 1; Yale, 8. Princeton, 3; Yale, 6.

*Exhibition games at Pittsburgh.

Dartmouth, 6; Mass. Tech., 0. *Dartmouth, 1; Arena H. C., 2. Dartmouth, 4; Mass. "Aggies," 0. Dartmouth, 0; Boston A. A., 4. Dartmouth, 2; Mass. Tech., 0. Dartmouth, 1; Princeton, 3. Dartmouth, 0; Harvard, 6. *Dartmouth, 3; Yale, 4. Dartmouth, 9; West Point, 0. *Dartmouth, 3; Bishops, 2. Dartmouth, 8; St. Paul's Sch., 6.

*Extra period games.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 0; Winchester H. C., 0; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 0; Dartmouth, 6. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1; Mass. "Aggies," 0. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 0; Dartmouth, 2. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1; Cornell, 2. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2; Yale, 5. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2; Williams, 7. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2; Exeter, 7.

Exhibition series for $1,000 purse, total goals to count, between Les Canadiens, Canada, and Portland, Ore., team at New York City, April 4 and 5—First game, Les Canadiens, 6; Portland, 3. Second game, Portland, 4; Les Canadiens, 2. Final score, Les Canadiens, 8; Portland, 7.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETIC COMPETITION.

A team of five American athletes, selected by the Amateur Athletic Union, competed throughout Scandinavia during the Autumn of 1916. During the contests abroad the team took part in seven meets, entering one or more men in forty-nine events. Without a single exception the American athletes finished among the first three.

Fred Murray of the Olympic Club of San Francisco took part in thirteen events, including hurdles, sprints, jumps and shot-put, in addition to running on the relay team, and his record shows that he won three firsts, six seconds and three thirds. Joe Loomis of the Chicago Athletic Association specialized in the sprints and jumps, winning five firsts, one second and one third in seven starts.

Robert Simpson of the Missouri Agricultural College track team competed eleven times in the hurdles, sprints and broad jumps and was first four times, second four times and third three times. Ted Meredith, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania, started in seven middle distance races, winning two, being second in three and finishing third in two.

Andy Ward of the Chicago Athletic Association started four times and wound up with a record of two firsts, one second and one third. The relay team, consisting of Loomis, Murray, Simpson and Ward, won every one of the seven races in which it competed.

The records of the athletes follow:

Name.	Events.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Loomis	7	5	1	1
Simpson	11	4	4	3
Murray	13	3	6	4
Meredith	7	2	3	2
Ward	4	2	1	1
Relay Team	7	7	0	0

Y. M. C. A. Hexathlon Contest final scores:

Class A—San Francisco, 5,205 points; Central Branch, Brooklyn, 4,901; Central Branch, Toronto, 4,479; Louisville, 4,297.

Class B—Army and Navy Branch, Newport, R. I., 4,292 points; West End Branch, Toronto, 3,965; Springfield, Mass., 3,960; Rochester, N. Y., 3,946.

Class C—El Paso, 2,663 points; Morristown, N. J., 2,626; Flint, Mich., 2,521; Macon, Ga., 2,489.

The highest average scores were: Army and Navy Branch, Newport, 536 points; San Francisco, 520; West End Branch, Toronto, 495; Rochester, 493.

The boys' contest resulted as follows:

Class A—Wilkes-Barre, 20,367 points; East Side Branch, New York, 20,277; Central Branch, Toronto, 19,786; Hamilton, O., 19,640.

Class B—London, Ontario, 12,805 points; Montgomery, Ala., 11,898; Tulsa, Okla., 11,796; El Paso, 11,662.

Class C—Youngstown, O., 6,536 points; Batavia, N. Y., 6,402; Quebec, 6,323; Laurel, Miss., 6,296.

BASEBALL.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES, 1916.

PLAYED between Boston, winner of American League pennant, and Brooklyn, winner of National League pennant. Boston defeated Brooklyn 4 games to 1.

RESULTS OF GAMES.

First Game, at Boston, October 7. Boston—6 runs, 8 hits, 1 error. Brooklyn—5 runs, 10 hits, 4 errors. Batteries—Shore, Mays, Cady and Thomas; Marquard, Pfeffer and Meyers.

Second game, at Boston, October 9. Boston—2 runs, 7 hits, 1 error. Brooklyn—1 run, 6 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Ruth and Thomas, Smith and Miller. 14 innings.

Third game, at Brooklyn, October 10. Brooklyn—4 runs, 10 hits, 0 errors. Boston—3 runs, 7 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Coombs, Pfeffer and Miller; Mays, Foster and Thomas.

Fourth game, at Brooklyn, October 11. Boston—6 runs, 10 hits, 1 error. Brooklyn—2 runs, 5 hits, 4 errors. Batteries—Leonard and Carrigan; Marquard, Cheney, Rucker and Meyers.

Fifth game, at Boston, October 12. Boston—4 runs, 7 hits, 2 errors. Brooklyn, 1 run, 3 hits, 3 errors. Batteries—Shore and Cady; Pfeffer, Dell and Meyers.

COMPOSITE SCORE.

BOSTON (AMERICAN LEAGUE).

Players.	Batting.													Fielding.			
	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	T.B.	S.O.	B.B.	S.B.	S.H.	Ave.	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave.
Gainer	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1.000	0	0	0	.000
Carrigan	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	.667	3	1	0	1.000
Shorten	2	7	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	.571	3	0	0	1.000
Lewis	5	17	3	6	2	1	0	10	1	2	0	4	.353	9	1	0	1.000
Hooper	5	21	6	7	1	1	0	10	1	3	1	0	.333	8	2	0	1.000
Walker	3	11	1	3	0	1	0	5	2	1	0	0	.273	4	1	0	1.000
Cady	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	.250	11	1	0	1.000
Hoblitzel	5	17	3	4	1	1	0	7	0	6	0	0	.235	69	4	0	1.000
Janvrin	5	23	2	5	3	0	0	8	6	0	0	1	.217	8	16	2	.923
Gardner	5	17	2	3	0	0	2	9	2	0	0	2	.176	7	18	2	.926
Thomas	3	7	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	.143	10	4	0	1.000
Scott	5	16	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	2	.125	9	25	2	.944
Mays	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.000	0	4	0	1.000
Foster	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.000	1	2	0	1.000
Ruth	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	.000	2	4	0	1.000
Shore	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	.000	2	6	0	1.000
Walsh	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Leonard	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Henriksen	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
McNally	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals	5	164	21	39	7	6	2	64	25	18	1	12	.238	147	90	6	.975

BROOKLYN (NATIONAL LEAGUE).

Players.	Batting.													Fielding.			
	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	T.B.	S.O.	B.B.	S.B.	S.H.	Ave.	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave.
Stengel	4	11	2	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	.364	3	1	1	.800
Coombs	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.333	0	2	0	1.000
Johnston	3	10	1	3	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	.300	1	0	1	.500
Pfeffer	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	.250	0	2	0	1.000
Merkle	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	.250	9	1	1	.909
Olson	5	16	1	4	0	1	0	6	2	2	0	2	.250	9	12	4	.840
Wheat	5	19	2	4	0	1	0	6	2	2	1	0	.210	14	0	1	.933
J. Meyers	3	10	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	.200	21	8	0	1.000
Smith	1	5	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	.200	1	7	0	1.000
H. Myers	5	22	2	4	0	0	1	7	3	0	0	1	.182	9	1	0	1.000
Mowrey	5	17	2	3	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	1	.176	8	15	2	.920
Daubert	4	17	1	3	0	1	0	5	3	2	0	0	.176	40	3	0	1.000
Miller	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	.125	8	3	0	1.000
Cutshaw	5	19	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	.105	19	13	2	.941
Marquard	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.000	0	2	0	1.000
O'Mara	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Rucker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Getz	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Dell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	1	.000
Cheney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Totals	5	170	13	34	2	5	1	49	19	14	1	6	.200	142	70	13	.942

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

	G.	W.	L.	I. P.	S.O.	B.B.	H. B.	W. P.	R.	H.	Pct.
Shore	2	2	0	17 2-3	9	4	1	0	6	12	1.000
Ruth	1	1	0	14	4	3	0	0	1	6	1.000
Leonard	1	1	0	9	3	4	0	1	2	5	1.000
Coombs	1	1	0	6 1-3	1	1	0	0	3	7	1.000
Dell	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Foster	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	3	.000
Cheney	1	0	0	3	5	1	0	0	2	4	.000
Rucker	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Pfeffer	3	0	1	10 2-3	5	4	0	2	5	7	.000
Smith	1	0	1	13 1-3	2	6	0	0	2	7	.000
Mays	2	0	1	5 1-3	2	3	1	0	4	8	.000
Marquard	2	0	2	11	9	6	0	0	9	12	.000

Miscellaneous records: Earned runs—Off Foster none, off Rucker none, off Dell none, off Ruth 1, off Leonard 1, off Cheney 1, off Shore 2, off Smith 2, off Pfeffer 3, off Coombs 3, off Mays 4, off Marquard 7. Passed balls—J. Meyers 2, Cady 1. First base on errors—Boston 6, Brooklyn 5. Left on bases—Boston 31, Brooklyn 32. Double plays—Boston 5, Brooklyn 2

BASEBALL—*Continued.*

ATTENDANCE, RECEIPTS, ETC.

Games and City.	Paid Admission.	Receipts.	Players' Share.	Club Owners' Share.	National Commission.
First, Boston	36,117	$76,489.50	$41,304.33	$27,536.22	$7,648.95
Second, Boston	41,373	82,626.00	44,618.04	29,745.36	8,262.60
Third, Brooklyn	21,087	69.762.00	37,671.48	25,114.36	6,976.20
Fourth, Brooklyn	21,662	72,840.00	39,333.60	26,222.40	7,284.00
Fifth, Boston	42,620	83,873.00	.....	75,486.70	8,387.30
Totals	162,859	$385,590.50	$162,927.45	$184,104.04	$38,559.05

Eligible players for prize money: Boston, 22; Brooklyn, 25. Each winning player's share, $3,826.25; each losing player's share, $2,715.40.

RECEIPTS AND ATTENDANCE SINCE 1905.

Year.	Clubs.	Games.	Attendance.	Receipts.
1905	New York-Athletics	5	91,723	$68,436.00
1906	White Sox-Cubs	6	99,845	106,550.00
1907	Chicago-Detroit	5	78,068	101,728.00
1908	Chicago-Detroit	5	62,223	94,975.00
1909	Pittsburgh-Detroit	7	145,295	188,302.00
1910	Athletics-Chicago	5	125,222	173,980.00
1911	Athletics-Giants	6	179,851	342,364.00
1912	Red Sox-Giants	8	252,037	490,833.00
1913	Athletics-Giants	5	150,992	325,980.00
1914	Boston, Nationals-Philadelphia, Americans	4	111,009	226,739.00
1915	Boston, Americans-Philadelphia, Nationals	5	143,351	320,361.50
1916	Boston, Americans-Brooklyn, Nationals	5	162,859	385,590.50

PREVIOUS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Year.	Winners.	Games Won.	Losers.	Games Won.
1885	Chicago (N. L.)	3	St. Louis (A. A.)	3 tie
1886	St. Louis (A. A.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1887	Detroit (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1888	New York (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1889	New York (N. L.)	6	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3
1890	Louisville (N. L.)	3	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3 tie
1892	Boston (N. L.)	5	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1894	New York (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	0
1895	Cleveland (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	1
1896	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1897	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Boston (N. L.)	1
1903	Boston (A. L.)	5	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	3
1905	New York (N. L.)	4	Philadelphia (A. L.)	1
1906	Chicago (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1907	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	0
1908	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	1
1909	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	3
1910	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	1
1911	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	2
1912	Boston (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	3 tie
1913	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	1
1914	Boston (N. L.)	4	Philadelphia (A. L.)	0
1915	Boston (A. L.)	4	Philadelphia (N. L.)	1
1916	Boston (A. L.)	4	Brooklyn (N. L.)	1

OTHER POST SEASON SERIES.

Chicago Series (Final).

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
American League	4	0	1.000	National League	0	4	.000

St. Louis Series (Final).

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
American League	4	1	.800	National League	1	4	.200

MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS FOR 1916.

National League.

Clubs.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburgh.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn		11	9	15	15	14	15	15	94	60	.610
Philadelphia	11		11	13	14	13	12	17	91	62	.595
Boston	13	11		11	14	14	13	13	89	63	.586
New York	7	9	10		12	17	15	16	86	66	.566
Chicago	7	8	7	10		12	14	9	67	86	.438
Pittsburgh	8	9	8	5	10		16	9	65	89	.422
St. Louis	7	9	9	7	8	6		14	60	93	.392
Cincinnati	7	5	9	5	13	13	8		60	93	.392
Games lost	60	62	63	66	86	89	93	93			

American League.

Clubs.	Boston.	Chicago.	Detroit.	New York.	St. Louis.	Cleveland.	Washington.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston		14	14	11	10	15	11	16	91	63	.591
Chicago	8		13	10	15	13	12	18	89	65	.578
Detroit	8	9		14	13	11	14	18	87	67	.565
New York	11	12	8		9	10	15	15	80	74	.519
St. Louis	12	7	9	13		11	10	17	79	75	.513
Cleveland	7	9	11	12	11		9	18	77	77	.500
Washington	11	10	8	7	12	13		15	76	77	.497
Philadelphia	6	4	4	7	5	4	6		36	117	.235
Games lost	63	65	67	74	75	77	77	117			

BASEBALL—*Continued.*

PENNANT WINNERS—AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1902..	Philadelphia...	83	53	.610	Mack.....	8
1903..	Boston.....	91	47	.659	Collins.....	8
1904..	Boston.....	95	59	.617	Collins.....	8
1905..	Philadelphia...	92	56	.622	Mack.....	8
1906..	Chicago.....	93	58	.616	Jones.....	8
1907..	Detroit.....	92	58	.613	Jennings.....	8
1908..	Detroit.....	90	63	.588	Jennings.....	8
1909..	Detroit.....	98	54	.645	Jennings.....	8
1910..	Philadelphia..	102	48	.680	Mack.....	8
1911..	Philadelphia..	101	50	.669	Mack.....	8
1912..	Boston.....	105	47	.691	Stahl.....	8
1913..	Philadelphia..	96	57	.627	Mack.....	8
1914..	Philadelphia..	99	53	.651	Mack.....	8
1915..	Boston.....	101	50	.669	Carrigan....	8
1916..	Boston.....	91	63	.591	Carrigan....	8

PENNANT WINNERS—NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1878..	Boston.....	41	19	.683	H. Wright...	6
1879..	Providence....	55	23	.705	G. Wright...	8
1880..	Chicago.....	67	17	.798	Anson.....	8
1881..	Chicago.....	56	28	.667	Anson.....	8
1882..	Chicago.....	55	29	.655	Anson.....	8
1883..	Boston.....	63	35	.643	Morrell.....	8
1884..	Providence....	84	28	.750	Bancroft.....	8
1885..	Chicago.....	87	25	.776	Anson.....	8
1886..	Chicago.....	90	34	.725	Anson.....	8
1887..	Detroit.....	79	45	.637	Watkins.....	8
1888..	New York.....	84	47	.641	Mutrie.....	8
1889..	New York.....	83	43	.659	Mutrie.....	8
1890..	Brooklyn.....	86	43	.667	McGunnigle .	8
1891..	Boston.....	87	51	.630	Selee.....	8
1892..	Boston.....	102	48	.680	Selee.....	12
1893..	Boston.....	86	44	.662	Selee.....	12
1894..	Baltimore.....	89	39	.695	Hanlon.....	12
1895..	Baltimore.....	87	43	.669	Hanlon.....	12
1896..	Baltimore.....	90	39	.698	Hanlon.....	12
1897..	Boston.....	93	39	.705	Selee.....	12
1898..	Boston.....	102	47	.685	Selee.....	12
1899..	Brooklyn.....	101	47	.682	Hanlon.....	12
1900..	Brooklyn.....	82	54	.603	Hanlon.....	8
1901..	Pittsburgh....	90	49	.647	Clarke	8
1902..	Pittsburgh....	103	36	.741	Clarke.....	8
1903..	Pittsburgh....	91	49	.650	Clarke.....	8
1904..	New York.....	106	47	.693	McGraw.....	8
1905..	New York.....	105	48	.686	McGraw.....	8
1906..	Chicago.....	116	36	.763	Chance.....	8
1907..	Chicago.....	107	45	.704	Chance.....	8
1908..	Chicago.....	95	55	.643	Chance.....	8
1909..	Pittsburgh....	110	42	.724	Clarke.....	8
1910..	Chicago.....	104	50	.676	Chance	8
1911..	New York.....	99	54	.647	McGraw.....	8
1912..	New York.....	103	48	.682	McGraw ...	8
1913..	New York.....	101	51	.664	McGraw ...	8
1914..	Boston.....	94	59	.615	Stallings....	8
1915..	Philadelphia..	90	62	.592	Moran.....	8
1916..	Brooklyn.....	94	60	.610	Robinson....	8

MINOR LEAGUE RECORDS.

Pacific Coast League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
L. Angeles...	118	80	.596	SanFrancisco	103	103	.500
Vernon.....	115	91	.588	Portland...	94	97	.492
Salt Lake....	99	97	.513	Oakland....	73	135	.351

American Association.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Louisville....	101	66	.604	Kansas City.	86	81	.515
Indianapolis.	95	71	.572	Toledo.....	78	86	.475
Minneapolis..	88	76	.537	Columbus...	71	90	.441
St. Paul.....	86	79	.521	Milwaukee...	54	110	.320

Western League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Omaha.	89	58	.605	Des Moines..	76	75	.503
Lincoln.....	84	65	.564	Topeka.....	71	83	.461
Sioux City...	78	71	.523	St. Joseph...	67	84	.444
Denver... ..	78	74	.513	Colo. Springs.	58	91	.389

Intern .tional League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo.. ...	82	58	.586	Toronto.....	73	66	.525
Providence...	76	62	.551	Richmond...	64	75	.460
Montreal ...	75	65	.536	Rochester...	60	78	.435
Baltimore...	74	65	.532	Newark.....	52	87	.374

Eastern League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New Mexico.	86	34	.717	Worcester...	61	60	.504
Portland....	81	37	.686	New Haven..	55	65	.458
Springfield...	70	53	.569	Bridgeport...	44	78	.361
Lynn.....	66	57	.537	Hartford....	38	79	.325

Western Association.

First Season.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Denison	61	29	.678	Fort Smith.	42	50	.457
McAlester...	52	40	.565	Muskogee...	43	51	.457
Tulsa.....	52	41	.559	Oklahoma C.	39	52	.424
Sherman....	46	46	.500	Paris...	34	59	.366

Second Season.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Tulsa.....	27	18	.600	Paris.....	22	24	.478
McAlester...	27	18	.600	Fort Smith...	20	26	.435
Denison.....	26	20	.565	Muskogee...	20	26	.435
Okla. City...	25	21	.543	Sherman....	16	30	.348

Texas League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Waco.....	85	58	.596	Ft. Worth...	71	74	.490
Shreveport...	84	60	.583	San Antonio.	65	79	.451
Galveston...	72	66	.522	Beaumont...	65	79	.451
Houston.....	73	72	.503	Dallas.....	58	85	.406

Indiana-Iowa-Illinois League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Peoria.....	84	50	.627	Moline.....	59	76	.437
Hannibal....	79	57	.581	Rock Island..	57	76	.429
Bloomington.	76	56	.576	Quincy.....	57	77	.426
Rockford....	67	66	.504	Davenport...	56	76	.424

Northwestern League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Spokane.....	78	49	.614	Great Falls..	60	59	.504
Butte.....	65	60	.520	Seattle.....	60	70	.462
Tacoma.....	62	59	.512	Vancouver...	51	77	.398

Blue Ridge League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chambersb'g.	53	40	.570	Hanover....	46	49	.484
Martinsburg.	56	44	.560	Frederick....	46	51	.474
Hagerstown..	49	46	.516	Gettysburg..	36	56	.391

Southern League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Nashville....	84	54	.609	Atlanta.....	70	67	.511
New Orleans.	73	61	.544	Memphis....	68	70	.493
Birmingham.	69	62	.526	Chattanooga.	65	74	.467
Little Rock..	70	65	.519	Mobile.....	45	91	.331

BASEBALL—*Continued.*

New York State League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Syracuse	81	52	.609	Utica	63	68	.481
Scranton	67	52	.563	Reading	58	75	.453
Binghamton	69	61	.530	Elmira	59	75	.440
Wilkes-Barre	62	63	.496	Harrisburg	56	74	.431

Central League.

First Season.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Dayton	44	19	.698	Wheeling	27	33	.450
Grand Rap.	39	25	.609	Terre Haute	28	35	.444
Springfield	33	28	.541	South Bend	26	38	.406
Evansville	32	32	.500	Muskegon	22	42	.344

Second Season.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Springfield	40	30	.571	Terre Haute	33	35	.485
Gr. Rapids	37	30	.552	Muskegon	32	35	.478
Wheeling	35	39	.547	Dayton	30	35	.462
Evansville	31	32	.492	South Bend	27	39	.409

Central Association.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Marshall't'n	76	50	.603	Ottumwa	61	64	.488
Clinton	71	52	.577	Waterloo	57	66	.463
Muscatine	57	44	.564	Mason City	50	76	.397
Cedar Rapids	62	63	.496	Fort Dodge	41	84	.328

Northern League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Winnipeg	35	26	.574	Fargo	30	29	.508
Duluth	34	28	.548	Virginia	28	32	.467
Superior	29	34	.547	Ft. William	23	40	.365

The league then started a second season with four clubs under a new schedule, running from July 11 to September 4. The result of the second season was a triumph for Fargo-Moorhead. Following is the complete record of the second season:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Fargo-M'h'd.	38	18	.679	Duluth	23	33	.411
Winnipeg	36	20	.643	Superior	16	42	.276

South Atlantic League.

First Season.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Augusta	37	23	.617	Montgomery	29	33	.468
Charleston	33	26	.559	Columbus	28	32	.467
Columbia	32	26	.552	Macon	26	32	.448
Jacksonville	32	27	.542	Albany	20	32	.349

Second Season.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Columbia	41	24	.631	Augusta	31	32	.484
Charleston	36	29	.554	Macon	29	35	.453
Columbus	37	30	.552	Jacksonville	25	38	.397

Interstate League.

First Season.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Ridgway	30	13	.698	Olean	15	16	.484
St. Marys	25	18	.581	Johnsonburg	19	22	.463
Bradford	25	18	.581	Erie	20	24	.455
Warren	24	19	.558	Wellsville	10	29	.256

Second Season.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Ridgway	26	11	.703	Bradford	18	20	.474
St. Marys	24	12	.667	Johnsonburg	8	25	.242
Wellsville	17	18	.486				

North Carolina League.

First Season.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Asheville	33	21	.611	Durham	27	28	.491
Win.-Salem	30	22	.577	Raleigh	25	27	.481
Charlotte	31	22	.514	Greensboro	14	39	.264

Second Season.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Charlotte	38	20	.655	Greensboro	31	27	.534
Durham	34	23	.596	Asheville	25	32	.439
Win.-Salem	32	27	.542	Raleigh	13	44	.228

College and University Scores.

There was no league or similar association, each team playing independent schedules. The games won and lost, as reported, follow:

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
*Columbia	20	18	1	.948
Tufts	22	20	2	.910
*Harvard	25	21	3	.875
Syracuse	22	19	3	.865
Lehigh	18	13	5	.724
Navy	24	16	8	.667
Brown	19	12	7	.632
Cornell	22	13	9	.592
Princeton	22	13	9	.592
Dartmouth	21	12	9	.572
*Army	19	10	8	.556
Lafayette	22	12	10	.546
*Fordham	14	7	6	.539
*Amherst	17	9	7	.530
Georgetown	22	11	11	.500
Williams	17	7	10	.412
Yale	23	8	15	.348
*Pennsylvania	22	6	15	.273

*Played tie games. Games with league teams not included.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES.

Following are the official batting averages of the first twenty National League players who participated in any manner in at least fifteen championship games during the season of 1916:

Players.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	T.B.	2B.	3B.	H.R.	S.H.	S.B.	Pct.
Hoelke, Walter, New York	34	111	16	39	47	4	2	0	3	10	.351
Chase, Hal, Cincinnati	142	542	66	184	249	29	12	4	9	22	.339
McCarty, L., Brooklyn, 55; New York, 25	80	218	23	74	93	9	5	0	10	4	.339
Huggins, Miller, St. Louis	18	9	2	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	.333
Daubert, Jake, Brooklyn	127	478	75	151	190	16	7	3	35	21	.316
Hinchman, William, Pittsburgh	152	555	64	175	237	18	16	4	17	10	.315
Hornsby, Rogers, St. Louis	139	495	63	155	220	17	15	6	11	17	.313
Wheat, Zack, Brooklyn	149	568	76	177	262	32	13	9	9	19	.312
Robertson, Davis, New York	150	587	88	180	250	18	8	12	16	21	.307
Long, Thomas, St. Louis	119	403	37	118	152	11	10	1	9	21	.293
Wagner, John H., Pittsburgh	123	432	45	124	160	15	9	1	10	11	.287
Zimmerman, H., Chicago, 107; New York, 40	147	549	76	157	214	29	5	6	13	24	.286
Fletcher, Arthur, New York	133	500	53	143	191	23	8	3	15	15	.286
Cravath, C. C., Philadelphia	137	448	70	127	197	21	8	11	15	9	.283
Whitted, George, Philadelphia	147	526	68	148	210	20	12	6	30	29	.281
Luderas, Fred, Philadelphia	146	508	52	143	190	26	3	5	13	8	.281
Stock, Milton, Philadelphia	132	509	61	143	183	25	6	1	12	21	.281
Burns, George, New York	155	623	105	174	229	24	8	5	9	37	.279
Paskert, George, Philadelphia	149	555	82	155	223	30	7	8	12	22	.279
Stengel, Charles, Brooklyn	127	462	66	129	196	27	8	8	15	11	.279

BOXING.

PROFESSIONAL.

LACK of space precludes the recording of bouts other than those between pugilists of prominence. Abbreviations: K. O., knockout; D., draw; R. D., referee's decision; P. V., popular verdict; F., foul.

1916 was marked in pugilism by several bouts in which large purses, attendance and gate receipts lifted them above the usual run of boxing contests. On March 25, Jess Willard, heavyweight champion, and Frank Moran boxed ten rounds at Madison Square Garden in New York City for a purse of $71,250 offered by Tex Rickard, the promoter of the Johnson-Jeffries battle at Reno, Nev., July 4, 1910. Willard easily won the popular verdict and received $47,500 as his share of the purse while Moran received $23,750. The paid and complimentary admissions amounted to 10,140 and the gross gate receipts to $151,524. Moran also met Jack Dillon in a ten-round bout at Washington Park, Brooklyn, on June 29, and Dillon was accorded the popular verdict by a majority of the 6,396 spectators who paid $28,521 in admission fees, according to the figures announced by the promoters of the contest. The pugilists' share of the receipts was not made public.

January 1—Ted Lewis vs. Knockout Brennan, D., ten rounds, Buffalo, N. Y. Young Ahearn defeated Al McCoy, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

January 3—Harry Wills defeated Sam Langford, R. D., twenty rounds, New Orleans.

January 4—Matt Wells defeated Charlie White, R. D., Twelve rounds, Boston, Mass.

January 7—Frank Moran K. O. Jim Coffey, ten rounds, New York City.

January 8—Johnny Kilbane K. O. Patsy Cline, two rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

January 10—Jack Dillon defeated Dan (Porky) Flynn, R. D., eight rounds, Memphis, Tenn.

January 11—Battling Levinsky defeated Tom Conifrey, R. D., twelve rounds, Boston, Mass.

January 15—Johnny Kilbane defeated Frankie Darcy defeated George (Knockout) Brown, R. D., twenty rounds, Sydney, Australia. Leach Cross defeated Walter Mohr, ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

January 17—Eddie McAndrews defeated Freddie Welsh, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

January 18—Mike Gibbons K. O. Young Ahearn one round, St. Paul, Minn.

January 20—George Chip defeated Al McCoy, P. V. ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

January 21—Johnny Ertle defeated Jack Sayles, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

January 23—Johnny Dundee defeated Stanley Yoakum, R. D., twenty rounds, Denver, Col.

January 24—Joe Rivers vs. Ritchie Mitchell, D., ten rounds, Cincinnati, Ohio.

January 25—Johnny Griffiths vs. Freddie Welsh, D., twelve rounds, Akron, Ohio.

January 26—Battling Levinsky defeated Al Reich, R. D., twelve rounds, Boston, Mass. Charlie Weinert K. O. Jim Savage, seven rounds, New York City.

January 28—Fred Fulton defeated Dan (Porky) Flynn, R. D., twenty rounds, New Orleans. Jim Coffey K. O. Lou Bodie, five rounds, Syracuse, N. Y.

January 31—Johnny Kilbane defeated Packey Hommey, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

February 1—Jack Dillon K. O. Tom Cowler, two rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 3—Charlie White defeated Vic Moran, R. D., eight rounds, Chattanooga, Tenn.

February 5—Jack Britton defeated "Silent" Martin, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 7—Eddie Mohar K. O. George Klett, six rounds, Dayton, Ohio. Kid Williams vs. Pete Herman, D., twenty rounds, New Orleans.

February 8—Jack Dillon vs. Battling Levinsky, D., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y. Benny Leonard defeated Joe Mandot, eight rounds, stopped by referee, Boston, Mass. Johnny Dundee defeated Jimmy Murphy, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Ad Wolgast vs. Frankie Burns, D., ten rounds, Kansas City, Mo.

February 9—Johnny Ertle defeated Terry Martin, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y. Soldier Bartfield vs. Ted Lewis, D., ten rounds, Buffalo, N. Y.

February 11—Sam Langford K. O. Harry Wills, nineteen rounds, New Orleans. Young Brown K. O. Joe Papke, three rounds, Schenectady, N. Y. Carl Morris K. O. Arthur Pelky, five rounds, Tulsa, Okla. Andy Cortez defeated Frank Whitney, R. D., fifteen rounds, Savannah, Ga. Charlie White defeated Harvey Thorpe, P. V., ten rounds, Kansas City. Joe Azevedo K. O. Frankie McManus, two rounds, New London, Ct.

February 12—George Chip K. O. Frankie Notter, four rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y. George Chaney, K. O. Mickey Donnelly, five rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

February 14—Johnny Ertle defeated Joe Tuber, P. V, six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Jack Dillon defeated Vic Hanson, R. D., eight rounds, Memphis, Tenn. Jimmy Wilde K. O. Young Symonds, twelve rounds, London, England.

February 15—Jack Britton defeated Ted Lewis, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 16—Johnny Kilbane defeated Johnny Creeley, P. V., ten rounds, Hot Springs, Ark.

February 17—George Chaney vs. Cal Delaney, D., ten rounds, Cleveland, Ohio. Sam Langford defeated Sam McVey, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

February 21—Joe Mandot defeated Johnny Dundee, R. D., twenty rounds, New Orleans. Frankie Burns defeated Eddie Coulon, R. D., eight rounds, Memphis, Tenn. Bombardier Wells K. O. Dick Smith, three rounds, London, England. Milburn Saylor K. O. Leach Cross, five rounds, Cincinnati, Ohio. Benny Leonard K. O. Jimmy Murphy, six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Jimmy Duffy defeated Ted Lewis, P. V., ten rounds, Buffalo, N. Y.

February 22—Young Ahearn defeated George Chip, foul, five rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y. Johnny Ertle vs. Al Shubert, D., twelve rounds, New Bedford, Mass.

February 25—Ted Lewis K. O. Harry Trendall, seven rounds, St. Louis, Mo. Joe Jeanette K. O. Silas Green, six rounds, Montreal, Canada. George Chip stopped "K. O." Sweeney, ten rounds, Cleveland, Ohio.

February 28—Battling Levinsky K. O. Jack Driscoll, three rounds; Sam Langford defeated Cleve Hawkins, P. V., ten rounds; Eddie O'Keefe defeated Dutch Brandt, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Benny Leonard defeated Rocky Kansas, P. V., ten rounds, Buffalo, N. Y.

February 29—Matt Wells vs. Johnny Griffiths D., twelve rounds, Columbus, Ohio.

March 1—Ted Lewis defeated Harry Stone, R. D., twenty rounds, New Orleans.

March 3—Battling Levinsky K. O. Jack Hanlon, three rounds, New York City.

March 6—Freddie Welsh defeated Ad Wolgast P. V., ten rounds, Milwaukee, Wis.

March 7—Harry Wills defeated Sam Langford, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Battling Levinsky defeated Wild Bert Kenny, R. D., ten rounds, Bridgeport, Ct.

March 8—Benny Leonard defeated Johnny Dundee, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

March 10—Jack Dillon defeated Jim Flynn, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

March 13—Johnny Griffiths defeated Willie Beecher, R. D., twelve rounds, Columbus, Ohio. Benny Leonard defeated Sam Robideau, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Johnny Ertle defeated Zulu Kid, P. V, ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 17—Benny Leonard K. O. Shamus O'Brien, seven rounds, New York City. Mike Gibbons defeated Jeff Smith, P. V., ten rounds, St. Paul, Minn. Fred. Fulton K. O. Jim Flynn, two rounds, Milwaukee, Wis.

March 20—Charlie White defeated Matt Wells, P. V., ten rounds, Cincinnati, Ohio. Battling Levinsky defeated Jack Keating, P. V., ten rounds, Schenectady, N. Y. Johnny Ertle defeated Young McGovern, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 21—Freddie Welsh defeated Phil Bloom, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y. Al McCoy vs. Leo Benz, D., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 23—Jack Britton defeated Kid Graves, R. D., fifteen rounds, Dayton, Ohio. Al Reich vs. Dan (Porky) Flynn, ten rounds, New York City.

BOXING—*Continued.*

March 24—Joe Jeanette K. O. Joe (Kid) Cotton, two rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y. Freddie Welsh defeated Frankie Whitney, five rounds (bout stopped). Johnny Kilbane defeated Harry Donahue, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

March 27—Jimmy Wilde K. O. Sid Smith, three rounds, London, England. Harry Reeve defeated Wick Smith, R. D., twenty rounds, London, England.

March 30—Dan (Porky) Flynn defeated Gunboat Smith, R. D., ten rounds, New York City

March 31—Sam Langford K. O. Jeff Clarke five rounds, St. Louis, Mo. Ever Hammer defeated Ad Wolgast, P. V., ten rounds, Racine, Wis. Benny Leonard defeated Freddie Welsh, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

April 4—Charlie Weinert defeated Dan (Porky) Flynn, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 6—Pal Moore defeated Benny McCoy, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Charlie White defeated Matt Wells, R. D., fifteen rounds, Kansas City, Mo.

April 7—Johnny O'Leary vs. Jimmy Duffy, D., ten rounds, Buffalo, N. Y. Freddie Welsh defeated Ritchie Mitchell, P. V., ten rounds, Milwaukee, Wis. Carl Morris defeated Gunboat Smith, R. D., ten rounds, Tulsa, Okla. Harry Wills defeated Lester Johnson, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

April 8—Sam Langford vs. Sam McVey, D. ten rounds, Syracuse, N. Y.

April 11—Kid Williams defeated Battling Lahn, P. V., ten rounds, Baltimore, Md.

April 12—Johnny Dundee defeated Phil Bloom, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 13—Jim Coffey K. O. Jack Geyer, five rounds, New York City.

April 1[illegible]—Charlie Weinert K. O. Andre Anderson, two round, New York City.

April 19—Ted Lewis defeated Jack Abel, R. D., eight rounds, Chattanooga, Tenn.

April 20—Benny Leonard defeated Phil Bloom, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

April 22—Les Darcy K. O. Lee O'Donnell, seven rounds, Sydney, Australia.

April 24—Jack Dillon defeated Ted Lewis, R. D., twenty rounds, New Orleans, La. Ever Hammer defeated Freddie Welsh, P. V., ten rounds, Milwaukee, Wis. Jimmy Wilde defeated Johnny Rosner, R. D., eleven rounds, London, England.

April 25—Jack Dillon defeated Battling Levinsky, R. D., fifteen rounds, Kansas City, Mo. Harry Wills defeated Sam Langford, R. D., eight rounds, St. Louis, Mo. Mike O'Dowd K. O. Joe Eagan, nine rounds, Boston, Mass. Johnny Coulon defeated Johnny Ritchie, P. V., ten rounds, Kenosha, Wis.

April 26—Charlie Weinert K. O. Jack Keating, two rounds, New York City.

April 28—Fred Fulton defeated Al Reich, nine rounds (bout stopped), New York City. Ad Wolgast defeated Joe Flynn, R. D., fifteen rounds, Denver, Col.

May 1—Benny McCoy defeated Pal Moore, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Benny Leonard defeated Charlie (Kid) Thomas, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

May 8—Johnny Kilbane defeated Willie Jackson, four rounds (bout stopped), Philadelphia, Pa.

May 9—Johnny Ertle K. O. Bobbie Burns four rounds, St. Paul, Minn. Young Ahearn defeated Al McCoy, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

May 11—Jimmy Anderson K. O. Bobby Moore, six rounds, New York City.

May 12—Sam Langford K. O. Joe Jeanette. seven rounds, Syracuse, N. Y.

May 13—Albert Badoud defeated Young Loughrey, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

May 15—George Chip K. O. Sailor Grande, fourteen rounds, Bridgeport, Ct. Kid Williams defeated Billie Bevan, P. V., ten rounds, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

May 16—Battling Levinsky defeated Gunboat Smith, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Johnny Dundee defeated Matt Wells, R., D. twelve rounds Boston, Mass.

May 22—Al McCoy vs. Al Ross, D., twenty rounds, New Haven, Ct. Bandsman Blake defeated Pat O'Keefe, R. D., twenty rounds, London, England.

May 23—Jack Dillon defeated Bob Devere, P. V., ten rounds, Buffalo, N. Y.

May 25—Charlie White K. O. Milburn Saylor, one round, Cincinnati, Ohio. Ted Lewis K. O. Eddie Moha, thirteen rounds, Dayton, Ohio. Johnny Kilbane vs. Eddie Wallace, D., ten rounds, Montreal, Canada. Bill Brennan vs. Andre Anderson, D., twelve rounds, Providence, R. I.

June 3—Les Darcy K. O. Buck Crouse, two rounds, Sydney Australia.

June 5—Dick Smith defeated Harry Curzon, R. D., twenty rounds, London, England.

June 7—Gunboat Smith defeated Arthur Pelky, R. D., eight rounds, Memphis, Tenn.

June 8—Freddie Welsh defeated Tommy Lowe, P. V., ten rounds, Washington, D. C.

June 13—Johnny Kilbane defeated Johnny O'Leary, P. V., ten rounds, Buffalo, N. Y. Frankie Russell defeated Ad Wolgast, foul, four rounds, St. Louis, Mo.

June 17—Johnny Ertle defeated Johnny Ritchie, R. D., twelve rounds, St. Louis, Mo.

June 23—Benny Leonard defeated Vic Moran P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

June 30—Battling Levinsky defeated Jim Barry, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

July 4—Jack Dillon, K. O., Jim Flynn, four rounds, Dewey, Okla. Freddie Welsh defeated Ad Wolgast, foul, eleven rounds, Denver, Col. Johnny Griffiths, defeated Charlie White, P. V., twelve rounds, Canton, Ohio. Johnny Dundee vs. Ever Hammer, D., ten rounds, East Chicago, Ind. Joe Mandot defeated Jimmy Minor, R. D., eight rounds, Memphis, Tenn.

July 10—Gunboat Smith defeated Tom McMahon, P. V., ten rounds, Rochester, N. Y.

July 11—Charlie White defeated Matt Wells, five rounds, stopped, Boston, Mass.

July 12—Kid Williams K. O. Alf. Mansfield, five rounds, Baltimore, Md.

July 13—Battling Levinsky defeated Jack Dillon, P. V., ten rounds, Baltimore, N. Y.

July 18—Joe Thomas defeated Jack White, R. D., fifteen rounds, New Orleans, La.

July 21—Battling Levinsky defeated George Ashe, P. V., ten rounds, Far Rockaway, L. I.

July 26—Jack Britton vs. Johnny Griffiths, D., twelve rounds, Boston, Mass. Battling Levinsky defeated Tommy Bourke, P. V., twelve rounds, St. Louis, Mo.

July 28—Freddie Welsh defeated Benny Leonard, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

July 29—Jim Barry K. O. Sailor Carroll, six rounds, Milford, Ct.

July 30—Harry Stone defeated Clew Edwards, R. D., twenty rounds, Sydney, Australia.

July 31—Jimmy Wilde K. O. Johnny Hughes, ten rounds, London, England.

August 3—Ever Hammer defeated Shamus O'Brien, eight rounds, F., Boston, Mass. George Chaney defeated Packey Hommey, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. George Chaney defeated Packey Hommey, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

August 5—Les Darcy K. O. Dave Smith, twelve rounds, Sydney, Australia.

August 15—Johnny Dundee K. O. Johnny O'Leary, nine rounds, Boston, Mass.

August 18—Bennie Leonard defeated Joe Azevedo, P. V., ten rounds, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

August 22—Eddie Coulon defeated Jack Douglas, P. V., twelve rounds, St. Louis, Mo.

August 23—Young Ahearn defeated Jack Blackburn, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Vic. Moran vs. Frankie Mack, D., twelve rounds, Boston, Mass.

August 24—Irish Patsy Cline defeated Leo Johnson, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

August 25—Frankie Callahan defeated Ad Wolgast, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

September 4 (Labor Day)—Freddie Welsh defeated Charley White, R. D., twenty rounds, retaining lightweight championship, Colorado Springs, Col. Johnny Kilbane K. O. George Chaney, three rounds, retaining featherweight championship, Cedar Point, Ohio. Kid Williams defeated Frankie Brown, P. V., ten rounds, Baltimore, Md. Ad Wolgast vs. Lee Morrissey, draw, R. D., twenty rounds, Idaho Falls, Idaho. Frankie Russell K. O. Joe Mandot, fourteen rounds, New Orleans, La. Battling Levinsky defeated George (K. O.) Brown, P. V., ten rounds,

BOXING—*Continued.*

East Chicago, Ind. Frankie Whitney defeated Frankie Callahan, R. D., ten rounds, Atlanta, Ga. Benny Kaufman defeated Johnny Ertle, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Johnny Griffiths defeated Joe Rivers, P. V., twelve rounds, Canton, Ohio.

September 8—Fred. Fulton defeated Dan (Porky) Flynn, P. V., ten rounds, St. Paul, Minn.

September 9—Young Ahearn defeated Jack Blackburn, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Les Darcy defeated Jimmy Clabby, R. D., twenty rounds, London, England.

September 11—Kid Williams defeated K. O. Joe O'Donnell, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Johnny Dundee defeated Ever Hammer, P. V., fifteen rounds, Kansas City, Mo.

September 12—Jack Dillon vs. Battling Levinsky, D., eight rounds, Memphis, Tenn.

September 14—Benny Leonard K. O. Frankie Conifrey, six rounds, New York City.

September 15—Kid Williams defeated Dick Loadman, P. V., ten rounds, Buffalo, N. Y.

September 18—Gunboat Smith K. O. Cleve Hawkins, three rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

September 23—Gunboat Smith defeated Jim Coffey, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

September 26—Gunboat Smith defeated Tom Cowler, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Battling Levinsky defeated Battling Bradley, P. V., twelve rounds, Columbus, Ohio. Johnnie O'Leary defeated Vic Moran, R. D., twelve rounds, Boston, Mass.

September 30—Les Darcy K. O. George Chip, nine rounds, Sydney, Australia.

October 2—Kid Williams defeated Benny Kaufman, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Jack Britton defeated Jim Coffey, P. V., ten rounds, Schenectady, N. Y.

October 3—Gunboat Smith defeated Joe Cox, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Battling Levinsky vs. Gus Christie, D., eight rounds, Memphis, Tenn.

October 10—Johnny Ertle defeated Joe Lynch, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Matt Brock K. O. Eddie Campi, two rounds, Minneapolis, Minn. Battling Levinsky defeated Gunboat Smith, R. D., twelve rounds, Boston, Mass. Jack Dillon K. O. Sailor Grande, one round, New York City.

October 12—Battling Levinsky defeated Billy Miske, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

October 13—Harry Wills K. O. Kid Cotton, five rounds, New York City.

October 16—Kid Williams defeated Al Shubert, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

October 17—Jack Dillon defeated Tim O'Neill, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Jack Britton defeated Ted Lewis, R. D., twelve rounds, Boston, Mass.

October 18—Benny Leonard K. O. Ever Hammer, twelve rounds, Kansas City, Mo. Sam Robideau K. O. Jim Coffey, eleven rounds, Providence, R. I.

October 19—Albert Badoud defeated Johnny Alberts, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

October 23—Jack Dillon defeated Larry Williams, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

October 24—Battling Levinsky defeated Jack Dillon, R. D., twelve rounds, Boston, Mass. Ted Lewis defeated Young Denny, R. D., twelve rounds, St. Louis, Mo.

October 25—Albert Badoud defeated Angie Ratner, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

October 26—Kid Williams defeated Al Shubert, P. V., ten rounds, Baltimore, Md.

October 27—Fred Fulton K. O. Andre Anderson, one round, Eau Claire, Wis.

October 30—Billy Miske defeated Battling Levinsky, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

October 31—Tom Cowler defeated Bill Brennan, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

November 10—Mike Gibbons defeated Jack Dillon, P. V., ten rounds, St. Paul, Minn. Benny Leonard defeated Stanley Yoakum, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Johnny Ertle defeated Mickey Byrne, nine rounds, stopped, Cleveland, Ohio.

November 11—Clew Edwards defeated Hero McCoy, R. D., twenty rounds, Melbourne, Australia.

November 15—Johnny Dundee defeated Benny Leonard, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

November 16—Marty Cross defeated Albert Badoud, six rounds, stopped, New York City. Carl Morris defeated Battling Levinsky, R. D., fifteen rounds, Kansas City, Mo.

November 17—Billy Miske defeated Bob Moha, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMATEURS.

A. A. U. Championships, held in Boston, Mass., April 3-4. Results: 108-pound class—(semi-finals). First bout—Tom Darcy, B. Y. M. C. U. (108½) beat George Etcell, New York (108), in four rounds. (Referee's decision.) Second bout—Issy Wiesel, Providence (108½), beat Freddie Madden, East Boston (107¾), in four rounds. Final—Darcy beat Wiesel in three rounds. 115-pound class—(semi-finals); First bout—Tony Vatlan, Brighton (113), beat Joe Gans, Lynn Y. M. C. A. (115½), in three rounds. Second bout—Ben Vogler, New York (114½), beat John Perry, Dorchester (111½), in three rounds. Final—Volger beat Vatlan in four rounds. 125-pound class.—(semi-finals): First bout—Dave Brown, Toronto, Canada, beat Nathan Siegel, Revere, by default. Second bout—William Morris, New York (110) beat Charles Miller, Roxbury (122), in three rounds. Final—Morris beat Brown in three rounds. 135-pound class (semi-finals). First bout—Johnny Marto, East Boston (133½), beat John H. Green, South Boston (133½), in three rounds. Second bout—Tommy Murphy, Kansas City (133½), beat Arnold Schneider, Detroit (133), in three rounds. Final—Murphy beat Marto in three rounds. 145-pound class (semi-finals). First bout—Eugene Brosseau, Montreal (145½), beat Roy Helton, Kansas City (144), in three rounds. Second bout—M. Stark, New York (144¾), beat Paul de Salvo, Quincy (145), in three rounds. Final—Brosseau beat Stark in three rounds. 158-pound class—(semi-finals). First bout—Joseph Landrieu (154), beat R. E. Evans, Boston (154), in three rounds. Second bout—Adolph Kaufman, Brooklyn, N. Y. (155), beat Eddie McCormack, B. Y. M. C. U. (155), in three rounds. Final—Kaufman beat Landrieu in three rounds. 175-pound class—(semi-finals). First bout—Pat McCarthy, Roxbury (168), beat Joseph P. Keeley, South Boston (163), in two rounds (stopped). Second bout—Charles Schons, Pittsburgh (171½), beat William Sorenson (161), in two rounds (knockout). Final; Pat McCarthy beat Charles Schons in three rounds. Heavyweight class. Final—Carlo Armstrong (161). beat George Hook, Pittsburgh (200), in three rounds.

Metropolitan Association Championships, held by New York A. C., New York City, March 22, 23 and 25. Results of final bouts: 108-pound class—George Etcell, Union Settlement A. C., won by default from A. Goldstein, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. 115-pound class—B. Volgar, Educational Alliance, defeated Fabius Zellner, Trinity Club, four rounds, judge's decision. 125-pound class—William Morris, East Side House, defeated Fred Hamilton, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judge's decision. 135-pound class—W. Smith, Jr., Bronx Church House, defeated J. Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C. 145-pound class—R. H. Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, defeated George Greundler, Union Settlement A. C. 158-pound class—John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated Adolph Kaufman, Trinity Club, four rounds, judge's decision. 175-pound class—John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated Harry Guild, Trinity Club. Heavyweight class—Harry Guild, Trinity Club, defeated W. Sorenson, Trinity Club, three rounds, judge's decision.

New York State Championships, held by City A. C., New York City, April 18 and 20. Results of final bouts: 108-pound class—George Etcell, Union: Settlement A. C., defeated G. Peterson, Dominican Lyceum. 115-pound class—Dave Astey, Christ Church, defeated A. La Rose, unattached. 125-pound class—John Lisi, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Victor Allen, Union Settlement A. C. 135-pound class—Walter Kothe, Paulist A. C., defeated M. Baritz, Union Settlement A. C. 145 pound-class—Mike Stark, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., defeated R. Katz, unattached. 158-pound class—John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew Club, defeated Edward Sivori, East Side House. Heavyweight class—John Gaddi, St.

BOXING—*Continued.*

Bartholomew Club, defeated W. Logeman, Trinity Club.

New Jersey State Championships, held by National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J., June 5. Result of final bouts: 108-pound class—George Hendler, Tyron A. C., Newark, defeated Anthony Sole, Sportius A. C., Newark. 115-pound class—John Pringle, Puritan A. C., Newark, defeated Frank J. Geiger, National Turn Verein. 125-pound class—Albert Thoma, National Turn Verein, defeated Louis Urban, National Turn Verein. 135-pound class—Albert Thoma, National Turn Verein, defeated Dennis Canning, Puritan A. C., Newark. 145-pound class—Emil Franzen, National Turn Verein, defeated William J. Bien, National Turn Verein. 158-pound class—Emil Franzen, National Turn Verein, defeated Frank Cocuzza, Sportius A. C., Newark. 175-pound class—Joseph Wolf, Central Institute, Irvington, defeated John Palmer, Sportius A. C., Newark.

New England A. A. U. Championships held at Boston, Mass., March 21. Winners: 108-pound class—Thomas Darcy, Boston, Mass. 118-pound class—W. Corbett, Somerville, Mass. 125-pound class—Johnny Downes, Boston, Mass. 135-pound class—Toby Lyons, Lynn, Mass. 175-pound class—Patrick McCarthy, Boston, Mass. 145-pound class—Arthur McDonald, Boston, Mass. 158-pound class—William Casey, Boston, Mass. Heavy-weight class—Carlo Armstrong, Boston, Mass.

Harvard University Championships held at Cambridge, Mass., February 25. Winners: Heavy-weight class—O. G. Kirkpatrick. 158- and 175-pound class—A. J. Weatherhead. 145-pound class—E. F. Cahill. 135-pound class—W. Cummings. 125-pound class—L. H. Bevier. 115-pound class—C. W. Heffinger.

FOREIGN BOUTS.

Three American amateur boxers, John Maloney, St. Rita Catholic Club, Philadelphia, Pa., William Spengler, Union Settlement Club, New York City and John Karpenski, Cleveland A. C., Cleveland, Ohio, competed in a series of amateur tournaments in Scandinavia during March, winning a large majority of their bouts.

PUGILISTIC CHAMPIONS AND RECEIPTS.

All attempts to designate and classify the pugilistic champions and title holders are more or less arbitrary because of the fact that few such champions won and defended the championships at the same weight. Among the lighter weight boxers it is not at all unusual for a pugilist to be forced from one class into the next higher by growth and increased weight. The following list, dating from 1890, is generally accepted by critics and boxers as being the correct classification, although holders did not always win title from previous champions:

HEAVYWEIGHTS (over 158 lbs.)—1890-1892, John L. Sullivan; 1892-1897, James J. Corbett; 1897-1899, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1899-1906, James J. Jeffries; 1906-1908, Tommy Burns; 1908-1915, Jack Johnson; 1915-1916, Jess Willard.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS (158 lbs.)—1890-1897, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1897-1907, Tommy Ryan; 1907-1908, Stanley Ketchel; 1908, Bill Papke and Stanley Ketchel; 1908-1910, Stanley Ketchel; 1911-1913, claimed by Frank Klaus, Mike Gibbons, Ed McGoorty and Geo. Chip; 1914-1916 Al McCoy

WELTERWEIGHTS (145 lbs.)—1890-1893, no recognized champion; 1894-1896, Tommy Ryan; 1896-1897, Kid McCoy; 1898-1900, Billy Smith; 1900, Rube Ferns; 1901, Matty Matthews and Rube Ferns; 1901-1904, Joe Walcott; 1904-1908 Dixie Kid; 1908-1912, 1916 Jack Britton.

LIGHTWEIGHTS (133 lbs.)—1890-1894, Jack McAuliffe; 1894-1899, Kid Lavigne; 1899-1902, Frank Erne; 1902-1908, Joe Gans; 1908-1910, Battling Nelson; 1910-1911, Ad Wolgast; 1912, Ad Wolgast and Willie Ritchie; 1913, Willie Ritchie; 1914-1916, Freddie Welsh.

FEATHERWEIGHTS (122 lbs.)—1890-1892, no recognized champion; 1892-1897, George Dixon; 1897, Solly Smith; 1898, Solly Smith and Dave Sullivan; 1898-1900, George Dixon; 1900-1901, Terry McGovern; 1901-1904, Young Corbett; 1904-1908, Tommy Sullivan; 1908-1911, Abe Attell; 1911-1916, Johnny Kilbane.

BANTAMWEIGHTS (116 lbs.)—1890-1892, George Dixon; 1892-1894, no recognized champion; 1894-1898, Jimmy Barry; 1898-1901, no recognized champion; 1901-1903, Harry Forbes; 1903-1905, Frankie Neil; 1905-1907, no recognized champion; 1907-1913, Johnny Coulon; 1914-1915, Kid Williams; 1916, claimed by Kid Williams and Johnny Ertle.

LARGEST GATE RECEIPTS OF BOXING.

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts.
July 4, 1910	Johnson	Jeffries	Reno, Nev.	$270,755
March 25, 1916	Willard	Moran	New York City	151,524
September 3, 1906	Gans	Nelson	Goldfield, Nev.	69,715
April 5, 1915	Willard	Johnson	Havana, Cuba	†68,000
December 26, 1908	Johnson	Burns	Sydney, Australia	†67,700
November 3, 1899	Jeffries	Sharkey	New York City	66,300
August 14, 1903	Jeffries	Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	63,340
September 11, 1915	‡Gibbons	McFarland	New York City	58,069
August 30, 1900	Corbett	McCoy	New York City	56,350
December 20, 1904	Nelson	Britt	Colma, Cal.	48,311
September 7, 1892	Corbett	Sullivan	New Orleans, La.	*45,000
March 8, 1893	Fitzsimmons	Hall	New Orleans, La.	40,000
February 22, 1910	Wolgast	Nelson	San Francisco, Cal.	37,750
October 16, 1909	Johnson	Ketchel	San Francisco, Cal.	32,300
March 25, 1904	Britt	Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	32,245
July 25, 1902	Jeffries	Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal.	31,800
March 17, 1897	Fitzsimmons	Corbett	Carson City, Nev.	22,000
November 15, 1901	Jeffries	Ruhlin	San Francisco, Cal.	30,800
June 29, 1916	Dillon	Moran	Brooklyn, N. Y.	28,521
September 9, 1905	Nelson	Britt	San Francisco, Cal.	27,775
October 31, 1904	Britt	Gans	San Francisco, Cal.	21,761
August 26, 1904	Jeffries	Munroe	San Francisco, Cal.	21,760
December 2, 1896	Sharkey	Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal.	21,000
March 31, 1903	Corbett	McGovern	San Francisco, Cal.	20,880

*Purse $25,000 and $10,000 a side. †Estimated. ‡Ten-round, no-decision bout.

WRESTLING.

PROFESSIONALS.

JANUARY 21, 1916. Boston, Mass.—Joe Stecher defeated Cyclone Burns in straight falls. Time 10m. 27s. and 4m. 20s.

January 26, Springfield, Mass.—"Strangler" Ed Lewis defeated Dr. Ben F. Roller in two straight falls.

January 27, New York City—Joe Stecher defeated Mort Henderson in two straight falls.

January 29, New York City—International Tournament November 8 to January 29. Official award and $5,000 cash prize Graeco-Roman wrestling to Alexander Aberg.

January 31, Louisville, Ky.—Joe Stecher defeated John Pereili in two straight falls. Time 4m. 30s. and 3m. 50s.

February 1, Boston, Mass.—Youssiffo Hussan defeated Mort Henderson in two straight falls. Time 25m. 8s. and 11m. 25s.

February 8, Des Moines, Ia.—Joe Stecher defeated Leo Vannice in two straight falls. Time 1m. 20s. and 40s. Joe Stecher defeated Ralph Vita in two straight falls. Time 4m. 10s. and 4m. 35s.

February 11, Altoona, Pa.—Mort Henderson defeated Paul Sampson in two straight falls.

February 12, New Haven, Ct.—"Strangler" Ed Lewis defeated Mort Henderson in 27m. 35s.

February 15, Council Bluffs, Ia.—Joe Stecher defeated Buffalo Joe Rogers in two straight falls. Time 16m. and 15m.

February 23, Boston, Mass.—Wladeck Zbyszko defeated Youssiffo Hussan. Time 1h. 9m. 27s.

February 24, Chicago, Ill.—Joe Stecher defeated John Frieberg in two straight falls. Time 4m. 35s. and 6m. 45s. Battle Creek, Mich.—Joe Stecher defeated Paul Martinson in two straight falls. Time 7m. 50s. and 9m. 15s.

February 28, New York City—"Strangler" Ed Lewis defeated Dick Butler in two straight falls. Time 6m. and 1m. 35s.

March 3, Louisville, Ky.—Wladeck Zbyszko defeated Carl Lemle in two straight falls. Time 30m. and 15m.

March 4, Butte, Mont.—Joe Stecher defeated Pat Connolly in two straight falls. Time 15m. and 6m. 35s.

March 28, Kansas City, Mo.—Joe Stecher defeated Dr. Ben F. Roller in two straight falls. Time 5m. 34s. and 5m. 32s.

March 30, Lincoln, Neb.—Joe Stecher defeated Harry Ordeman in two straight falls. Time 10m. 44s. and 6m. 43s.

April 4, Duluth, Minn.—Joe Stecher defeated F. Beele in two straight falls. Time 8m. and 4m. 31s.

April 7, Chicago, Ill.—Joe Stecher defeated Bill Hokuff in two straight falls. Time 8m. 31s. and 3m. 40s.

April 15, Bellefonte, Pa.—Mort Henderson defeated Joe Godeski in two straight falls. Time 25m. and 6m.

April 28, Baltimore, Md.—Joe Stecher defeated Americus in two straight falls. Time 2m. 15s. and 2m. 35s.

April 29, New York City, N. Y.—George Bothner and Jack Niflot wrestled no-fall draw. Time 5h. 34m.

May 2, New York City, N. Y.—"Strangler" Ed Lewis defeated Mort Henderson in two straight falls. Time 17m. 5s. and 10m. 28s.

May 5, Chicago, Ill.—Joe Stecher defeated William Demetral in two straight falls. Time 6m. 42s. and 2m. 58s.

May 12, Louisville, Ky.—Joe Stecher defeated Youssiffo Hussan in two straight falls. Time 12m. 16s. and 3m. 37s.

May 27, Indianapolis, Ind.—Joe Stecher defeated Chris Sorenson in two straight falls. Time 28m. and 1m. 32s.

July 4, Omaha, Neb.—Joe Stecher and "Strangler" Ed Lewis wrestled a no-fall draw. Time 5h. 10m.

AMATEURS.

Amateur Athletic Union Championships, held at Newark, N. J May 6. Results in final rounds and classes: 108-pound class—George Taylor National Turn Verein, Newark, defeated Max Gans, Morris A. C., Chicago; body and bar hold, Time 7m. 13 3-5s. 115-pound class—Kalmar Borsits, Y. M. C. A., Gary, Ind., defeated Water Strobach, Y. M. C. A., Elizabeth, N. J., referee's decision, Time 15m. 125-pound class—C. Lijehult, Bronx Church House, New York, defeated C. Molinos, Greek-American A. C., New York; bar and half-Nelson hold. Time 6m. 36s. 135-pound class—William Hallas, Greek-American A. C., Chicago, defeated Louis Gaigie, Greek-American A. C. New York; referee's decision. Time 15m. 158-pound class—William Americus, Greek-American A. C., New York, defeated I. Nelson, Norwegian-American A. C., New York; referee's decision. Time 18m., extra period of 3 minutes to decide bout. 175-pound class—N. G. Pendleton, New York A. C., defeated A. Hedlund, Finnish Gymnasium, Quincy, Mass.; referee's decision. Time 15m.

Metropolitan Championships, held at the Greek-American A. C., New York City, April 13 and 15. Results final bouts: 108-pound class—G. Taylor, National Turn Verein, defeated P. Papageorge, Greek-American A. C. 115-pound class—W. Strohbach, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., defeated N. Sievers, Norwegian-American A. C. 125-pound class—C. Liljehult, Bronx Church House, defeated P. Heisch, Boys' Club. 135-pound class—J. Post, Harlem Y. M. C. A., defeated L. Gaigle, Greek-American A. C. 145-pound class—L. Nelson, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated C. McIntyre, unattached. 158-pound class—J. Molmar, Hungarian-American A. C. defeated S. Johnson, New York A. C. 175-pound class—O. Huseby, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated V. Sato, Finnish-American A. C. Heavyweight class—E. Kaina, Finnish-American A. C., defeated C. Disch, Norwegian-American A. C. points scored—Norwegian-American A. C. 16, Greek-American A. C. 6, Finnish-American A. C. 8, National Turn Verein 5, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A. 5, Boys' Club 3, Harlem (Met. League) Y. M. C. A. 5, Yale University A. A. 3, Hungarian-American A. C. 5, New York A. C. 3, Bronx Church House 5.

COLLEGE WRESTLING.

January 15, Princeton, N. J.—Princeton 23 points, Columbia 3 points.

January 22, Providence, R. I.—Harvard 20 points, Brown 6 points.

February 12, Princeton, N. J.—Princeton 17 points, Harvard 4 points. New Haven, Ct.—Yale 29 points, Columbia 4 points. Boston, Mass.—Massachusetts Tech., 28 points, Springfield Y. M. C. A. Training College, 2 points. Annapolis, Md.—Navy 21 points, Pennsylvania 11 points.

February 18, Philadelphia, Pa.—Pennsylvania State College 25 points, Princeton 7 points.

February 19, Philadelphia, Pa.—Yale 23 points, Pennsylvania 9 points. Ithaca, N. Y.—Cornell 21 points, Princeton 3 points. Annapolis, Md.—Navy 20 points, University of Pittsburgh 18 points.

February 25, Philadelphia, Pa.—Princeton 18 points, Pennsylvania 8 points. Springfield, Mass.—Harvard 19 points, Springfield Y. M. C. A. Training College 12 points. Annapolis, Md.—Yale 19 points, Navy 14 points.

March 3, New York City, N. Y.—Cornell 20 points, Columbia 4 points.

March 10, New York City, N. Y.—Pennsylvania 28 points, Columbia 4 points.

March 11, New Haven, Ct.—Princeton 16 points. Yale 12 points.

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE WRESTLING LEAGUE.

First annual championship meet held at Cambridge, Mass., March 4. Final bouts and classes: 115-pound class—Loo, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Fowler of Yale by a decision. 125-pound class—Bretschneider of Springfield Y. M. C. A. College defeated Davison of Harvard by a fall. 135-pound class—Kriche of Yale, defeated Hoffman of Massachusetts Institute of Technology by a decision. 145-pound class—Bennett of Yale defeated Morse of Massachusetts Institute of Technology by a decision. 158-pound class—Potter of Yale defeated Cook of Harvard by a fall. 175-pound class—Adams of Bates defeated Smith of Yale by a fall. Heavyweight—Aldrich of Yale defeated Bartlett of Springfield Y. M. C. A. College by a fall. Team points: Yale 34, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 11, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College 11, Harvard 9, Bates 8.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Princeton N. J., March 18. Won by Cornell with 24 points. Princeton second, 14 points; Lehigh third, 12 points; Pennsylvania fourth, 11

WRESTLING—*Continued.*

points; Columbia fifth, 9 points. Summaries, final bouts: First place—115-pound class—Wiss, Princeton, was given decision over Mackensie, Cornell. Time 15m. 125-pound class—Wigten, Cornell, decision over Jones, Princeton. Time 15m. 135-pound class—Hess, Lehigh, decision over Reynolds, Cornell. Time 15m. 145-pound class—Captain Milligan, Pennsylvania, decision over Beatty, Princeton. Time 15m. 150-pound class—Saeger, Cornell, decision over Captain Franz, Princeton. Time 15m. 175 pounds—McKeage, Cornell, threw Turner, Princeton, with a half Nelson and bar lock in 6m. 23s. Unlimited class—Dorizas, Pennsylvania, threw Jewett, Princeton, with a body hold in 20 2-5s. Finals, second place—115 pounds—Mackenzie, Cornell, decision over Pascarella, Columbia. 125 pounds—McCullough, Lehigh, decision over Louder, Pennsylvania, in extra period. 135 pounds—Reynolds, Cornell, decision over Ohler, Princeton, in extra period. 145 pounds—Beatty, Princeton, decision over Post, Cornell, in extra period. 158 pounds—Franz, Princeton, decision over Krulowitz, Columbia. 175 pounds—Turner, Princeton, decision over Statler, Pennsylvania. Unlimited—Snyder, Cornell, secured a fall over Jewett, Princeton. Time 35s. Finals, third place—115 pounds—Kirkoff, Lehigh, given decision over Survay, Pennsylvania. 125 pounds—Sauter, Pennsylvania, decision over Jones, Princeton. 135 pounds—Demuria, Columbia, decision over Ohler, Princeton. 145 pounds—Shaeffer, Lehigh, decision over Post, Cornell. 158 pounds—Levin, Lehigh, given decision over Levin, Pennsylvania, in extra period. 175 pounds—Criggs, Lehigh, given decision over Statler, Pennsylvania. Unlimited—Jewett, Princeton, fall over Caegner, Columbia, in 1m. 23s.

GOLF.

THE golf season of 1916 was made particularly notable by the winning of both the National Amateur and Open Championships by Charles G. (Chick) Evans, Jr., of Edgewater Club, of Chicago, the first time the double-championship has ever been won by the same player in one season in the history of American golf. The records of the tournaments follow:

NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS.

United States Open Championship, played at Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn. Final round, June 30. Won by Charles G. Evans, Jr., amateur, 286; J. Hutchinson, 288, second; J. M. Barnes, 290, third. Previous winners: 1915, at Short Hills, N. J., won by Jerome Travers amateur, 297; second, T. L. McNamara professional, 298; third, R. G. McDonald, 300. 1914 at Midlothian, Chicago, Ill., won by W. C. Hagen, score 290; Charles Evans, Jr., 291, second; George Sargent, third. 1913, at Brookline, Mass., won by Francis Ouimet, 72, with Harry Vardon, 77 second, and Edward Ray, 78, third, after a triple tie in final round of 304. 1912, at Buffalo, N. Y. won by Jack McDermott, 294, with Tom McNamara, 296, second, and Alex. Smith and M. J. Brady tied at 299 for third. 1911, at Wheaton, Ill., after a triple tie between J. J. McDermott, M. J. Brady and George O. Simpson at 307. J. J. McDermott won in the playoff, with Brady second and Simpson third. 1910, at Philadelphia, Pa., Alex Smith, 298. 1909, at Englewood, N. J. George Sargent, 290. 1908, at Myopia, Fred McLeod, 322. 1907, at Philadelphia Cricket Club, Alexander Ross, 302. 1906, at Onwentsia, Alex Smith, 295. 1905, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 314. 1904, at Glen View, W. Anderson, 303. 1903, at Baltusrol, W. Anderson, 307. 1902, at Garden City, L. Auchterlonie, 307. 1901, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 331. 1900, at Chicago, M. H. Vardon, 313.

United States Amateur, played at Merion Club, Philadelphia. Final round, September 9. Charles G. Evans, Jr., Chicago defeated Robert A. Gardner, Chicago, 4 up and 3 to play. Previous winners: 1915, at Detroit, Mich., Robert A. Gardner, Chicago, defeated John G. Anderson, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 5 up and 4 to play. 1914, at Manchester, Vt., Francis Ouimet defeated Jerome D. Travers, 6 up and 5 to play. 1913, at Garden City, L. I., J. D. Travers defeated J. G. Anderson, 5 up and 4 to play. 1912, at Wheaton, Ill., J. Travers defeated Charles Evans, Jr., 7 up and 6 to play. 1911, at Rye, N. Y., H. H. Hilton, amateur champion of England, defeated F. Herreshoff, 1 up in 37 holes. 1910, at Brookline, Mass., W. C. Fownes, Jr., defeated W. K. Wood, 4 up and 3 to play. 1909, at Wheaton, Ill., R. A. Gardner beat H. Chandler Egan, 4 up and 2 to play. 1908, at Garden City, J. D. Travers beat Max Behr, 8 up and 7 to play. 1907, at Euclid, J. D. Travers beat A. Graham, 6 up and 5 to play. 1906, E. M. Byers beat G. S. Lyon, 2 up. 1905, at Wheaton, Ill., H. Chandler Egan beat D. E. Sawyer, 6 up and 5 to play. 1904, H. Chandler Egan; 1903, W. J. Travis; 1902, L. N. James; 1901 and 1900, W. J. Travis.

United States Ladies' Championship, played at Waverley, Mass. Final round played October 7. Miss Alexia Sterling, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia, Pa., 2 up and 1 to play. Previous winners: 1915, at Lake Forest, Ill., Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, Pa., defeated Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, by 3 up and 2 to play. 1914, at Glen Cove, N. Y., Mrs. H. Jackson, Boston, defeated Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Chicago, 1 up. 1913, played at Wilmington, Del., October 18, Miss G. Ravenscroft, of England, defeated Miss M. Hollins, 2 up. 1912, played at Essex Country Club, Manchester, Mass., Miss M. Curtis defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, 3 up and 2 to play. 1911, at Westchester County, N. Y., Miss M. Curtis. 1910, at Chicago, Ill., Miss Dorothy Campbell, Hamilton, Ont. 1909, at Philadelphia, Miss Dorothy Campbell. 1908, at Washington, Miss Kate C. Harley. 1907, at Midlothian, Miss Margaret Curtis. 1906, at Brae Burn, Miss Harriet Curtis. 1905, at Morris County, Miss Pauline Mackay. 1904, at Merion C. C., Miss G. Bishop. 1903, at Wheaton, Miss B. Anthony. 1902-01, at Brookline and Baltusrol, Miss G. Hecker. 1900, at Shinnecock, Miss F. C. Griscom.

STATE AND SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Western Championship, played at Del Monte, Cal. Heinrich Schmidt defeated Douglas Grant, 7 and 6. Women's Western Championship, played at Grand Rapids, Mich., Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr., defeated Miss L. Kaiser, 3 and 1. Carolinas Championship, Asheville, N. C., W. Bowden defeated W. M. Paul, 5 and 4. Wisconsin State Championship, at Kenosha, E. P. Allis, 3d, defeated R. Cavanaugh, 1 up on forty-second green. Central States Championship, at Toledo, O., W. H. Diddle defeated H. Hubbard, 1 up on thirty-seventh green. Massachusetts State Championship, at Wollaston, J. P. Guilford defeated S. T. Hicks, 10 and 9. Trans-Mississippi Championship, at Minneapolis, Minn., H. G. Legg defeated J. Hubbell, 6 and 5; Vermont State Championship, at Rutland, F. B. Jennings, Jr., defeated W. A. Barber, Jr., 5 and 4. Middle-Atlantic Championship, at Baltimore, Md., W. C. Ballantyne defeated T. C. Jenkins, 1 up. Metropolitan Open Championship, at Garden City, L. I. Won by Walter Hagen in play-off of triple tie. Scores: Hagen, 74; James Barnes, 75; Charles Hoffner, 77. Lesley Cup matches, played at Brookline, Mass. Massachusetts defeated Pennsylvania 10 to 5, New York defeated Veterans 9 to 6, Massachusetts defeated New York 9 to 6. Professional Golfers' Association Championship, played at Siwanoy (N. Y.) Club. Jim Barnes defeated Jack Hutchinson, 1 up.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF.

Played at Oakmont Club, Pittsburgh, Pa. Final round team championship, Princeton defeated Harvard, 9 matches to 0. Four Ball Matches. Davidson Herron and Robert Maxwell, Princeton, beat L. H. Canan and F. I. Amory, Harvard, 5 and 3. D. C. Corkran and Henry Grinnelly, Princeton, beat L. M. Lombard and James Wylde, Harvard, 6 and 5; W. A. Lowrie and P. Herron, Princeton, beat James Hubbell and Austin Flagg, Harvard, 1 up. Singles Matches. D. Herron beat Canan, 7 and 6. Corkran beat Hubbell, 2 and 1. Maxwell beat Hutchins, 5 and 3. Lowrie beat Flagg, 1 up. Percy Parker, Jr., beat Wylde, 1 up, and G. L. McCormick beat Amory, 5 and 4.

Individual Championship. J. W. Hubbell, Harvard, defeated D. C. Corkran, Princeton, 1 up on thirty-sixth green.

SWIMMING.

(Compiled by Otto Wahle, Chairman Swimming Committee, Metropolitan Association, A. A. U.)

A. A. U. Championships—The Amateur Athletic Union championship competitions were held in various parts of the country, one or more events being allotted to each club. The event, date, place, and result follow:

SENIOR NATIONAL INDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

50-yard swim—Held by Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1916 (20-yard bath); won by Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu; Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., second; A. C. Raithel, Illinois A. C., third; Walter Ramme, New York A. C., fourth. Time, 23 4-5s.

100-yard swim—Held by Pittsburgh Aquatic Club, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 8, 1916 (30-yard bath); won by Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C.; Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, second; Arthur Raithel, Illinois A. C., third; Ted Cann, New York A. C., fourth. Time, 56 1-5s.

200-yard breast stroke—Won by Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C.; G. H. Taylor, Chicago A. A., second; W. Shirley, Chicago A. A., third. Time, 2m. 42 3-5s.

220-yard swim—Held by New York A. C., New York City; heats were held on April 9 and final on April 10, 1916 (25-yard bath); final heat, won by Herbert Vollmer, New York A. C.; Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., Chicago, second; Ted Cann, New York A. C., third; J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., fourth. Time, 2m. 23 3-5s. (new world's record).

Fancy diving from springboard—Won by Arthur McAleenan, Jr., New York A. C., with 142.23 points; Frank M. Mullen, New York A. C., second, with 137.25 points; Rutherford Lawrence, New York A. C., third, with 131.8 points.

Plunge for distance—Held by Missouri A. A. at St. Louis, Mo., April 22, 1916 (25-yard bath); won by D. V. A. Smith, Illinois A. C. (75 feet), 60 1-5s.; J. C. Redmonds, Chicago University (75 feet), 53 3-5s., second; C. A. Carroll, New York A. C. (74 feet), third; C. L. Healy, Missouri A. A. (71 feet 6 inches), 60s., fourth.

500-yard swim—Won by Ted Cann, New York A. C.; Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, second; Herman Laubis, Missouri A. A., third. Time, 6m. 24 2-5s.

150-yard back stroke—Held by Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1916 (60-yard bath); won by Harry J. Hebner, Illinois A. C.; J. M. Ritter, New York A. C., second; Scoles, Northwestern University, third. Time, 1m. 56 4-5s.

400-yard relay—Won by Illinois A. C. (Raithel, Vosburgh, Hebner and McGillivray); New York A. C., 1st team (Cann, Wheatley, Ramme and Vollmer), second; New York A. C., 2d team, third; Hamilton Club of Chicago, fourth. Time, 6m. 42 2-5s. (new world's record).

Water polo—Held by Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., April 28, 1916. Preliminary games—Illinois A. C. 1st team, defeated Chicago A. A., 9-2; New York A. C. defeated Illinois A. C., 2d team, 7-2. Championship game—Illinois A. C., 1st team, defeated New York A. C., 5-2; Illinois A. C., 2d team, defeated Chicago A. A. for third place, 7-4.

JUNIOR NATIONAL INDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held by Illinois A. C., Chicago Ill., March 29 and 30, 1916 (20-yard bath). 100-yard swim—Won by Ted Cann, New York A. C.; Clement Browne, Hamilton Club, second; K. Huszagh, Chicago A. A., third. Time, 55 2-5s.

500-yard swim—Won by Clement Browne, Hamilton Club; W. L. Wallen, Hamilton Club, second; L. A. Vitack, Northwestern University, third. Time, 6m. 25 3-5s.

100-yard back stroke—Won by Leo Handy, Brookline Gym. A. A.; R. Voiret, Pittsburgh A. A., second; E. N. Chapman, Chicago A. A., third. Time, 1m. 12 3-5s.

100-yard breast stroke—Won by J. B. Ward, Cincinnati Gymnastic A. C.; E. Vacin, Illinois A. C., second; E. N. Chapman, Chicago A. A., third. Time, 1m. 13 1-5s.

Fancy diving from springboard—Won by W. P. Heyn, Chicago A. A., with 409 points; A. W. Hartung, Illinois A. C., second, with 395 points; Elmer Bauer, Missouri A. A., third, with 377 points.

SENIOR NATIONAL OUTDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

440-yard swim—Held by New York A. C., at Travers Island, Pelham Manor, N. Y., August 5, 1916 (110-yard course); won by Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C.; Herbert Vollmer, New York A. C., second; Ted Cann, New York A. C., third; Joseph Wheatley, New York A. C., fourth. Time, 5m. 38 3-5s.

High diving—Held by South Shore Country Club, Chicago, Ill., August 12, 1916; won by Albert E. Downes, New York A. C., 153.6 points; W. P. Heyn, Chicago A. A., 125.8 points, second; Jack Briggs, Chicago A. A., 120 points, third.

880-yard swim—Held by Missouri A. A., at Fairground Pool, St. Louis Mo., August 12, 1916 (110-yard course); won by Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C.; Ted Cann, New York A. C., second; Herbert Vollmer, New York A. C., third; Herman Laubis, Missouri A. A., fourth. Time, 12m. 1-5s.

One-mile swim—Held by Los Angeles A. C. of Los Angeles, Cal., at Ocean Park, California, August 20, 1916 (110-yard course in the sea); won by Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C.; Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., second; Elliott Burns, San Diego Rowing Club, third; Charles Shields, San Diego Rowing Club, fourth. Time, 23m. 22s.

LONG DISTANCE CHAMPIONSHIP.

10-mile river swim—Held by Missouri A. A., St. Louis, Mo., in Mississippi River, September 4, 1916 (Labor Day); won by Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C.; Herman Laubis, Missouri A. A., second; Clement Browne, Hamilton Club, Chicago, third; F. M. Eaker, Missouri A. A., fourth. Time, 1h. 45m. 23 2-5s.

WOMEN'S SENIOR INDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1916.

500-yard swim—Held by National Women's Life Saving League, at West 60th Street Baths, New York City, March 31, 1916 (20-yard bath); won by Miss Claire Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League of New York; Miss Lucy Freeman, National Women's Life Saving League, second; Miss Mille Bartelda, National Women's Life Saving League, third. Time, 8m. 5 2-5s.

50-yard swim—Held by Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Philadelphia, Pa., June 3, 1916 (20-yard bath); won by Miss Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde of Philadelphia; Miss Gertrude Artelt, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second; Miss Peggy Lynch, Spring Lake, N. J., third; Miss Elizabeth Insinger, Germantown Y. W. C. A., fourth. Time, 30 1-5s.

220-yard swim—Held by Hygeia Swimming Club, Atlantic City, N. J., May 29, 1916; won by Miss Claire Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League of New York; Miss Elizabeth Becker, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second; Miss Josephine Bartlett, National Women's Life Saving League of New York, third. Time, 3m. 15 4-5s.

Fancy Diving—Held by Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., June 29, 1916; won by Mrs. Aileen Allen, Los Angeles, 370 points; Miss C. Meyers, Portland, 351 points, second.

150-yard back stroke—Held by Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., June 29, 1916; won by Miss Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles A. C.; Miss Richmond, Los Angeles, second. Time, 2m. 33s.

100-yard swim—Held by Arrow Swimming Club of San Francisco, Cal., at Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1916 (75-yard bath); won by Miss Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde; Miss Claire Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League of New York, second; Miss Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles A. C., third; Miss Frances Cowells, San Francisco, fourth. Time, 1m. 8 4-5s. (American record).

WOMEN'S SENIOR OUTDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1916.

440-yard swim—Held by South Shore Country Club, Chicago, Ill., August 12, 1916 (110-yard course); won by Miss Claire Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League of New York; Miss Thelma S. Darby, Indianapolis, second; Miss Jacqueline Thompson, Northwestern University Summer School, third. Time, 7m. 43 1-5s.

High diving—Held by South Shore Country Club, Chicago, Ill., August 12, 1916; won by Miss Evelyn Burnett, St. Louis, 102 points; Miss Amber Meath, Sinai Social Center, Chicago, 78.5 points, second; Miss A. C. Smith, Winnetka, Ill., 75.2 points, third.

880-yard swim—Held by the Columbia A. C., St. Louis, Mo., August 26, 1916 (110-yard course); won by Miss Thelma Darby, Indianapolis Canoe Club; Miss Ethel Titsworth, Columbia A. C., St. Louis, second; Miss Grace Stewart, Columbia A. C., St. Louis, third. Time, 16m. 8 4-5s.

One mile—Held by Rye Beach Club and National Women's Life Saving League, at Rye Beach, Rye, New York, September 2, 1916 (110-yard course); won by Miss Claire A. Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League of New York; Miss Florence McLoughlin, First Regiment Swimming Pool, Philadelphia, second; Miss Marion Gibson, Brookline Swimming Club, Boston, third; Miss Clarabelle Barrett, National Women's Life Saving League, New York, fourth. Time, 31m. 19 3-5s.

Long distance swim (about 4 miles)—Held by Western Rowing Club of St. Louis, Mo., August 20, 1916; won by Miss Claire Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League of New York; Miss Ethel Titsworth of St. Louis, second; Miss Grace Stewart of St. Louis, third. Time, 51m. 26s.

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Indoor—100 yards—Held by New York A. C., January 12, 1916 (25-yard bath); won by H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., 55 1-5s. (record for this competition); T. H. Cann, New York A. C., 58 3-5s., second; Philip Herbert, New York A. C., third.

220 yards—Held by New York A. C., February 16, 1916 (25-yard bath); won by H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., 2m. 24 4-5s. (world's record); T. H. Cann, New York A. C., 2m. 31 2-5s., second; Jerold Smith, New York A. C., third.

500 yards—Held by Rutgers College A. A., New Brunswick, N. J., March 15, 1916 (25-yard bath); won by H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., 6m. 23 3-5s.; J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., 6m. 24 4-5s., second; T. H. Cann, New York A. C., third.

Fancy diving from 11-foot springboard—Held by New York A. C., February 16, 1916 (3 judges); won by Arthur McAleenan, Jr., New York A. C., place number 3, 148.35 points; A. E. Downes, New York A. C., place number 7, 135.37 points, second; J. F. Dunn, New York A. C., place number 8, 138.03 points, third.

Outdoor—440 yards—Held by Rye Beach Club, at Rye, N. Y., July 22, 1916 (110-yard course); won by H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., 5m. 52 2-5s. (record for this competition); T. H. Cann, New York A. C., 5m. 55 1-5s., second; J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., third.

880 yards—Held by Deal Beach Swimming Club, at Allenhurst, N. J., July 29, 1916 (110-foot course); won by H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., 11m. 41 3-5s. (record for this competition); T. H. Cann, New York A. C., 11m. 45 1-5s., second; J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., 12m. 10s., third.

One mile—Held by Glenmore A. C., at Steeplechase Park Bath, Coney Island, N. Y., August 7, 1916 (80-yard course); won by L. J. Goodwin, New York A. C., 25m. 16 2-5s.; H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., 25m. 33s., second; J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., third.

Long distance (5 miles in Hudson River from Columbia Yacht Club to Spuyten Duyvil)—Held by New York A. C., Sept. 12, 1916; won by L. J. Goodwin, New York A. C.; J. J. Curren, New York A. C., second; Charles Kaufman, American Life Saving Society, third.

High diving—Held by Rye Beach Club, Rye, N. Y., September 2, 1916 (3 judges); won by A. E. Downes, New York A. C., place number 3, 158.02 points; F. N. Mullen, New York A. C., place number 6, 126.52 points, second; T. Hirschfield, Central Y. M. C. A., place number 10, 118.76 points, third.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100 yards, junior—Held by Playgrounds Association, at Betsey Head Public Bath, September 16, 1916 (50-yard bath); won by Charles Lee, Jr., New York A. C.; Philip Herbert, New York A. C., second; John Zimnoch, New York A. C., third. Time, 1m. 2s.

440 yards, outdoor—Held by Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, Rockaway Beach, L. I., August 20 1916; won by Leo Giebel, New York A. C., 6m. 27 2-5s.; Charles Lee, Jr., New York A. C., second; C. Kaufman, American Life Saving Society, third.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held March 24, 1916, in Columbia University Bath, New York City.

50-yard race—Won by Schlaet, Yale; Nelligan, Amherst, second; Turner, Wesleyan, third; Lemcke, Amherst, fourth; Simonton, Pennsylvania, fifth. Time, 25 4-5s.

Fancy dive—Won by Friesell, Princeton; Benjamin, Yale, second; Coons, Pennsylvania, third; Evans, Pennsylvania, fourth.

220-yard race—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Shryock, Pennsylvania, second; Ferguson, Yale, third; Russell, Pennsylvania, fourth. Time, 2m. 34 4-5s.

Freshman relay race—Won by Princeton (Lord, Georgie, Holden, Ills); Yale (Mayer, Jenks, Pusey, Herrick), second; Columbia (McCabe, Frankel, Rogers, Herbert), third. Time, 1m. 49s.

100-yard race—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Lee, Columbia, second; Lemcke, Amherst, third; Shryock, Pennsylvania, fourth. Time, 57 3-5s.

Plunge for distance—Won by Lehman, Pennsylvania, 75 feet; Landstreet, Yale, 71 feet 6 inches, second; Norris, Princeton, 69 feet 6 inches, third; Roy, Columbia, 69 feet, fourth.

FINAL STANDING OF TEAMS.

(Dual competitions.)

SWIMMING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Yale	6	2	.725
Columbia	5	3	.625
Princeton	5	3	.625
Pennsylvania	4	4	.500
C. C. N. Y.	0	8	.000

WATER POLO.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Princeton	7	0	1.000
Pennsylvania	5	2	.714
Yale	4	3	.572
Columbia	1	5	.167
C. C. N. Y.	0	0	.000

LONG DISTANCE SWIMS.

June 23, Norfolk, Va.—Charles Durborow of Philadelphia swam from Cape Charles to Cape Henry, a distance of 18 miles, in 8h. 42m.

July 30, Boston, Mass.—Charles Toth, Boston, won a race from Charlestown Bridge to Boston Light in 6h.; none of the other competitors finished.

August 18, London, England—Miss Eileen Lee swam 36 1-4 miles in the Thames River from Teddington Lock to Wapping and back to Kew Bridge, aided by the tide, in 10h. 17m.

August 19, Boston, Mass.—Henry Miren, 18 years old, bettered all records for the swim from Charlestown Bridge to Boston Light, 4h. 54m. 30s. The best previous performance was 5h. 15m. 40s.

August 20, Boston, Mass.—Henry F. Sullivan of Lowell was declared the winner over Charles Toth in a swimming race between Race Point, Provincetown, and Nantasket Beach. Toth was taken from the water when a shark circled about

him after he had covered 17 1-2 miles in a little more than 14h. Sullivan covered 25 miles. His followers said he was in the water 20h. 27m.

September 9, Boston, Mass.—Charles Toth of the L Street Swimming Club won the New England amateur 10-mile swimming championship in 7h. 46m. in the Charles River basin. Twenty-three minutes slower, Walter Dunn, his clubmate, finished second. They were the only survivors of nine.

September 10, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles E. Durborow swam 36 1-2 miles in the Delaware River, with the tide, in 13h.

September 12, New York City—L. J. Goodwin, New York A. C., the American long distance champion, won the 5-mile metropolitan championship from the Columbia Yacht Club to Spuyten Duyvil. Owing to darkness, the distance covered was more than 5 miles, and Goodwin was in the water about 2 1-2h.

September 17, Philadelphia, Pa.—Capt. Alfred G. Brown of New York, one of this country's best professional swimmers, swam from Chester to Philadelphia, in the Delaware River, in 5h. 58m. He started from Market St. wharf, Chester, at 12.19 P. M., and finished at Walnut St. wharf, Philadelphia, at 6.17 o'clock, covering a distance of 16 3-4 miles.

September 25, New York City—Ida Eliionsky and her brother Henry, both of Lowell, Mass., swam around Manhattan Island, starting from the Battery at 6 A. M., a distance of about 40 miles, in 11h. 35m., aided by the tide. Henry Eliionsky swam with his hands and feet shackled.

A. A. U. RECORDS.

American records are recognized over the following distances, if made over a course not less than 60 feet and not more than 220 yards in length: 50 yards, 100 yards, 120 yards, 150 yards, 200 yards, 220 yards, 300 yards, 440 and 500 yards, for swimming on the back; 100 yards and 150 yards, for swimming the breast stroke; 100 and 200 yards, for relay racing club teams of 4 or 5 men, each man to swim 50 and 100 yards; and over the following distances if made over a course not less than 220 feet and not more than 220 yards in length: 880 yards, 1,000 yards and one mile. For plunging, one minute time limit. In addition to distances mentioned above, all records over distances in metres, if made under record conditions of the International Swimming Federation, are acknowledged as American records. Figures in parentheses indicate length of course in yards unless stated otherwise. 50 yards, bath (100 feet), 1 turn, 23 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, San Francisco, Cal., August 6, 1913; 50 yards, open tidal salt water, straightaway, 23s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu Bay, Honolulu, H. T., June 11, 1915 (swimmer was not aided by the tide); 100 yards, bath (75 yards, salt water), 1 turn, 54 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu, Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 17, 1915; bath (20), 4 turns, 54s., Perry McGillivray, Chicago, Ill., February 3, 1916; open tidal salt water, straightaway, 53 1-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, Honolulu Bay, H. T., June 11, 1915 (swimmer was not aided by the tide); 120 yards, bath (25), 4 turns, 1m. 10s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, December 9, 1908; bath (20), 5 turns, 1m. 8 2-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914; 150 yards bath (25), 5 turns, 1m. 29 4-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, January 10, 1916; 200 yards, bath (20), 9 turns, 2m. 7 2-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914; bath (25), 7 turns, 2m. 8 4-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, April 10, 1916; bath (75), 2 turns (salt water), 2m. 13 1-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, H. T., Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1914; 220 yards, bath (25), 8 turns, 2m. 23 2-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, April 10, 1916; bath (20), 10 turns, 2m. 21s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., January 6, 1914; bath (75, salt water), 2 turns, 2m. 26 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu, Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 16, 1915; open tidal salt water (100), 2 turns, 2m. 29s., Duke P. Kahanamoku and H. Cunha, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., June 11, 1915 (swimmers not aided by tide); 300 yards, bath (25), 11 turns, 3m. 34 2-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, July 18, 1916; bath (20), 14 turns, 3m. 26 1-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; 440 yards, bath (75, salt water), 5 turns, 5m. 22 1-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 5, 1914; open salt water (100), 4 turns, 5m. 23 4-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu, H. T., June 11, 1914; 500 yards, bath (75), 6 turns, 6m. 13 4-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles, Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 17, 1915; open salt water (100), 4 turns, 6m. 11 2-5s., Ludy Langer, Honolulu, H. T., September 2, 1916; 880 yards, bath (75, salt water), 11 turns, 11m. 46 2-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 1914; open salt water (100), 8 turns, 11m. 29 3-5s., Ludy Langer, Honolulu, H. T., September 4, 1916; 1,000 yards, open salt water (100), 9 turns, 13m. 7 2-5s., Ludy Langer, Honolulu, H. T., September 4, 1916; 1 mile, open salt water (110), 15 turns, 24m. 59 2-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal., July 23, 1915; 100 metres, bath (25), 4 turns, 1m. 2 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, April 15, 1910; 200 metres, bath (25), 8 turns, 2m. 23 2-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, April 10, 1916; 300 metres, bath (25), 13 turns, 3m. 55 2-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, July 18, 1916; 500 metres, bath (25), 21 turns, 6m. 51 3-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, July 18, 1916. Swimming on the back—100 yards, bath (25), 3 turns, 1m. 8 2-5s., H. J. Hebner, Crystal Bath, St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1911, and Russell Dean, New York City, March 15, 1916; 100 yards, open salt water, straightaway, 1m. 14 1-5s., Harold Kruger, Honolulu, H. T., September 4, 1916; 150 yards, bath (75, salt water), 1 turn, 1m. 53 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 16, 1915; bath (20), 7 turns, 1m. 49 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1914. Miscellaneous events—Breast stroke, 100 yards, bath (20), 4 turns, 1m. 10 4-5s., Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., March 2, 1916; breast stroke, 200 yards, bath (20), 9 turns, 2m. 38 2-5s., Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; open water (50), 3 turns, 2m. 45 1-5s., Michael McDermott, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, July 18, 1918; relay racing, 200 yards, 4 men, 50 yards each, bath (25), 1m. 42 2-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 24 1-5s.; M. P. Mott, 26 4-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 26s.; Perry McGillivray, 25 2-5s.), Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wis., May 15, 1915; relay racing, 250 yards, 5 men, 50 yards each, bath (25), 2m. 10 2-5s., New York A. C. team (H. E. Vollmer, Walter Ramme, N. T. Nerich, H. O'Sullivan, W. R. Bennett), Rutgers College Bath, New Brunswick, N. J., March 10, 1915; 400 yards, 4 men, 100 yards each, bath (20), 3m. 42 3-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 55s.; Wm. Vosburgh, 57 2-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 55s.; Perry McGillivray, 55 1-5s.), Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1916; 4 men, each 100 yards, bath (25), 3m. 52 4-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 58 3-5s.; Wm. Vosburgh, 59 1-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 57s.; H. J. Hebner, 58s.), New York A. C. Bath, New York City, May 4, 1914; 4 men, open still water, 100-yard course, 3m. 57 1-5s., Illinois A. C. team (H. J. Hebner, 1m.; M. R. Mott, 1m. 2s.; A. C. Raithel, 57 1-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 58s.), Broad Ripple Pool, Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1914; relay racing, 500 yards, 5 men, 100 yards each, bath (20), 4m. 40 3-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 55s.; Wm. Vosburgh, 57 2-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 55s.; Perry McGillivray, 55 1-5s.; D. L. Jones, 58s.), Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1916; 5 men, 100 yards each, bath (25), 4m. 53 3-5s., New York A. C. team (J. C. Wheatley, 59 4-5s.; H. E. Vollmer, 57s.; Walter Ramme, 58 4-5s.; N. T. Nerich, 59 1-5s.; H. O'Sullivan, 58 4-5s.), New York A. C. Bath, New York City, April 8, 1915; plunging, 1m. time limit, bath, 80 feet, F. B. Willis, Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1912.

SWIMMING—*Continued.*

LADIES' RECORDS.

50 yards, bath (20), 2 turns, 30 1-5s., Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia, Pa., June 3, 1916; 50 yards, open water, straightaway, 30 3-5s., Olga Dorfner, Lafayette, Pa., September 11, 1915; 100 yards, bath (75), 1 turn, 1m. 8 4-5s., Olga Dorfner, Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1916; 100 yards, open fresh water (100), 1m. 9 3-5s., Olga Dorfner, Lafayette, Pa., September 11, 1915; 220 yards, bath (20), 10 turns, 3m. 5 1-5s., Olga Dorfner, Y. W. C. A. Bath, Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1916; 220 yards, open water (110), 1 turn, 3m. 15 2-5s., Olga Dorfner, Lafayette, Pa., September 11, 1915; 300 yards, bath (20), 14 turns, 4m. 44s., Claire Galligan, New York City, March 31, 1916; 440 yards, bath (20), 21 turns, 7m. 6 3-5s., Claire Galligan, New York City, March 31, 1916; 500 yards, bath (20), 24 turns, 8m. 5 2-5s., Claire Galligan, New York City, March 31, 1916; 1 mile, open salt water (110), 15 turns, 31m. 19 3-5s., Claire Galligan, New Rochelle, Rye, N. Y., September 2, 1916; 400 yards, relay, 4 ladies, 100 yards each, 20-yard bath, 5m. 48 2-5s., Independent Turn Verein of Indianapolis team (Mrs. Alvin Kinder, Thelma Darby, Louise Debus, Mary Janet O'Reilly), Independent Turn Verein Bath, Indianapolis, Ind., May 31, 1916.

NOTEWORTHY PERFORMANCES.

The A. A. U. Record Committee is authorized to examine any performance if made under other than record conditions, and if in the opinion of the Record Committee such performance is worthy of being recorded it will be noted under "Noteworthy Performances." 40 yards, bath (20 yards), 1 turn, 18 1-5s., Perry McGillivray, Chicago, Ill., February 3, 1916; 60 yards, bath (20), 2 turns, 30s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 19, 1907; 75 yards, bath (100 feet), 2 turns, 37 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, San Francisco, Cal., August 6, 1913; 80 yards, bath (20), 3 turns, 41 3-5s., Perry McGillivray, Chicago, Ill., February 3, 1916; 110 yards, bath (20), 5 turns, 1m. 2 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., April 2, 1914; 250 yards, bath (25), 9 turns, 2m. 54 1-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, July 18, 1916; bath (20), 12 turns, 2m. 50 1-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; 330 yards, bath (20), 16 turns, 3m. 55 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; across tidal water (110), 2 turns, 4m. 15s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, September 19, 1908; 400 yards, bath (25), 15 turns, 4m. 56 1-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, July 18, 1916; bath (20), 19 turns, 4m. 52 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., December 4, 1914; 550 yards, bath (20), 27 turns, 6m. 50 4-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 21 turns, 7m. 3 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; open still water (110), 4 turns, 7m. 38 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Seneca Park Lake, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909; 600 yards, bath (20), 29 turns, 7m. 31s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 23 turns, 7m. 46 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907; 660 yards, bath (20), 32 turns, 8m. 10 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 25 turns, 8m. 29s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907; 660 yards, bath (20), 32 turns, 8m. 19 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; open salt water (110 yards), 5 turns, 8m. 54 2-5s., Lady Langer, San Francisco, Cal., July 23, 1915; 700 yards, bath (20), 34 turns, 8m. 51 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 27 turns, 9m. 11 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907; 750 yards, bath (20), 37 turns, 9m. 31s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 29 turns, 9m. 55 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907; 800 yards, bath (20), 39 turns, 10m. 11 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 31 turns, 10m. 37 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; open still salt water (80), 9 turns, 11m. 8 4-5s., J. C. Wheatley, Coney Island, N. Y., September 2, 1915; 880 yards, bath (20), 43 turns, 11m. 14 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; 900 yards, bath (25), 35 turns, 12m. 3s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907; 1,000 yards, bath (20), 49 turns, 13m. 19 2-5s., Clement Browne, Chicago, Ill., January 13, 1916; 1,100 yards, bath (20), 54 turns, 14m. 43s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; open salt water (110), 9 turns, 15m. 20 2-5s., Lady Langer, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal., July 23, 1915; 1,200 yards, bath (20), 59 turns, 16m. 5s., Clement Browne, Chicago, Ill., January, 1916; open still salt water (80), 14 turns, 17m. 2 2-5s., J. C. Wheatley, Coney Island, N. Y., September 2, 1915; 1,320 yards, bath (20), 65 turns, 17m. 45 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; open sal water (110), 11 turns, 18m. 33 1-5s., Lady Langer, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal., July 23, 1915; 1 mile, bath (20), 87 turns, 23m. 40 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 25, 1907.

Swimming on the back—40 yards, bath (20), 1 turn, 23 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 23, 1911; 50 yards, bath (25), 2 turns, 30s., H. J. Hebner, Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1913; 75 yards, bath (25), 2 turns, 49s., H. J. Hebner, Crystal Bath, St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1911.

Miscellaneous events—Relay racing, 300 yards, 6 men, 50 yards each, bath (25), 2m. 37 1-5s., New York A. C. team (H. E. Vollmer, Walter Ramme, N. T. Nerich, H. O'Sullivan, R. W. Bennett, J. H. Reilly), Rutgers College Bath, New Brunswick, N. J., March 10, 1915; 1 mile, 17 men, 100 yards each, 18th man, 60 yards, bath (25), 18m. 19 4-5s., New York A. C. team (J. C. Wheatley, 59 4-5s.; H. E. Vollmer, 57s.; Walter Ramme, 58 4-5s.; N. T. Nerich, 59 1-5s.; H. O'Sullivan, 58 4-5s.; J. H. Reilly, 59 3-5s.; R. W. Bennett, 1m. 5 4-5s.; J. A. Zimnock, 1m. 2 1-5s.; T. H. Cann, 59 2-5s.; J. J. Curren, 1m. 2 3-5s.; C. Ash, 1m. 4s.; Wm. O'Sullivan, 1m. 5 1-5s.; P. W. Palmer, 1m. 6 3-5s.; G. South, 1m. 7s.; J. A. Russell, 1m. 5 1-5s.; Jerrold Smith, 1m. 8s.; T. F. McCarthy, 1m. 5 4-5s.; C. D. Trubenbach, 60 yards, 34 4-5s., New York A. C. Bath, New York City, April 8, 1915. Battery to Sandy Hook, New York Bay, tidal salt water, with the tide, distance about 22 miles, 7h. 19m., George Meehan, L Street Swimming Club, Boston, July 19, 1914. Swimming under water, 106 yards 2 feet, bath, 4 turns, 1m. 31 2-5s., E. P. Swatek, Chicago, Ill., January 2, 1905.

AMERICAN INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

40 yards, bath (20), 19s., W. C. Earle, Chicago University, at Annapolis, February 21, 1916; 50 yards, bath (25), 25 1-5s., S. E. Hoadley, Yale, at New Haven, December 11, 1914; 100 yards, bath (25), 66 2-5s., Herbert Vollmer, Columbia, at New York, February 18, 1916; 220 yards, bath (100 feet), 2m. 31s., Eben Cross, Princeton, at Princeton, February 20, 1914; 440 yards, bath (20), 5m. 47 4-5s., R. Simonson, Northwestern, at Evanston, Ill., March 17, 1916. Relay racing—160 yards, bath (20), 1m. 20s., Chicago University (Earle, Meine, O'Connor, Pavlicek), at Annapolis, February 21, 1916; 200 yards, bath (25), 1m. 44 2-5s., Princeton (Selby, Lester, Delacy, Burchenal), at Princeton, March 1, 1916; 800 feet, bath (100 feet), 2m. 30s., Yale (Mayer, Summers, Marr, Roberts), at Princeton, February 27, 1914; 400 yards, bath (20), 4m. 1 2-5s., Yale (Mayer, Rosener, Schlaet, Ferguson), at Chicago, April 23, 1916. Back stroke—150 yards, bath (20), 1m. 50 2-5s., C. B. Pavlicek, Chicago University, at Chicago, February 22, 1916. Breast stroke—200 yards, bath (20), 2m. 45 2-5s., Herbert Taylor, Wisconsin University, at Madison, Wis., March, 1915. Plunge—for distance—One minute time limit, 78 feet, Carl G. Lehman, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, February 7, 1916; for speed—bath (60), 18 4-5s., J. C. Redmond, Chicago University, at Chicago, February 26, 1916.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

Distance.	Amateur Records. Made in Bath. Holder.	Time.	Made in Open Water. Holder.	Time.	Professional Records. *Open Water. Others Made in Baths. Holder.	Time.
		M. S.		M. S.		M. S.
50 yards.	D. P. Kahanamoku (A.).	23 2-5	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)..	23	.....	.....
100 yards.	P. McGillivray (A.).....	54	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)..	53 1-5	A. Wickham (Aus.)	1.00 4-5
100 metres	C. Bretting (G.)	1.02 1-5	D. P. Kah oku (A.)..	1.01 3-5	.....	.....
120 yards.	P. McGillivray (A.).....	†1.08 2-5	.....	.....	J. Nuttall (E.)	1.18 2-5
150 yards.	H. E. Vollmer (A.)	1.29 4-5	C. Healy (Aus.).....	1.34	D. Billington (E.) .	1.39
200 yards.	H. J. Hebner (A.)	†2.07 2-5	.....	.....	D. Billington (E.)	2.18 1-5
200 metres	H. E. Vollmer (A.).....	2.23 2-5	.....	.....	.....	.....
220 yards.	H. J. Hebner (A.).....	†2.21	D. P. Kah'oku (A.).. H. Cunha (A.).....	2.29	D. Billington (E.) .	2.34 4-5
300 yards.	O. McGillivray (A.)....	3.26 1-5	B. Kieran (Aus.)	3.31 4-5	D. Billington (E.) .	3.32
400 metres	J. G. Hatfield (E.).....	5.21 3-5	G. R. Hodgson (C.)..	5.24 2-5	.....	.....
440 yards.	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	5.19	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	5.22 1-5	D. Billington (E.) .	5.26
500 metres	H. E. Vollmer (A.).....	6.51 3-5	.....	.....	.....	.....
500 yards.	J. G. Hatfield (E.).....	6.02 4-5	L. Langer (A.).....	6.11 2-5	D. Billington (E.) .	6.18
880 yards.	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	11.11 3-5	H. Taylor (E.).....	11.25 2-5	D. Billington (E.) .	11.37
1,000 yards.	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	12.52 2-5	L. Langer (A.).....	13.07 2-5	D. Billington (E.)	13.26
1,320 yards.	C. M. Daniels (A.).....	†17.45 4-5	W. Longworth (Aus.)	17.42	*D. Billington (E.)	17.36 2-5
1 mile...	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	23.16 4-5	G. R. Hodgson (C.)..	23.34½	*D. Billington (E.)	24.11 1-5
2 miles..	Geo. Read (Aus.).....	54.54	W. Longworth (Aus.)	51.32	.....	.....

RECORDS OF WOMEN.

		M. S.			M. S.
100 yards....	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	1.06	300 metres...	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	4.43
100 metres...	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	1.17	440 yards....	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	6.03 2-5
220 yards....	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	2.53	880 yards....	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	12 52
300 yards....	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	4.12	1 mile.....	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	26.08

Swimming on the back—100 yards, H. J. Hebner (A.) and Russell Dean (A.), 1m. 8 2-5s.; 150 yards, H. J. Hebner (A.), †1m. 49 3-5s.; breast stroke, 200 yards, M. McDermott (A.), †2m. 38 2-5s.; plunge for distance (1m. time limit), W. Taylor (E.), 82 feet 7 inches; under water swimming, E. P. Swatek (A.), 106 yards 2 feet; relay racing, 5 men, 500 yards, Illinois A. C., Chicago (A.), †4m. 40 3-5s., Illinois A. C., Chicago (A. C. Raithel 55s., Wm. Vosburgh 57 2-5s., H. J. Hebner, 55s., P. McGillivray 55 1-5s., D. L. Jones, 58s.). Swimming in English Channel—Captain Matthew Webb (E.), August 24-25, 1875, Dover to Calais, 21h. 45m.; T. W. Burgess, an Englishman living in Paris, September 5-6, 1911, South Foreland, England, to Le Chatelet, France, 22h. 35m. †Made in 20-yard bath; minimum length of 25 yards required by rules of International Swimming Federation. (A.) American. (Aus.) Australian. (C.) Canadian. (E.) English. (G.) German.

MOTOR BOAT RACING.

National Power Boat Association championship Gold Cup races, held at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 2-5. Results:

First heat, Gold Cup races, 30 miles:

Boat and Club.	Elapsed time.
Miss Minneapolis, M. P. B. A.....	44.41
Peter Pan VII., C. Y. C.....	44.55
Miss Detroit, D. P. B. A.....	47.28
Hawkeye, Lake George M. B. C.....	47.33
Baby Marold, D. B. C.....	52.14
Miss Hamtramck, Del Rey B. C., Detroit.	Did not finish

Second heat, Gold Cup races, 30 miles:

Boat and Club.	Elapsed time.
Miss Minneapolis, M. P. B. A.....	41.46
Miss Detroit, D. P. B. A.....	41.55
Peter Pan VII., C. Y. C.....	42.11
Hawkeye, Lake George M. B. C.....	46.24
Baby Marold, D. B. C.....	Did not finish

Final heat, Gold Cup races, 30 miles:

Boat and Club.	Time.
Miss Detroit, D. P. B. A.....	41.20
Miss Minneapolis, M. P. B. A.....	41.21
Hawkeye, Lake George M. B. C.....	46.45
Peter Pan VII., C. Y. C.....	Did not finish

Time and points for 90 miles:

Miss Minneapolis	2.07.48	20
Miss Detroit	2.10.43	18
Hawkeye	2.23.20	13
Peter Pan VII	*	11

*Did not finish.

Lake George Cup race emblematic national 1-mile championship, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 6. Results:

Boat and Club.	*Average.	Best Time.
Miss Minneapolis, M. P. B. A....	53.11	1.04.6
Miss Detroit, D. P. B. A.....	48.45	1.16.6

*Miles per hour.

Miss Minneapolis's average speed in six 1-mile trials was 53.11 nautical or 61.08 statute miles an hour, and her fastest nautical mile was 1 minute 4.6 seconds, which she made in her first mile, running with the current.

Miss Detroit averaged 45.45 nautical or 52.27 statute miles an hour, and her fastest nautical mile was 1 minute 16.6 seconds, made with the current in her third mile.

Previous winners of Gold Cup, owner and average speed:

*1904—Standard	C. O. Riotte.....	23.6
*1904—Vingt-et-Un II...	W. Sharpe Kilmer.	25.3
†1905—Chip II.....	J. Wainwright....	15.9
†1906—Chip II.....	J. Wainwright....	20.6
†1907—Chip II.....	J. Wainwright....	20.8
1908—Dixie II.....	E. J. Schroeder...	30.9
1909—Dixie II.....	E. J. Schroeder...	32.9
1910—Dixie III.....	F. K. Burnham...	33.6
1911—Mit II.....	J. H. Hayden.....	36.1
1912—P. D. Q. II.....	Alfred G. Miles...	36.8
1913—Ankle Deep.....	Count Mankowski.	44.5
1914—Baby Speed Demon II.....	Paula Blackton...	50.49
1915—Miss Detroit....	M. D. P. B. A...	48.49

*Two races were run in 1904 when Riotte waived the conditions of the deed of gift.

†Handicap events.

New York to Albany and return race, 235 miles, July 1-2—Won by Eydll, owned by A. Barrett, Colonial Y. C.; elapsed time, 38h. 10m.

New York to Block Island race, 116 miles, June 25—Won by Countess, owned by W. H. Hand, Jr.; elapsed time 4h. 12m. 20s.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

National matches were held at the State Camp, near Jacksonville, Fla., during October. The winners of these matches were: National Individual Match, 929 entries, W. H. Spencer, St. Louis, Missouri Civilian Team, score 274. National Team Match, 55 teams—Winners: Class A, National Trophy, U. S. Marine Corps, score 3,047; Class B, Hilton Trophy, New York National Guard, score 3,037; Class C, Soldier of Marathon Trophy, California Civilian Team, score 2,964; Class D, trophy to be provided, Military College of South Carolina, score 2,839. United Service Match, winner, U. S. Marine Corps, score 4,320. National Pistol Match, 517 entries, winner George E. Cook, District of Columbia Civilian Team, score 399.

National matches held under the auspices of the National Rifle Association—Inter-Club Military Match, shot in July, 25 teams competing, the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club of Butte, Mont., winning, score 2,373.

Inter-Military School Match, indoor, 20 clubs competing—St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., won Class A, score 8,851; Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., won Class B, score 8,489.

Intercollegiate match, outdoor, 17 teams competing—Winner, Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., score 841.

Inter-Public High School Match, indoor, 34 teams competing—Winners, Class A, Placer County High School, California, score 10,632; Class B, Erasmus Hall High School, New York, score 10,111; Class C, Central High School, District of Columbia, score 8,253.

National Rifle Association matches held at Jacksonville, Fla., during October: President's Match—Winner, Capt. W. G. Fay, U. S. M. C., score 290. Wimbledon Cup Match—Winner, Sergt. John J. Andrews, U. S. M. C., score 99. Rapid Fire Match—Winner, Color-Sergt. Foster Houck, 3d Ind. Infantry, score 94. Members Match—Winner, G. W. Chesley, Quinnipiac Rifle Club, New Haven, Ct., score 50. Marine Corps Match—Winner, Capt. D. A. Preussner, Iowa Infantry, score 196. Leech Cup Match—Winner, W. H. Richards, Quinnipiac Rifle Club, New Haven, Ct., score 104. Grand Aggregate Match—Winner, Geo. W. Chesley, New Haven, Ct., score 809.

Company Team Match—Winner, Co. F, 1st Ohio Infantry, score 361.

Pistol Team Match—Winner, Mound City Rifle Club, St. Louis, Mo., score 1,760.

Enlisted Men's Team Match—Winner, 4th U. S. M. C. Team, score 557.

Regimental Team Match—Winner, 1st Team, 1st Iowa Infantry, score 808.

Civilian Rifle Club Match—Winner, 1st Team Mound City Rifle Club, St. Louis, Mo., score 702.

Individual Pistol Match, N. R. A.—Winner, 1st Lieut. Jerry B. Garland, 3d Ind. Inf., score 387.

Interscholastic Team Championship (Indoor)—For the Astor Cup—Won by Iowa City High School, score 993.

Indoor Interclub League Match—Winners, Class A, Peters Rifle and Revolver Club, Kings Mills, Ohio, score 10,911; Class B, Ogden, Utah, Rifle Club, score 10,833; Class C, St. Paul, Minn., Rifle Club, score 10,800; Class D, Quinnipiac Rifle Club, New Haven, Ct., score 10,817; Class E, Pierre, S. D., Rifle Club, score 10,681; Class F, Taunton, Mass., Indoor Rifle Club, score 10,562.

Outdoor Small Bore Interclub Match—Winner, Peters Rifle and Revolver Club, Kings Mills, Ohio, score 9,610.

Individual Gallery Championship—Winner, A. R. Sammons, Marion, Ohio, Rifle Club, score 500.

Intercollegiate Indoor Match—Winners, Class A, Michigan Agricultural College, score 12,998; Class B, University of Michigan, score 12,831; Class C, Columbia University, score 12,654.

Compiled by Brig.-Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Secretary National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C.

BASKETBALL.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIP.

HELD at Illinois A. C., Chicago, March 16-17, with thirteen teams competing. The University of Utah team won the National Championship, defeating the runner-up five, Illinois A. C., 28 to 27. Third, Oakland (Cal.) Y. M. C. A.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE—FINAL STANDING.

TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Pts. For.	Pts. Against.	P.C.	TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Pts. For.	Pts. Against.	P.C.
Pennsylvania	9	2	234	170	.818	Yale	5	5	236	226	.500
Princeton	8	3	228	195	.727	Dartmouth	3	7	224	261	.330
Cornell	5	5	245	184	.500	Columbia	1	9	163	294	.100

MIDDLE WESTERN CONFERENCE LEAGUE—FINAL STANDING.

TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Pts. For.	Pts. Against.	P.C.	TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Pts. For.	Pts. Against.	P.C.
Wisconsin	11	1	358	224	.917	Chicago	4	8	230	269	.333
Northwestern	9	3	307	230	.750	Iowa	2	4	108	154	.333
Illinois	9	3	295	217	.750	Ohio	2	8	184	259	.200
Minnesota	6	6	247	257	.500	Purdue	2	10	244	303	.167
Indiana	3	5	196	230	.375						

GREATER NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP—FINAL STANDING.

TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	TEAM.	Won.	Lost.
Stuyvesant	10	0	Newtown	4	6
Boys'	8	2	Townsend Harris Hall	3	7
Eastern District	7	3	Far Rockaway	3	6
Commerce	7	3	Evander Childs	2	8
Bushwick	5	5	Erasmus Hall	0	10
De Witt Clinton	5	4			

United States Military Academy (Army) Scores: Army 28, St. John's College, 21; Army 19, New York University 28; Army 19, Yale 29; Army 24, Lehigh 17; Army 35, Manhattan College 18; Army 14, Swarthmore 16; Army 17, Springfield 24; Army 30, Brooklyn Poly 10; Army 11, Pittsburgh 20; Army 18, Syracuse 15; Army 16, Union College 21; Army 26, Cornell 36.

United States Naval Academy (Navy) scores: Navy 30, Loyola 20; Navy 45, George Washington University 11; Navy 18, Pennsylvania 12; Navy 24, New York University 29; Navy 21, Catholic University 19; Navy 40, St. John's (An.) 19; Navy 29, Georgetown 15; Navy 23, Brooklyn Poly 17; Navy 52, St. John's (Brooklyn) 36; Navy 46, West Virginia Wes. 9; Navy 26, Crescent A. C. 21; Navy 14, Swarthmore 17; Navy 28, Washington and Lee 17; Navy 35, Virginia 26.

BILLIARDS AND POOL.

FIFTEENTH annual tournament, Class A, National Amateur Championship, played at New York City, February 28 to March 10. Final standing:

PLAYERS.	W.	L.	H. R.	H. A.	G. A.
Ed. W. Gardner	6	0	80	10	8.17
Morris D. Brown	5	1	59	13 23-39	8.07
*F. S. Appleby	3	3	50	9 13-43	7.92
*E. T. Appleby	3	3	53	7 36-52	6.63
Charles Heddon	3	3	81	10 10-39	7.27
J. F. Poggenburg	1	5	73	11 15-35	7.36
Jacob Klinger	1	5	57	10 18-28	7.82

* Played off tie for third place.

Previous winners:

1901—A. R. Townsend, New York.
1902—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair, N. J.
1903—Wilson P. Foss, Haverstraw, N. Y.
1904—J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, New York.
1905—C. Fred Conklin, Chicago, Ill.
1906—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair, N. J.
1907—Calvin Demarest, Chicago, Ill.
1908—Calvin Demarest, Chicago, Ill.
1909—H. A. Wright, San Francisco, Cal.
1910—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair, N. J.
1911—J. F. Poggenburg, New York.
1912—Morris D. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1913—Joseph Mayer, Philadelphia, Pa.
1914—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair, N. J
1915—Joseph Mayer, Philadelphia, Pa.

In 1909 the tournament was changed to 400 points at 18.2. In previous years it was 300 points at 14.2.

Interstate Three-Cushion League—1915-16 season ended May 4, 1916, with following result; games won, lost, high runs, and prize money won:

PLAYERS.	W.	L.	H. R.	P.
C. McCourt, Pittsburgh	39	9	7	$750
C. Ellis, Pittsburgh	38	10	11	400
P. Maupome, St. Louis	37	11	12	300
C. Jackson, Detroit	33	15	7	200
J. Capron, Chicago	32	16	8	175
H. Heal, Toledo	31	17	9	135
A. Kieckhefer, Chicago	31	17	10	135
F. Jones, Philadelphia	29	19	9	100
E. Helm, Cleveland	27	21	8	70
R. Cannefax, St. Louis	26	22	9	55
J. Moore, Chicago	26	22	8	55
G. Copulos, Detroit	24	24	8	25
C. Morin, Chicago	24	24	11	25
C. Otis, Brooklyn	23	25	8	..
J. Keogh, Rochester	22	25	7	..
R. Hascall, Milwaukee	19	28	8	..
M. Maley, Detroit	18	29	12	..
H. Cooler, Indianapolis	17	31	9	..
W. Cullen, Buffalo	17	31	8	..
C. Le Gros, Peoria	17	31	7	..
J. Stone, New York	18	30	10	..
W. Kalthoff, Cincinnati	15	33	6	..
J. Scanlon, Cleveland	14	34	6	..
V. Gasper, Indianapolis	12	36	9	..
G. Felton, Boston	10	39	8	..

Fourth annual tournament, National Amateur Pocket Billiard (Pool) Championship, played at New York City, March 13-24. Final standing:

PLAYERS.	W.	L.	H. R.	Pts.
J. H. Shoemaker	6	0	35	750
E. F. Raynolds	5	1	31	678
J. M. Munoz	4	2	15	645
H. S. Osborne	3	3	14	627
F. A. Unger	2	4	16	629
J. J. Maloney	1	5	17	557
H. B. Hawkins	0	6	14	470

Professional Pocket Billiards (Pool) Championship, played at Chicago, Ill., final games March 20. Results:

PLAYERS.	W.	L.	Pct.
W. E. Blankenship, Detroit	10	2	.833
John Layton, Sedalia, Mo	9	3	.750
F. Taberski, Schenectady, N. Y	8	3	.727
Ralph Greenleaf, Monmouth	7	5	.583
George Clark, Brooklyn	7	5	.583
E. I. Ralph, Trenton	6	5	.545
Joe Concannon, Jersey City	5	7	.417
M. A. Petrie, Chicago	5	7	.417
James Maturo, Denver	5	7	.417
Charles Weston, Chicago	5	7	.417
Bennie Allen, Kansas City	5	7	.417
Morris Fink, Philadelphia	4	8	.333
J. L. Chapman, Chicago	1	11	.083

OTHER MATCHES.

January 14, Boston, Mass.—Alfredo De Oro defeated Lloyd Jevne, 150 to 133, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship.

February 25, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles Ellis defeated Alfredo De Oro, 150 to 129, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship.

April 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Charles Ellis defeated Pierre Maupome, 150 to 143, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship.

May 5, Detroit, Mich.—John Layton defeated W. E. Blankenship, 450 to 341, in a pocket billiard (pool) match for world's championship.

May 17, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Charles McCourt defeated Charles Ellis, 150 to 149, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship.

September 9, Sedalia, Mo.—Frank Taberski defeated Frank Layton, 450 to 347, in a pocket billiard (pool) match for world's championship.

September 27, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Hugh Heal defeated Charles McCourt, 150 to 139, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship.

October 20, New York, N. Y.—Frank Taberski defeated Ralph Greenleaf, 450 to 407, in a pocket billiard (pool) match for world's championship.

November 1, St. Louis, Mo.—William F. Hoppe defeated George B. Sutton, 1,500 to 508, in an 18.2 billiard match for world's championship. High runs: Hoppe, 187; Sutton, 51.

November 8, Toledo, O.—George Moore defeated Hugh Heal, 150 to 125, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship.

BEST RECORD AVERAGES.

Professional—135 1-4 at 18.2, Willie Hoppe, Chicago, Ill., February 24, 1914; 40 at 18.1, Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, 1898; 10 at straight cushion-caroms, J. Schaefer, New York, 1883; 37.97 at champion's game, G. F. Slosson, Paris, 1882; 52 at 14.1, George Sutton, Baltimore, Md., October 28, 1914.

Amateur—57.14 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908; 33.33 at 18.2, Lucien Rerolle, Paris, 1903.

BEST RECORD RUNS.

Professional—312 at 18.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, Ill., November 16, 1910; 155 at 18.1, Willie Hoppe, Philadelphia, Pa., November 29, 1910; 246 at 18.2, Maurice Vignaux, Chicago, 1883, when record balkline was first played; 303 at 14.1, Willie Hoppe, New York City, April 23, 1914; 85 at straight cushion-caroms, F. C. Ives, Boston, 1906; 398, champion's game, Paris, 1882; 2,196 at English billiards, by George Gray, Australia, at London, March 18, 1911.

Amateur—175 at 18.2, L. Rerolle, Paris, 1908; 202 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908.

Three Cushion—Best run—18, Pierre Maupome, St. Louis, Mo., September 18, 1914, in exhibition; 18, Charles Morin, at St. Louis, Mo., May 20, in competition.

POOL.

Best run under new rule, one ball always on table—74, Morton Phillips, Chicago, Ill., February 13, 1913; in amateur city championship—59, Alfredo De Oro, New York, January 8, 1913, in professional championship match with James Maturo.

GYMNASTICS.

NATIONAL A. A. U. Championships, held at Newark, N. J., May 13. Results: Long Horse—Won by P. Hol, Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club, 83.75 points; second, V. E. Winsjansen, Nor T. and A. C., 81 points; third, Frank Kriz, Bohemian Gymnasium Association, 78 points. Parallel Bars—Won by P. Hol, Nor. T. and A. C., 85.50 points; second, B. Jorgensen, Nor. T. and A. C., 81 points; third, T. Hansen, Nor. T. and A. C., 78 points; fourth, Joseph Duda, Bohemian G. A., Newark, 73.50 points. Rope Climb—Won by F. Siebert, Grace Club, 5 1-5s.; second, L. Weissman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 6s.; third, J. Kreyling, National Turn Verein, 6 4-5s.; fourth, T. Jorgensen, Nor. T. and A. C., 7 1-5s. Side Horse—Won by Joseph Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 80 points; second, J. B. Richter, Bohemian Athletic Association, Winfield, L. I., 79.25 points; third, Charles F. Zenker, Jr., New York Turn Verein, 78 points: fourth, Thewald Hansen, Nor. T. and A. C., 73.50 points. Tumbling—Won by Arthur Nugent, National T. V., 77.70 points; second, Joseph Dunn, New York A. C., 70.30 points; third, Clayton Parker, N. Y. A. C., 64 points; fourth, Thomas E. Brady, N. Y. A. C., 63.50 points. Horizontal Bar—Won by B. Jorgensen, Nor. T. and A. C., 79.40 points; second, Frank Kriz, Bohemian G. A., 71.50 points; third, Peter Hol, Nor. T. and A. C., 69 points; fourth, E. C. Sumner, N. Y. A. C., 62 points. Flying Rings—Won by Otto A. Poll, National T. V., 85 points; second, Julian A. Campbell, N. Y. T. V., 72.10 points; third, Henry Miller, National T. V., 67.10 points; fourth, P. Hol, Nor. T. and A. C., 62.70 points. All-Around Championship—Won by Peter Hol, Nor. T. and A. C., 363.45 points; second, B. Jorgensen, Nor. T. and A. C., 340.55 points; third, Frank Kriz, Bohemian G. A., 332 points; fourth, Joseph Duda, Bohemian G. A., 285.25 points. Indian Club Swinging—Won by J. Lester McCloud, N. Y. A. C., 26.30 points; second, R W. Dutcher, N. Y. A. C., 25.70 points; third, Joseph K. Savage, West Side Y. M. C. A., 22.50 points; fourth, Alexander Wilson, Jr., Swiss Turn Verein, Jersey City, 19.90 points. Point Score—Won by Nor. T. and A. C.; second, National T. V., Newark, N. J.; third, N. Y. T. V.

Metropolitan Association A. A. U. Championships, held at New York City, April 12. Results: Rope Climb (height, 25 feet)—Won by F. Siebert, Grace A. C., 7 1-5s.; second, L. Weissman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 8 3-5s.; third, L. Marchland, N. Y. T. V., 9 3-5s.; fourth, A. Larson, Nor. T. and A. C., 9 3-4s. Long Horse (all-around competition)—Won by Peter Hol, Nor. T. and A. C., 85 3-4 points; second, Frank Kriz, Bohemian G. A., 81 points; third, Joseph Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 25 3-4 points; fourth, V. E. Winsjansen, Nor. T. and A. C., 75 points. Parallel Bars (all-around competition)—Won by Peter Hol, Nor. T. and A. C., 86 1-10 points; second, L. Hansen, Nor. T. and A. C., 75 9-10 points; third, Frank Kriz, Bohemian G. A., 75 points, fourth, H. Schoonmaker, N. Y. A. C., 74 1-2 points. Indian Club Swinging—Won by R. W. Dutcher, N. Y. A. C., 27 points; second, J. L. McLoud, N. Y. A. C., 24 8-10 points; third, J. K. Savage. West Side Y. M. C. A., 21 8-10 points; fourth, C. H. Matthews, Yale Swimming Association, 21 7-10 points. Tumbling—Won by J. F. Dunn, N. Y. A. C., 80 6-10 points; second, A. W. Nugent, National T. V., Newark, 77 1-10 points; third, C. Hanna, National A. C., 72 8-10 points; fourth, T. D. Williams, Central Y. M. C. A., 71 5-10 points. Side Horse (all-around competition)—Won by Joseph Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 84 points; second, J. B. Richter, Bohemian A. A., 81 1-2 points; third, C. F. Zenker, N. Y. T. V., 80 points; fourth, T. Hansen, Nor. T. and A. C., 68 1-2 points. Horizontal Bar (all-around competition)—Won by Peter Hol, Nor. T. and A. C., 81 1-2 points; second, B. Jorgensen, Nor. T. and A. C., 70 1-2 points; third, Joseph Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 68 1-2 points; fourth, Frank Kriz, Bohemian G. A., 65 1-2 points. Flying Rings (all-around competition)—Won by Otto Paul, National T. V., Newark, 84 6-10 points; second, J. A. Campbell, N. Y. T. V., 70 6-10 points; third, H. Bender, National T. V., Newark, 70 4-10 points: fourth, H. Miller, National T. V., Newark, 68 points. All-Around Competition—Won by Peter Hol, Nor. T. and A. C., 384.35 points: second, Frank Kriz, Bohemian G. A., 349.06 points; third, Joseph Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 321.65 points; fourth, B. Jorgensen, Nor. T. and A. C., 308.20 points; fifth, G. S. Cremer, N. Y. A. C., 249.50 points; sixth, C. E. Summer, N. Y. A. C., 244.50 points. Team Point Competition—Nor. T. and A. C., 30; N. Y. A. C., 14; West Side Y. M. C. A., 13; National T. V., Newark, 11; Bohemian G. A., 9; N. Y. T. V., 7; Grace A. C., 5; Bohemian A. A., 3; Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 3; National A. C., 2; Central Y. M. C. A. and Yale Swimming Association, 1 each.

Intercollegiate Championships, held at Princeton (N. J.) University, March 31. Results: Side Horse—Won by Longstreth, Yale, 54.8 points: second, Hagert, Pennsylvania, 51.6 points; third, Cremer, New York University, 49.9 points. Horizontal Bar—Won by Roberts, Princeton, 50.7 points: second, tie between Cremer, N. Y. U., and Mattison, Brown, each with 49.8 points. Parallel Bars—Won by Mattison, Brown, 51.9 points; second, Wiss, Princeton, 51.3 points; third, Taylor, Pennsylvania, 47.6 points. Tumbling—Won by Veasey, Chicago, 48.7 points; second, Wiss, Princeton, 46.7 points; third, Sharpless, Haverford, 46.2 points. Rings—Won by Rex, Pennsylvania, 54 points; second, Mattison, Brown, 51.9 points; third, Wiss, Princeton, 48 points. Clubs—Won by Schwabacher, Princeton, 22.3 points; second, Nutt, Pennsylvania, 22 points; third, Matthews, Yale, 21.9 points. All-Around—Won by Wiss, Princeton, 234.8 points; second, Mattison, Brown, 227.8 points; third, Cremer, N. Y. U., 216.3 points. Summary of Point Score—Princeton 22, Brown 13, Pennsylvania 12, Yale 6, Chicago 5, N. Y. U. 4, Haverford 1. Rutgers and Amherst did not score.

Important Dual Meets. February 11, Philadelphia, Pa.—Princeton and Pennsylvania tied, with 27 points each. New York City—New York University defeated Brown 33 to 24. February 12, Annapolis, Md.—Navy defeated Rutgers 37 1-2 to 16 1-2. February 19, New Haven, Ct.—Yale defeated Brown 33 to 21. February 26, Annapolis, Md.—Navy defeated Yale 32 to 22. March 4, Annapolis, Md.—Princeton 21, Navy 20, Pennsylvania 13. Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard 39, Dartmouth 24, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 0. March 11—Princeton defeated N. Y. U. 41 to 13. Annapolis, Md.—Navy 39, Haverford 15.

BOWLING.

AMERICAN BOWLING.

The sixteenth Annual tournament was held at Toledo, Ohio, from March 10 to 28. First five winners in each competition with scores and cash prizes follow:

Individual—Frank Shaw, Chicago, Ill., 685, $210; Ben Huesman, Cincinnati, Ohio, 685, $210; Sam Schilman, Toronto, Canada, 685, $210; R. Raydl, Chicago, Ill., 681, $160; H. Steers, Chicago, Ill., 674, $145.

Two-Man Event—Thoma and Marino, Chicago, Ill., 1,279, $420; Faetz and Hildebrandt, Chicago, Ill., 1,273, $360; Harkenrider and Doehrman, Ft. Wayne, Ind., 1,273, $360; G. and W. Dernbach, Chicago, Ill., 1,266, $305; Hatch and Nelson, Racine, Wis., 1,261, $275.

Five-Man Event—Commodore Barry's, Chicago, Ill., 2,905, $800; Heinie Richl's, Columbus, Ohio, 2,895, $750; Wittman's, Rochester, N. Y., 2,892, $700; Journal's, Detroit, Mich., 2,879, $650; José Gomez's, Chicago, Ill., 2,864, $600.

Winners in previous years: All Events (nine games)—1914, W. Miller, Detroit, Mich., 1,897; 1913, Herrmann, Cleveland, Ohio, 1,972; 1912, L. Sutton, Rochester, N. Y., 1,843; 1911, J. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., 1,919; 1910, Thomas Haley, Detroit, Mich., 1,961; 1909, James Blouin, Cleveland, Ohio, 1,885; 1908, R. Crabe, East Liverpool, Ohio, 1,910; 1907, Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1,767; 1906, J. T. Leacock, Indianapolis, Ind., 1,794; 1905, J. G. Reilly, Chicago, Ill., 1,791; 1904, Martin Kern, St. Louis, Mo., 1,804; 1903, Fred Strong, Chicago, Ill., 1 896; 1902, John Koster, New York City, 1,841; 1901, Frank H. Brill, Chicago, Ill., 1,736. Individual—1915, W. H. Pierce, Pueblo, Col., 711; 1914 W. Miller, Detroit, Mich., 675; 1913, Peterson,

Columbus, Ohio, 693; 1912, L. Sutton, Rochester, N. Y., 679; 1911, J. Blouin, Chicago, Ill., 681; 1910, Thomas Haley, Detroit, Mich., 705; 1909, L. Sutton, Rochester, N. Y., and F. Bruggemann, Sioux Falls, Iowa, tied; Sutton won roll-off, one game, score 215 to 179; 1908, A. Wingler, Chicago, Ill., 699; 1907, Marshall B. Levy, Indianapolis, Ind., and R. F. Matak, St. Louis, Mo., tied on 624; in the roll-off Levy won—582 to 385; 1906, F. J. Favour, Oshkosh, Wis., 669; 1905, C. M. Anderson, St. Paul, Minn., 651; 1904, M. Kern, St. Louis, Mo., 647; 1903, D. A. Jones, Milwaukee, Wis., 683; 1902, Fred H. Strong, Chicago, Ill., 649; 1901, Frank H. Brill, Chicago, Ill., 648. Two-Men Teams—1915, Allen and Allen Detroit, Mich., 1,297; 1914, Negley-Van Ness Newark, N. J., 1,245; 1913, Schultz-Koster, Newark, N. J., 1,291; 1912, Owen-Sutton, Louisville, Ky., 1,249; 1911, Hartley-Zeller, East Liverpool, Ohio, 1,246; 1910, Delker-Waterman, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1,231; 1909, Schoegler brothers, Madison, Wis., 1,304; 1908, Kiene-Chalmers, Chicago, Ill., 1,254; 1907, E. C. Richter-E. M. Bigley, Louisville, Ky., 1,164; 1906, J. N. Reed-E. Dresbach, Columbus, Ohio, 1,247; 1905, R. Rolfe-E. Stretch, Chicago, Ill., 1,213; 1904, H. Krauss-C. H. Spiess, Washington, 1,184; 1903, A. Selbach-H. Collin, Columbus, Ohio, 1,227; 1902, J. McClean-H. Steers, Chicago, Ill., 1,237; 1901, J. Voorhies-C. K. Starr, New York City, 1,203. Five-Men Teams—1915, Barry-Ketteler, Chicago, Ill., 2,907; 1914, Monko Club, New Haven, Ct., 2,944; 1913, Flor de Knispels, St. Paul, Minn., 3,006; 1912, Brunswick All Stars, New York City, 2,904; 1911, Flenners, Chicago, Ill., 2,924; 1910, Cosmos, Chicago, Ill., 2,880; 1909, Lipmans, Chicago, Ill., 2,962; 1908, Bonds, Columbus, Ohio, 2,927; 1907, and tournament cities, Furniture Cities, Grand Rapids (St. Louis), 2,775; 1906, Centurys, Chicago (Louisville), 2,794; 1905, Gunthers No. 2, Chicago (Milwaukee), 2,795; 1904, Ansons, Chicago (Cleveland), 2,737; 1903, O'Learys, Chicago (Indianapolis), 2,819; 1902, Fidelias, New York (Buffalo), 2,792; 1901, Standards (Chicago), 2,720.

NATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The tenth annual tournament was held at New York, March 22 to April 4. First five competitors in each classification with scores:

Individual Event—G. Cook, Brooklyn, N. Y., 747; J. F. Gerdes, New York, N. Y., 707; G. Stelter, New York, N. Y., 670; G. Schrader, New York, N. Y., 657; J. Smith, New York, N. Y., 648.

Two-Men Teams—L. Marino and C. Hummel, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,312; C. Lunsman and E. Miller, New York, N. Y., 1,263; C. Trucks and W. J. Knox, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,225; C. Spinella and C. Mueller, New York, N. Y., 1,209; W. Hammacher and G. H. Chase, Newark, N. J., 1,208.

Five-Men Teams—Quakers, Philadelphia, Pa., 2,953; Grand Central Terminals, New York, N. Y., 2,930; Park Row, New York, N. Y., 2,926; Crescent, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2,852; Metropolitan No. 1, New York, N. Y., 2,828.

All Events—G. Cook, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,948; George Stelter, New York, N. Y., 1,893; J. Smith, New York, N. Y., 1,885; H. Horton, New York, N. Y., 1,867; S. Roberts, New York, N. Y., 1,854.

Winners in previous years: Individual—1907, G. F. Sauer, New York City, 657; 1908, Frederick Schwartie, Brooklyn, N. Y., 697; 1909, E. Thompson, Brooklyn, N. Y., 699; 1910, Tony Prio, Brooklyn, N. Y., 705; 1911, J seph West, Toronto, 694; 1912, Leo Lucke, Brooklyn, N. Y., 699; 1913, Kumpf, Buffalo, N. Y., 712; 1914, Harry Krauss, Washington, D. C., 678. 1915, Theodore Smith, Philadelphia, Pa., 638. Two-Men Events—1907, John Nelson-Walter Tuthill, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,220; 1908, John McGuirk-John Grady, Paterson, N. J., 1,318; 1909, Satterthwaite-Rogers, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,298; 1910, Burdine-Eckstein, Washington, 1,305; 1911, Johnson-Kelsey, New Haven, Ct., 1,355; 1912, Lindsey-Johnson, New Haven, Ct., 1,301; 1913, Smith-Riddell, New York City, 1,259; 1914, Riddell-Horton, New York City, 1,333; Walter-Smith Rutherford, N. J., 1,232.

Five-Men Events—1907, Corinthians, New York City, 2,814; 1908, Brunswicks, New York City, 2,893; 1909, Corinthian No. 8, New York City, 2,899; 1910, Chalmers-Detroit, Chicago, Ill., 2,817; 1911, Bonds, Cleveland, Ohio, 2,969; 1912, Grand Centrals, Rochester, N. Y., 2,997; 1913, Bronx Centrals, New York City, 2,936; 1914, Genesee, Rochester, N. Y., 3,035; 1915, Aurania, New York City, 2,993.

Individual All-round Champions—1907, John J. Voorhies, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,956; 1908, W. L. Erdmann, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,835; 1909, Frank Hegeman, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,908; 1910, George Freeman, Newark, N. J., 1,916; 1911, George Brunt, Paterson, N. J., 1,894; George Bungart, Chicago, Ill., 1,894; 1912, M. Lindsey, New Haven, Ct., 2,031; 1913, Smith, New York City, 1,928; 1914, J. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,917; 1914, Thomas Scannell, New York City, 1,935.

N. B. A. TOURNAMENT RECORDS.

Individual High Score, One Game—O. Kallusch, 288, Buffalo, 1911. Individual Total, Three Games—G. Kumpf, Buffalo (Rochester, 1913), 712. Two-Men, Single Game—McGuirk-Grady, Paterson, N. J. (Rochester), 523. Two-Men, Three-Game Total—Kelsey-Johnson, New Haven, Ct. (Buffalo, 1911), 1,355. Five-Men, Single Game—Keller Five, Paterson, N. J. (Rochester), 1,060. Five-Men, Total Three Games—Grand Central Club, Rochester, N. Y. (Paterson, N. J., 1912), 2,997. High Individual Average, All Events—M. Lindsey, New Haven Club (Paterson, N. J., 1912), 225 6-9.

ATLANTIC COAST BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The annual tournament was held at Washington, D. C., April 10 to 19. First five leaders in each competition:

Tenpin Teams—Hudson, Hoboken, N. J., 2,857; Cordes Stars, New York, 2,823; Weingarth No. 2, Newark, N. J., 2,793; Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa., 2,760; Imperial, Elizabeth, N. J., 2,735.

Tenpin Doubles—Cohn and Gengler, Hoboken, N. J., 1,230; Rodgers and Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,211; Bonitz and Brunt, New York, N. Y., 1,193; Thompson, New York, N. Y., and Krauss, Washington, D. C., 1,186; Topham and Noek, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,177.

Tenpin Singles—E. Fiehl, Elizabeth, N. J., 660; Maurer, Syracuse, N. Y., 646; Thompson, New York, N. Y., 641; Rodgers, Philadelphia, Pa., 634; Lake, Philadelphia, Pa., 632; Fick, Philadelphia, Pa., 628.

Duckpin Teams—Miah Murrays, Boston, Mass., 1,601; Shermans, Washington, D. C., 1,545; Washington Railway and Electric, Washington, D. C., 1,517; Marquette, Washington, D. C., 1,515; Royals, Washington, D. C., 1,508.

Duckpin Doubles—Lorenson and Gheen, Washington, D. C., 665; McKee and Taylor, Boston, Mass., 662; Moack and Groff, Washington, D. C., 655; Crowley and Speiss, Washington, D. C., 647; Maughum and Jughes, Washington, D. C., 644.

Duckpin Singles—McClure, Washington, D. C., 367; McKee, Boston, Mass., 365; Oehler, Washington, D. C., 353; Harley, Washington, D. C., 352; Murphy, Washington, D. C., 347.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH TOURNAMENT.

Telegraph match open to athletic club five-men teams of United States and Canada for Ocean-to-Ocean trophy, presented by Col. Robert M. Thompson. Rolled on home alleys of competing clubs April 22. Results: Seattle A. C., Seattle, Wash., 3,146; Detroit A. C., 2,895; Illinois A. C., Chicago, 2,889; Minneapolis A. C., 2,837; Columbus A. C., 2,828; Olympic Club, San Francisco, 2,811; Montreal A. A., 2,777; Pittsburgh A. A., 2,763; New York A. C., 2,721; Cleveland A. C., 2,688; Denver A. C., 2,596; Crescent A. C., Brooklyn, 2,507, and Multonomah A. C., Portland, Ore., 2,399.

OTHER MATCHES.

Intercity team match between James Smith and Glenn Riddell, representing New York City, N. Y., and James Blouin and Tony Karlicek, Chicago, Ill., for $4,000 purse, won by New York team. Forty-two games were rolled, one-half in each city. Total pin score; Smith-Riddell, 16,603; Blouin-Karlicek, 16,538.

Intercollegiate individual championship won by Dowd, Syracuse University, who defeated Strickland, Yale University, 191 to 169 in final match of tournament at New Haven, April 8.

WORLD'S RECORDS.

Individual, Open, Three Games — Roy Flagg, Aberdeen, S. Dak., 270, 300, 300, total 870; average 290. William E. Roach, Academy Alleys, Wilmington, Del., 300, 300, 269, total, 869; average 289 2-3, 1906. Six Games—Lee R. Johns, Oxford Alleys, Newark, N. J., 1909, 279, 268, 248, 277, 277, 279, total, 1,628; average, 271 1-3. All Events—Mortimer Lindsey, New Haven, Ct., 2,031 for 9 games, averaging 225 6-9, in N. B. A.

BOWLING—*Continued.*

tournament at Paterson, N. J., 1912; James Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., 2,060 for 9 games, averaging 228 8-9, in Canadian Bowling Association tournament at Toronto, Ont., 1912. Head Pin—Oscar Steinquest, Riverside Alleys, New York, 118, 1909. Tournament, Three Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 267, 279, 278; average, 271 1-3, 1907. Six Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 236, 255, 267, 279, 263, 232; total, 1,537; average, 256 1-6, 1907. Seventy-five Games—Fred B. Egelhoff, Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 230.29, 1906. Greatest Number of 300 Scores—John Koster, of New York, 12. Highest Woman's Score—Mrs. Nellie Lester, Lenox Alleys, New York, 277, 1909. Two-Men, Open—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 537, February 18, 1912. Three Games—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,445, February 18, 1912. Tournament—McGuirk-Grady, of Paterson, N. J., in N. B. A. tournament, Rochester, N. Y., 523, 1908. Three Games—McGuirk-Grady, same place and time, 1,318. Three-Men, Open—Mortimer Lindsey, Glenn Riddell, Alex Dunbar, Columbia Alleys, New York, 757, 1908. Tournament—Imperial team, Brooklyn Palace Tournament, 748, in 1910. Five-Men, Open—All Wooden Balls—Algonquins, New York, Columbia Alleys, New York, 1,175, 1906. Three Games—Brooklyn Interstate Team, Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 1,126, 1905. Rochester State League team at Rochester, January 21, 1913, against Syracuse, 3,497 pins, average, 1,165.2. Four Games, same team and place, average, 1,124. Tournament—Howard Majors, Chicago, 1,207, 1907; Koenig and Kaiser team, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1908; Burkes, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1909. Three Games—Howard Majors, Chicago, Ill., average, 1,124, 1906. Head Pin—Roseville A. A., Iroquois Alleys, Newark, N. J., 545, 1909.

AVIATION.

THE European war completely paralyzed competitive aviation, aeroplanes being commandeered for military purposes and aviators pressed into army service, and there were no records accepted by the I. A. F. during 1915 or 1916. (For all International Aviation Federation records, etc., see 1915 and 1916 ALMANACS.)

IMPORTANT FLIGHTS DURING 1916.

DATE.	Aviator.	Distance.	Time.	Place.	Class.	Remarks.
Feb. 20	Corp. Smith	.....	8h. 42m	San Diego, Cal	Duration	.....
April 1	S. McGordon	300 miles	4h. 29m	Newport News to Washington and return.	Cross country	1 passenger.
April 30	E. T. McCauley	88 miles	1h. 10m. 58s.	Newport News, Va	Duration	6 passengers.
May 4	E. T. McCauley	170 miles	2h. 23m	Newport News, Va	Cross country	6 passengers.
May 24	V. Carlstrom	*237 miles	3h. 7m	New York to Wash'ton	Cross country	1 passenger.
June 20	Lieut. A. Marchal	*812 miles	.....	Nancy, France, to Chlom, Poland.	Cross country	.....
July 19	Lieut. Yerisso	645 miles	.....	Beun. Ayres to Mendoza, South Amer.	Cross country race	.....
Aug. 8	V. Carlstrom	110 miles	1h. 4m	Buffalo to Hammondsport.	Cross country	.....
Aug. 25	V. Carlstrom	*661 miles	8h. 40m	Newport News, Va	Duration	1 passenger.
Nov. 2	V. Carlstrom	*452 miles	4h. 17m. 30s.	Chicago to Erie, Pa	Cross country	Elapsed flying time, Chicago to N. Y. City, 8h. 28½m.
Nov. 3	V. Carlstrom	515 miles	4h. 11m	Erie to N. Y. City	Cross country	
Nov. 17	Capt. de Beauchamp	457 miles	.....	Nancy, France, to Plave, Italy.	Cross country	.....
Nov. 19	Ruth Law	*590 miles	5h. 45m	Ch'go to Hornell, N.Y.	Cross country	Elapsed flying time, Chicago to N. Y. City, 8h. 53m. 35s.
Nov. 20	Ruth Law	294 miles	3h. 10m. 35s.	Hornell to N. Y. City	Cross country	

* Non-stop flight.

ALTITUDE FLIGHTS DURING 1916.

DATE.	Aviator.	Place.	Altitude.	Remarks.
Feb. 14	F Smith	San Diego, Cal	9,544 feet.	2 passengers.
Feb. 16	F. Smith	San Diego, Cal	9,600 feet.	3 passengers.
Mar. 29	Lieut. R. Saufley	Pensacola, Fla	16,072 feet.	.....
April 12	De L. Thompson	Hempstead, N. Y	14,020 feet.	1 passenger.
April 28	H. G. Hawker	Brooklands, England	24,408 feet.	.....
April 30	V. Carlstrom	Newport News, Va	16,500 feet.	1 passenger.
May 27	S. McGordon	New York City, N. Y	15,800 feet.	.....
Oct. 8	V. Carlstrom	Buffalo, N. Y	16,018 feet.	.....

LONG DISTANCE CHAMPIONSHIP AND MARATHON RACES.

Powderhall Marathon, Edinburgh, Scotland, January 3 (15 Miles)—G. McCrea, 1h. 21m. 55s.; Hans Holmer, 1h. 21m. 58½s.

Bronx County Marathon, New York City, February 22 (25 Miles)—A. Roth, 2h. 48m. 40s.; H. Schuster, 2h. 49m. 7s.; H. Lucas, 2h. 52m. 10s.

Boston A. A. Marathon, Boston, Mass., April 19 (25 Miles)—A. V. Roth, 2h. 27m. 16 2-5s.; V. Kyronen, 2h. 27m. 27s.; Sidney Hatch, 2h. 28m. 30s.

Missouri A. A. Marathon, St. Louis, Mo., May 6 (25 Miles)—Sidney Hatch, 3h. 5m. 15s.; William J. Kennedy, 3h. 18m. 34s.; Olaf Lodel, 3h. 31m. 41s.

Evening Mail Marathon, New York City, May 20 (12¾ Miles)—V. Kyronen, 1h. 9m. 10s.; Hannes Kolehmainen, 1h. 9m. 10 1-5s.; Joe Organ, 1h 11m. 27s.

Johnstown Marathon, Johnstown, N. Y., July 29 (26.8 Miles)—Sidney Hatch, 3h. 7m.

Milwaukee to Chicago Race Against Time, October 18 (95.7 Miles)—Sidney Hatch, 14h. 50m. 30s.

National Amateur Athletic Union 10-Mile Championship Run, New York City, October 28—Hannes Kolehmainen, unattached, 52m. 50 4-5s.; V. Kyronen, Millrose A. A., 52m. 53s.; James Hennigan, Dorchester A. C., Boston, 52m. 56s.

National Amateur Athletic Union 7-Mile Walk, New York City, October 28—Richard Remer, New York A. C., 53m. 39 3-5s.; William Plant, Long Island A. C., 55m. 15 2-5s.; W. J. McFadden, New York A. C., 56m. 9 4-5s.

Metropolitan Association A. A. U. Junior Cross Country Championship Run, New York City, November 11 (6 Miles)—Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., 31m. 34s.; Eddie Mays, Brooklyn A. A., 31m. 53s.; J. Katz, Pennant A. C., 32m. 9s.

TRAP SHOOTING.

THE Interstate Association's Seventeenth Grand American Trap-Shooting Tournament, St. Louis, August 21-25. Results: Grand American Handicap won by J. F. Wulf, of Milwaukee, Wis., with 99 out of 100 from 19 yds. National Amateur Championship won by F. M. Troeh, of Vancouver, Wash., with 99 out of 100. Preliminary Handicap won by Al. Koyen, of Fremont, Neb., with 97 out of 100 from 17 yds. Double Championship won by Allen Heil, of Allentown, Pa., with 89 out of 50 pair. Consolation Handicap won by H. E. Furness, of St. Louis, Mo., with 96x100 and 17x20, 16 yds. St. Louis Introductory won by Harvey Dixon, of Oronogo, Mo., with 197 out of 200 from 18 yds. Mound City Overture won by F. M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash., with 99x100 and 20 in shoot-off. Professional Championship won by P. R. Miller, 97 out of 100 and 25 in the shoot-off.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAPS SINCE 1908.

June 25, 1908, Columbus, O., 362 entries; won by Fred Harlow, yds., 16, bk., 92. Tied by Woolfolk Henderson (19 yds.). In the shoot-off at 20 targets, Harlow, 18; Henderson, 17. June 24, 1909, Chicago, Ill., 457 entries; won by Fred Shattuck, yds., 18, bk., 96. Tied by G. E. Burns (16 yds.); J. R. Livingston (19 yds.); W. Wettleaf (19 yds.). In shoot-off at 20 targets, Shattuck, 20; Livingston, 19; Burns, 18; Wettleaf, 16. June 23, 1910, Chicago, Ill., 383 entries; won by Riley Thompson, yds., 19, bk., 100. June 22, 1911, Columbus, O., 418 entries; won by Harvey Dixon, yds., 20, bk., 99. June 20, 1912, Springfield, Ill., 377 entries; won by W. E. Phillips, yds., 19, bk., 96. Tied by H. D. Duckham (19 yds.). In shoot-off at 20 targets, Phillips, 17; Duckham, 15. June 19, 1913, Dayton, O., 501 entries; won by M. S. Hootman, yds., 17, bk., 97. Tied by J. A. Blunt (18 yds.), and F. A. Graper (18 yds.). In shoot-off at 20 targets, Hootman, 20; Blunt, 19; Graper, 19. September 10, 1914, Dayton, O., 555 entries; won by Woolfolk Henderson, yds., 22, bk., 98. August 19, 1915, Chicago, Ill., 884 entries; won by L. B. Clarke, yds., 18, bk., 96. Tied by M. E. Dewire (19 yds.); J. J. Randall (19 yds.), and C. C. Hickman (18 yds.). In shoot-off at 20 targets, Clarke, 20; Dewire, 19; Randall, 18, Hickman, 17. August 24, 1916, St. Louis, Mo., 683 entries; won by J. F. Wulf, yds., 19, bk., 99.

Handicap Tournaments—The Interstate Association's Eleventh Southern Trap-Shooting Tournament, Memphis, Tenn., May 9-11. Southern Handicap won by F. C. Koch (19 yds.). Phillipsburg, O., R. E. Duvall (16 yds.). Belleville, Ill., tied Koch with a score 95x100. On the first shoot-off both made 19x20. Koch won in the second shoot-off, breaking 20 targets to Duvall's 16.

The Interstate Association's Eleventh Western Trap-Shooting Tournament, Omaha, Neb., June 13-15. Western Handicap won by E. T. Gibbs (17 yds.). Cawker, Kan., V. G. Fye (18 yds.). Ollie, Ia., tied Gibbs with a score of 92x100. Each broke 16x20 in the first shoot-off, and Gibbs won on the second with a perfect score to Fye's 19x20.

The Interstate Association's Tenth Eastern Trap-Shooting Tournament, Philadelphia, Pa., July 18-20, won by C. P. Pratt (21 yds.), 97x100.

The Interstate Association's Tenth Pacific Coast Trap-Shooting Tournament, Portland, Ore., September 12-14, won by F. M. Templeton (20 yds.), 91x100.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP SHOOTS.

STATE.	Champion.	Score.	Runner-Up.	Score.
Alabama	*H. C. Ryding	98	J. K. Warren	98
Arizona	H. P. de Mund	98	D. E. Morrell	95
California	H. F. Pfirrman, Jr.	100	C. H. Nash	96
Colorado	R. A. King	100	W. R. Thomas, Jr.	95
Connecticut	A. L. Chamberlain	94	E. H. Moore	92
Delaware	*William Edmundson	95	Clyde Leedon	95
Florida	T. H. Evans	91	W. N. Boylson	88
Georgia	Brad Tims	98	W. N. Jones	97
Idaho	*E. M. Sweeley	98	E. C. Grice	98
Illinois	C. G. Burmeister	100	C. M. Powers	99
Indiana	*Le Roy Pickett	99	R. H. Bruns	99
Iowa	William Ridley	100	J. R. Jahn	99
Kansas	George Grubb	99	Frank Luther	97
Kentucky	J. D. Gay	98	W. Henderson	97
Louisiana	P. T. Wadley	95	Not given.	
Maine	*T. A. Randall	92	A. H. Waldron	92
Maryland	M. G. Gill	98	R. D. Morgan	96
Massachusetts	*G. L. Osborne	97	L. E. Lowry	97
Michigan	Joseph Bryant	98	G. A. Gallbraith	97
Minnesota	S. W. Hamilton	96	W. A. Anderson	95
Mississippi	F. P. Fitzgerald	99	O. Wineman	98
Missouri	C. B. Eaton	98	T. M. Ehler	97
Montana	C. P. Tilzey	98	Not given.	
Nebraska	*F. Dudat	98	H. Philson	98
Nevada	Affiliated with California.			
New Hampshire	H. B. Thompson	94	M. Kling	93
New Jersey	C. W. Speer	99	C. B. Platt	98
New Mexico	Affiliated with Colorado.			
New York	H. J. Pendergast	100	R. L. Spotts	99
North Carolina	J. B. Pennington	98	L. C. Grant	94
North Dakota	F. Holland	97	A. R. Chezik	94
Ohio	*M. S. Hootman	99	K. P. Johnson	99
Oklahoma	J. N. Walker	94	W. R. Campbell	93
Oregon	P. H. O'Brien	98	A. H. Blair	97
Pennsylvania	Allen Heil	100	Paul Burger	97
Rhode Island	W. J. Weaver	95	A. T. Sisson	90
South Carolina	J. H. Staples	98	J. I. Chipley	97
South Dakota	A. C. Buzzell	95	Ray Chase	94
Tennessee	Thomas Hale	97	J. H. Noel	96
Texas	E. F. Forsgard	95	Not given.	
Utah	A. P. Bigelow	100	G. L. Becker	99
Vermont	D. M. Barclay	94	G. H. Burr	89
Virginia	W. D. Runnells	98	G. O. Lee	97
Washington	E. M. Troeh	97	G. E. McKelvey	94
West Virginia	W. A. Weidenbusch	99	R. Gertsell, Jr.	98
Wisconsin	A. Bushman	99	G. V. Dering	98
Wyoming	Max Welck	98	F. Oswald	95

* Won on shoot-off.

TRAP SHOOTING—*Continued.*

OTHER IMPORTANT TOURNAMENTS.

National Amateur Championship Tournament held under auspices of New York Athletic Club, Travis Island, May 6. First five places: R. L. Spotts, 196; H. J. Pendegrast, 191; A. Heil, 191; E. Bartlett, 190; C. A. Newcomb, 190; W. Wolstencroft, 190; F. B. Stephenson, 189; J. G. Martin, 188; L. S. Pagey, 188; W. B. Short, 188; Conrad Stein, 188; A. E. Ranney, 188; William Foord, 188.

Intercollegiate Trap-Shooting Association Championships, New Haven, Ct., May 6. Results: Team Championship, Princeton, 451x500; Yale 448x500; Harvard, 389x500; Dartmouth, 352x500. Individual Championship won by J. R. Johnston, Jr., Princeton, 95x100.

Best Trap-Shooting Records: C. A. Young, 23 yds., 100 straight; A. B. Richardson, 22 yds., 99x100; O. N. Ford, 21 yds., 108 straight; H. S. Welles, 20 yds., 138 straight; C. G. Spencer, 16 yds., 515 straight.

CRICKET.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.C.	Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.C.
Staten Island	12	8	2	2	.800	Paterson	12	3	8	1	.272
Bensonhurst	12	7	2	3	.777	Richmond County	12	1	6	5	.143
Bensonhurst Rovers	12	4	5	3	.444						

Manor Field being unable to raise a team withdrew from the competition.

BATTING—FIRST TWELVE.

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	R.	Avs.	Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	R.	Avs.
B Kortlang, Rich. Co.	13	2	*115	425	38.63	M. R. Cobb, Staten Isl.	12	1	71	244	22.18
J. H Briggs, Bensonhurst	8	2	*79	225	37.50	W B. Ottewill, Benson, R.	8	2	*37	121	20.16
R. Belgrave, Bensonhurst	10	....	64	272	27.20	F. C. Gautier, Benson. R.	7	....	42	130	18.66
C.E.Marshall, B'sonh'rst.	11	1	62	255	25.50	F. A. W. Ireland, Stat. Isl.	5	2	*33	55	18.33
H. L. Woodroffe, B'hurst	11	....	55	264	24.00	F. F. Kelly, Staten Island	11	2	81	163	18.11
J. D. Keenan, Staten Isl.	11	2	*100	204	22.66	D. G. Birkett, Benson. R.	12	3	38	158	17.55

* Denotes not out.

BOWLING—FIRST TWELVE.

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.	Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
M. R. Cobb, Staten Isl.	919	9	358	52	6.88	E. G. Hull, Rich. Co.	380	1	154	13	11.85
J. H Briggs, Bensonhurst	608	5	332	43	7.72	D. G. Birkett, Benson. R.	727	1	420	35	12.00
F. C. Taylor, Rich. Co.	290	5	131	13	10.07	H. Smith, Paterson	747	5	386	32	12.06
C. A. Hoyle, Bensonh'st	493	2	242	22	11.00	F. S. Franklin, B'hurst	284	0	199	16	12.44
F. F. Kelly, Staten Isl.	830	3	453	40	11.32	L.W.Staughton, Rich. Co.	445	2	265	21	12.62
A. Evelyn, Benson. Rov.	783	3	403	35	11.51	W. Clarkson, Paterson	389	2	211	16	13.18

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE—FINAL STANDING.

Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	Tie.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	Tie.	P.C
Brooklyn	10	3	2	0	.769	Paterson	2	7	2	1	.222
Manhattan	10	4	1	0	.714	Kings County	1	13	0	1	.071
Columbia Oval	7	3	5	0	.700						

Paterson forfeited two games, one each to Manhattan and Columbia Oval.

BATTING AVERAGES—FIRST TWELVE.

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S	R.	Avs.
H. Poyer, Brooklyn	9	4	*55	198	39.60
L. Miller, Manhattan	15	4	*71	349	31.72
R. Comacho, Col. Oval.	7	1	40	173	28.83
J. Dellera, Col. Oval.	5	0	95	141	28.20
H. A. Meyer, Brooklyn	13	0	64	282	21.69
L. Comacho, Col. Oval.	7	0	58	145	20.71
J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn	14	2	*53	240	20.00
T. Mulligan, Col. Oval.	7	3	*27	69	17.25
C. M. Lauder, Brooklyn	13	0	50	204	15.69
W. B. King, Brooklyn	10	4	38	94	15.66
F. Michaelowski, Col. Oval	11	3	*67	124	15.50
E. Carty, Col. Oval	14	1	34	191	14.69

BOWLING AVERAGES—FIRST TWELVE.

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
L. Miller, Manhattan	816	6	300	70	4.28
H. Rushton, Brooklyn	810	7	319	57	5.59
C. A. Worm, Brooklyn	124	3	45	8	5.62
H. Poyer, Brooklyn	423	7	140	22	6.36
H. Clarke, Brooklyn	350	0	136	21	6.45
A. Hoskings, Manhattan.	241	1	112	15	7.47
F. S. Hall, Manhattan	625	5	314	41	7.65
J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn	262	2	143	18	7.94
A. Collins, Paterson	470	1	212	23	9.21
John Mullin, Paterson	363	1	179	18	9.94
J. Marshbanks, Kings Co.	220	1	122	12	10.16
T. Holbrook, Col. Oval	523	0	279	25	11.16

* Signifies not out.

HALIFAX CUP, 1916, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Tie.	Pts.	Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Tie.	Pts.
Germantown	8	5	1	1	1	6	Frankford	8	3	5	0	....	3
New York	8	4	2	2	....	5	Philadelphia	8	2	6	0	....	2
Merion	8	3	3	1	1	4							

CRICKET—*Continued.*

BATTING—FIRST TEN.

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	N.O.	Pts.	R.	Avs.
B. Kortlang, New York..	8	2	97	393	65.50
J. R. Vetterlein, Merion..	6	1	*61	306	61.20
W. M. Crossman, Merion	4	1	93	178	59.33
Bennett, Frankford.....	8	1	*104	338	48.28
J. B. King, Philadelphia..	3	....	61	130	43.33
J. L. Evans, Merion.....	8	....	164	338	41.00
R. P. Anderson, G'town..	5	....	120	201	40.20
L. Miller, New York.....	2	1	*32	33	33.00
A. G. Scattergood, Phila.	7	1	72	192	31.75
W. P. Newhall, Ger'town	8	....	112	254	30.25

BOWLING—FIRST TEN.

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
Bennett, Frankford.....	1014	5	416	39	10.66
J. H. Briggs, New York..	818	1	381	34	11.20
E. M. Mann, Germant'n.	651	5	270	22	12.27
L. Miller, New York....	205	0	101	8	12.62
H. W. Goodall, Phila....	330	0	197	15	13.13
F. A. Greene, Germant'n.	690	6	306	23	13.30
A. Hoskings, New York..	140	....	85	6	14.16
W. P. Newhall, Ger'town	374	....	200	13	15.38
H. W. Middleton, Phila..	705	3	351	21	16.71
J. B. Clement, Merion...	521	2	282	16	17.60

* Signifies not out.

Somerset Cricket Club (Bermuda) made a second visit to New York, playing 6 games, winning 4, losing 1, drawing 1.

Cameron Cricket Club won the championship of the Van Cortlandt Park League.

The New York and New Jersey Cricke Association defeated the Metropolitan District Cricket League on August 17 by 312 to 122.

The Interstate game between Rhode Island and Massachusetts on July 4 was drawn on account of rain.

The game between Rhode Island District League and New Bedford Cricket League on Septe .ber 4 resulted in a tie, 84 runs each

The Interstate League championship (Philadelphia) was won by the Centennial.

The Inter-City game between New York and Philadelphia, played on September 1 and 13, e ded in a draw.

Haverford College won the Philadel phia Cup championship.

Merion Cricket Club won the A ssociated Cricket Club championship.

The following New York cricketers were killed in the European war during 1916: H. V. Tattersall (Manhattan), L. A. Care (Kings County), H. Lomas (Richmond County).

There was no first class cricket in England due to the war and the annual matches between Oxford University and Cambridge University and the Eton vs. Harrow games did not take place.

H. Livingston of the Pittsburgh Field Club established a record for the United States by scoring three consecutive centuries in one week in a tournament held in Chicago in August, 1907; a similar feat was performed by H. N. R. Coblet in Canada in a tournament held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in August, 1906. H. V. Hordern of the University of Pennsylvania established a record for the United States and Canada by securing 213 wickets during 1907. J. B. King and F. F. Kelly are the only two bowlers who have taken over 2,000 wickets. A. C. MacLaren scored 424 for Lancashire vs. Somerset at Taunton, England, July, 1895—the record in a first-class match. A. F. J. Collins, playing at Clifton June, 1899, for Clarke's House against North Town, scored 628, not out—the record in any match. Melbourne University scored 1,094 runs against Essenden at Melbourne (Australia), 1898—the highest authenticated record. In a match between A. E. Stoddart's English team and New South Wales 1,739 runs were scored—a record in first-class cricket. The longest partnership on record was 623 runs by Captain Oakes and Private Fitzgerald, First Royal Munster Fusiliers vs. Army Service Corps at Curragh, 1895. In a small match in Australia F. R. Spofforth bowled down all 10 wickets of his opponents in each inning—a feat without parallel. F. R. Spofforth on the Australian tour in 1878 took 764 wickets—a world's record. Dr. W. G. Grace, the world's greatest cricketer, died October 23, 1915. He hit up 217 centuries during his career, which will not likely ever be equalled.

Best records in the United States and Canada are by G. S. Patterson eleven playing against A. M. Woods eleven at Philadelphia, scoring 689 runs, in 1894. Australians against Vancouver scored 633 for 8 wickets in 1913. J. B. King scored 344 runs for Belmont against Merion B. in 1906. W. Robertson, 206, not out, and A. G. Sheath, 118, not out, scored 340 runs in partnership, without the loss of a wicket, at San Francisco in 1894. Smallest score, Americas 0 against Roseville at Guttenberg, N. J., in 1897. The smallest score in international match in United States, West Indians 13 against Australians, 1913. Smallest score in Canada, Winnipeg 6 against Australians, 1913. Largest score in the Metropolitan District Cricket League Championship, New Jersey Athletic Club 385 runs for 5 wickets against Manhattan, at Bayonne, N. J., 1897.

Seven centuries in a season, P. J. Higgins of Los Angeles in 1912, 159, 100, 100, 121, 132, 110, 240.

G. S. Patterson of the Germantown C. C. scored 1,748 runs in season of 1892—a record for the United States. Rev. F. W. Terry of Toronto C. C. scored 1,509 runs in season of 1892—a record for Canada.

(Compiled by F. F. Kelly.)

FENCING.

Amateur Fencers' League of America. National Championship Tournament. New York, April 28. Summaries—Foils—Alfred E. Sauer, Illinois A. C., defeated Philip P. Allison, New York A. C., 3—2; Sherman Hall, New York A. C., 5—3, and Lieut. A. O. Dickenson, West Point, 5—3; total, won 3, lost 0. Lieut. A. O. Dickenson, West Point, defeated Allison, 2—1, and Hall, 5—3, and was defeated by Sauer, 3—5; total, won 2, lost 1. Sherman Hall, New York A. C., defeated Allison, 5—4, and was defeated by Dickenson, 1—2, and Sauer, 2—3; total, won 1, lost 2. Philip W. Allison, New York A. C., was defeated by Sauer, 2—3; by Dickenson, 1—2, and by Hall, 4—5; total, won 0, lost 3. Epee—William H. Russell, Harvard University, defeated Sherman Hall, N. Y. A. C. and John A. McLaughlin, Washington Fencers' Club, and was defeated by William L. Bowman, N. Y. A. C., (double touch); total, won 2, lost 1. Sherman Hall, N. Y. A. C., defeated Bowman and was defeated by Russell and McLaughlin; total, won 1, lost 2. John A. McLaughlin, Washington Fencers' Club, defeated Hall and was defeated by Russell and Bowman; total, won 1, lost 2. William L. Bowman, N. Y. A. C., defeated McLaughlin and was defeated by Hall and Russell, (double touch); total, won 1, lost 2. In first fence-off of triple tie for second place Bowman was eliminated; in second fence-off Hall gained second place. McLaughlin third and Bowman fourth. Sabres—Sherman Hall, N. Y. A. C., defeated Leon Nunez, N. Y. A. C., 5—0, and John A. McLaughlin, Washington Fencers' Club, 5—2, and was defeated by Arthur S. Lyon, Fencers' Club, 4—5; total, won 2, lost 1; touches lost 7. Arthur S. Lyon, Fencers' Club, defeated Hall, 5—4, and McLaughlin, 4—3, and was defeated by Nunez, 2—5; total, won 2, lost 1; touches lost 12. John A. McLaughlin, Washington Fencers' Club, defeated Nunez, 5—0, and was defeated by Hall, 2—5, and Lyon, 3—4; total, won 1, lost 2; touches lost 10. Leon Nunez, N. Y. A. C., defeated Lyon, 5—2, and was defeated by Hall, 0—5 and McLaughlin, 0—5; total, won 1, lost 2; touches lost 12.

Amateur Fencers' League of America winners, season of 1916, including national champions, follow: National Championships—Foils—First, A. E. Sauer, I. A. C.; second, Lieut. O. A. Dickenson, W. P.; third, Sherman Hall, N. Y. A. C. Epee—First, Wm. H. Russell, H. U.; second, Sherman Hall, N. Y. A. C.; third, J. A. McLaughlin, W. F. C. Sabres—First, Sherman Hall

FENCING—*Continued.*

N. Y. A. C.; second, A. S. Lyon, F. C.; third, J. A. McLaughlin, W. F. C. Three-Weapon Event (President's Medals)—First, Steddiford Pitt, F. C.; second, Sherman Hall, N. Y. A. C.; third, P. W. Allison, N. Y. A. C. Open Foil Competition (Hammond Foils)—Sherman Hall, N. Y. A. C. Junior Championships—Foils—First, A. S. Lyon, F. C.; second, G. Hoisington, W. P.; third, A. Strauss, N. Y. T. V. Epee—First, L. M. Schoonmaker, F. C.; second, P. W. Allison, N. Y. A. C.; third, P. A. Curtis, Jr., N. Y. A. C. Sabres—First, A. Strauss, N. Y. T. V.; second, G. Reimherr, Jr., N. Y. T. V.; third, P. W. Allison, N. Y. A. C. Novice Foils (Hammond Prize)—Emil Fuchs, F. C. Prep Foils (Hammond Prize)—Herman L. Druckliev. Team Championship—Foils (A. F. L. A. Cup)—N. Y. A. C., L. Nunez. P. W. Allison, Sherman Hall. Epee (Saltus Cup)—N. Y. A. C., Leon Nunez, Victor P. Curti, William Bowman. Sabres (A. F. L. A. Cup)—F. C., Jos. T. Shaw, A. S. Lyon, E. B. Myers. Three-Weapon Trophy—Fencers' Club, P. J. Meylan, George Breed, A. S. Lyon. Junior Team Championship—Foils (Saltus Medals)—N. Y. A. C., H. Van Buskirk, Col. J. M. Carson, L. Nunez. Epee (Eddy Cup)—N. Y. A. C., H. Van Buskirk, R. W. Dutcher, W. C. Gottshall. Sabres (A. F. L. A. Medals)—F. C., G. H. Breed, P. J. Meylan, L. M. Schoonmaker. Novice Foils Competition—W. S. Y. M. C. A. Mario Betancourt, N. Y. M. A.; H. K. Ebey, Fakirs' Club. Interscholastic Fencing Tournament—N. Y. Military Acad., M. Betancourt. A. Betancourt, F. Horcasitas. Women's Championship—Foils—First, Mrs. C. H. Voorhees, N. Y. F. C.; second, Miss Dorothea Samuel, Phila. F. C.; third, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, N. Y. F. C.

Intercollegiate Championship Tournament, New York, April 23. Summaries: Final Round—Foils—Columbia: L. Mouquin defeated H. J. White, U. S. Naval Academy, 15—14; Mouquin defeated P. De Lima, Cornell, 5—2; S. Valentine defeated O. M. De Costa, Cornell, 11—5; S. W. Allison defeated M. G. Allison, Cornell, 12—11. Cornell—P. De Lima defeated N. Forshay, Pennsylvania, 9—3; O. M. De Costa defeated E. R. Smiley, Pennsylvania, 15—11; M. G. Allison defeated G. B. Patterson, Pennsylvania, 11—5. U. S. Naval Academy—L. Doughty defeated L. Arnaud, Columbia, 10—6; I. P. Jeter defeated S. W. Allison, Columbia, 7—3; H. G. White defeated W. H. Russell, Harvard, 7—4; Doughty defeated G. H. Code, Harvard, 11—9; Jeter defeated Hamilton, Harvard, 11—6. Yale—R. P. Pflieger defeated W. H. Russell, Harvard, 14—13; E. M. Little defeated G. H. Code, Harvard, 14—8; F. D. Downey defeated E. P. Hamilton, Harvard, 8—6; E. M. Little defeated E. R. Smiley, Pennsylvania, 14—8; R. P. Pflieger defeated M. Forshay, Pennsylvania, 8—5; Mr. Icaga defeated C. B. Patterson, Pennsylvania, 11—5. Individual Standing—L. Mouquin, Columbia, won 14, lost 1; L. Doughty, United States Naval Academy, won 13, lost 2; I. P. Jeter, United States Naval Academy, won 12, lost 3; W. H. Russell, Harvard, won 11, lost 4; G. H. Code, Harvard, won 12, lost 3; R. P. Pflieger, Yale, won 10, lost 5; E. M. Little, Yale, won 9, lost 6; F. D. Downey, Yale, won 9, lost 6; S. W. Allison, Columbia, won 8, lost 7; P. De Lima, Cornell, won 8, lost 7; E. R. Smiley, Pennsylvania, won 5, lost 10; O. M. De Costa, Cornell, won 5, lost 10; J. G. Bartol, Pennsylvania, won 4, lost 11; E. P. Hamilton, Harvard, won 4, lost 11; M. W. Davies, Cornell, won 2, lost 2; M. Forshay, Pennsylvania, won 1, lost 3; S. Valentine, Columbia, won 1, lost 9; L. Arnaud, Columbia, won 0, lost 5; G. B. Patterson, Pennsylvania, won 0, lost 11. Team standing—Navy won 36, lost 9; Yale won 28, lost 17; Columbia won 23, lost 22; Cornell won 19, lost 26; Harvard won 18, lost 27; Pennsylvania won 10, lost 33. Final Round—Sabres—A. R. Clapp, Pennsylvania, defeated F. N. Nyland, Columbia, 9—7; P. P. Hance, Pennsylvania, defeated M. Cannon, Columbia, 7—1; M. J. Baber, Yale, defeated S. P. Fullenweider, U. S. Military Academy, 7—5; C. De V. Headlee, U. S. Naval Academy, defeated A. R. Clapp, Pennsylvania, 7—3; P. P. Hance, Pennsylvania, defeated H. W. Ruhl, Yale, 7—4; F. Nyland, Columbia, defeated H. W. Ruhl, Yale, 11—9; C. De V. Headlee, U. S. Naval Academy, defeated N. Moon, U. S. Military Academy, 7—2; M. J. Baber, Yale, defeated M. Cannon, Columbia, 7—0. Score—Headlee, 7; Clapp, 5; Hance, 5; Ruhl, 3; Fullenweider, 3; Nyland, 3; Cannon, 0.

IMPORTANT DUAL AND TRIANGULAR TOURNAMENTS.

January 28—Philadelphia, Pa. Pennsylvania 5, Harvard 4. New Haven, Yale 9, Springfield Y. M. C. A. T. S. 0.

January 29—Annapolis, Md. Navy 8, Harvard 1.

February 26—Annapolis, Md. Washington Fencing Club 7, Navy 2.

March 11—Annapolis, Md. Navy 8, Cornell 1. Cambridge, Mass. Yale 5, Harvard 4.

ASSOCIATION (SOCCER) FOOTBALL.

The feature of the year in American soccer was the successful tour of the All-American team of the United States Football Association to Scandinavia, where six games were played, three being won, two drawn and one lost. The results follow:

Date.	Place.	Teams and Scores.	Result.
Aug. 15	Stockholm	All-America, 1; Stockholm Tigrarna, 1	Draw.
Aug. 20	Stockholm	All-America, 3; All-Sweden, 2	Won.
Aug. 24	Stockholm	All-America, 0; combined team, Stockholm A. I. K. and Djurgardens I. F., 3	Lost.
Aug. 27	Gothenburg	All-America, 2; Gothenburg O. I., 1	Won.
Sept. 2	Christiania	All-America, 1; All-Norway, 1	Draw.
Sept. 4	Stockholm	All-America, 2; combined team, Stockholm A. I. K. and Djurgardens I. F., 1	Won.

National Challenge Cup series, final round, played at Pawtucket, R. I., May 6. Result: Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 1; Fall River (Mass.) Rovers F. C., 0.

American Football Association Cup, final round: Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 3; Scottish-American F. C., 0. Previous winners:

1885—O. N. T., Newark.
1886—O. N. T., Newark.
1887—O. N. T., Newark.
1888—Fall River Rovers.
1889—Fall River Rovers.
1890—Olympics, Fall River.
1891—East Ends, Fall River.
1892—East Ends, Fall River.
1893—Pawtucket Free Wanderers.
1894—Olympics, Fall River.
1895—Caledonians, Kearny.
1896—True Blues, Paterson.
1897—Manx Eleven, Philadelphia.
1898—Arlington A. A., Kearny.
1906—West Hudson F. C., Harrison.
1907—Clark A. A., East Newark.
1908—West Hudsons, Harrison.
1909—True Blues, Paterson.
1910—Tacony F. C., Tacony, Pa.
1911—Howard & Bullough F. C., Pawtucket, R. I.
1912—West Hudson F. C., Harrison.
1913—True Blues, Paterson.
1914—Bethlehem F. C., Bethlehem, Pa.
1915—Scottish-Americans of Newark.

Note—From 1899 to 1905, inclusive, there was no competition for the cup.

ASSOCIATION (SOCCER) FOOTBALL—*Continued.*

WINNING TEAMS VARIOUS LEAGUES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

LEAGUE.	Team.	W.	L.	D.	LEAGUE.	Team.	W.	L.	D.
Connecticut A. L.	Bridgeport Rovers.	12	2	0	Mich. State L...	*Caledonia.....	10	2	2
Rhode Island L..	Crompton.....	13	1	0	Colorado L.....	Denvers.....	6	1	0
Field Club L....	Staten Island.....	7	2	1	California L....	Olympic.....	16	2	2
N. Y. State L...	Brooklyn Celtic...	14	0	2	North Texas L..	Nomads.....	5	2	1
National Ass'n..	Alley Boys.....	5	2	1	Quebec Ass'n...	Montreal A. A. A..	15	1	0

* First division.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

(Final standing 1915 season.)

COLLEGE.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.	COLLEGE.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Haverford	4	0	2	10	Princeton.....	2	3	1	5
Pennsylvania	4	1	1	9	Cornell.....	1	4	1	3
Yale.....	3	2	1	7	Harvard.....	1	5	0	2
Columbia.....	3	3	0	6					

THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN SPORTSMEN

This league was organized for the purpose of protecting the game and game fishes, the long insectivorous and other innocent birds. *President*—G. O. Shields, 1110 Simpson Street, New York City. *Secretary*—H. M. Beach, 308 Broadway, Paterson, N. J. *Treasurer*—J. Adams Brown, 41 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

THE HALL OF FAME.

MARCH 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of $100,000, afterward increased to $250,000, from a donor, whose name was withheld, for the erection and completion on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was built in the form of a terrace with superimposed colonnade connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementoes of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 600 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet, each to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead ten or more years are eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed. In case of failure to fill all the panels allotted, the vacancies are to be filled in a following year.

In February, 1904, the plan was announced of a Hall of Fame for Women near the former, with places for 50 tablets. Its foundation has been begun.

The rules prescribed that the council should invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by a member of the University Senate should be submitted to an electorate of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the council. Chancellor Emeritus MacCracken presides in the Senate when the Hall of Fame is considered. Address University Heights, New York City.

In October, 1900, the University Senate received the ballots of the electors. Of the one hundred judges selected ninety-seven voted. The number of names which had been submitted to them was 252. Of these each judge returned a vote for fifty. The rule required that no candidate receiving less than fifty-one votes could be accepted. The returns showed that but twenty-nine candidates received the required number and were chosen. These were as follows: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart and Asa Gray.

In October, 1905, under the rules named above, the Senate received the ballots of 95 electors out of 101 appointed, of whom only 85 undertook to consider the names of women. A majority of 51 was demanded, but in the case of the names of women, a majority of only 47. The following persons were found to be duly chosen: John Quincy Adams, 59; James Russell Lowell, 58; William Tecumseh Sherman, 58; James Madison, 56; John Greenleaf Whittier, 53; Mary Lyon, 58; Emma Willard, 50, and Maria Mitchell, 48.

The hall was dedicated May 30, 1901, when twenty-five or more National associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade, and on May 30, 1907, eleven new tablets were unveiled, orations being given by the Governors of New York and Massachusetts.

In October, 1910, the next ballot was taken, the number cast being 97 and the number required for a choice being 51. The following persons had the requisite number of votes: Harriet Beecher Stowe, 74; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 69; Edgar Allan Poe, 69; James Fenimore Cooper, 62; Phillips Brooks, 60; William Cullen Bryant, 59; Frances E. Willard, 56; Andrew Jackson, 53, George Bancroft, 53; John Lothrop Motley, 51. There were 211 nominees.

The fourth quinquennial election in 1915 secured the ballots of ninety-seven electors, three electors having died within the year, nine names were admitted, viz., Alexander Hamilton, 70 votes; Mark Hopkins, 69; Francis Parkman, 68; Elias Howe, 61; Joseph Henry, 56; Rufus Choate, 52; Daniel Boone, 52; with one woman, Charlotte Cushman, 53. Of these Hamilton and Agassiz had been elected in 1905 to the separate hall proposed for famous foreign-born Americans. When the Constitution was amended in 1914, to do away with the line of discrimination between native-born and foreign-born, it was required that the four foreign-born, already chosen, be re-elected in competition with the native-born put in nomination. The two above named were approved, while John Paul Jones and Roger Williams lacked a majority, but remain in nomination for the year 1920. The total names admitted in the four quinquennial elections is 50 men and 6 women. The hall has recently received $27,000 toward its completion and $10,000 toward its endowment.

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND RECORDS.

OFFICIAL RECORDS ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONTEST BOARD OF THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION:

STRAIGHTAWAY FREE-FOR-ALL RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
April 23, 1911	Daytona	Blitzen Benz	Burman	1 kilo	15.88
April 23, 1911	Daytona	Blitzen Benz	Burman	1 mile	25.40
April 23, 1911	Daytona	Blitzen Benz	Burman	2 miles	51.28
Jan. 24, 1906	Daytona	Darracq	Hemery	5 miles	2 34.00
Mar. 24, 1909	Daytona	Benz	Bruce-Brown	10 miles	5 14.40
Jan. 29, 1906	Daytona	Fiat	Lancia	15 miles	10 .00
Mar. 30, 1911	Jacksonville	Buick Bug	Burman	20 miles	13 11.92
Mar. 28, 1911	Jacksonville	Buick Bug	Burman	50 miles	35 52.31
Mar. 6, 1908	Daytona	Renault	Bernin	100 miles	1 12 45.20
Mar. 31, 1911	Jacksonville	Special	Disbrow	150 miles	1 55 18.00
Mar. 31, 1911	Jacksonville	Special	Disbrow	200 miles	2 34 12.00
Mar. 31, 1911	Jacksonville	Special	Disbrow	250 miles	3 14 55.00
Mar. 31, 1911	Jacksonville	Special	Disbrow	300 miles	3 53 33.50
Mar. 28, 1911	Jacksonville	Special	Disbrow	81.65 miles	One Hour

(STANDING START.)

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
Mar. 16, 1910	Daytona	Benz	Oldfield	1 mile	40.53

SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
May 29, 1911	Indianapolis	Blitzen Benz	Burman	¼ mile	8.16
May 29, 1911	Indianapolis	Blitzen Benz	Burman	½ mile	16.80
May 29, 1911	Indianapolis	Blitzen Benz	Burman	1 kilo	21.40
May 29, 1911	Indianapolis	Blitzen Benz	Burman	1 mile	35.35
April 13, 1910	Los Angeles	Fiat	Bragg	2 miles	1 15.96
May 5, 1912	Los Angeles	Fiat	Bragg	3 miles	1 54.83
May 5, 1912	Los Angeles	Fiat	Bragg	4 miles	2 33.37
May 5, 1912	Los Angeles	Fiat	Bragg	5 miles	3 11.75
June 18, 1916	Chicago	Peugeot	Resta	10 miles	5 51.20
July 4, 1910	Indianapolis	Benz	Herne	15 miles	10 25.17
May 30, 1914	Indianapolis	Stutz	Oldfield	20 miles	13 58.14
May 30, 1914	Indianapolis	Stutz	Oldfield	25 miles	17 30.40
July 15, 1916	Omaha	Mercedes	De Palma	50 miles	29 02.47
May 30, 1914	Indianapolis	Excelsior	Christiaens	75 miles	50 21.24
May 30, 1914	Indianapolis	Peugeot	Duray	100 miles	1 10 46.50
May 30, 1914	Indianapolis	Peugeot	Duray	150 miles	1 46 20.00
May 30, 1914	Indianapolis	Peugeot	Duray	200 miles	2 25 11.00
May 30, 1914	Indianapolis	Delage	Thomas	250 miles	3 00 58.48
May 30, 1914	Indianapolis	Delage	Thomas	300 miles	3 38 29.59
May 30, 1914	Indianapolis	Peugeot	Boillot	350 miles	4 15 22.69
May 30, 1914	Indianapolis	Delage	Thomas	400 miles	4 52 02.10
May 30, 1914	Indianapolis	Delage	Thomas	450 miles	5 27 33.50
May 30, 1914	Indianapolis	Delage	Thomas	500 miles	6 03 45.94

(HOUR RECORDS.)

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
April 16, 1910	Los Angeles	Marmon	Harroun	74 miles	1
April 16, 1910	Los Angeles	Marmon	Harroun	148 miles	2

ONE-MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS.

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
Aug. 8, 1914	St. Louis, Mo.	Simplex	Disbrow	1 mile	46.20
Aug. 8, 1914	St. Louis, Mo.	Simplex	Disbrow	2 miles	1 32.60
Sept. 14, 1912	Cleveland, O.	Simplex	Disbrow	3 miles	2 27.81
Sept. 14, 1912	Cleveland, O.	Simplex	Disbrow	4 miles	3 17.02
Sept. 14, 1912	Cleveland, O.	Simplex	Disbrow	5 miles	4 06.58
Jan. 3, 1915	Bakersfield, Cal.	Peugeot	Burman	10 miles	8 16.40
Jan. 3, 1915	Bakersfield, Cal.	Peugeot	Burman	15 miles	12 23.20
Jan. 3, 1915	Bakersfield, Cal.	Peugeot	Burman	20 miles	16 25.60
Jan. 3, 1915	Bakersfield, Cal.	Peugeot	Burman	25 miles	20 28.80
Jan. 3, 1915	Bakersfield, Cal.	Peugeot	Burman	50 miles	40 57.80
Oct. 22, 1914	Galesburg, Ill.	Peugeot	Burman	75 miles	1 08 56.00
Oct. 24, 1914	Hamline, Minn.	Dusenberg	Alley	100 miles	1 31 30.00
Aug. 25, 1912	Columbus, O.	Mercer	Wishart	150 miles	2 30 51.00
July 4, 1913	Columbus, O.	Mason Special	Mulford	200 miles	3 21 48.00

24-HOUR TRACK RACES.

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.
October 15, 1909	Brighton B'ch.	Stock Chassis Lozier	Patschke & Mulford	1,196 miles.
October 19, 1910	Brighton B'ch.	Class "C" Stearns	Poole & Patschke	1,253 miles.
April 8, 1911	Los Angeles	Class "C" Sp'dway, Fiat	Verbeck & Hirsh	1,491 miles.

BIG AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE RACES.
VANDERBILT CUP.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles	Average.
1904..	18	Panhard.....	Heath.....	Long Island.....	284.4	52.2
1905..	19	Darracq.....	Hemery.....	Long Island.....	283.3	61.4
1906..	17	Darracq.....	Wagner.....	Long Island.....	297.1	60.8
1908..	18	Locomobile.....	Robertson.....	Long Island.....	258.6	64.3
1909..	16	Alco.....	Grant.....	Long Island.....	278.08	62.8
1910..	30	Alco.....	Grant.....	Long Island.....	278.08	65.18
1911..	14	Lozier.....	Mulford.....	Savannah.....	291.38	74.07
1912..	9	Mercedes.....	De Palma.....	Milwaukee.....	299.54	68.97
1914..	15	Mercedes.....	De Palma.....	Santa Monica.....	294.035	75.60
1915*.	31	Peugeot.....	Resta.....	San Francisco.....	300.78	66.29
1916..	19	Peugeot Special..	Resta.....	Santa Monica, Cal.....	294.035	†

* Decided over specially constructed road inside Panama-Pacific Exposition Grounds measuring 3.905 miles or 77 laps, and built of dirt and wood.
† Time 3h. 22m. 48s.

GRAND PRIZE.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles	Average.
1908..	20	Fiat.....	Wagner.....	Savannah.....	402.08	65.1
1910..	15	Benz.....	Bruce-Brown.....	Savannah.....	415.2	70.55
1911..	16	Fiat.....	Bruce-Brown.....	Savannah.....	411.36	74.45
1912..	14	Fiat.....	Bragg.....	Milwaukee.....	409.9	68.4
1914..	19	Mercer.....	Pullen.....	Santa Monica.....	403.24	77.22
1915*.	30	Peugeot.....	Resta	San Francisco.....	402.75	56.78
1916..	..	Peugeot Special..	Wilcox**	Santa Monica, Cal.....	403.238	‡

* Decided over specially constructed road inside San Francisco Fair Grounds.
** Relieved by Aitken 21st lap. ‡ Time 4h. 42m. 47s.

(OTHER 1916 ROAD RACES.)

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Time.
April 8	17	Duesenberg Special	O'Donnell	Corona Boulevard Race.....	301.815	3h. 29m. 52s.
April 29	12	Duesenberg Special	O'Donnell	Fresno, Cal., Raisin Classic Trophy	301.4	4h. 54m. 13s.

ELGIN NATIONAL.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1909..	11	Buick.....	Chevrolet.....	Chicago.....	395.65	49.33
1910..	9	Lozier.....	Mulford.....	Chicago.....	305	62.05
1911..	10	National.....	Zengel.....	Chicago.....	302.5	66.38
1912..	11	Mercedes.....	De Palma.....	Chicago.....	302.5	68.9
1913..	12	Stutz.....	Anderson.....	Chicago.....	301.16	71.05
1914..	28	Mercedes.....	De Palma.....	Chicago.....	401.18	73.05
1915..	12	Stutz.....	Anderson.....	Chicago.....	301.44	77.256
1916..	NOT HELD.					

LOS ANGELES-PHŒNIX DESERT.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1908..	12	White.....	Col. Tenner.....	Los Angeles—Phœnix....	418	17.6
1909..	13	Buick.....	Joe Nikrent.....	Los Angeles—Phœnix....	418	21.02
1910..	15	Kissel.....	Herrick.....	Los Angeles—Phœnix....	418	26.41
1911..	16	National.....	Herrick.....	Los Angeles—Phœnix....	551	27.03
1912..	19	Franklin.....	Hamlin.....	Los Angeles—Phœnix....	511	28.02
1913..	23	Locomobile.....	Davis.....	Los Angeles—Phœnix....	574	30.47
1914..	20	Stutz.....	Oldfield.....	Los Angeles—Phœnix....	671	29.02
1916..	NOT HELD.					

SANTA MONICA.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1910..	11	Lozier.....	Tetzlaff.....	Santa Monica.....	202	71.31
1911..	12	National.....	Herrick.....	Santa Monica.....	202	74.62
1912..	14	Fiat.....	Tetzlaff.....	Santa Monica.....	303	78.7
1913..	13	Stutz.....	Cooper.....	Santa Monica.....	445.2	73.77
1916..	NOT HELD.					

IMPORTANT SPEEDWAY RACES 1916.

Date.	Miles.	Size (miles) and Kind of Track.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Time.
March 5..	100	1 asphaltum...	14	Mercer Sp.....	Pullen.....	Los Angeles, Cal.... (Ascot Speedway.)	1 30 42.00
April 16..	150	1 asphaltum...	8	Duesenberg Sp.	O'Donnell...	Los Angeles, Cal....	2 17 09.00
May 13..	150	2 board.....	10	Maxwell Sp....	Rickenbacher	New York City.....	1 33 31.43
May 30..	300	2½ brick.....	21	Peugeot Sp....	Resta.....	Indianapolis.....	3 34 17.51
June 11..	300	2 board.....	21	Peugeot Sp....	Resta.....	Chicago.....	3 02 31.64
June 26..	150	1 board.....	12	Mercedes Sp...	De Palma...	Des Moines, Ia.....	1 36 36.23
July 4..	150	2 concrete.....	15	Mercedes Sp...	De Palma...	Twin City Speedway, Ft. Snelling, Minn.	1 38 49.24
July 15..	150	1¼ board.....	17	Peugeot Sp....	Resta.....	Omaha, Neb.....	1 30 45.88
Aug. 5..	290.85	1.939 board....	14	Maxwell Sp....	Rickenbacher	Tacoma, Wash.....	3 21 40.00
Sept. 4..	300	2 board.....	28	Peugeot Sp....	Aitken.....	Cincinnati, O.....	3 05 27.23
Sept. 9..	100	2½ brick.....	12	Peugeot Sp....	Aitken.....	Indianapolis.....	1 07 05.04
Sept. 30..	250	2 board.....	32	Peugeot Sp....	Aitken.....	New York City.....	2 23 04.03
Oct. 14..	250	2 board.....	19	Peugeot Sp....	Resta.....	Chicago.....	2 24 16.68
Oct. 28..	100	2 board.....	21	Peugeot Sp....	Aitken.....	New York City.....	56 37.65

PISTOL AND REVOLVER SHOOTING.

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

INDOOR, 1916. NATIONAL WINNERS.

Any revolver championship (possible 500)—George Armstrong, San Francisco, 463; Dr. J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio, 462; Dr. D. A. Atkinson, Pittsburgh, 459; P. J. Dolfen, Springfield, Mass., 449; Dr. W. E. Quicksall, Philadelphia, 448.

Any pistol championship (possible 500)—George Armstrong, 471; G. E. Kimball, San Francisco, 465; P. J. Dolfen, 465; John P. Ross, Pittsburgh, 463; Dr. J. H. Snook, 459.

Pocket revolver championship (possible 250)—Dr. J. H. Snook, 209; Hans Roedder, New York, 194; L. P. Castaldini, Springfield, 190; Dr. John R. Brown, Pittsburgh, 189; C. W. Linder, San Francisco, 189.

Novice match, for pistols and revolvers (possible 250)—Stanley Runck, Cincinnati, 226; A. A. Lane, New York, 224; W. D. McVey, San Francisco, 221; C. L. Camman, New York, 220; E. G. Johnson, Seattle, 219.

Police team championship, open to members of any uniformed police force; teams of five men, twenty shots per man, distance twenty yards, Association target, weapons revolvers, time 2 minutes per string of five shots; team possible, 1,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL		PHILADELPHIA, PA.	
S. Carr	165	Charles A. Beers	162
W. R. Proll	157	Charles R. Taylor	161
J. M. Mann	157	Hermas Thomas	153
T. J. Sullivan	143	Joseph Eckels	147
E. C. Lange	140	Herbert Brown	137
Totals	762	Totals	760

CHICAGO POLICE TEAM NO. 1.		BERKELEY, CAL.	
C. H. Weidling	160	C. T. Vinthers	156
S. Peterson	152	H. P. Lee	148
E. P. McConville	148	F. L. Ingersoll	143
H. L. Werner	146	C. A. Becker	143
S. Ferguson	143	F. H. De Pue	135
Totals	749	Totals	725

Other contestants were: St. Louis, 706; New York, 697; Chicago, 2d team, 691; Denver, 637; Oakland, 605.

STATE CHAMPIONS AND PRIZE WINNERS.

Any revolver—California—George Armstrong, 463; C. W. Randall, 433. Canal Zone—Jacob Bernson, 406; Capt. P. Whitworth, 381; D. T. Baker, 357. Colorado—Dr. J. B. Ochsner, 444; I. B. Humphreys, 419; Henry Dietrich, 409. Cuba—Rene Valverde, 420; Julio Batista, 417; Miguel Andux, 400. Illinois—W. P. Northcott, 446; L. W. Parke, 414; Lieut. W. A. Lee, 413. Massachusetts—P. J. Dolfen, 449; L. P. Castaldini, 425; E. A. Taylor, 418. Missouri—E. A. Krondl, 429; M. B. Peterson, 426; A. G. Busch, 417. New Mexico—J. G. Weatherly, 383; W. J. Wilson, 348; C. F. Montgomery, 341. New York—D. J. Gould, Jr., 442; A. P. Lane, 435; J. A. Baker, Jr., 426. Ohio—J. H. Snook, 462; J. B. Daniel, 442; G. D. Carpenter, 413. Ontario—A. Rutherford, 430; J. P. White, 400; W. J. Medforth, 392. Oregon—David Goodell, 424; W. H. Hubbard, 417; Roger Newhall, 398. Pennsylvania—Dr. D. A. Atkinson, 459; Dr. W. E. Quicksall, 448; Herman Thomas, 431 Quebec—F. Dumfreis, 422; Lieut. G. M. Le Hain, 411; E. A. Brewer, 403. Vermont—George Metcalf, 373; Edward Strong, 351; P. T. Clapp, 344. Virginia—Commander D. M. Wood, 404; Lieut. H. C. Laird, 401; P. J. Gallagher, 353.

Any pistol—California—G. Armstrong, 471; G. E. Kimball, 465; Robert Mills, 450. Canal Zone—O. J. Lindo, 419; L. A. Clausel, 411; Jacob Bernson 409. Colorado—Dr. J. B. Ochsner, 450; I. B. Humphreys, 435; C. L. Taylor, 422. Illinois—W. P. Northcott, 432; Lieut. W. A. Lee, 417; R. R. Palmer, 413. Massachusetts—P. J. Dolfen, 465; F. W. von Hennenburg, 452; W. E. Fennell, 446. Missouri—E. A. Krondl, 441; M. B. Peterson, 422; E. V. Papin, 377. New Mexico—J. W. Ford, 369; W. J. Wilson, 358; J. G. Weatherly, 353. New York—D. J. Gould, Jr., 459; A. A. Lane, 456; Dr. R. H. Sayre, 447. Ohio—Dr. J. H. Snook, 459; T. H. Clark, 449; W. H. Cox, 448. Oregon—David Goodell, 431; Roger Newhall, 426; S. J. Clifford, 417. Pennsylvania—John P. Ross, 463; Dr. D. A. Atkinson, 459; Dr. W. E. Quicksall, 434. Texas—W. C. Hilborn, 418; J. C. Gunning, 414; R. S. McBean, 414. Vermont—H. W. Cooney, 412; G. E. Carpenter, 395; G. A. Metcalf, 371.

Pocket revolver—California—C. W. Linder, 189; G. Armstrong, 169; H. P. Lee, 164. Canal Zone—L. A. Clausel, 149; D. T. Baker, 143; Capt. P. Whitworth, 121. Colorado—Capt. A. H. Hardy, 180; I. B. Humphreys, 178. Illinois—W. P. Northcott, 185; Col. W. H. Whigam, 180; Lieut. W. A. Lee, 180. Massachusetts—L. P. Castaldini, 190; P. J. Dolfen, 188; H. R. Marshall, 185. Missouri—L. M. Rumsey, Jr., 185; R. J. Russell, 183; A. G. Busch, 177. New Mexico—J. G. Weatherly, 168; W. J. Wilson, 108; J. W. Ford, 92. New York—Hans Roedder, 194; R. Douglas, 182; J. A. Baker, Jr., 165. Ohio—Dr. J. H. Snook, 209; W. H. Cox, 187; L. D. Cornish, 184. Pennsylvania—Dr. J. R. Brown, 189; Dr. D. A. Atkinson, 180; J. O. Rolshouse, 172.

National pistol match, held at State encampment, near Jacksonville, Fla., October, 1915—First, Dr. George Earle Cooke, 399; second, Milo D. Snyder, 393; third, John P. Steele, 390; fourth, E. P. Lipscomb, 388; fifth, Jerry B. Garland, 386.

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION PISTOL AND REVOLVER RECORDS.

Revolver, 50 yards—Fifty shots, John A. Dietz, New York, 1911, score 475; thirty shots, 284. Twenty shots, A. P. Lane, New York, 1913, 191. Ten shots, Frank H. Dreher, Denver, 1914, 97.

Military revolver, 50 yards—Seventy-five shots, McCutcheon, Denver, 1914, 627; fifty shots, 421. Twenty-five shots, Dr. J. H. Snook, Columbus, 1914 221.

Target pistol, 50 yards—Fifty shots, Thomas Anderton, Walnut Hill, Mass., 1903, 480. Thirty shots, F. H. Dreher, Denver, 1914, 291; twenty shots, 196; ten shots, 100.

The rules of the United States Revolver Association call for shooting at fifty yards, outdoor, daylight, and twenty yards, indoor, artificial light. The targets are so proportioned that the scores for the different distances are practically equivalent.

THE U. S. R. A. LEAGUE.

During the Winter of 1915-1916 a series of matches between the teams of clubs affiliated with the United States Revolver Association was hotly contested. Three teams tied for first place Class A and there were several ties for place in other classes.

The standing of the clubs by classes and matches won and lost is given herewith.

CLASS A.	Won	Lost
Olympic Club (San Francisco)	16	2
Pittsburgh	16	2
Spokane	16	2
Portland, Ore	15	3
CLASS B.		
Boston	14	4
Springfield, Mass	13	5
Cincinnati	12	6
Seattle	10	8
CLASS B.		
Rifle & Revolver Club of New York	10	8
St. Louis	10	8
Manhattan	9	9
Providence	7	11
CLASS D.		
Youngstown	6	12
Chicago	5	13
Manito (Spokane, Wash.)	4	14
Baltimore	3	15
CLASS E.		
Citizens (Rochester, N. Y.)	3	15
Dallas	2	16
Belleville, Ill	—	18
Havana, Cuba. Forfeited.	—	—

Records of the more important teams, with opponents' scores in second column.

HARVARD.

Colby	10	0
Bates	26	0
Tufts	3	7
North Carolina	21	0
Mass. Aggies	47	0
Cornell	23	0
Virginia	51	0
Princeton	3	0
Brown	0	21
Yale	3	6

YALE.

Carnegie Tech	25	0
Virginia	61	3
Lehigh	12	0
Virginia P. I.	19	0
W. and J.	36	14
Colgate	7	3
Brown	6	21
Princeton	10	0
Harvard	6	3

PRINCETON.

Holy Cross	21	0
North Carolina	29	0
Tufts	3	0
Lafayette	33	0
Dartmouth	7	3
Bucknell	42	0
Harvard	0	3
Yale	0	10

PENNSYLVANIA.

West Virginia	3	0
F. & M.	27	0
Swarthmore	0	6
State	15	0
Pitt	0	20
Lafayette	19	0
Dartmouth	7	7
Michigan	10	7
W. Va. Wes.	16	0
Cornell	23	3

CORNELL.

Gettysburg	26	0
Williams	42	0
Bucknell	19	0
Harvard	0	23
Carnegie	15	7
Michigan	23	20
Mass. Aggies	37	0
Penn	3	23

BROWN.

R. Island St.	18	0
Trinity	42	0
Amherst	69	0
Williams	20	0
Rutgers	21	3
Vermont	42	0
Yale	21	6
Harvard	21	0
Colgate	0	28

PITTSBURGH.

Westminster	58	0
Navy	20	19
Syracuse	30	0
Penn	20	0
Allegheny	46	0
W. and J.	37	0
Carnegie Tech	14	7
Penn. State	31	0

COLGATE.

Susquehanna	34	0
Maine	28	0
Illinois	15	3
Rhode Island	33	0
Springfield	27	14

COLGATE—*Cont.*

Yale	3	7
Rochester	35	6
Syracuse	15	0
Brown	28	0

WEST POINT (Army).

Lebanon Valley	3	0
Wash. & Lee	13	7
Holy Cross	17	0
Trinity	53	0
Villanova	69	7
Notre Dame	30	10
Maine	17	3
Springfield	17	0
Navy	15	7

ANNAPOLIS (Navy).

Dickinson	0	0
Md. State	14	7
Georgetown	14	7
Pittsburgh	19	20
West Virginia	12	7
Georgia	27	3
Wash. and Lee	0	10
North Carolina	50	0
Villanova	57	7
Army	7	15

TUFTS.

Harvard	7	3
Princeton	0	3
Boston Col.	13	0
Indiana	12	10
Mass. Aggies	28	0
Springfield	6	13
Bowdoin	25	0
Syracuse	13	20

DARTMOUTH.

New Hampshire	33	0
Boston Col.	32	6
Lebanon Valley	47	0
Mass Aggies	62	0
Georgetown	0	10
Princeton	3	7
Syracuse	15	10
Penn	7	7
West Virginia	7	7

SYRACUSE.

All-Syracuse	57	0
Ohio Univ.	73	0
F. and M.	60	0
Pitt	0	30
Michigan	13	14
Dartmouth	10	15
Susquehanna	42	0
Colgate	0	15
Tufts	20	13

PENN. STATE.

Susquehanna	27	0
Westminster	55	0
Bucknell	50	7
W. Va. Wes.	39	0
Penn	0	15
Gettysburg	48	2
Geneva	79	0
Lehigh	10	7
Lafayette	40	0
Pittsburgh	0	31

RUTGERS.

Villanova	33	0
Wash. & Lee	13	13
Brown	3	21
Holy Cross	14	6
West Virginia	0	0
Dickinson	34	0
Wash. and Jeff.	9	12

WASH. & JEFF.

Bethany	37	6
Geneva	53	0
W. Va. Wes.	21	0
Marietta	47	6
Westminster	12	0
Yale	14	36
Pittsburgh	0	37
Wash. & Lee	10	6
Chattanooga	41	0
Rutgers	12	9

NOTRE DAME.

Case	38	0
Western Res.	48	0
Haskell	26	0
Wabash	60	0
West. Point	10	30
Mich. Aggies	14	0
Alma	46	0
Nebraska	20	0

WISCONSIN.

Lawrence	20	0
S. Dak. Aggies	28	3
Haskell	13	0
Chicago	30	7
Ohio State	13	14
Minnesota	0	54
Illinois	0	6

NEBRASKA.

Drake	53	0
Kansas Aggies	14	0
Oregon Aggies	17	7
Nebraska Wes.	21	0
Iowa State	3	6
Kansas	3	7
Iowa	34	17
Notre Dame	0	20

MINNESOTA.

S. Dak. Aggies	41	7
N. Dakota U.	47	7
S. Dakota U.	81	0
Iowa	67	0
Illinois	9	14
Wisconsin	54	0
Chicago	49	0

ILLINOIS.

Kansas	30	0
Colgate	3	15
Ohio State	6	7
Purdue	14	7
Minnesota	14	9
Chicago	7	20
Wisconsin	0	0

MICHIGAN.

Marietta	38	0
Case	19	3
Carroll	54	0
Mt. Vernon	26	0
Mich. A. C.	9	0
Syracuse	14	13
Washington	66	7
Cornell	20	23
Pennsylvania	7	10

CHICAGO.

Carleton	0	7
Indiana	22	0
Northwestern	0	10
Wisconsin	7	39
Purdue	16	7
Illinois	20	7
Minnesota	0	49

MICHIGAN AGGIES.

Olivet	40	0
Carroll	20	0
Alma	33	0
Michigan	0	9
N. Dak. Aggies	30	0
S. Dakota	3	3
Notre Dame	0	14

NORTHWESTERN.

Lake Forest	29	7
Chicago	10	0
Drake	40	6
Indiana	7	0
Purdue	38	6
Ohio State	3	23

GEORGETOWN.

Navy	7	13
Eastern Col.	69	7
Dartmouth	10	0
Albright	80	0
Fordham	13	9
W. Va. Wes.	47	0
N. Car. Aggies	61	6
Bucknell	78	0
Geo. Washington	47	7

VANDERBILT.

South Presby.	86	0
Transylvania	42	0
Kentucky	45	0
Mississippi	35	0
Virginia	27	6
Rose Poly	67	0
Tennessee	6	10
Auburn	20	9
Sewanee	0	0

VIRGINIA.

Davidson	14	0
Yale	3	61
Richmond	21	0
Georgia	7	13
Vanderbilt	6	27
Harvard	0	51
S. Carolina	35	6
Virginia M. I.	20	7
North Carolina	0	7

GEORGIA.

Citadel	6	0
Clemson	26	0
Florida	21	0
Virginia	13	7
Navy	3	27
Auburn	0	3
Furman	50	0
Georgia Tech	0	21
Alabama	3	0

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Newberry Col.	0	10
Wofford Col.	23	3
Tennessee	0	26
Clemson	0	27
Wake Forest	33	0
Virginia	6	35
Mercer	47	0
Furman	0	14

TENNESSEE.

Tusculum	33	0
Maryville	30	3
Clemson	14	0
South Carolina	26	0
Florida	24	0
Chattanooga	12	7
Vanderbilt	10	6
Sewanee	17	0

GEO. TECH.

Mercer	61	0
Cumberland	22	0
Davidson	9	0
North Carolina	10	6
Wash. and Lee	7	7
Tulane	45	0
Alabama	13	0
Georgia	21	0
Auburn	33	7

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS.

THE Conference Committee on National Preparedness was organized on June 3, 1915, in New York City, by delegates from National defence societies, for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of various National defence societies, so that National preparedness may be attained with greater efficiency and economy, and without duplication of effort.

The societies represented by delegates in the Conference Committee are: National Security League, American Legion, Institute of Radio Engineers, United States Power Squadron, American Red Cross, Aero Club of America, American Society Aeronautic Engineers, Patriotic Education Society, Woman's Section of Movement for National Preparedness.

The officers of the committee are: *Chairman*—Henry A. Wise Wood. *Vice-Chairman*—Alexander M. White. *Treasurer*—Raymond B. Price. *Recording Secretary*—James E. Clark.

The office of the Secretary and the committee's headquarters are at 30 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

THE NEW UNITED STATES ARMY LAW.

AN Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defence, and for other purposes. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Army of the United States shall consist of the regular army, the volunteer army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the enlisted reserve corps, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and such other land forces as are now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

COMPOSITION OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

SEC. 2. The regular army of the United States, including the existing organizations, shall consist of sixty-four regiments of Infantry, twenty-five regiments of Cavalry, twenty-one regiments of Field Artillery, a Coast Artillery Corps, the brigade, division, army corps, and army headquarters, with their detachments and troops, a General Staff Corps, an Adjutant General's Department, an Inspector General's Department, a Judge Advocate General's Department, a Quartermaster Corps, a Medical Department, a Corps of Engineers, an Ordnance Department, a Signal Corps, the officers of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the Militia Bureau, the detached officers, the detached non-commissioned officers, the chaplains, the Regular Army Reserve, all organized as hereinafter provided, and the following as now authorized by law: The officers and enlisted men on the retired list; the additional officers; the professors, the Corps of Cadets, the general army service detachment, and detachments of Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Engineers, and the band of the United States Military Academy; the post non-commissioned staff officers; the recruiting parties, the recruit depot detachments, and unassigned recruits; the service school detachments; the disciplinary guards; the disciplinary organizations; the Indian Scouts; and such other officers and enlisted men as are now or may be hereafter provided for: *Provided*, That hereafter the enlisted personnel of all organizations of the regular army shall at all times be maintained at a strength not below the minimum strength fixed by law: *Provided further*, That the total enlisted force of the line of the regular army, excluding the Philippine Scouts and the enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, of the Medical Department, and of the Signal Corps, and the unassigned recruits, shall not at any one time, except in the event of actual or threatened war or similar emergency in which the public safety demands it, exceed one hundred and seventy-five thousand men: *Provided further*, That the unassigned recruits at depots or elsewhere shall at no time, except in time of war, exceed by more than seven per centum the total authorized enlisted strength.

COMPOSITION OF BRIGADES, DIVISIONS, ETC.

SEC. 3. The mobile troops of the regular army of the United States shall be organized, as far as practicable, into brigades and divisions. The President is authorized, in time of actual or threatened hostilities, or when in his opinion the interests of the public service demand it, to organize the brigades and divisions into such army corps or armies as may be necessary. The typical infantry brigade shall consist of a headquarters and three regiments of Infantry. The typical Cavalry brigade shall consist of a headquarters and three regiments of Cavalry. The typical Field Artillery brigade shall consist of a headquarters and three regiments of Field Artillery. The typical Infantry division shall consist of a headquarters, three Infantry brigades, one regiment of Cavalry, one Field Artillery brigade, one regiment of Engineers, one Field Signal battalion, one aero squadron, one ammunition train, one supply train, one engineer train, and one sanitary train. The typical Cavalry division shall consist of a headquarters, three Cavalry brigades, one regiment of Field Artillery (horse), one battalion of mounted Engineers, one field signal battalion (mounted), one aero squadron, one ammunition train, one supply train, one engineer train, and one sanitary train. The typical army corps shall consist of a headquarters, two or more Infantry divisions, one or more Cavalry brigades or a Cavalry division, One Field Artillery brigade, one telegraph battalion, and one field signal battalion, and such ammunition, supply, engineer, and sanitary trains as the President may deem necessary. A brigade, a division, an army corps, and an army headquarters shall consist of such officers, enlisted men, and civilians as the President may prescribe. Each supply train, ammunition train, sanitary train, and engineer train shall consist of such officers and enlisted men and shall be organized as the President may prescribe, the line officers necessary therewith to be detailed under the provisions of sections twenty-six and twenty-seven, Act of Congress approved February second, nineteen hundred and one. Nothing herein contained, however, shall prevent the President from increasing or decreasing the number of organizations prescribed for the typical brigades, divisions, and army corps, or from prescribing new and different organizations and personnel as the efficiency of the service may require.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

SEC. 4. Officers commissioned to and holding in the army the office of a general officer shall hereafter be known as general officers of the line; officers commissioned to and holding in the army an office other than that of a general officer, but to which the rank of a general officer is attached, shall be known as general officers of the staff. The number of general officers of the line now authorized by law is hereby increased by four Major Generals and nineteen Brigadier Generals: *Provided*, That hereafter in time of peace Major Generals of the line shall be appointed from officers of the grade of Brigadier General of the line, and Brigadier Generals of the line shall be appointed from officers of the grade of Colonel of the line of the regular army.

THE GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

SEC. 5. The General Staff Corps shall consist of one Chief of Staff, detailed in time of peace from Major Generals of the line; two assistants to the Chief of Staff, who shall be general officers of the line, one of whom, not above the grade of Brigadier General, shall be the President of the Army War College; ten Colonels; ten Lieutenant Colonels; 15 Majors, and 17 Captains, to be detailed from corresponding grades in the army, as in this section hereinafter provided. All officers detailed in the General Staff Corps shall be detailed therein for periods of four years, unless sooner relieved. While serving in the General Staff Corps officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the army. Upon being relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps officers shall return to the branch of the army in which they hold permanent commissions, and no officer shall be eligible to a further detail in the General Staff Corps until he shall have served two years with the branch of the army in which commissioned, except in time of actual or threatened hostilities. Section twenty-seven of the Act of Congress approved February second, nineteen hundred and one, shall apply to each position vacated by officers below the grade of general officer detailed in the General Staff Corps.

Not more than one-half of all the officers detailed in said corps shall at any time be stationed, or assigned to or employed upon any duty, in or near the District of Columbia. All officers detailed in said corps shall be exclusively employed in the study of military problems, the preparation of plans for the national defence, and the utilization of the military forces in time of war, in investigating and reporting upon the efficiency and state of preparedness of such forces for service in peace or war, or on appropriate General Staff duties in connection with troops, including the National Guard, or as military attachés in foreign countries, or on other duties, not of an administrative nature, on which they can be lawfully and properly employed: *Provided*, That no officer shall be detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, other than the Chief of Staff and the general officers herein provided for as assistants to the Chief of Staff, except upon the recommendation of a board of five officers not below the rank of Colonel, who shall be selected by the President or the Secretary of War, and neither the Chief of Staff nor more than two other members of the General Staff Corps, nor any officer not a member of said corps, who shall have been stationed or employed on any duty in or near the District of Columbia within one year prior to the date of convening of any such board, shall be detailed as a

member thereof. No recommendation made by any such board shall, for more than one year after the making of such recommendation or at any time after the convening of another such board, unless again recommended by the new board, be valid as a basis for the detail of any officer as a member of the General Staff Corps; and no alteration whatever shall be made in any report or recommendation of any such board, either with or without the consent of members thereof, after the board shall have submitted such report or recommendation and shall have adjourned *sine die*: *Provided further*, That the War College shall remain fully subject to the supervising, co-ordinating, and informing powers conferred by law upon members of the General Staff Corps, and officers for duty as instructors or students in or as attachés of said college may be selected and detailed freely from among members of said corps, but any officer so selected and detailed other than one director shall thereupon cease to be a member of said corps and shall not be eligible for redetail therein so long as he shall remain on said duty; and no officer on the active list of the army shall, for more than thirty days in any calendar year, be attached to or assigned to duty in the War College in any capacity other than that of President, director, instructor, or student, or, unless a member of the General Staff Corps, be attached to or employed in the office of the Chief of Staff: *Provided further*, That the organizations heretofore existing in or in connection with the office of the Chief of Staff under the designations of the mobile army division and the Coast Artillery division be, and they are hereby, abolished and shall not be re-established. The business heretofore transacted in said divisions, except such as comes clearly within the general powers specified in and conferred upon members of the General Staff Corps by the organic Act of Congress approved February fourteenth, nineteen hundred and three, is hereby transferred as follows, to wit, to the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery, all business apportioned to that office by law or army regulations at the time of the creation of the Coast Artillery division of the office of the Chief of Staff; to the office of the Adjutant General or other bureau or bureaus concerned, all other business; and, subject to the exercise of the supervising, co-ordinating, and informing powers conferred upon members of the General Staff Corps by the Act of Congress last hereinbefore cited, the business transferred by this proviso to certain bureaus or offices shall hereafter be transacted exclusively by or under the direction of the respective heads thereof; and the Chief of Coast Artillery shall be an additional member of the General Staff Corps and shall also be advisor to and informant of the Chief of Staff in respect to the business under his charge: *Provided further*, That hereafter members of the General Staff Corps shall be confined strictly to the discharge of the duties of the general nature of those specified for them in this section and in the organic Act of Congress last hereinbefore cited, and they shall not be permitted to assume or engage in work of an administrative nature that pertains to established bureaus or officers of the War Department, or that, being assumed or engaged in by members of the General Staff Corps, would involve impairment of the responsibility or initiative of such bureaus or offices, or would cause injurious or unnecessary duplication of or delay in the work thereof: *Provided further*, That all pay and allowances shall be forfeited by any superior for any period during which, by his order or his permission, or by reason of his neglect, any subordinate shall violate any of the foregoing provisions of this section: *Provided further*, That if any officer detailed in the General Staff Corps, or as an officer of any staff corps or department of the army, shall be promoted to the next higher grade while so serving he may be permitted to serve out the period of his detail, and the number of officers in the organization in which he shall be serving and in the grade to which he shall have been promoted shall be increased by one for such time as he shall be an additional number in said organization and grade; but the whole number of officers detailed to said organization shall at no time exceed the aggregate of the numbers allowed to the several grades thereof by law other than this proviso.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 6. The Adjutant General's Department shall consist of the Adjutant General with the rank of Brigadier General; seven Adjutants General with the rank of Colonel; thirteen Adjutants General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; and thirty Adjutants General with the rank of Major.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 7. The Inspector General's Department shall consist of one Inspector General with the rank of Brigadier General; four Inspectors General with the rank of Colonel; eight Inspectors General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; and sixteen Inspectors General with the rank of Major.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 8. The Judge Advocate General's Department shall consist of one Judge Advocate General with the rank of Brigadier General; four Judge Advocates with the rank of Colonel; seven Judge Advocates with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; and twenty Judge Advocates with the rank of Major: *Provided*, That acting Judge Advocates may be detailed under the provisions of existing law for separate brigades and for separate general court-martial jurisdictions, and when not immediately required for service with a geographical department, tactical division, separate brigade, or other separate general court-martial jurisdiction, acting Judge Advocates may be assigned to such other legal duty as the exigencies of the service may require: *Provided further*, That, of the vacancies created in the Judge Advocate General's Department by this act, one such vacancy, not below the grade of Major, shall be filled by the appointment of a person from civil life, not less then forty-five nor more than fifty years of age, who shall have been for ten years a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, shall have served for two years as a Captain in the regular or volunteer army, and shall be proficient in the Spanish language and laws: *Provided further*, That so much of the Act of Congress approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, as relates to the detachment or detail of officers for duty in the Judge Advocate General's Department shall hereafter be held to apply only to the acting Judge Advocates authorized by law; and hereafter no officer shall be or remain detached from any command or assigned to any duty or station with intent to enable or aid him to pursue the study of law: *And provided further*, That no officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department below the rank of Colonel shall be promoted therein until he shall have successfully passed a written examination before a board consisting of not less than two officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department to be designated by the Secretary of War, such examination to be prescribed by the Secretary of War and to be held at such time anterior to the accruing of the right to promotion as may be for the best interests of the service: *Provided*, That should any officer in the grade of Major of the Judge Advocate General's Department fail in his physical examination and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in the line of duty, he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted; but if he should be found disqualified for promotion for any other reason, a second examination shall not be allowed, but the Secretary of War shall appoint a board of review to consist of two officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department superior in rank to the officer examined, none of whom shall have served as a member of the board which examined him. If the unfavorable finding of the examining board is concurred in by the board of review, the officer reported disqualified for promotion shall be honorably discharged from the service with one year's pay. If the action of the examining board is disapproved by the board of review, the officer shall be considered qualified and shall be promoted: *Provided further*, That any Lieutenant Colonel of the Judge Advocate General's Department who, at his first examination for promotion to the grade of Colonel, has been found disqualified for such promotion for any reason other than physical disability incurred in the line of duty shall be suspended from promotion and his right thereto shall pass successively to such officers next below him in rank as are or may become eligible to promotion under existing law during the period of his suspension; and any such officer suspended from promotion shall be re-examined as soon as prac-

ticable after the expiration of one year from the date of the completion of the examination that resulted in his suspension; and if on such re-examination he is found qualified for promotion, he shall again become eligible thereto; but if he is found disqualified by reason of physical disability incurred in line of duty in either examination, he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted; and if he is not found disqualified by reason of such physical disability, but is found disqualified for promotion for any other reason in the second examination, he shall be retired without promotion.

THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

SEC. 9. The Quartermaster Corps shall consist of one Quartermaster General with the rank of Major General; two assistants to the Quartermaster General with the rank of Brigadier General; twenty-one Colonels; twenty-four Lieutenant Colonels; sixty-eight Majors; one hundred and eighty Captains; and the pay clerks now in active service, who shall hereafter have the rank, pay, and allowances of a Second Lieutenant, and the President is hereby authorized to appoint and commission them, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Second Lieutenants in the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. The total enlisted strength of the Quartermaster Corps and the number in each grade shall be limited and fixed from time to time by the President in accordance with the needs of the army, and shall consist of Quartermaster Sergeant, senior grade; Quartermaster Sergeants; Sergeants, first class; Sergeants; Corporals; cooks; privates, first class; and privates. *Provided*, That the master electricians now authorized by law for the Quartermaster Corps shall hereafter be known as Quartermaster Sergeants, senior grade, and shall be included in the number of Quartermaster Sergeants, senior grade, herein authorized: *And provided further*, That all work pertaining to construction and repair that has heretofore been done by or under the direction of officers of the Quartermaster Corps shall, except as otherwise now provided by laws or regulations, hereafter be done by or under the direction of officers of said corps.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 10. The Medical Department shall consist of one Surgeon General, with the rank of Major General during the active service of the present incumbent of that office, and thereafter with the rank of Brigadier General, who shall be chief of said department, a Medical Corps, a Medical Reserve Corps within the limit of time fixed by this act, a Dental Corps, a Veterinary Corps, and enlisted force, the Nurse Corps and contract surgeons as now authorized by law, the commissioned officers of which shall be citizens of the United States.

The Medical Corps shall consist of commissioned officers below the grade of Brigadier General, proportionally distributed among the several grades as in the Medical Corps now established by law. The total number of such officers shall approximately be equal to, but not exceed, except as hereinafter provided, seven for every one thousand of the total enlisted strength of the regular army authorized from time to time by law; *Provided*, That if by reason of a reduction by law in the authorized enlisted strength of the army aforesaid, the total number of officers in the Medical Corps commissioned previously to such reduction shall for the time being exceed the equivalent of seven to one thousand of such reduced enlisted strength no original appointment to commissioned rank in said corps shall be made until the total number of commissioned officers thereof shall have been reduced below the equivalent of seven to the thousand of the said reduced enlisted strength, nor thereafter so as to make the total number of commissioned officers thereof in excess of the equivalent of seven to the thousand of said reduced enlisted strength; and no promotion shall be made above the grade of Captain in said corps until the number of officers in the grade above that of Captain to which the promotion is due shall have been reduced below the proportional number authorized for such grade on the basis of the reduced enlisted strength, nor thereafter so as to make the number of officers in such grade in excess of the proportional number authorized on the basis of said reduced enlisted strength: *Provided further*, That when in time of war the regular army shall have been increased by virtue of the provisions of this or any other act, the medical officers appointed to meet such increase shall be honorably discharged from the service of the United States when the reduction of the enlisted strength of the army shall take place: *Provided further*, That persons hereafter commissioned in the Medical Corps shall be citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-two and thirty years and shall be promoted to the grade of Captain upon the completion of five years' service in the Medical Corps and upon passing the examinations prescribed by the President for promotion to the grade of Captain in the Medical Corps: *Provided further*, That relative rank among Captains in the Medical Corps, who have or shall have attained that rank by operation of law after a period of service fixed thereby, shall be determined by counting all the service rendered by them as officers in said corps and as assistant surgeons in the regular army, subject, however, to loss of files by reason of sentence of court-martial or by reason of failure to pass examination for promotion: *Provided further*, That hereafter the President shall be authorized to detail not to exceed five officers of the Medical Department of the army for duty with the military relief division of the American National Red Cross.

The enlisted force of the Medical Department shall consist of the following personnel, who shall not be included in the effective strength of the army nor counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law: Master hospital Sergeants, hospital Sergeants, Sergeants (first-class), Sergeants, Corporals, cooks, horseshoers, saddlers, farriers, mechanics, privates (first-class), and privates: *Provided*, That master hospital Sergeants shall be appointed by the Secretary of War, but no person shall be appointed master hospital Sergeant until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe before a board of one or more medical officers as to his qualifications for the position, including knowledge of pharmacy, and demonstrated his fitness therefor by service of not less than twelve months as hospital Sergeant or Sergeant, first-class, Medical Department, or as Sergeant, first-class, in the Hospital Corps now established by law; and no person shall be designated for such examination except by written authority of the Surgeon General: *Provided further*, That original enlistments for the Medical Department shall be made in the grade of private, and re-enlistments and promotions of enlisted men therein, except as hereinbefore prescribed, and transfers thereto from the enlisted force of the line of other staff departments and corps of the army shall be governed by such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: *Provided further*, That the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps who are in active service at the time of the approval of this act are hereby transferred to the corresponding grades of the Medical Department established by this act: *Provided further*, That the total number of enlisted men in the Medical Department shall be approximately equal to, but not exceed, except as hereinafter provided, the equivalent of five per centum of the total enlisted strength of the army authorized from time to time by law: *Provided further*, That in time of actual or threatened hostilities, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to enlist or cause to be enlisted in the Medical Department such additional number of men as the service may require: *Provided further*, That the number of enlisted men in each of the several grades designated below shall not exceed, except as hereinafter provided, the following percentages of the total authorized enlisted strength of the Medical Department, to wit: Master hospital Sergeants, one-half of one per centum; hospital Sergeants, one-half of one per centum; Sergeants, first-class, seven per centum; Sergeants, eleven per centum; Corporals, five per centum; and cooks, six per centum: *Provided further*, That the number of horseshoers, saddlers, farriers, and mechanics in the Medical Department shall not exceed one each to each authorized ambulance company or like organization: *Provided further*, That privates, first-class, of the Medical Department shall be eligible for ratings for additional pay as follows: As dispensary assistants, $2 a month; as nurse, $3 a month; as surgical assistant, $5 a month: *Provided further*, That no enlisted man shall receive more than one rating for additional pay under the provisions of this section, nor shall any enlisted man receive any additional pay under

such rating unless he shall have actually performed the duties for which he shall be rated.

The President is hereby authorized to appoint and commission, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, dental surgeons, who are citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, at the rate of one for each one thousand enlisted men of the line of the army. Dental surgeons shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of First Lieutenants until they have completed eight years' service. Dental surgeons of more than eight but less than twenty-four years' service shall, subject to such examination as the President may prescribe, have the rank, pay, and allowances of Captains. Dental surgeons of more than twenty-four years' service shall, subject to such examination as the President may prescribe, have the rank, pay, and allowances of Major: *Provided*, That the total number of dental surgeons with rank, pay, and allowances of Major shall not at any time exceed fifteen: *And provided further*, That all laws relating to the examination of officers of the Medical Corps for promotion shall be applicable to dental surgeons.

Authority is hereby given to the Secretary of War to grant permission, by revocable license, to the American National Red Cross to erect and maintain on any military reservations within the jurisdiction of the United States buildings, suitable for the storage of supplies, or to occupy for that purpose buildings erected by the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, such supplies to be available for the aid of the civilian population in case of serious national disaster.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

SEC. 11. The Corps of Engineers shall consist of one Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier General; twenty-three Colonels; thirty Lieutenant Colonels; seventy-two Majors; one hundred and fifty-two Captains; one hundred and forty-eight First Lieutenants; seventy-nine Second Lieutenants; and the enlisted men hereinafter enumerated. The Engineer troops of the Corps of Engineers shall consist of one band, seven regiments, and two mounted battalions.

Each regiment of Engineers shall consist of one Colonel; one Lieutenant Colonel; two Majors; eleven Captains; twelve First Lieutenants; six Second Lieutenants; two master engineers, senior grade; one regimental Sergeant Major; two regimental supply Sergeants; two Color Sergeants; one Sergeant bugler; one cook; one wagoner for each authorized wagon of the field and combat train, and two battalions.

Each battalion of a regiment of Engineers shall consist of one Major, one Captain, one Battalion Sergeant Major; three master engineers, junior grade; and three companies.

The enlisted force of the Corps of Engineers and the officers serving therewith shall constitute a part of the line of the army.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 12. The Ordnance Department shall consist of one Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Brigadier General; ten Colonels; fifteen Lieutenant Colonels; thirty-two Majors; forty-two Captains; forty-two First Lieutenants; the Ordnance Sergeants, as now authorized by law, and such other enlisted men of grades now authorized by law as the President may direct: *Provided*, That Ordnance Sergeants shall be selected by the Secretary of War from the Sergeants of the line or Ordnance Department who shall have served faithfully for eight years, including four years in the grade of non-commissioned officer.

THE SIGNAL CORPS.

SEC. 13. The Signal Corps shall consist of one Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of Brigadier General; three Colonels; eight Lieutenant Colonels; ten Majors; thirty Captains; seventy-five First Lieutenants; and the aviation section, which shall consist of one Colonel; one Lieutenant Colonel; eight Majors; twenty-four Captains; and one hundred and fourteen First Lieutenants, who shall be selected from among officers of the army at large of corresponding grades or from among officers of the grade below, exclusive of those serving by detail in staff corps or departments, who are qualified as military aviators, and shall be detailed to serve as aviation officers for periods of four years unless sooner relieved; and the provisions of section twenty-seven of the Act of Congress approved February second, nineteen hundred and one, are hereby extended to apply to said aviation officers and to vacancies created in any arm, corps, or department of the army by the detail of said officers therefrom; but nothing in said act or in any other law now in force shall be held to prevent the detail or redetail at any time, to fill a vacancy among the aviation officers authorized by this act, of any officer who, during prior service as an aviation officer of the aviation section, shall have become proficient in military aviation.

Aviation officers may, when qualified therefor, be rated as junior military aviators or as military aviators, but no person shall be so rated until there shall have been issued to him a certificate to the effect that he is qualified for the rating, and no certificate shall be issued to any person until an aviation examining board, which shall be composed of three officers of experience in the aviation service and two medical officers, shall have examined him, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War and published to the army by the War Department, and shall have reported him to be qualified for the rating. No person shall receive the rating of military aviator until he shall have served creditably for three years as an aviation officer with the rating of a junior military aviator.

Each aviation officer authorized by this act shall, while on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, receive an increase of twenty-five per centum in the pay of his grade and length of service under his commission. Each duly qualified junior military aviator shall, while so serving, have the rank, pay, and allowances of one grade higher than that held by him under his commission if his rank under said commission be not higher than that of Captain, and while on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights he shall receive in addition an increase of fifty per centum in the pay of his grade and length of service under his commission. Each military aviator shall, while so serving, have the rank, pay, and allowances of one grade higher than that held by him under his commission if his rank under said commission be not higher than that of Captain, and while on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights he shall receive in addition an increase of seventy-five per centum of the pay of his grade and length of service under his commission: *Provided further*, That the provisions of the act of March second, nineteen hundred and thirteen, allowing increase of pay and allowances to officers detailed by the Secretary of War on aviation duty, are hereby repealed: *Provided further*, That hereafter married officers of the line of the army shall be eligible equally with unmarried officers, and subject to the same conditions, for detail to aviation duty; and the Secretary of War shall have authority to cause as many enlisted men of the aviation section to be instructed in the art of flying as he may deem necessary: *Provided further*, That hereafter the age of officers shall not be a bar to their first detail in the aviation section of the Signal Corps, and neither their age nor their rank shall be a bar to their subsequent details in said section: *Provided further*, That, when it shall be impracticable to obtain from the army officers suitable for the aviation section of the Signal Corps in the number allowed by law the difference between that number and the number of suitable officers actually available for duty in said section may be made up by appointments in the grade of aviator, Signal Corps, and that grade is hereby created. The personnel for said grade shall be obtained from especially qualified civilians who shall be appointed and commissioned in said grade: *Provided further*, That whenever any aviator shall have become unsatisfactory he shall be discharged from the army as such aviator. The base pay of an aviator, Signal Corps, shall be $150 per month, and he shall have the allowances of a master signal electrician and the same percentage of increase in pay for length of service as is allowed to a master signal electrician.

The total enlisted strength of the Signal Corps shall be limited and fixed from time to time by the President in accordance with the needs of the army, and shall consist of master signal electricians; Serg-

eants, first class; Sergeants; Corporals; cooks; horseshoers; private, first class, and privates; the number in each grade being fixed from time to time by the President. Authority is hereby given the President to organize, in his discretion, such part of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Signal Corps into such number of companies, battalions, and aero squadrons as the necessities of the service may demand.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

SEC. 14. Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal existing laws relating to the organization of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

CHAPLAINS.

SEC. 15. The President is authorized to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, chaplains in the army at the rate of not to exceed, including chaplains now in service, one for each regiment of Cavalry, Infantry, Field Artillery, and Engineers, and one for each one thousand two hundred officers and men of the Coast Artillery Corps, with rank, pay, and allowances as now authorized by law: *Provided*, That in the appointment of chaplains in the regular army, preference and priority shall be given to applicant veterans, if otherwise duly qualified and who shall not have passed the age of forty-one years at the time of application, who have rendered honorable war service in the army of the United States or who have been honorably discharged from such army.

VETERINARIANS.

SEC. 16. The President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint veterinarians and assistant veterinarians in the army, not to exceed, including veterinarians now in service, two such officers for each regiment of Cavalry, one for every three batteries of Field Artillery, one for each mounted battalion of engineers, seventeen as inspectors of horses and mules and as veterinarians in the Quartermaster Corps, and seven as inspectors of meats for the Quartermaster Corps; and said veterinarians and assistant veterinarians shall be citizens of the United States and shall constitute the Veterinary Corps and shall be a part of the Medical Department of the army.

Hereafter a candidate for appointment as assistant veterinarian must be a citizen of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, a graduate of a recognized veterinary college or university, and shall not be appointed until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination as to character, physical condition, general education, and professional qualifications.

An assistant veterinarian appointed under this act shall, for the first five years of service as such, have the rank, pay, and allowances of Second Lieutenant; that after five years of service he shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of First Lieutenant; that after fifteen years of service he shall be promoted to be a veterinarian with the rank, pay, and allowances of Captain, and that after twenty years' service, he shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a Major: *Provided*, That any assistant veterinarian, in order to be promoted as hereinbefore provided, must first pass a satisfactory examination, under such rules as the President may prescribe, as to professional qualifications and adaptability for the military service; and if such assistant veterinarian shall be found deficient at such examination he shall be discharged from the army with one year's pay.

The veterinarians of Cavalry and Field Artillery now in the army, together with such veterinarians of the Quartermaster Corps as are now employed in said corps, who at the date of the approval of this act shall have had less than five years' governmental service, may be appointed in the Veterinary Corps as assistant veterinarians with the rank, pay, and allowances of Second Lieutenant; those who shall have had over five years of such service may be appointed in said corps as assistant veterinarians with the rank, pay, and allowances of First Lieutenant; and those who shall have had over fifteen years of such service may be appointed in said corps as veterinarians with the rank, pay, and allowances of Captain: *Provided*, That no such appointment of any veterinarian shall be made unless he shall first pass satisfactorily a practical professional and physical examination as to his fitness for the military service: *Provided further*, That veterinarians now in the army or in the employ of the Quartermaster Corps who shall fail to pass the prescribed physical examination because of disability incident to the service and sufficient to prevent them from the performance of duty valuable to the Government shall be placed upon the retired list of the army with seventy-five per centum of the pay to which they would have been entitled if appointed in the Veterinary Corps as hereinbefore prescribed.

The Secretary of War upon recommendation of the Surgeon General of the army, may appoint in the Veterinary Corps, for such time as their services may be required, such number of reserve veterinarians as may be necessary to attend public animals pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps. Reserve veterinarians so employed shall have the pay and allowances of Second Lieutenant during such employment and no longer: *Provided*, That such reserve veterinarians shall be graduates of a recognized veterinary college or university and shall pass a satisfactory examination as to character, physical condition, general education, and professional qualifications in like manner as hereinbefore required of assistant veterinarians; such reserve veterinarians shall constitute a list of eligibles for appointment as assistant veterinarians, subject to all the conditions hereinbefore prescribed for the appointment of assistant veterinarians.

Within a limit of time to be fixed by the Secretary of War, candidates for appointment as assistant veterinarians who shall have passed satisfactorily the examinations prescribed for that grade by this act shall be appointed, in the order of merit in which they shall have passed such examination, to vacancies as they occur, such appointments to be for a probationary period of two years, after which time, if the services of the probationers shall have been satisfactory, they shall be permanently appointed with rank to date from the dates of rank of their probationary appointments. Probationary veterinarians whose services are found unsatisfactory shall be discharged at any time during the probationary period, or at the end thereof, and shall have no further claims against the Government on account of their probationary service.

The Secretary of War shall from time to time appoint boards of examiners to conduct the veterinary examinations hereinbefore prescribed, each of said boards to consist of three medical officers and two veterinarians.

COMPOSITION OF INFANTRY UNITS.

SEC. 17. Each regiment of Infantry shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, fifteen Captains, sixteen First Lieutenants, fifteen Second Lieutenants, one headquarters company, one machine-gun company, one supply company, and twelve infantry companies organized into three battalions of four companies each.

The commissioned officers required for the Infantry headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies and for the companies organized into battalions shall be assigned for those hereinbefore authorized.

COMPOSITION OF CAVALRY UNITS.

SEC. 18. Each regiment of Cavalry shall consist of one colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, fifteen Captains, sixteen First Lieutenants, sixteen Second Lieutenants, one headquarters troop, one machine-gun troop, one supply troop, and twelve troops organized into three squadrons of four troops each.

The commissioned officers required for the Cavalry headquarters, supply, and machine-gun troops, and for the troops organized into squadrons, shall be assigned from those hereinbefore authorized.

COMPOSITION OF FIELD ARTILLERY UNITS.

SEC. 19. The Field Artillery, including mountain artillery, light artillery, horse artillery, heavy artillery (field and siege types), shall consist of one hundred and twenty-six gun or howitzer batteries organized into twenty-one regiments.

In time of actual or threatened hostilities the President is authorized to organize such number of ammunition batteries and battalions, depot batteries and battalions, and such artillery parks with such numbers and grades of personnel and such organizations as he may deem necessary. The

officers necessary for such organization shall be supplied from the Officers' Reserve Corps provided by this act and by temporary appointment as authorized by section eight of the Act of Congress approved April twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and fourteen. The enlisted men necessary for such organizations shall be supplied from the Regular Army Reserve provided by this act or from the regular army.

Each regiment of Field Artillery shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Captain, one headquarters company, one supply company, and such number of gun and howitzer battalions as the President may direct. Nothing shall prevent the assembling, in the same regiment, of gun and howitzer battalions of different calibres and classes.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

SEC. 20. The Coast Artillery Corps shall consist of one Chief of Coast Artillery, with the rank of Brigadier General; twenty-four Colonels; twenty-four Lieutenant Colonels; seventy-two Majors; three hundred and sixty Captains; three hundred and sixty First Lieutenants; three hundred and sixty Second Lieutenants, thirty-one Sergeants Major, senior grade; sixty-four Sergeants Major, junior grade; forty-one master electricians; seventy-two engineers; ninety-nine electrician Sergeants, first class; two hundred and seventy-five assistant engineers; ninety-nine electrician Sergeants, second class; one hundred and six firemen; ninety-three radio Sergeants; sixty-two master gunners; two hundred and sixty-three First Sergeants; two hundred and sixty-three supply Sergeants; two hundred and sixty-three mess Sergeants; two thousand one hundred and four Sergeants; three thousand one hundred and fifty-six Corporals; five hundred and twenty-six cooks; five hundred and twenty-six mechanics; five hundred and twenty-six buglers; five thousand two hundred and twenty-five privates, first class; fifteen thousand six hundred and seventy-five privates; and eighteen bands, organized as hereinbefore provided for the engineer band. The rated men of the Coast Artillery Corps shall consist of casemate electricians; observers, first class; plotters; chief planters; coxswains; chief loaders; observers, second class; gun commanders and gun pointers. The total number of rated men shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four. Coxswains shall receive $9 per month in addition to the pay of their grade.

PORTO RICO REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

SEC. 21. The Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry of the United States Army shall hereafter have the same organization, and the same grades and numbers of commissioned officers and enlisted men, as are by this act or shall hereafter be prescribed by law for other regiments of Infantry of the army. All vacancies created by this act or occurring hereafter in commissioned offices of said regiment above the grade of Second Lieutenant and below the grade of Colonel shall, except as hereinafter provided to the contrary, be filled by promotion according to seniority in the several grades and within the regiment, subject to the examination prescribed by section three of the Act of Congress approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, and said section is hereby extended so as to apply in the cases of all officers below the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, who shall hereafter be examined for promotion in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, except that the President may prescribe such a system of examination for the promotion of officers of said regiment as he may deem advisable.

The Colonel of said regiment shall be detailed by the President, from among officers of Infantry of the army not below the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, for a period of four years unless sooner relieved. Vacancies created by this act in the grades of Lieutenant Colonel and Major in said regiment shall be filled by appointments from the senior Captains in regimental rank of the Porto Rico regiment mentioned in the act of March fourth, nineteen hundred and fifteen; and Captains and Lieutenants of said regiment shall also be eligible for such detached service, transfer, or assignment to duty with other organizations as may be approved by the Secretary of War; but vacancies created by such detachment of officers shall not be filled by promotions or appointments.

All men hereafter enlisting in said regiment shall be natives of Porto Rico. All enlistments in the regiment shall hereafter be the same as is provided herein for the regular army, and the regiment, or any part thereof, may be ordered for service outside the island of Porto Rico. The pay and allowances of members of said regiment shall be the same as provided by law for officers and enlisted men of like grades in the regular army.

Vacancies created by this act or occurring hereafter in the grade of Second Lieutenant in said regiment shall be filled during any calendar year by the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of any native of Porto Rico graduated from the United States Military Academy, and, after such appointment shall have been made or provided for, by like appointment of native citizen of Porto Rico between twenty-one and twenty-seven years of age.

Provided, That officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, who held commissions in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry on June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, shall now and hereafter take rank in their grades in the same relative order held by them in said Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry on June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, subject to any loss in rank due to failure to pass examinations for promotion or to sentence of court-martial.

SEC. 22. All existing laws pertaining to or affecting the United States Military Academy and civilian or military personnel on duty thereat in any capacity whatever, the officers and enlisted men on the retired list, the detached and additional officers under the Act of Congress approved March third, nineteen hundred and eleven, recruiting parties, recruit depots and unassigned recruits, service school detachments, United States disciplinary barracks guards, disciplinary organizations, the Philippine Scouts, and Indian Scouts shall continue and remain in force except as herein specifically provided otherwise.

ORIGINAL APPOINTMENTS TO BE PROVISIONAL.

SEC. 23. Hereafter all appointments of persons other than graduates of the United States Military Academy to the grade of Second Lieutenant in the regular army shall be provisional for a period of two years, at the close of which period such appointments shall be made permanent if the appointees shall have demonstrated, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, their suitability and moral, professional, and physical fitness for such permanent appointment, but should any appointee fail so to demonstrate his suitability and fitness, his appointment shall terminate; and should any officer become eligible for promotion to a vacancy in a higher grade and qualify therefor before the expiration of two years from the date of his original appointment, he shall receive a provisional appointment in such higher grade, which appointment shall be made permanent when he shall have qualified for permanent appointment upon the expiration of two years from the date of his original appointment, or shall terminate if he shall fail so to qualify.

INCREASE TO BE MADE IN FIVE INCREMENTS.

SEC. 24. Except as otherwise specifically provided by this act, the increases in the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the regular army provided by this act shall be made in five annual increments, each of which shall be, in each grade of each arm, corps, and department, as nearly as practicable, one-fifth of the total increase authorized for each arm, corps, and department. Officers promoted to vacancies created or caused by the addition of the first increment shall be promoted to rank from July first, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and those promoted to vacancies created or caused by the second increment shall be promoted to rank from July first, nineteen hundred and seventeen; those promoted to vacancies created or caused by the addition of the third increment shall be promoted to rank from July first, nineteen hundred and eighteen; those promoted to vacancies created or caused by the addition of the fourth increment shall be promoted to rank from July first, nineteen hundred and nineteen; and those promoted to vacancies created or caused by the addition of the fifth increment shall be promoted to rank from July first, nineteen hundred and twenty: *Provided*, That in the event of actual or threatened war or similar emergency in which the public safety demands

it the President is authorized to immediately organize the entire increase authorized by this act, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary, and when, in the judgment of the President, war becomes imminent, all of said organizations that shall then be below the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law shall be raised forthwith to that strength, and shall be maintained as nearly as possible thereat so long as war, or the imminence of war, shall continue.

Vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant, created or caused by the increases due to this act, in any fiscal year shall be filled by appointment in the following order: (1) Of cadets graduated from the United States Military Academy during the preceding fiscal year for whom vacancies did not become available during the fiscal year in which they were graduated; (2) under the provisions of existing law, of enlisted men, including officers of the Philippine Scouts, whose fitness for promotion shall have been determined by competitive examination; (3) of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; (4) of commissioned officers of the National Guard between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; (5) of such honor graduates, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, of distinguished colleges as are now or may hereafter be entitled to preference by general orders of the War Department; and (6) of candidates from civil life between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; and the President is authorized to make the necessary rules and regulations to carry these provisions into effect: *Provided*, That any such original vacancies not to be filled and remaining at the time of graduation of any class at the United States Military Academy, may be filled by the appointment of members of that class; and all vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant not created or caused by the increases due to this act shall be filled as provided in the act making appropriation for the support of the army, approved March third, nineteen hundred and eleven: *Provided further*, That enlisted men of the regular army who have completed one year's service with an organization may become candidates for vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant created or caused by the increases due to the operation of this act: *Provided further*, That appointments to the grade of Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, including those created by this act, shall continue to be made as now provided by law, but that officers of the army or navy of the United States may become candidates for said appointments under the provisions of section five of the Act of Congress approved February twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and eleven, without previously vacating their commissions as officers and that the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, allow persons to become candidates without previously establishing eligibility for appointment as junior engineer under the Engineer Bureau of the War Department: *Provided further*, That officers appointed to original vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant created or caused by this act shall take lineal and relative rank according to dates of appointment, and the lineal and relative rank of Second Lieutenants appointed on the same date shall be determined under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: *Provided further*, That the President may recommission persons who have heretofore held commissions in the regular army and have left the service honorably, after ascertaining that they are qualified for service physically, morally, and as to age and military fitness; such recommissioned officers shall take rank at the foot of the respective grades which they held at the time of their separation from the army: *Provided further*, That the provisions of existing law requiring examinations to determine fitness for promotion of officers of the army are hereby extended to include promotions to all grades below that of Brigadier General: *Provided further*, That examinations of officers in the grades of Major and Lieutenant Colonel shall be confined to problems involving the higher functions of staff duties and command: *And provided further*, That in time of war retired officers of the army may be employed on active duty, in the discretion of the President, and when so employed they shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grade: *And provided further*, That hereafter any retired officer, who has been or shall be detailed on active duty, shall receive the rank, pay, and allowances of the grade, not above that of Major, that he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on the active list for a period beyond the date of his retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he has been detailed on active duty since his retirement.

THE DETACHED OFFICERS.

SEC. 25. That on July first, nineteen hundred and sixteen, the line of the army shall be increased by eight hundred and twenty-two extra officers of the Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, and Infantry arms of the service, of grades from First Lieutenant to Colonel, inclusive, lawfully available for detachment from their proper arms for duty with the National Guard, or other duty, the usual period of which exceeds one year. Said extra officers, together with the two hundred detached officers provided for by the Act of Congress approved March third, nineteen hundred and eleven, shall, on and after July first, nineteen hundred and sixteen, constitute the Detached Officers' List, and all positions vacated by officers assigned to said list, and the officers so assigned, shall be subject to the provisions of section twenty-seven of the Act of Congress approved February second, nineteen hundred and one, with reference to details to the staff corps. The total number of officers hereby authorized for each grade on said list entire shall be in proportion to the total number of officers of the corresponding grade now authorized by law other than this act for all of the said four arms combined, exclusive of Second Lieutenants and of the two hundred extra officers authorized by the Act of Congress approved March third, nineteen hundred and eleven, and exclusive also of the additional officers authorized by the act to restore lineal rank lost through the system of regimental promotion formerly in force; and the total number of officers hereby authorized for each grade in each of said arms on said list shall be in the proportion borne by the number of officers now authorized by law other than this act for such grade and arm to the total number of officers now authorized by law other than this act for the corresponding grade in all of the said four arms combined, exclusive of the extra and additional officers last hereinbefore specified and excluded: *Provided*, that all vacancies created or caused by the foregoing provisions of this section in grades above that of Second Lieutenant shall be filled by promotion according to law existing on and before the date of approval of this act, and subject to the examinations prescribed by existing law. As soon as practicable after such promotions shall have been made, there shall be detached from each arm and assigned to the Detached Officers' List a number of officers of each grade equal to the number of officers of said grade by which said arm shall have been increased by the foregoing provisions of this section; and thereafter any vacancy created or caused in any of the said arms of the service by the assignment of an officer of any grade to said Detached Officers' List shall be filled, subject to such examination as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by law, by the promotion of the officer who shall be the senior in length of commissioned service of those eligible to promotion in the next lower grade in the arm in which such vacancy shall occur: *Provided further*, That no officer of any of said arms of the service shall be permitted to remain on said Detached Officers' List for more than forty-five days unless he shall have been actually present for duty for at least two years out of the last preceding six years with an organization composed of one or more statutory units, or the equivalent thereof, of the arm to which he shall belong. Any vacancy created in said list by the removal of any officer therefrom because he shall not have been present for duty as before prescribed in this proviso shall be filled by the transfer to said list of an officer having the same grade and belonging to the same arm as the officer whose removal from said list shall have created said vacancy; but, except as before prescribed in this proviso, all officers who shall have been assigned to said list shall remain thereon for not less than four years from the respective dates of their assignment thereto, unless in the mean time they shall have been separated entirely from the army, or shall have been promoted or appointed to higher offices, or shall have been retired from

active service: *Provided further*, That after the apportionment of officers to said Detached Officers' List shall have been made as authorized by this act, whenever any vacancy shall have been caused in said list by the separation of an officer of any grade therefrom, such vacancy shall, except as prescribed in the last preceding proviso, be filled by the detail and assignment to said list of an officer of the corresponding grade in that arm in which there shall be found the officer of the next lower grade who at that time shall be the senior in length of commissioned service of all the officers of the said lower grade in all of the four arms hereinbefore specified; if two or more officers of different arms shall be found to have equal seniority in length of commissioned service in said lower grade, the question of seniority shall be decided by their relative standing on the list of the commissioned officers of the army: *Provided further*, That, with a view further to equalize inequalities in past promotions of officers of the line of the army, on July first, nineteen hundred and sixteen, the Cavalry shall be increased by seventeen Colonels, and the Infantry by four Colonels, all of whom shall be additional officers in that grade, and shall not bar nor retard the promotion to which any officer would be entitled if the appointment of the said additional officers had never been authorized; and after July first, nineteen hundred and nineteen, no vacancies occurring among the said additional officers shall be filled and the offices so vacated shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That for the purpose of lessening as much as possible inequalities of promotion due to the increase in the number of officers of the line of the army under the provisions of this act, any vacancies created or caused by this act in commissioned grades below that of Lieutenant Colonel in any arm of said line may, in the discretion of the President and under such regulations as he may prescribe in furtherance of the purpose stated in this proviso, be filled by the promotion or transfer without promotion of officers of other branches of the line of the army; but no such promotion or transfer shall be made in the case of any officer unless it shall have been recommended by an examining board composed of five officers, senior in rank to such officer, and of the arm to which the promotion or transfer of such officer shall have been proposed, who, after having made a personal examination of such officer and of his official record, shall have reported him qualified for service in said arm in the grade to which his promotion or transfer shall have been proposed.

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS OF PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

SEC. 26. Captains and Lieutenants of Philippine Scouts who are citizens of the United States shall hereafter be entitled to retirement under the laws governing the retirement of enlisted men of the regular army, except that they shall be retired in the grade held by them at the date of retirement, shall be entitled to retirement for disability under the same conditions as officers of the regular army, and that they shall receive, as retired pay, the amounts allowed by law, as retired pay and allowances of master signal electricians of the United States Army, and no more: *Provided*, That double time for service beyond the continental limits of the United States shall not be counted for the purposes of this section so as to reduce the actual period of service below twenty years: *Provided further*, That former officers of the Philippine Scouts who, because of disability occasioned by wounds received in action, have resigned or been discharged from the service, or who have heretofore served as such for a period of more than five years and have been retired as enlisted men, shall be placed upon the retired list as officers of Philippine Scouts and thereafter receive the retired pay and allowances provided by this section for other officers of Philippine Scouts: *And provided further*, That any former officer of Philippine Scouts who vacated his office in the Philippine Scouts by discharge or resignation on account of disability contracted in the line of duty and who was subsequently retired as an enlisted man, except any former officer of Philippine Scouts who has been retired as an enlisted man by special Act of Congress, shall be transferred to the retired list created by this section and shall thereafter receive the retired pay and allowances authorized by this section, and no more. Officers of Philippine Scouts retired under the provisions of this section shall not form part of the limited retired list now authorized by law.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

SEC. 27. On and after the first day of November, nineteen hundred and sixteen, all enlistments in the regular army shall be for a term of seven years, the first three years to be in the active service with the organizations of which those enlisted form a part and, except as otherwise provided herein, the last four years in the Regular Army Reserve hereinafter provided for: *Provided*, That at the expiration of three years' continuous service with such organizations, either under a first or any subsequent enlistment, any soldier may be re-enlisted for another period of seven years, as above provided for in which event he shall receive his final discharge from his prior enlistment: *Provided further*, That after the expiration of one year's honorable service any enlisted man serving within the continental limits of the United States whose company, troop, battery, or detachment commander shall report him as proficient and sufficiently trained may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, but no man furloughed to the reserve shall be eligible to re-enlist in the service until the expiration of his term of seven years: *Provided further*, That in all enlistments hereafter accomplished under the provisions of this act three years shall be counted as an enlistment period in computing continuous service pay: *Provided further*, That any non-commissioned officer discharged with an excellent character shall be permitted at the expiration of three years in the active service, to re-enlist in the organization from which discharged with the rank and grade held by him at the time of his discharge if he re-enlists within twenty days after the date of such discharge: *Provided further*, That no person under the age of eighteen years shall be enlisted or mustered into the military service of the United States without the written consent of his parents or guardians, provided that such minor has such parents or guardians entitled to his custody and control: *And provided further*, That the President is authorized in his discretion to utilize the services of postmasters of the second, third, and fourth classes in procuring the enlistments of recruits for the army, and for each recruit accepted for enlistment in the army, the postmaster procuring his enlistment shall receive the sum of $5.

In addition to military training, soldiers while in the active service shall hereafter be given the opportunity to study and receive instruction upon educational lines of such character as to increase their military efficiency and enable them to return to civil life better equipped for industrial, commercial, and general business occupations. Civilian teachers may be employed to aid the army officers in giving such instruction, and part of this instruction may consist of vocational education either in agriculture or the mechanic arts. The Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, shall prescribe rules and regulations for conducting the instruction herein provided for, and the Secretary of War shall have the power at all times to suspend, increase, or decrease the amount of such instruction offered as may in his judgment be consistent with the requirements of military instruction and service of the soldiers.

PAY OF CERTAIN ENLISTED MEN.

SEC. 28. Hereafter the monthly pay of enlisted men of certain grades of the army created in this act shall be as follows, namely: Quartermaster Sergeant, senior grade, Quartermaster Corps; master hospital Sergeant, Medical Department; master engineer, senior grade, Corps of Engineers; and band leader, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Corps of Engineers, $75; hospital Sergeant, Medical Department, and master engineer, junior grade, Corps of Engineers, $65; Sergeant, first-class, Medical Department, $50; Sergeant, first class, Corps of Engineers; regimental supply Sergeant, Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Corps of Engineers; battalion supply Sergeant, Corps of Engineers; and assistant engineer, Coast Artillery Corps, $45; assistant band leader, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Corps of Engineers; and Sergeant bugler, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Corps of Engineers, $40; musician, first class, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Corps of Engineers;

supply Sergeant, mess Sergeant, and stable Sergeant, Corps of Engineers; Sergeant Medical Department, $36; supply Sergeant, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery; mess Sergeant, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery; cook, Medical Department; horseshoer, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps, and Medical Department; stable Sergeant, Infantry and Cavalry; radio Sergeant, Coast Artillery Corps; and musicians, second class, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Corps of Engineers, $30; musician, third class, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Corps of Engineers; Corporal, Medical Department, $24; saddler, Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Corps of Engineers and Medical Department; mechanic, Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery and Medical Department; farrier, Medical Department; and wagoner, Infantry, Field Artillery, and Corps of Engineers, $21; private, first class, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Medical Department, $18; Private, Medical Department, and bugler, $15. Nothing herein contained shall operate to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any grade of enlisted men of the army.

FINAL DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN.

SEC. 29. No enlisted man in the regular army shall receive his final discharge until the termination of his seven-year term of enlistment except upon re-enlistment as provided for in this act or as provided by law for discharge prior to expiration of term of enlistment, but when an enlisted man is furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve his account shall be closed and he shall be paid in full to the date such furlough becomes effective, including allowances provided by law for discharged soldiers: *Provided*, That when by reason of death or disability of a member of the family of an enlisted man occurring after his enlistment members of his family become dependent upon him for support, he may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be discharged from the service of the United States or be furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve, upon due proof being made of such condition: *Provided further*, That when an enlisted man is discharged by purchase while in active service he shall be furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve, unless, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, he is given a final discharge from the army.

COMPOSITION OF THE REGULAR ARMY RESERVE.

SEC. 30. The Regular Army Reserve shall consist of, first, all enlisted men now in the Army Reserve or who shall hereafter become members of the Army Reserve under the provisions of existing law; second, all enlisted men furloughed to or enlisted in the Regular Army Reserve under the provisions of this act; and, third, any person holding an honorable discharge from the regular army with character reported at least good, who is physically qualified for the duties of a soldier and not over forty-five years of age who enlists in the Regular Army Reserve for a period of four years.

SEC. 31. The President is authorized to assign members of the Regular Army Reserve as reserves to particular organizations of the regular army, or to organize the Regular Army Reserve, or any part thereof, into units or detachments of any arm, corps, or department in such manner as he may prescribe, and to assign to such units and detachments officers of the regular army or of the Officers' Reserve Corps herein provided for; and he may summon the Regular Army Reserve or any part thereof for field training for a period not exceeding fifteen days in each year, the reservists to receive travel expenses and pay at the rate of their respective grades in the regular army during such periods of training; and in the event of actual or threatened hostilities he may mobilize the Regular Army Reserve in such manner as he may determine, and thereafter retain it, or any part thereof, in active service for such period as he may determine the conditions demand: *Provided*, That all enlistments in the regular army, including those in the Regular Army Reserve, which are in force on the date of the outbreak of war shall continue in force for one year, unless sooner terminated by order of the Secretary of War, but nothing herein shall be construed to shorten the time of enlistment prescribed: *Provided further*, That subject to such regulations as the President may prescribe for their proper identification, and location, and physical condition, the members of the Regular Army Reserve shall be paid semi-annually at the rate of $24 a year while in the reserve.

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE IN TIME OF WAR.

SEC. 32. When mobilized by order of the President, the members of the Regular Army Reserve shall, so long as they may remain in active service, receive the pay and allowances of enlisted men of the regular army of like grades: *Provided*, That any enlisted man who shall have re-enlisted in the Regular Army Reserve shall receive during such active service the additional pay now provided by law for enlisted men in his arm of the service in the second enlistment period: *Provided further*, That upon reporting for duty, and being found physically fit for service, members of the Regular Army Reserve shall receive a sum equal to $3 per month for each month during which they shall have belonged to the reserve, as well as the actual necessary cost of transportation and subsistence from their homes to the places at which they may be ordered to report for duty under such summons: *And provided further*, That service in the Regular Army Reserve shall confer no right to retirement or retired pay, and members of the Regular Army Reserve shall become entitled to pension only through disability incurred while on active duty in the service of the United States.

USE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

SEC. 33. The President may, subject to such rules and regulations as in his judgment may be necessary, utilize the services of members and employés of all departments of the Government of the United States, without expense to the individual reservist, for keeping in touch with, paying, and mobilizing the Regular Army Reserve, the enlisted Reserve Corps, and other reserve organizations.

RE-ENLISTMENT IN TIME OF WAR.

SEC. 34. For the purpose of utilizing as an auxiliary to the Regular Army Reserve the services of men who have had experience and training in the regular army, or in the United States Volunteers, outside of the continental limits of the United States, in time of actual or threatened hostilities, and after the President shall by proclamation, have called upon honorably discharged soldiers of the regular army to present themselves for re-enlistment therein within a specified period, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, any person who shall have been discharged honorably from said army, with character reported as at least good, and who, having been found physically qualified for the duties of a soldier, if not over fifty years of age, shall re-enlist in the line of said army, or in the Signal, Quartermaster, or Medical Department thereof, within the period that shall be specified in said proclamation, shall receive on so re-enlisting a bounty which shall be computed at the rate of $8 for each month for the first year of the period that shall have elapsed since his last discharge from the regular army and the date of his re-enlistment therein under the terms of said proclamation; at the rate of $6 per month for the second year of such period; at the rate of $4 per month for the third year of such period; and at the rate of $2 per month for any subsequent year of such period; but no bounty in excess of $300 shall be paid to any person under the terms of this section.

ENLISTED MEN PROHIBITED FROM CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.

SEC. 35. Hereafter no enlisted man in the active service of the United States in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, respectively, whether a noncommissioned officer, musician, or private, shall be detailed, ordered, or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business, or performance in civil life, for emolument, hire, or otherwise, when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in the respective arts, trades, or professions.

SERGEANTS FOR DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEC. 36. For the purpose of assisting in the instruction of the personnel and care of property in the hands of the National Guard the Secretary of War is authorized to detail from the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Corps of Engineers, Coast Artillery Corps, Medical Department, and Signal Corps of the regular army not to exceed one thousand Sergeants for duty with corresponding organizations of the National Guard and not to exceed one hundred Sergeants for duty with the disciplinary organiza-

tions at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, who shall be additional to the Sergeants authorized by this act for the corps, companies, troops, batteries, and detachments from which they may be detailed.

THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

SEC. 37. For the purpose of securing a reserve of officers available for service as temporary officers in the regular army, as provided for in this act and in section eight of the act approved April twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, as officers of the Quartermaster Corps and other staff corps and departments, as officers for recruit rendezvous and depots, and as officers of volunteers, there shall be organized under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, an Officers' Reserve Corps of the regular army. Said corps shall consist of sections corresponding to the various arms, staff corps, and departments of the regular army. Except as otherwise herein provided, a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps shall not be subject to call for service in time of peace, and whenever called upon for service shall not, without his consent, be so called in a lower grade than that held by him in said Reserve Corps.

The President alone shall be authorized to appoint and commission as reserve officers in the various sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps, in all grades up to and including that of Major, such citizens as, upon examination prescribed by the President, shall be found physically, mentally, and morally qualified to hold such commissions: *Provided*, That the proportion of officers in any section of the Officers' Reserve Corps shall not exceed the proportion for the same grade in the corresponding arm, corps, or department of the regular army, except that the number commissioned in the lowest authorized grade in any section of the Officers' Reserve Corps shall not be limited.

All persons now carried as duly qualified and registered pursuant to section twenty-three of the Act of Congress approved January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, shall, for a period of three years after the passage of this act, be eligible for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps in the section corresponding to the arm, corps, or department for which they have been found qualified, without further examination, except a physical examination, and subject to the limitations as to age and rank herein prescribed: *Provided*, That any person carried as qualified and registered in the grade of Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel pursuant to the provisions of said act on the date when this act becomes effective may be commissioned and recommissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps with the rank for which he has been found qualified and registered, but when such person thereafter shall become separated from the Officers' Reserve Corps for any reason the vacancy so caused shall not be filled, and such office shall cease and determine.

No person shall, except as hereinafter provided, be appointed or reappointed a Second Lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps after he shall have reached the age of thirty-two years, a First Lieutenant after he shall have reached the age of thirty-six years, a Captain after he shall have reached the age of forty years, or a Major after he shall have reached the age of forty-five years. When an officer of the Reserve Corps shall reach the age limit fixed for appointment or reappointment in the grade in which commissioned he shall be honorably discharged from the service of the United States, and be entitled to retain his official title and, on occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade he shall have held in the Officers' Reserve Corps: *Provided*, That nothing in the foregoing provisions as to the ages of officers shall apply to the appointment or reappointment of officers of the Quartermaster, Engineer, Ordnance, Signal, Judge Advocate, and Medical sections of said Reserve Corps.

One year after the passage of this act the Medical Reserve Corps, as now constituted by law, shall cease to exist. Members thereof may be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps, subject to the provisions of this act, or may be honorably discharged from the service. The Secretary of War may, in time of peace, order First Lieutenants of the medical section of the Officers' Reserve Corps, with their consent, to active duty in the service of the United States in such numbers as the public interests may require and the funds appropriated may permit, and may relieve them from such duty when their services are no longer necessary. While on such duty they shall receive the pay and allowances, including pay for periods of sickness and leaves of absence, of officers of corresponding rank and length of active service in the regular army.

The commissions of all officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps shall be in force for a period of five years unless sooner terminated in the discretion of the President. Such officers may be recommissioned, either in the same or higher grades, for successive periods of five years, subject to such examinations and qualifications as the President may prescribe and to the age limits prescribed herein: *Provided*, That officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps shall have rank therein in the various sections of said Reserve Corps according to grades and to length of service in their grades.

THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS IN WAR.

SEC. 38. In time of actual or threatened hostilities the President may order officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, subject to such subsequent physical examinations as he may prescribe, to temporary duty with the regular army in grades thereof which cannot, for the time being, be filled by promotion, or as officers in volunteer or other organizations that may be authorized by law, or as officers at recruit rendezvous and depots, or on such other duty as the President may prescribe. While such reserve officers are on such service they shall, by virtue of their commissions as reserve officers, exercise command appropriate to their grade and rank in the organizations to which they may be assigned, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the corresponding grades in the regular army, with increase of pay for length of active service, as allowed by law for officers of the regular army, from the date upon which they shall be required by the terms of their orders to obey the same: *Provided*, That officers so ordered to active service shall take temporary rank among themselves, and in their grades in the organizations to which assigned, according to the dates of orders placing them on active service; and they may be promoted, in accordance with such rank, to vacancies in volunteer organizations or to temporary vacancies in the regular army thereafter occurring in the organizations in which they shall be serving: *Provided further*, That officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps shall not be entitled to retirement or retired pay, and shall be entitled to pension only for disability incurred in the line of duty and while in active service.

Any officer who, while holding a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps, shall be ordered to active service by the Secretary of War shall, from the time he shall be required by the terms of his order to obey the same, be subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the Army of the United States, in so far as they are applicable to officers whose permanent retention in the military service is not contemplated.

INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS OF THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

SEC. 39. To the extent provided for from time to time by appropriations for this specific purpose, the Secretary of War is authorized to order reserve officers to duty with troops or at field exercises, or for instruction, for periods not to exceed fifteen days in any one calendar year, and while so serving such officers shall receive the pay and allowances of their respective grades in the regular army: *Provided*, That, with the consent of the reserve officers concerned, and within the limit of funds available for the purpose, such periods of duty may be extended for reserve officers as the Secretary of War may direct: *Provided further*, That in time of actual or threatened hostilities, after all available officers of any section of the Officers' Reserve Corps corresponding to any arm, corps, or department of the regular army shall have been ordered into active service, officers of volunteers may be appointed in such arm, corps, or department as may be authorized by law: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall operate to prevent the appointment of any officer of the regular army as an officer of volunteers before all the officers of the Officer's Reserve Corps or any section thereof shall have been ordered into active service: *And provided further*, That in determining the relative rank and the right to retirement of an officer of the regular army, active duty performed

by him while serving in the Officers' Reserve Corps shall not be reckoned.

THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

SEC. 40. The President is hereby authorized to establish and maintain in civil educational institutions a Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which shall consist of a senior division organized at universities and colleges requiring four years of collegiate study for a degree, including State universities and those State institutions that are required to provide instruction in military tactics under the provisions of the Act of Congress of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, donating lands for the establishment of colleges where the leading object shall be practical instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics, and a junior division organized at all other public or private educational institutions, except that units of the senior division may be organized at those essentially military schools which do not confer an academic degree but which, as a result of the annual inspection of such institutions by the War Department, are specially designated by the Secretary of War as qualified for units of the senior division, and each division shall consist of units of the several arms or corps in such number and of such strength as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 41. The President may, upon the application of any State institution described in section forty of this act, establish and maintain at such institution one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps: *Provided*, That no such unit shall be established or maintained at any such institution until an officer of the army shall have been detailed as professor of military science and tactics, nor until such institution shall maintain under military instruction at least one hundred physically fit male students.

SEC. 42. The President may, upon the application of any established educational institution in the United States other than a State institution described in section forty of this act, the authorities of which agree to establish and maintain a two years' elective or compulsory course of military training as a minimum for its physically fit male students, which course when entered upon by any student shall, as regards such student, be a prerequisite for graduation. establish and maintain at such institution one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps: *Provided*, That no such unit shall be established or maintained at any such institution until an officer of the army shall have been detailed as professor of military science and tactics, nor until such institution shall maintain under military instruction at least one hundred physically fit male students.

SEC. 43. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to prescribe standard courses of theoretical and practical military training for units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and no unit of the senior division shall be organized or maintained at any educational institution the authorities of which fail or neglect to adopt into their curriculum the prescribed courses of military training for the senior division or to devote at least an average of three hours per week per academic year to such military training; and no unit of the junior division shall be organized or maintained at any educational institution the authorities of which fail or neglect to adopt into their curriculum the prescribed courses of military training for the junior division, or to devote at least an average of three hours per week per academic year to such military training.

SEC. 44. Eligibility to membership in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps shall be limited to students of institutions in which units of such corps may be established who are citizens of the United States, who are not less than fourteen years of age, and whose bodily condition indicates that they are physically fit to perform military duty, or will be so upon arrival at military age.

SEC. 45. The President is hereby authorized to detail such numbers of officers of the army, either active or retired, not above the grade of Colonel, as may be necessary, for duty as professors and assistant professors of military science and tactics at institutions where one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained; but the total number of active officers so detailed at educational institutions shall not exceed three hundred, and no active officer shall be so detailed who has not had five years' commissioned service in the army. In time of peace retired officers shall not be detailed under the provisions of this section without their consent. Retired officers below the grade of Lieutenant Colonel so detailed shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grade, and retired officers above the grade of Major so detailed shall receive the same pay and allowances as a retired Major would receive under a like detail. No detail of officers on the active list of the regular army under the provisions of this section shall extend for more than four years.

SEC. 46. The President is hereby authorized to detail for duty at institutions where one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained such number of enlisted men, either active or retired or of the Regular Army Reserve, as he may deem necessary, but the number of active non-commissioned officers so detailed shall not exceed five hundred, and all active non-commissioned officers so detailed shall be additional in their respective grades to those otherwise authorized for the army. Retired enlisted men or members of the Regular Army Reserve shall not be detailed under the provisions of this section without their consent. While so detailed they shall receive active pay and allowances.

SEC. 47. The Secretary of War, under such regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to issue to institutions at which one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained such public animals, arms, uniforms, equipment, and means of transportation as he may deem necessary, and to forage at the expense of the United States public animals so issued. He shall require from each institution to which property of the United States is issued a bond in the value of the property issued for the care and safe-keeping thereof, and for its return when required.

SEC. 48. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to maintain camps for the further practical instruction of the members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, no such camps to be maintained for a period longer than six weeks in any one year, except in time of actual or threatened hostilities; to transport members of such corps to and from such camps at the expense of the United States so far as appropriations will permit; to subsist them at the expense of the United States while travelling to and from such camps and while remaining therein so far as appropriations will permit; to use the regular army, such other military forces as Congress from time to time authorizes, and such Government property as he may deem necessary for the military training of the members of such corps while in attendance at such camps; to prescribe regulations for the government of such corps; and to authorize, in his discretion, the formation of company units thereof into battalion and regimental units.

SEC. 49. The President alone, under such regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to appoint in the Officers' Reserve Corps any graduate of the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps who shall have satisfactorily completed the further training provided for in section fifty of this act, or any graduate of the junior division who shall have satisfactorily completed the courses of military training prescribed for the senior division and the further training provided for in section fifty of this act, and shall have participated in such practical instruction subsequent to graduation as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years and who shall agree, under oath in writing, to serve the United States in the capacity of a reserve officer of the army during a period of at least ten years from the date of his appointment as such reserve officer, unless sooner discharged by proper authority; but the total number of reserve officers so appointed shall not exceed fifty thousand: *Provided*, That any graduate qualified under the provisions of this section undergoing a post-graduate course at any institution shall not be eligible for appointment as a reserve officer while undergoing such post-graduate course, but his ultimate eligibility upon completion of such post-graduate course for such appointment shall not be affected because of his having undergone such post-graduate course.

SEC. 50. When any member of the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps has completed two academic years of service in that division, and has been selected for further training by the President of the institution and by its professor of military science and tactics, and has agreed in writing

to continue in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for the remainder of his course in the institution, devoting five hours per week to the military training prescribed by the Secretary of War, and has agreed in writing to pursue the courses in camp training prescribed by the Secretary of War, he may be furnished, at the expense of the United States, with commutation of subsistence at such rate, not exceeding the cost of the garrison ration prescribed for the army, as may be fixed by the Secretary of War, during the remainder of his service in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

SEC. 51. Any physically fit male citizen of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, who shall have graduated prior to the date of this act from any educational institution at which an officer of the army was detailed as professor of military science and tactics, and who, while a student at such institution, completed courses of military training under the direction of such professor of military science and tactics substantially equivalent to those prescribed pursuant to this act for the senior division, shall, after satisfactorily completing such additional practical military training as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, be eligible for appointment to the Officers' Reserve Corps and as a temporary additional Second Lieutenant in accordance with the terms of this act.

SEC. 52. The President alone is hereby authorized to appoint and commission as a temporary Second Lieutenant of the regular army in time of peace for purposes of instruction, for a period not exceeding six months, with the allowances now provided by law for that grade, but with pay at the rate of $100 per month, any reserve officer appointed pursuant to sections forty-nine and fifty-one of this act and to attach him to a unit of the regular army for duty and training during the period covered by his appointment as such temporary Second Lieutenant, and upon the expiration of such service with the regular army such officer shall revert to his status as a reserve officer.

SEC. 53. No reserve officer or temporary Second Lieutenant appointed pursuant to this act shall be entitled to retirement or to retired pay and shall be eligible for pension only for disability incurred in line of duty in active service or while serving with the regular army pursuant to the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That in time of war the President may order reserve officers appointed under the provisions of this act to active duty with any of the military forces of the United States in any grades not below that of Second Lieutenant, and while on such active duty they shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War: *And provided further*, That the Adjutant General of the army shall, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of War, obtain, compile, and keep continually up to date all obtainable information as to the names, ages, addresses, occupations, and qualifications for appointment as commissioned officers of the army, in time of war or other emergency, of men of suitable ages who, by reason of having received military training in civilian educational institutions or elsewhere, may be regarded as qualified and available for appointment as such commissioned officers.

TRAINING CAMPS.

SEC. 54. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to maintain, upon military reservations or elsewhere, camps for the military instruction and training of such citizens as may be selected for such instruction and training, upon their application and under such terms of enlistment and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to use, for the purpose of maintaining said camps and imparting military instruction and training thereat, such arms, ammunition, accoutrements, equipments, tentage, field equipage, and transportation belonging to the United States as he may deem necessary; to furnish at the expense of the United States, uniforms, subsistence, transportation by most usual and direct route within such limits as to territory as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and medical supplies to persons receiving instruction at said camps during the period of their attendance thereat, to authorize such expenditures, from proper army appropriations as he may deem necessary for water, fuel, light, temporary structures, not including quarters for officers nor barracks for men, screening, and damages resulting from field exercises, and other expenses incidental to the maintenance of said camps, and the theoretical Winter instruction in connection therewith; and to sell to persons receiving instruction at said camps, for cash and at cost price plus ten per centum, Quartermaster and ordnance property, the amount of such property sold to any one person to be limited to that which is required for his proper equipment. All moneys arising from such sales shall remain available throughout the fiscal year following that in which the sales are made, for the purpose of that appropriation from which the property sold was authorized to be supplied at the time of the sale. The Secretary of War is authorized further to prescribe the courses of theoretical and practical instruction to be pursued by persons attending the camps authorized by this section; to fix the periods during which such camps shall be maintained; to prescribe rules and regulations for the government thereof; and to employ thereat officers and enlisted men of the regular army in such numbers and upon such duties as he may designate.

THE ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS.

SEC. 55. For the purpose of securing an additional reserve of enlisted men for military service with the Engineer, Signal, and Quartermaster Corps and the Ordnance and Medical Departments of the regular army, an Enlisted Reserve Corps, to consist of such number of enlisted men of such grade or grades as may be designated by the President from time to time, is hereby authorized, such authorization to be effective on and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

There may be enlisted in the grade or grades hereinbefore specified, for a period of four years, under such rules as may be prescribed by the President, citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, subject to such physical, educational, and practical examination as may be prescribed in said rules. For men enlisting in said grade or grades certificates of enlistment in the Enlisted Reserve Corps shall be issued by the Adjutant General of the army, but no such man shall be enlisted in said corps unless he shall be found physically, mentally, and morally qualified to hold such certificate and unless he shall be between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. The certificates so given shall confer upon the holders when called into active service or for purposes of instruction and training, and during the period of such active service, instruction, or training, all the authority, rights, and privileges of like grades of the regular army. Enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps shall take precedence in said corps according to the dates of their certificates of enlistment therein and when called into active service or when called out for purposes of instruction or training shall take precedence next below all other enlisted men of like grades in the regular army. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue to members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps and to persons who have participated in at least one encampment for the military instruction of citizens, conducted under the auspices of the War Department, distinctive rosettes or knots designed for wear with civilian clothing, and whenever a rosette or knot issued under the provisions of this section shall have been lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use without fault or neglect upon the part of the person to whom it is issued, the Secretary of War shall cause a new rosette or knot to be issued to such person without charge therefor. Any person who is not an enlisted man of the Enlisted Reserve Corps and shall not have participated in at least one encampment for the military instruction of citizens, conducted under the auspices of the War Department, and who shall wear such rosette or knot shall be guilty of misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not exceeding $300, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

The President is authorized to assign members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps as reserves to particular organizations of the regular army, or to organize the Enlisted Reserve Corps, or any part thereof, into units or detachments of any arm, corps or department in such manner as he may prescribe, and to assign to such units and detachments officers of the regular army or of the Officers' Reserve Corps, herein provided for.

To the extent provided from time to time by appropriations the Secretary of War may order enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps to active service for purposes of instruction or training for

periods not to exceed fifteen days in any one calendar year: *Provided*, That, with the consent of such enlisted men and within the limits of funds available for such purposes, such periods of active service may be extended for such number of enlisted men as may be deemed necessary.

Enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps shall receive the pay and allowances of their respective grades, but only when ordered into active service, including the time required for actual travel from their homes to the places to which ordered and return to their homes: *Provided*, That said enlisted men shall not be entitled to retirement or retirement pay, nor shall they be entitled to pensions except for physical disability incurred in line of duty while in active service or while travelling under orders of competent authority to or from designated places of duty

The uniform to be worn by enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, except corps insignia, shall be the same as prescribed for enlisted men of the regular army reserve, and that in lieu of any money allowance for clothing there shall be issued to each enlisted man of the Enlisted Reserve Corps in time of peace such articles of clothing and equipment as the President may direct: *Provided*, That any clothing or other equipment issued to any enlisted man of the said corps shall remain the property of the United States, and in case of loss or destruction of any article, the article so lost or destroyed shall be replaced by issue to the enlisted man and the value thereof deducted from any pay due or to become due him, unless it shall be made to appear that such loss or destruction was not due to neglect or other fault on his part: *Provided further*, That any clothing or other equipment issued to enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps which shall have become unserviceable through ordinary wear and tear in the service of the United States shall be received back by the United States and serviceable like articles issued in lieu thereof: *Provided further*, That when enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps shall be discharged or otherwise separated from the service, all arms, equipage, clothing, and other property issued to them shall be accounted for under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Any enlisted man of the Enlisted Reserve Corps ordered to active service or for purposes of instruction or training shall, from the time he is required by the terms of the order to obey the same, be subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the army of the United States.

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to discharge any enlisted member of the Enlisted Reserve Corps when his services shall be no longer required, or when he shall have by misconduct unfitted himself for further service in the said corps: *Provided*, That any enlisted man of said corps who shall be ordered upon active duty as herein provided and who shall wilfully fail to comply with the terms of the order so given him shall, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be subject, forfeit his certificate of enlistment.

In time of actual or threatened hostilities the President may order the Enlisted Reserve Corps, in such numbers and at such times as may be considered necessary, to active service with the regular army, and while on such service members of said corps shall exercise command appropriate to their several grades and rank in the organizations to which they shall be assigned and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the corresponding grades in the regular army, with increase of pay for length of service as now allowed by law for the regular army: *Provided*, That upon a call by the President for a volunteer force the members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps may be mustered into the service of the United States as volunteers for duty with the army in the grades held by them in the said corps, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the corresponding grades in the regular army, with increase of pay for length of service, as now provided by law for the regular army: *And provided further*, That enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps shall not acquire by virtue of issuance of certificates of enlistment to them a vested right to be mustered into the volunteer service of the United States.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTORS AT OTHER SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

SEC. 56. Such arms, tentage, and equipment as the Secretary of War shall deem necessary for proper military training shall be supplied by the Government to schools and colleges, other than those provided for in section forty-seven of this act, having a course of military training prescribed by the Secretary of War and having not less than one hundred physically fit male students above the age of fourteen years, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail such commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the army to said schools and colleges, other than those provided for in sections forty-five and forty-six of this act, detailing not less than one such officer or non-commissioned officer to each five hundred students under military instruction.

COMPOSITION OF THE MILITIA.

SEC. 57. The militia of the United States shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens of the United States and all other able-bodied males who have or shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, who shall be more than eighteen years of age and, except as hereinafter provided, not more than forty-five years of age, and said militia shall be divided into three classes, the National Guard, the Naval Militia, and the Unorganized Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEC. 58. The National Guard shall consist of the regularly enlisted militia between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, organized, armed, and equipped as hereinafter provided, and of commissioned officers between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-four years.

EXEMPTIONS FROM MILITIA DUTY.

SEC. 59. The Vice-President of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States and of the several States and Territories; persons in the military or naval service of the United States; custom-house clerks; persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail; artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States; pilots; mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States shall be exempt from militia duty without regard to age, and all persons who because of religious belief shall claim exemption from military service, if the conscientious holding of such belief by such person shall be established under such regulations as the President shall prescribe, shall be exempted from militia service in a combatant capacity; but no person so exempted shall be exempt from militia service in any capacity that the President shall declare to be noncombatant.

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL GUARD UNITS.

SEC. 60. Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, the organization of the National Guard, including the composition of all units thereof, shall be the same as that which is or may hereafter be prescribed for the regular army, subject in time of peace to such general exceptions as may be authorized by the Secretary of War. And the President may prescribe the particular unit or units, as to branch or arm of service, to be maintained in each State, Territory, or the District of Columbia in order to secure a force which, when combined, shall form complete higher tactical units.

MAINTENANCE OF OTHER TROOPS BY THE STATES.

SEC. 61. No State shall maintain troops in time of peace other than as authorized in accordance with the organization prescribed under this act: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as limiting the rights of the States and Territories in the use of the National Guard within their respective borders in time of peace: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this act shall prevent the organization and maintenance of State police or constabulary.

NUMBER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEC. 62. The number of enlisted men of the National Guard to be organized under this act within one year from its passage shall be for each State in the proportion of two hundred such men for each Senator and Representative in Congress from such State, and a number to be determined

by the President for each Territory and the District of Columbia, and shall be increased each year thereafter in the proportion of not less than fifty per centum until a total peace strength of not less than eight hundred enlisted men for each Senator and Representative in Congress shall have been reached: *Provided*, That in States which have but one Representative in Congress such increase shall be at the discretion of the President: *Provided further*, That this shall not be construed to prevent any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia from organizing the full number of troops required under this section in less time than is specified in this section, or from maintaining existing organizations if they shall conform to such rules and regulations regarding organization, strength, and armament as the President may prescribe: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any State with but one Representative in Congress from organizing one or more regiments of troops, with such auxiliary troops as the President may prescribe; such organizations and members of such organizations to receive all the benefits accruing under this act under the conditions set forth herein: *Provided further*, That the word Territory as used in this act and in all laws relating to the land militia and National Guard shall include and apply to Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone, and the militia of the Canal Zone shall be organized under such rules and regulations, not in conflict with the provisions of this act, as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 63. Any corps of Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry existing in any of the States on the passage of the act of May eighth, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, which by the laws, customs, or usages of said States has been in continuous existence since the passage of said act, under its provisions and under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-two and sections sixteen hundred and twenty-five to sixteen hundred and sixty, both inclusive, of title sixteen of the Revised Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and the act of January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, relating to the militia, shall be allowed to retain its ancient privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all duties required by law of militia: *Provided*, That said organizations may be a part of the National Guard and entitled to all the privileges of this act, and shall conform in all respects to the organization, discipline, and training of the National Guard in time of war: *Provided further*, That for purposes of training and when on active duty in the service of the United States they may be assigned to higher units, as the President may direct, and shall be subject to the orders of officers under whom they shall be serving.

ASSIGNMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD TO BRIGADES AND DIVISIONS.

SEC. 64. For the purpose of maintaining appropriate organization and to assist in instruction and training, the President may assign the National Guard of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia to divisions, brigades and other tactical units, and may detail officers either from the National Guard or the regular army to command such units: *Provided*, That where complete units are organized within a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia the commanding officers thereof shall not be displaced under the provisions of this section.

CHIEFS OF STAFF OF NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONS.

SEC. 65. The President may detail one officer of the regular army as chief of staff and one officer of the regular army or the National Guard as assistant to the chief of staff of any division of the National Guard in the service of the United States as a National Guard organization: *Provided*, That in order to insure the prompt mobilization of the National Guard in time of war or other emergency, the President may, in time of peace, detail an officer of the regular army to perform the duties of chief of staff for each fully organized tactical division of the National Guard.

ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF STATES, AND SO FORTH.

SEC. 66. The Adjutants General of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia and the officers of the National Guard shall make such returns and reports to the Secretary of War, or to such officers as he may designate, at such times and in such form as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe: *Provided*, That the Adjutants General of the Territories and of the District of Columbia shall be appointed by the President with such rank and qualifications as he may prescribe, and each Adjutant General for a Territory shall be a citizen of the Territory for which he is appointed.

APPROPRIATION, APPORTIONMENT, AND DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEC. 67. A sum of money shall hereafter be appropriated annually, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the National Guard, including the expense of providing arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores and camp equipage, and all other military supplies for issue to the National Guard, and such other expenses pertaining to said guard as are now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

The appropriation provided for in this section shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories under just and equitable procedure to be prescribed by the Secretary of War and in direct ratio to the number of enlisted men in active service in the National Guard existing in such States and Territories at the date of apportionment of said appropriation, and to the District of Columbia, under such regulations as the President may prescribe: *Provided*, That the sum so apportioned among the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, shall be available under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War for the actual and necessary expenses incurred by officers and enlisted men of the regular army when travelling on duty in connection with the National Guard; for the transportation of supplies furnished to the National Guard for the permanent equipment thereof; for office rent and necessary office expenses of officers of the regular army on duty with the National Guard; for the expenses of the Militia Bureau, including clerical services, now authorized for the Division of Militia Affairs; for expenses of enlisted men of the regular army on duty with the National Guard, including quarters, fuel, light, medicines, and medical attendance; and such expenses shall constitute a charge against the whole sum annually appropriated for the support of the National Guard, and shall be paid therefrom and not from the allotment duly apportioned to any particular State, Territory, or the District of Columbia; for the promotion of rifle practice, including the acquisition, construction, maintenance, and equipment of shooting galleries and suitable target ranges; for the hiring of horses and draught animals for the use of mounted troops, batteries, and wagons; for forage for the same; and for such other incidental expenses in connection with lawfully authorized encampments, manoeuvres, and field instruction as the Secretary of War may deem necessary, and for such other expenses pertaining to the National Guard as are now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

The Governor of each State and Territory and the Commanding General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia shall appoint, designate, or detail, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, an officer of the National Guard of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia who shall be regarded as property and disbursing officer for the United States. He shall receipt and account for all funds and property belonging to the United States in possession of the National Guard of his State, Territory, or District, and shall make such returns and reports concerning the same as may be required by the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War is authorized, on the requisition of the Governor of a State or Territory or the commanding General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, to pay to the property and disbursing officer thereof so much of its allotment out of the annual appropriation for the support of the National Guard as shall, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, be necessary for the purposes enumerated therein. He shall render, through the War Department, such accounts of Federal funds intrusted to him for disbursement as may be required by the Treasury Department. Before entering upon the performance of his duties as property and disbursing officer he shall be required to give good and sufficient bond to the United States, the amount thereof to be determined by the Secretary of War, for the faithful performance of his duties and for the safe-keeping and proper disposition of the Federal property and funds intrusted to his care. He shall, after having qualified as property and disbursing officer, receive pay for his services at a rate

to be fixed by the Secretary of War, and such compensation shall be a charge against the whole sum annually appropriated for the support of the National Guard: *Provided*, That when travelling in the performance of his official duties under orders issued by the proper authorities he shall be reimbursed for his actual necessary travelling expenses, the sum to be made a charge against the allotment of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War shall cause an inspection of the accounts and records of the property and disbursing officer to be made by an Inspector General of the army at least once each year: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of War is empowered to make all rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

LOCATION OF UNITS.

SEC. 68. The States and Territories shall have the right to determine and fix the location of the units and headquarters of the National Guard within their respective borders: *Provided*, That no organization of the National Guard, members of which shall be entitled to and shall have received compensation under the provisions of this act, shall be disbanded without the consent of the President, nor, without such consent, shall the commissioned or enlisted strength of any such organization be reduced below the minimum that shall be prescribed therefor by the President.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEC. 69. Hereafter the period of enlistment in the National Guard shall be for six years, the first three years of which shall be in an active organization and the remaining three years in the National Guard Reserve, hereinafter provided for, and the qualifications for enlistment shall be the same as those prescribed for admission to the regular army: *Provided*, That in the National Guard the privilege of continuing in active service during the whole of an enlistment period and of re-enlisting in said service shall not be denied by reason of anything contained in this act.

FEDERAL ENLISTMENT CONTRACT.

SEC. 70. Enlisted men in the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia now serving under enlistment contracts which contain an obligation to defend the Constitution of the United States and to obey the orders of the President of the United States shall be recognized as members of the National Guard under the provisions of this act for the unexpired portion of their present enlistment contracts. When any such enlistment contract does not contain such obligation, the enlisted man shall not be recognized as a member of the National Guard until he shall have signed an enlistment contract and taken and subscribed to the following oath of enlistment, upon signing which credit shall be given for the period already served under the old enlistment contract: "I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this— day of ———, 19—, as a soldier in the National Guard of the United States and of the State of ———, for the period of three years in service and three years in the reserve, under the conditions prescribed by law, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. And I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the State of ———, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of ———, and of the officers appointed over me according to law and the rules and articles of war."

SEC. 71. Hereafter all men enlisting for service in the National Guard shall sign an enlistment contract and take and subscribe to the oath prescribed in the preceding section of this act.

DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN FROM THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEC. 72. An enlisted man discharged from service in the National Guard shall receive a discharge in writing in such form and with such classification as is or shall be prescribed for the regular army, and in time of peace discharges may be given prior to the expiration of terms of enlistment under such regulations as the President may prescribe.

FEDERAL OATH FOR NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

SEC. 73. Commissioned officers of the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia now serving under commissions regularly issued shall continue in office, as officers of the National Guard, without the issuance of new commissions: *Provided*, That said officers have taken, or shall take and subscribe to the following oath of office: "I, ———, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of ———, against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of ———; that I make this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ——— in the National Guard of the United States and of the State of ——— upon which I am about to enter, so help me God."

QUALIFICATIONS FOR NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

SEC. 74. Persons hereafter commissioned as officers of the National Guard shall not be recognized as such under any of the provisions of this act unless they shall have been selected from the following classes and shall have taken and subscribed to the oath of office prescribed in the preceding section of this act: Officers or enlisted men of the National Guard; officers on the reserve or unassigned list of the National Guard; officers, active or retired, and former officers of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps; graduates of the United States Military and Naval Academies and graduates of schools, colleges, and universities where military science is taught under the supervision of an officer of the regular army, and, for the technical branches and staff corps or departments, such other civilians as may be especially qualified for duty therein.

SEC. 75. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person hereafter appointed an officer of the National Guard unless he first shall have successfully passed such tests as to his physical, moral, and professional fitness as the President shall prescribe. The examination to determine such qualifications for commission shall be conducted by a board of three commissioned officers appointed by the Secretary of War from the regular army or the National Guard, or both.

FILLING OF VACANCIES WHEN DRAFTED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE.

SEC. 76. All vacancies occurring in any grade of commissioned officers in any organization in the military service of the United States and composed of persons drafted from the National Guard under the provisions of this act shall be filled by the President, as far as practicable, by the appointment of persons similarly taken from said guard, and in the manner prescribed by law for filling similar vacancies occurring in the volunteer forces.

ELIMINATION AND DISPOSITION OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 77. At any time the moral character, capacity, and general fitness for the service of any National Guard officer may be determined by an efficiency board of three commissioned officers, senior in rank to the officer whose fitness for service shall be under investigation, and if the findings of such board be unfavorable to such officer and be approved by the official authorized to appoint such an officer, he shall be discharged. Commissions of officers of the National Guard may be vacated upon resignation, absence without leave for three months, upon the recommendation of an efficiency board, or pursuant to sentence of a court-martial. Officers of said guard rendered surplus by the disbandment of their organizations shall be placed in the National Guard Reserve. Officers may, upon their own application, be placed in the said reserve.

THE NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE.

SEC. 78. Subject to such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, a National Guard Reserve shall be organized in each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, and shall consist of such organizations, officers, and enlisted men as the President may prescribe, or members thereof may be assigned as reserves to an active organization of the National Guard: *Provided*, That members of said reserve, when engaged in field or coast-defence training with the active National Guard, shall receive the same Federal pay and allowances as enlisted men of like grade on the active list of said guard when likewise engaged: *Provided further*, That, except as otherwise specifically provided in this act, no commissioned or enlisted reservist shall

receive any pay or allowances out of any appropriation made by Congress for National Guard purposes.

RESERVE BATTALIONS FOR RECRUIT TRAINING.

SEC. 79. When members of the National Guard and the enlisted reserve thereof of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall have been brought into the service of the United States in time of war, there shall be immediately organized, either from such enlisted reserve or from the unorganized militia, in such State, Territory, or District, one reserve battalion for each regiment of Infantry or Cavalry, or each nine batteries of Field Artillery, or each twelve companies of Coast Artillery, brought into the service of the United States, and such reserve battalion shall constitute the fourth battalion of any such regiment or twelve companies of Coast Artillery. Reserve battalions shall consist of four companies of such strength as may be prescribed by the President of the United States. When the members of three or more regiments of the National Guard of any State, Territory, or District shall have been brought into the service of the United States, the reserve battalions of such regiments may be organized into provisional regiments and higher units. If for any reason there shall not be enough voluntary enlistments to keep the reserve battalions at the prescribed strength, a sufficient number of the unorganized militia shall be drafted into the service of the United States to maintain each of such battalions at the proper strength. As vacancies occur from death or other causes in any organization in the service of the United States and composed of men taken from the National Guard, men shall be transferred from the reserve battalions to the organizations in the field so that such organizations may be maintained at war strength. Officers for the reserve battalions provided for herein shall be drafted from the National Guard Reserve or Coast Artillery companies of the National Guard or the Officers' Reserve Corps, such officers to be taken, if practicable, from the States, respectively, in which the battalions shall be organized. Officers and noncommissioned officers returned to their home stations because of their inability to perform active field service may be assigned to reserve battalions for duty, and all soldiers invalided home shall be assigned to and carried on the rolls of reserve battalions until returned to duty or until discharged.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE FOR CERTAIN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

SEC. 80. All officers and employés of the United States and of the District of Columbia who shall be members of the National Guard shall be entitled to leave of absence from their respective duties, without loss of pay, time, or efficiency rating, on all days during which they shall be engaged in field or coast-defence training ordered or authorized under the provisions of this act.

MILITIA BUREAU OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 81. The National Militia Board created by section eleven of the act of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and eight, amending section twenty of the act of January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, shall, from the date of the approval of this act, be abolished. The Militia Division now existing in the War Department shall hereafter be known as the Militia Bureau of said department, shall, like other bureaus of said department, be under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of War, and shall not form a part of any other bureau, office, or other organization, but the Chief of the Militia Bureau shall be ex-officio a member of the Genral Staff Corps: *Provided*, That the President may, in his discretion, assign to duty in the Militia Bureau as assistants to the chief thereof not to exceed one Colonel and one Lieutenant Colonel of the National Guard, for terms of four years, and any such officer while so assigned shall, subject to such regulations as the President may prescribe, receive out of the whole fund appropriated for the support of the militia the pay and allowances of a regular army officer having the same rank and length of service as said National Guard officer, whose prior service in the Organized Militia shall be counted in ascertaining his rights under this proviso.

ARMAMENT, EQUIPMENT, AND UNIFORM OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEC. 82. The National Guard of the United States shall, as far as practicable, be uniformed, armed, and equipped with the same type of uniforms, arms, and equipments as are or shall be provided for the regular army.

SEC. 83. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to procure, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, by purchase or manufacture, within the limits of available appropriations made by Congress, and to issue from time to time to the National Guard, upon requisition of the Governors of the several States and Territories or the Commanding General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, such number of United States service arms, with all accessories, field artillery matériel, engineer, coast artillery, signal, and sanitary matériel, accoutrements, field uniforms, clothing, equipage, publications, and military stores of all kinds, including public animals, as are necessary to arm, uniform, and equip for field service the National Guard in the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That as a condition precedent to the issue of any property as provided for by this act, the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia desiring such issue shall make adequate provision, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, for the protection and care of such property: *Provided further*, That, whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that the National Guard of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, is properly organized, armed, and equipped for field service, funds allotted to that State, Territory, or District for the support of its National Guard may be used for the purchase, from the War Department, of any article issued by any of the supply departments of the army.

SEC. 84. Under such regulations as the President may prescribe, whenever a new type of equipment, small arm, or field gun shall have been issued to the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, such equipment, small arms, and field guns, including all accessories, shall be furnished without charging the cost or value thereof or any expense connected therewith against the appropriations provided for the support of the National Guard.

SEC. 85. Each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall, on the receipt of new property issued to replace obsolete or condemned prior issues, turn in to the War Department or otherwise dispose of, in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of War, all property so replaced or condemned, and shall not receive any money credit therefor.

SEC. 86. Any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, purchase for cash from the War Department for the use of the National Guard, including the officers thereof, any stores, supplies, material of war, and military publications furnished to the army in addition to those issued under the provisions of this act, at the price at which they shall be listed to the army, with cost of transportation added. The funds received from such sale shall be credited to the appropriation to which they shall belong, shall not be covered into the Treasury, and shall be available until expended to replace therewith the supplies sold to the States in the manner herein authorized: *Provided*, That stores, supplies, and matériel of war so purchased by a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia may, in time of actual or threatened war, be requisitioned by the United States for use in the military service thereof, and when so requisitioned by the United States and delivered credit for the ultimate return of such property in kind shall be allowed to such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

DISPOSITION AND REPLACEMENT OF DAMAGED PROPERTY, AND SO FORTH.

SEC. 87. All military property issued to the National Guard as herein provided shall remain the property of the United States. Whenever any such property issued to the National Guard in any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia shall have been lost, damaged, or destroyed, or become unserviceable or unsuitable by use in service or from any other cause, it shall be examined by a disinterested surveying officer of the regular army or the National Guard, detailed by the Secretary of War, and the report of such surveying officer shall be forwarded to the Secretary of War, or to such officer as he shall designate to receive such reports; and if it shall appear to the Secretary of War from the record

of survey that the property was lost, damaged, or destroyed through unavoidable causes, he is hereby authorized to relieve the State or Territory, or the District of Columbia from further accountability therefor. If it shall appear that the loss, damage, or destruction of property was due o carelessness or neglect, or that its loss, damage, or destruction could have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable care, the money value of such property shall be charged to the accountable State, Territory, or District of Columbia, to be paid from the State, Territory, or District funds, or any funds other than Federal. If the articles so surveyed are found to be unserviceable or unsuitable, the Secretary of War shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them; and if sold, the proceeds of such sale, as well as stoppages against officers and enlisted men, and the net proceeds of collections made from any person or from any State, Territory, or District to reimburse the Government for the loss, damage, or destruction of any property, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as a credit to said State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, accountable for said property, and as a part of and in addition to that portion of its allotment set aside for the purchase of similar supplies, stores, or material of war: *Provided further*, That if any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall neglect or refuse to pay, or to cause to be paid, the money equivalent of any loss, damage, or destruction of property charged against such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia by the Secretary of War after survey by a disinterested officer appointed as hereinbefore provided, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to debar such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia from further participation in any and all appropriations for the National Guard until such payment shall have been made.

SEC. 88. The net proceeds of the sale of condemned stores issued to the National Guard and not charged to State allotments shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, as shall also stoppages against officers and enlisted men, and the net proceeds of collections made from any person to reimburse the Government for the loss, damage, or destruction of said property not charged against the State allotment issued for the use of the National Guard.

HORSES FOR CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY OF NATIONAL GUARD.

SEC. 89. Funds allotted by the Secretary of War for the support of the National Guard shall be available for the purchase, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, of horses conforming to the regular army standards for the use of Field Artillery and Cavalry of the National Guard, said horses to remain the property of the United States and to be used solely for military purposes.

Horses so purchased may be issued not to exceed thirty-two to any one battery or troop, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe; and the Secretary of War is further authorized to issue, in lieu of purchase, for the use of such organizations, condemned army horses which are no longer fit for service, but which may be suitable for the purposes of instruction, such horses to be sold as now provided by law when said purposes shall have been served.

SEC. 90. Funds allotted by the Secretary of War for the support of the National Guard shall be available for the purchase and issue of forage, bedding, shoeing, and veterinary services, and supplies for the Government horses issued to any battery or troop, and for the compensation of competent help for the care of the material, animals, and equipment thereof, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: *Provided*, That the men to be compensated, not to exceed five for each battery or troop, shall be duly enlisted therein and shall be detailed by the battery or troop commander, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and shall be paid by the United States disbursing officer in each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia.

DISCIPLINE TO CONFORM TO THAT OF REGULAR ARMY.

SEC. 91. The discipline (which includes training) of the National Guard shall conform to the system which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the regular army, and the training shall be carried out by the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia so as to conform to the provisions of this act.

TRAINING OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEC. 92. Each company, troop, battery, and detachment in the National Guard shall assemble for drill and instruction, including indoor target practice, not less than forty-eight times each year, and shall, in addition thereto, participate in encampments, manoeuvres, or other exercises including outdoor target practice, at least fifteen days in training each year, including target practice, unless such company, troop, battery, or detachment shall have been excused from participation in any part thereof by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That credit for an assembly for drill or for indoor target practice shall not be given unless the number of officers and enlisted men present for duty at such assembly shall equal or exceed a minimum to be prescribed by the President, nor unless the period of actual military duty and instruction participated in by each officer and enlisted man at each such assembly at which he shall be credited as having been present shall be of at least one and one-half hours' duration and the character of training such as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

INSPECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEC. 93. The Secretary of War shall cause an inspection to be made at least once each year by Inspectors General, and if necessary by other officers, of the regular army, detailed by him for that purpose, to determine whether the amount and condition of the property in the hands of the National Guard is satisfactory; whether the National Guard is organized as hereinbefore prescribed; whether the officers and enlisted men possess the physical and other qualifications prescribed; whether the organization and the officers and enlisted men thereof are sufficiently armed, uniformed, equipped, and being trained and instructed for active duty in the field or coast defence, and whether the records are being kept in accordance with the requirements of this act. The reports of such inspections shall serve as the basis for deciding as to the issue to and retention by the National Guard of the military property provided for by this act, and for determining what organizations and individuals shall be considered as constituting parts of the National Guard within the meaning of this act.

ENCAMPMENTS AND MANOEUVRES.

SEC. 94. Under such regulations as the President may prescribe the Secretary of War is authorized to provide for the participation of the whole or any part of the National Guard in encampments, manœuvres, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, for field or coast-defence instruction, either independently or in conjunction with any part of the regular army, and there may be set aside from the funds appropriated for that purpose and allotted to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, such portion of said funds as may be necessary for the payment, subsistence, transportation, and other proper expenses of such portion of the National Guard of such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia as shall participate in such encampments, manœuvres, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, for field and coast-defence instruction; and the officers and enlisted men of such National Guard while so engaged shall be entitled to the same pay, subsistence, and transportation as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades of the regular army are or hereafter may be entitled by law.

SEC. 95. When any part of the National Guard participates in encampments, manœuvres, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, for field or coast-defence instruction at a United States military post, or reservation, or elsewhere, if in conjunction with troops of the United States, the command of such military post or reservation and of the officers and troops of the United States on duty there or elsewhere shall remain with the commander of the United States troops without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officer of the National Guard temporarily engaged in the encampment, manœuvres, or other exercises.

USE OF REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL.

SEC. 96. The Secretary of War may detail one or more officers and enlisted men of the regular army to attend any encampment, manœuvre, or other exercise for field or coast-defence instruction

of the National Guard, who shall give such instruction and information to the officers and men assembled for such encampment, manœuvre, or other exercise as may be directed by the Secretary of War or requested by the Governor or by the commanding officer of the National Guard there on duty.

SEC. 97. Under such regulations as the President may prescribe, the Secretary of War may provide camps for the instruction of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard. Such camps shall be conducted by officers of the regular army detailed by the Secretary of War for that purpose, and may be located either within or without the State, Territory, or District of Columbia to which the members of the National Guard designated to attend said camps shall belong. Officers and enlisted men attending such camps shall be entitled to pay and transportation, and enlisted men to subsistence in addition, at the same rates as for encampments or manœuvres for field or coast-defence instruction.

SEC. 98. When any portion of the National Guard shall participate in encampments, manœuvres, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, for field or coast-defence instruction, under the provisions of this act, it may, after being duly mustered, be paid at any time after such muster for the period from the date of leaving the home rendezvous to date of return thereto as determined in advance, both dates inclusive; and such payment, if otherwise correct, shall pass to the credit of the disbursing officer making the same.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS AND MEN AT SERVICE SCHOOLS, AND SO FORTH.

SEC. 99. Under such regulations as the President may prescribe, the Secretary of War may, upon the recommendation of the Governor of any State or Territory or the commanding General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, authorize a limited number of selected officers or enlisted men of the National Guard to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military service school of the United States, except the United States Military Academy; or to be attached to an organization of the same arm, corps, or department to which such officer or enlisted man shall belong, for routine practical instruction at or near an army post during a period of field training or other outdoor exercises; and such officer or enlisted man shall receive, out of any National Guard allotment of funds available for the purpose, the same travel allowances and quarters, or commutation of quarters, and the same pay, allowances, and subsistence to which an officer or enlisted man of the regular army would be entitled for attending such school, college, or practical course of instruction under orders from proper military authority, while in actual attendance at such school, college, or practical course of instruction: *Provided*, That in no case shall the pay and allowances authorized by this section exceed those of a Captain.

DETAIL OF OFFICERS OF REGULAR ARMY TO DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEC. 100. The Secretary of War shall detail officers of the active list of the army to duty with the National Guard in each State, Territory, or District of Columbia, and officers so detailed may accept commissions in the National Guard, with the permission of the President and terminable in his discretion, without vacating their commissions in the regular army or being prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing therein. The Secretary of War may, upon like application, detail one or more enlisted men of the regular army with each State, Territory, or District of Columbia for duty in connection with the National Guard. But nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the detail of retired officers as now provided by law.

NATIONAL GUARD, WHEN SUBJECT TO LAWS GOVERNING REGULAR ARMY.

SEC. 101. The National Guard when called as such into the service of the United States shall, from the time they are required by the terms of the call to respond thereto, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to officers and enlisted men whose permanent retention in the military service, either on the active list or on the retired list, is not contemplated by existing law.

SYSTEM OF COURTS-MARTIAL FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

SEC. 102. Except in organizations in the service of the United States, court-martial in the National Guard shall be of three kinds, namely, general courts-martial, special courts-martial, and summary courts-martial. They shall be constituted like, and have cognizance of the same subjects, and possess like powers, except as to punishments, as similar courts provided for by the laws and regulations governing the Army of the United States, and the proceedings of courts-martial of the National Guard shall follow the forms and modes of procedure prescribed for said similar courts.

SEC. 103. General courts-martial of the National Guard not in the service of the United States may be convened by orders of the President, or of the Governors of the respective States and Territories, or by the commanding General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, and such courts shall have the power to impose fines not exceeding $200; to sentence to forfeiture of pay and allowances; to a reprimand; to dismissal or dishonorable discharge from the service; to reduction of non-commissioned officers to the ranks; or any two or more of such punishments may be combined in the sentences imposed by such courts.

SEC. 104. In the National Guard, not in the service of the United States, the commanding officer of each garrison, fort, post, camp, or other place, brigade, regiment, detached battalion, or other detached command, may appoint special courts-martial for his command; but such special courts-martial may in any case be appointed by superior authority when by the latter deemed desirable. Special courts-martial shall have power to try any person subject to military law, except a commissioned officer, for any crime or offence made punishable by the military laws of the United States, and such special courts-martial shall have the same powers of punishment as do general courts-martial, except that fines imposed by such courts shall not exceed $100.

SEC. 105. In the National Guard, not in the service of the United States, the commanding officer of each garrison, fort, post, or other place, regiment or corps, detached battalion, company or other detachment of the National Guard may appoint for such place or command a summary court to consist of one officer, who shall have power to administer oaths and to try the enlisted men of such place or command for breaches of discipline and violations of laws governing such organizations; and said court, when satisfied of the guilt of such soldier, may impose fines not exceeding $25 for any single offence; may sentence non-commissioned officer to reduction to the ranks; may sentence to forfeiture of pay and allowances. The proceedings of such court shall be informal, and the minutes thereof shall be the same as prescribed for summary courts of the Army of the United States.

SEC. 106. All courts-martial of the National Guard, not in the service of the United States, including summary courts, shall have power to sentence to confinement in lieu of fines authorized to be imposed: *Provided*, That such sentences of confinement shall not exceed one day for each dollar of fine authorized.

SEC. 107. No sentence of dismissal from the service or dishonorable discharge, imposed by a National Guard court-martial, not in the service of the United States, shall be executed until approved by the Governor of the State or Territory concerned, or by the commanding General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 108. In the National Guard, not in the service of the United States, Presidents of courts-martial and summary court officers shall have power to issue warrants to arrest accused persons and to bring them before the court for trial whenever such persons shall have disobeyed an order in writing from the convening authority to appear before such court, a copy of the charge or charges having been delivered to the accused with such order, and to issue subpœnas and *subpoenas duces tecum* and to enforce by attachment attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers, and to sentence for a refusal to be sworn or to answer as provided in actions before civil courts.

All processes and sentences of said courts shall be executed by such civil officers as may be prescribed by the laws of the several States and Territories, and in any State where no provision shall have been made for such action, and in the Territories and the District of Columbia, such processes and sentences shall be executed by a United States marshal or his

duly appointed deputy, and it shall be the duty of any United States marshal to execute all such processes and sentences and make return thereof to the officer issuing or imposing the same.

PAY FOR NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

SEC. 109. Certain commissioned officers on the active list belonging to organizations of the National Guard of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation for the support of the National Guard shall receive compensation for their services, except during periods of service for which they may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as officers of corresponding grades of the regular army, as follows, not to include longevity pay: A Captain $500 per year, and the same pay shall be paid to every officer of higher rank than that of Captain, a First Lieutenant $240 per year, and a Second Lieutenant $200 per year. Regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War shall determine the amount and character of service that must be rendered by officers to entitle them to the whole or specific parts of the maximum pay hereinbefore authorized: *Provided*, That all staff officers, aides-de-camp, and chaplains shall receive not to exceed one-half of the pay of a Captain, except that regimental Adjutants, and Majors and Captains in command of machine-gun companies, ambulance companies, field hospital companies, or sanitary troops shall receive the pay hereinbefore authorized for a Captain.

PAY FOR NATIONAL GUARD ENLISTED MEN.

SEC. 110. Each enlisted man on the active list belonging to an organization of the National Guard of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation for the support of the National Guard, shall receive compensation for his services, except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as an enlisted man of corresponding grade in the regular army, at a rate equal to twenty-five per centum of the initial pay now provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grades of the regular army: *Provided*, That such enlisted man shall receive the compensation herein provided if he shall have attended not less than forty-eight regular drills during any one year, and a proportionate amount for attendance upon a lesser number of such drills, not less than twenty-four; and no such enlisted man shall receive any part of said compensation except as authorized by this proviso and the three provisos next following: *Provided further*, That the compensation provided herein shall be computed for semi-annual periods, beginning the first day of January and the first day of July of each year, in proportion to the number of drills attended; and no compensation shall be paid to any enlisted man for the first semi-annual period of any year unless he shall have attended during said period at least twenty-four drills, but any lesser number of drills attended during said period shall be reckoned with the drills attended during the second semi-annual period in computing the compensation, if any, due him for that year: *Provided further*, That when any man enters into an enlistment other than an immediate re-enlistment he shall be entitled to proportional compensation for that year if during the remainder of the year he shall attend a number of drills whose ratio to twenty-four is not less than the ratio of the part of the year so served to the whole year; and when any man's enlistment shall expire, the compenstion, if any, to which he may be entitled shall be determined in like manner: *Provided, further*, That periods of any actual military duty equivalent to the drills herein prescribed (except those periods of service for which members of the National Guard may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as officers and enlisted men of the corresponding grades in the regular army) may be accepted as service in lieu of such drills when so provided by the Secretary of War.

All amounts appropriated for the purpose of this and the last preceding section shall be disbursed and accounted for by the officers and agents of the Quartermaster Corps of the army, and all disbursements under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be made as soon as practicable after the thirty-first day of December and the thirtieth day of June of each year upon pay rolls prepared and authenticated in the manner to be prescribed by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That stoppages may be made against the compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man hereunder to cover the cost of public property lost or destroyed by and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man.

Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, no money appropriated under the provisions of this or the last preceding section shall be paid to any person not on the active list, nor to any person over sixty-four years of age, nor to any person who shall fail to qualify as to fitness for military service under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, nor to any State, Territory, or District, or officer or enlisted man in the National Guard thereof, unless and until such State, Territory, or District provides by law that staff officers, including officers of the Pay, Inspection, Subsistence, and Medical Departments, hereafter appointed shall have had previous military experience and shall hold their positions until they shall have reached the age of sixty-four years, unless retired prior to that time by reason of resignation, disability, or for cause to be determined by a court-martial legally convened for that purpose, and that vacancies among said officers shall be filled by appointment from the officers of the militia of such State, Territory, or District: *Provided, further*, That the preceding proviso shall not apply to any State, Territory, or District until sixty days next after the adjournment of the next session of its Legislature held after the approval of this act.

NATIONAL GUARD WHEN DRAFTED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE.

SEC. 111. When Congress shall have authorized the use of the armed land forces of the United States, for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the regular army, the President may, under such regulations, including such physical examination as he may prescribe, draft into the military service of the United States, to serve therein for the period of the war unless sooner discharged, any or all members of the National Guard and of the National Guard Reserve. All persons so drafted shall, from the date of their draft, stand discharged from the militia, and shall from said date be subject to such laws and regulations for the government of the Army of the United States as may be applicable to members of the volunteer army, and shall be embodied in organizations corresponding as far as practicable to those of the regular army or shall be otherwise assigned as the President may direct. The commissioned officers of said organizations shall be appointed from among the members thereof, officers with rank not above that of Colonel to be appointed by the President alone, and all other officers to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States under the terms of this section shall have the same pay and allowances as officers and enlisted men of the regular army of the same grades and the same prior service.

RIGHTS TO PENSIONS.

SEC. 112. When any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States in time of war is disabled by reason of wounds or disability received or incurred while in the active service of the United States in time of war, he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service, and in case such officer or enlisted man dies in the active service of the United States in time of war or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of such service, or at any other time in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such active service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

SEC. 113. The Secretary of War shall annually submit to Congress recommendations and estimates for the establishment and maintenance of indoor and outdoor rfle ranges, under such a comprehensive plan as will ultimately result in providing adequate facilities for rifle practice in all sections of the country. And that all ranges so established and all ranges which may have already been constructed, in whole or in part, with funds provided by Congress shall be open for use by those in any branch of the military or naval service of the United States

nd by all able-bodied males capable of bearing arms, inder reasonable regulations to be prescribed by the ontrolling authorities and approved by the Secrearry of War. That the President may detail capable officers and non-commissioned officers of the regular army and National Guard to duty at such ranges as nstructors for the purpose of training the citizenry n the use of the military arm. Where rifle ranges hall have been so established and instructors asligned to duty thereat, the Secretary of War shall be authorized to provide for the issue of a reasonable number of standard military rifles and such quantiies of ammunition as may be available for use in conducting such rifle practice.

TEMPORARY VACANCIES IN REGULAR ARMY DUE TO DETAILS TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEC. 114. In time of war the temporary vacancies created in any grade not above that of Colonel among the commissioned personnel of any arm, staff corps, or department of the regular army, through appointments of officers thereof to higher rank in organizations composed of members taken from the National Guard, shall be filled by temporary promotions according to seniority in rank from officers holding commissions in the next lower grade in said arm, staff corps, or department, and all vacancies created in any grade by such temporary promotions shall be in like manner filled from, and thus create temporary vacancies in, the next lower grade, and the vacancies that shall remain thereafter in said arm, staff corps, or department and that can not be filled by temporary promotions, as prescribed in this section, may be filled by the temporary appointment of officers of such number and grade or grades as shall maintain said arm, corps, or department at the full commissioned strength authorized by law: *Provided*, That in the staff corps and departments subject to the provisions of sections twenty-six and twenty-seven of the act of February second, nineteen hundred and one, and acts amendatory thereof, temporary vacancies that can not be filled by temporary promotions as hereinbefore prescribed shall be filled by temporary details in the manner prescribed in said sections twenty-six and twenty-seven, and acts amendatory thereof, and the resulting temporary vacancies in the branches of the army from which the details shall be so made shall be filled as hereinbefore in this section prescribed: *Provided further*, That officers temporarily promoted or appointed under the terms of this section shall be promoted or appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms that shall not extend beyond the war or the passing of the emergency for which additional forces were brought into the military service of the United States, and at the termination of the war or the passing of the emergency said officers shall be discharged from the positions held by them under their temporary commissions or appointments, and officers detailed as herein authorized shall be relieved from their temporary details: *And provided further*, That officers temporarily promoted under the provisions of this section shall not vacate their permanent commissions nor be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing in the regular army.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

SEC 115. Every officer and enlisted man of the National Guard who shall be called into the service of the United States as such shall be examined as to his physical fitness under such regulations as the President may prescribe without further commission or enlistment: *Provided*, That immediately preceding the muster out of an officer or enlisted man called into the active service of the United States he shall be physically examined under rules prescribed by the President of the United States, and the record thereof shall be filed and kept in the War Department.

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL ACT.

SEC. 116. Whenever any State shall, within a limit of time to be fixed by the President, have failed or refused to comply with or enforce any requirement of this act, or any regulation promulgated thereunder and in aid thereof by the President or the Secretary of War, the National Guard of such State shall be debarred, wholly or in part, as the President may direct, from receiving from the United States any pecuniary or other aid, benefit, or privilege authorized or provided by this act or any other law.

APPLICABLE TO LAND FORCES ONLY.

SEC. 117. The provisions of this act in respect to the militia shall be applicable only to militia organized as a land force and not to the Naval Militia, which shall consist of such part of the militia as may be prescribed by the President for each State, Territory, or District: *Provided*, That each State, Territory, or District maintaining a Naval Militia as herein prescribed may be credited to the extent of the number thereof in the quota that would otherwise be required by section sixty-two of this act.

NECESSARY RULES AND REGULATIONS.

SEC. 118. The President shall make all necessary rules and regulations and issue such orders as may be necessary for the thorough organization, discipline, and government of the militia provided for in this act.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES REQUIRED.

SEC. 119. The Secretary of War shall cause to be estimated annually the amount necessary for carrying out the provisions of so much of this act as relates to the militia, and no money shall be expended under said provisions except as shall from time to time be appropriated for carrying them out.

PURCHASE OR PROCUREMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLIES IN TIME OF ACTUAL OR IMMINENT WAR.

SEC. 120. The President, in time of war or when war is imminent, is empowered, through the head of any department of the Government, in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement, to place an order with any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry for such product or material as may be required, and which is of the nature and kind usually produced or capable of being produced by such individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry.

Compliance with all such orders for products or material shall be obligatory on any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof and shall take precedence over all other orders and contracts theretofore placed with such individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry, and any individual, firm, association, company corporation, or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof owning or operating any plant equipped for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, or parts of ammunition, or any necessary supplies or equipment for the army, and any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof owning or operating any manufacturing plant, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War shall be capable of being readily transformed into a plant for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, or parts thereof, or other necessary supplies or equipment, who shall refuse to give to the United States such preference in the matter of the execution of orders, or who shall refuse to manufacture the kind, quantity, or quality of arms or ammunition, or the parts thereof, or any necessary supplies or equipment, as ordered by the Secretary of War, or who shall refuse to furnish such arms, ammunitions, or parts of ammunition, or other supplies or equipment, at a reasonable price as determined by the Secretary of War, then, and in either such case, the President, through the head of any department of the Government, in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement herein provided for, is hereby authorized to take immediate possession of any such plant or plants, and through the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, to manufacture therein in time of war, or when war shall be imminent, such product or material as may be required, and any individual, firm, company, association, or corporation, or organized manufacturing industry, or the responsible head or heads thereof, failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years and by a fine not exceeding $50,000.

The compensation to be paid to any individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry for its products or

material, or as rental for use of any manufacturing plant while used by the United States, shall be fair and just.

The Secretary of War shall also make, or cause to be made, a complete list of all privately owned plants in the United States equipped to manufacture arms or ammunition, or the component parts thereof. He shall obtain full and complete information regarding the kind of arms or ammunition, or the component parts thereof, manufactured or that can be manufactured by each such plant, the equipment in each plant, and the maximum capacity thereof. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, a list of privately owned manufacturing plants in the United States capable of being readily transformed into ammunition factories, where the capacity of the plant is sufficient to warrant transforming such plant or plants into ammunition factories in time of war or when war shall be imminent; and as to all such plants the Secretary of War shall obtain full and complete information as to the equipment of each such plant, and he shall prepare comprehensive plans for transforming each such plant into an ammunition factory, or a factory in which to manufacture such parts of ammunition as in the opinion of the Secretary of War such plant is best adapted.

The President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to appoint a Board on Mobilization of Industries Essential for Military Preparedness, nonpartisan in character, and to take all necessary steps to provide for such clerical assistance as he may deem necessary to organize and co-ordinate the work hereinbefore described.

INVESTIGATION AS TO GOVERNMENT MANUFACTURE OF ARMS, AND SO FORTH.

SEC. 121. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint a board of five citizens, two of whom shall be civilians and three of whom shall be officers of the army, to investigate and report to him the feasibility, desirability, and practicability of the Government manufacturing arms, munitions, and equipment, showing in said report the comparative prices of the arms, munitions, and equipment manufactured in Government plants and those manufactured in private plants, the amount of money necessary to build and operate Government plants for the manufacture of arms, munitions, and equipment; showing also what the Government plants and arsenals are now doing in the way of manufacturing arms, munitions, and equipment, and what saving has accrued to the Government by reason of its having manufactured a large part of its own arms, munitions, and equipment for the last four years. And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to transmit said report to Congress on or before January first, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING MEDALS OF HONOR.

SEC 122. A board to consist of five general officers on the retired list of the army shall be convened by the Secretary of War, within sixty days after the approval of this act, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon past awards or issues of the so-called Congressional Medal of Honor by or through the War Department; this with a view to ascertain what medals of honor, if any, have been awarded or issued for any cause other than distinguished conduct by an officer or enlisted man in action involving actual conflict with an enemy by such officer or enlisted man or by troops with which he was serving at the time of such action. And in any case in which said board shall find and report that said medal was issued for any cause other than that hereinbefore specified the name of the recipient of the medal so issued shall be stricken permanently from the official medal of honor list. It shall be a misdemeanor for him to wear or publicly display said medal, and, if he shall still be in the army, he shall be required to return said medal to the War Department for cancellation. Said board shall have full and free access to and use of all records pertaining to the award or issue of medals of honor by or through the War Department. The actual and necessary expenses of said board and its members shall be paid out of any appropriations available for contingent expenses of the army or the War Department.

PROCUREMENT OF GAUGES, DIES, JIGS, ETC., NECESSARY FOR MANUFACTURE OF ARMS, ETC.

SEC. 123. The Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to prepare or cause to be prepared, to purchase or otherwise procure, such gauges, dies, jigs, tools, fixtures, and other special aids and appliances, including specifications and detailed drawings, as may be necessary for the immediate manufacture, by the Government and by private manufacturers, of arms, ammunition, and special equipment necessary to arm and equip the land forces likely to be required by the United States in time of war: *Provided*, That in the expenditure of any sums appropriated to carry out the purposes of this section the existing laws prescribing competition in the procurement of suplies by purchase shall not govern, whenever in the opinion of the Secretary of War such action will be for the best interest of the public service.

NITRATE SUPPLY.

SEC. 124. The President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to make, or cause to be made, such investigation as in his judgment is necessary to determine the best, cheapest, and most available means for the production of nitrates and other products for munitions of war and useful in the manufacture of fertilizers and other useful products by water power or any other power as in his judgment is the best and cheapest to use; and is also hereby authorized and empowered to designate for the exclusive use of the United States, if in his judgment such means is best and cheapest, such site or sites, upon any navigable or non-navigable river or rivers or upon the public lands, as in his opinion will be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this act; and is further authorized to construct, maintain, and operate, at or on any site or sites so designated, dams, locks improvements to navigation, power houses, and other plants and equipment or other means than water power as in his judgment is the best and cheapest, necessary or convenient for the generation of electrical or other power and for the production of nitrates or other products needed for munitions of war and useful in the manufacture of fertilizers and other useful products.

The President is authorized to lease, purchase, or acquire, by condemnation, gift, grant, or devise, such lands and rights of way as may be necessary for the construction and operation of such plants, and to take from any lands of the United States, or to purchase or acquire by condemnation materials, minerals and processes, patented or otherwise, necessary for the construction and operation of such plants and for the manufacture of such products.

The products of such plants shall be used by the President for military and naval purposes to the extent that he may deem necessary, and any surplus which he shall determine is not required shall be sold and disposed of by him under such regulations as he may prescribe.

The President is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such officers, agents, or agencies as may in his discretion be necessary to enable him to carry out the purposes herein specified, and to authorize and require such officers, agents, or agencies to perform any and all of the duties imposed upon him by the provisions hereof.

The sum of $20,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, available until expended, to enable the President of the United States to carry out the purposes herein provided for.

The plant or plants provided for under this act shall be constructed and operated solely by the Government and not in conjunction with any other industry or enterprise carried on by private capital.

In order to raise the money appropriated by this act and necessary to carry its provisions into effect, the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the request of the President of the United States, may issue and sell, or use for such purpose or construction hereinabove authorized, any of the bonds of the United States now available in the Treasury of the United States under the Act of August fifth, nineteen hundred and nine, the Act of February fourth, nineteen hundred and ten, and the Act of March second, nineteen hundred and eleven, relating to the issue of bonds for the construction of the Panama Canal, to a total amount not to exceed $20,000,000: *Provided*, That any Panama Canal bonds issued and sold or used under the provisions of this section may be made payable at such time after issue as the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may deem

THE NEW UNITED STATES ARMY LAW.—*Continued.*

advisable, and fix, instead of fifty years after date of issue, as in said Act of August fifth, nineteen hundred and nine, not exceeding fifty years.

PROTECTION OF THE UNIFORM.

SEC. 125. It shall be unlawful for any person not an officer or enlisted man of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, to wear the duly prescribed uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or any distinctive part of such uniform, or a uniform any part of which is similar to a distinctive part of the duly prescribed uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps: *Provided*, That the foregoing provision shall not be construed so as to prevent officers or enlisted men of the National Guard from wearing, in pursuance of law and regulations, the uniform lawfully prescribed to be worn by such officers or enlisted men of the National Guard; nor to prevent members of the organization known as the Boy Scouts of America, or the Naval Militia, or such other organizations as the Secretary of War may designate, from wearing their prescribed uniforms; nor to prevent persons who in time of war have served honorably as officers of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, regular or volunteer, and whose most recent service was terminated by an honorable discharge, muster out, or resignation, from wearing, upon occasions of ceremony, the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commission in such regular or volunteer service; nor to prevent any person who has been honorably discharged from the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, regular or volunteer, from wearing his uniform from the place of his discharge to his home, within three months after the date of such discharge; nor to prevent the members of military societies composed entirely of honorably discharged officers or enlisted men, or both, of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, regular or volunteer, from wearing, upon occasions of ceremony, the uniform duly prescribed by such societies to be worn by the members thereof; nor to prevent the instructors and members of the duly organized cadet corps of a State university, State college, or public high school offering a regular course in military instruction from wearing the uniform duly prescribed by the authorities of such university, college, or public high school for wear by the instructors and members of such cadet corps; nor to prevent the instructors and members of the duly organized cadet corps of any other institution of learning offering a regular course in military instruction, and at which an officer or enlisted man of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps is lawfully detailed for duty as instructor in military science and tactics, from wearing the uniform duly prescribed by the authorities of such institution of learning for wear by the instructors and members of such cadet corps; nor to prevent civilians attendant upon a course of military or naval instruction authorized and conducted by the military or naval authorities of the United States from wearing, while in attendance upon such course of instruction, the uniform authorized and prescribed by such military or naval authorities for wear during such course of instruction; nor to prevent any person from wearing the uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in any playhouse or theatre or in moving-picture films while actually engaged in representing therein a military or naval character not tending to bring discredit or reproach upon the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps: *Provided further*, That the uniforms worn by officers or enlisted men of the National Guard, or by the members of the military societies or the instructors and members of the cadet corps referred to in the preceding proviso shall include some distinctive mark or insignia to be prescribed by the Secretary of War to distinguish such uniforms from the uniforms of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps: *And provided further*, That the members of the military societies and the instructors and members of the cadet corps hereinbefore mentioned shall not wear the insignia of rank prescribed to be worn by officers of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or any insignia of rank similar thereto.

Any person who offends against the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding $300, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 126. On and after July first, nineteen hundred and sixteen, an enlisted man when discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offence, shall receive 3½ cents per mile from the place of his discharge to the place of his acceptance for enlistment, enrolment, or original muster into the service, at his option: *Provided*, That for sea travel on discharge, transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to enlisted men.

SEC. 127. Nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to discharge any officer from the regular army or to deprive him of the commission which he now holds therein.

SEC. 128. All laws and parts of laws in so far as they are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 3, 1916.

THE WORLD'S COURT LEAGUE.

For the purpose of securing concerted action to establish an International Court of Justice.

Platform—We believe it to be desirable that a league among nations should be organized for the following purposes:

1. A World court, in general similar to the Court of Arbitral Justice, already agreed upon at the Second Hague Conference, should be, as soon as possible, established as an international court of justice, representing the nations of the world, and, subject to the limitations of treaties, empowered to assume jurisdiction over international questions in dispute that are justiciable in character, and that are not settled by negotiation.

2. All other international controversies not settled by negotiation should be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, or submitted to a council of conciliation, or International Commission of Inquiry, for hearing, consideration and recommendation.

3. Soon after peace is declared there should be held either "a conference of all great governments," as described in the United States Naval Appropriation Act of 1916, or a similar assembly, formally designated as the Third Hague Conference, and the sessions of such international conferences should become permanently periodic at shorter intervals than formerly.

Such conference or conferences should

(a) Formulate and adopt plans for the establishment of a World Court and an International Council of Conciliation, and

(b) From time to time formulate and codify rules of international law, which, unless some constituent State shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall govern in the decisions of the World Court.

4. In connection with the establishment of automatically periodic sessions of an international conference the constituent governments should establish a permanent continuation committee of the conference, with such administrative powers as may be delegated to it by the conference.

The organization of an international court of justice with the necessary attendant institutional machinery, sustained by a strong public opinion, is the irreducible minimum in the demands of all workers for peace with justice. Hence the league stands for common ground upon which all such workers can meet and co-operate. Official organ, *The World Court*, published monthly.

Officers: *Honorary President*—William Howard Taft. *President*—John Hays Hammond. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Emerson McMillin. *Treasurer*—Henry Clews. *General Secretary*—Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Room 2932 Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.*

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY—Major-General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff.

Major-General Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant to the Chief of Staff.

Major-General Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

COLONELS.

George T. Bartlett, Coast Artillery.
Chase W. Kennedy, Infantry.
William H. Johnston, Infantry.
Ernest Hinds, Field Artillery.
William F. Martin, Infantry.
Robert E. L. Michie, Cavalry.
Malvern-Hill Barnum, Cavalry.
P. D. Lochridge, Cavalry.
George B. Duncan, Infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Frank W. Coe, Coast Artillery.
Jame W. McAndrew, Infantry.
Munroe McFarland, Infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—*Cont.*

William S. Graves, Infantry.
Robert E. Callan, Coast Artillery.
Robert L. Howze, Cavalry.

MAJORS.

Andrew Moses, Coast Artillery.
George A. Nugent, Field Artillery.
Palmer E. Pierce, Infantry.
Ralph H. Van Deman, Infantry.
John McA. Palmer, Infantry.
Frank S. Cocheu, Infantry.
Oliver Edwards, Infantry.
Briant H. Wells, Infantry.

MAJORS—*Continued.*

Walter C. Babcock, Cavalry.
Francis Le J. Parker, Cavalry.
Dennis E. Nolan, Infantry.
Dan T. Moore, Field Artillery.
Chas. E. Kilbourne, Coast Artillery.
Douglas MacArthur, Corps of Eng'rs.
John J. Kingman, Corps of Eng'rs.
Monroe C. Kerth, Infantry.

CAPTAINS.

Tenney Ross, Infantry.
Wm. H. Raymond, Coast Artillery.
Harry N. Cootes, Cavalry.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

Major-General	Leonard Wood	Eastern Department	Governor's Island, N. Y.
"	J. Franklin Bell	Western Department	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Thomas H. Barry	Central Department	Chicago, Ill.
"	Frederick Funston	Southern Department	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
"	Hugh L. Scott	Chief of Staff, General Staff	Washington, D. C.
"	Tasker H. Bliss	General Staff	Washington, D. C.
"	John J. Pershing	Eighth Brigade	Columbus, N. Mex.
Brigadier-General	Clarence R. Edwards	Canal Zone	Ancon.
"	James Parker	First Cavalry Brigade	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
"	Hunter Liggett	Philippine Department	Manila, P. I.
"	Thomas F. Davis	Sixth Brigade	Douglas, Ariz.
"	Charles J. Bailey		Manila, P. I.
"	George Bell, Jr.	Fifth Brigade	El Paso, Tex.
"	Henry A. Greene	First Brigade	Eagle Pass, Tex.
"	William A. Mann	Chief Militia Bureau	Washington, D. C.
"	Frederick S. Strong	Hawaiian Department	Honolulu, Hawaii.
"	Harry F. Hodges	No. Atlantic Coast Artillery Dist	Fort Totten, N. Y.
"	John F. Morrison		Manila, P. I.
"	Edward H. Plummer	Fourth Brigade	Nogales, Ariz.
"	Clarence P. Townsley	So. Atlantic Coast Artillery Dist	Charleston, S. C.
"	Charles G. Morton	Seventh Brigade	Douglas, Ariz.
"	John W. Ruckman		Laredo, Tex.
"	William L. Sibert	Pacific Coast Artillery Dist	Fort Miley, Cal.
"	Eben Swift	Second Cavalry Brigade	Columbus, N. Mex.
"	Francis H. French		San Francisco, Cal.
"	Edwin St. J. Greble		Fort Bliss, Tex.
"	Charles G. Treat	First Hawaiian Brigade	Schofield, B'ks, Hawaii.

CHIEFS OF STAFF CORPS AND BUREAUS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General	Henry P. McCain	The Adjutant-General	Washington, D. C.
"	Ernest A. Garlington	Inspector-General	Washington, D. C.
"	Enoch H. Crowder	Judge-Advocate-General	Washington, D. C.
Major-General	Henry G. Sharpe	Quartermaster-General	Washington, D. C.
Brigadier-General	Carroll A. Devol	Quartermaster Corps	Washington, D. C.
"	Abiel L. Smith	Quartermaster Corps	Washington, D. C.
Major-General	William C. Gorgas	Surgeon-General	Washington, D. C.
Brigadier-General	William M. Black	Chief of Engineers	Washington, D. C.
"	William Crozier	Chief of Ordnance	Washington, D. C.
"	George P. Scriven	Chief Signal Officer	Washington, D. C.
"	Frank McIntyre	Chief Bureau Insular Affairs	Washington, D. C.

RETIREMENTS OF GENERALS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

The following are the dates of the future retirements of Generals on the active list:

Inspector-General Ernest A. Garlington, February 20, 1917; Brigadier-General Thomas F. Davis, May 8, 1917; Major-General Hugh L. Scott, September 22, 1917; Major-General Tasker H. Bliss, December 31, 1917; Brigadier-General James Parker, February 20, 1918, Brigadier-General George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, February 21, 1918; Brigadier-General Eben Swift, May 11, 1918; Major-General Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, May 23, 1918; Brigadier-General William A. Mann, July 31, 1918, Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas, October 3, 1918; Chief of Ordnance William Crozier, February 19, 1919; Brigadier-General Edward H. Plummer, September 24, 1919; Brigadier-General Clarence P. Townsley, September 24, 1919; Major-General Thomas H. Barry, October 13, 1919; Brigadier-General Frederick S. Strong, November 12, 1919; Brigadier-General William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, December 8, 1919; Major-General J. Franklin Bell, January 9, 1920; Brigadier-General Henry A. Greene, August 5, 1920; Brigadier-General Hunter Liggett, March 21, 1921; Brigadier-General Abiel L. Smith, Quartermaster Corps, July 14, 1921; Brigadier-General Francis H. French, September 27, 1921; Brigadier-General John F. Morrison, December 25, 1921; Major-General Henry G. Sharpe, Quartermaster-General, April 30, 1922; Brigadier-General John W. Ruckman, October 10, 1922; Brigadier-General C. R. Edwards, January 1, 1923; Brigadier-General George Bell, Jr., January 23, 1923; Brigadier-General Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster Corps, April 17, 1923; Brigadier-Genera Charles J. Bailey, June 21, 1923; Brigadier-General Edwin St. J. Greble, June 24, 1923; Brigadier-Genera Charles G. Treat, December 30, 1923; Brigadier-General Harry F. Hodges, February 25, 1924; Major-General John J Pershing, September 13, 1924; Major-General Leonard Wood, October 9, 1924; Brigadier-General William L. Sibert, October 12, 1924; Brigadier-General Charles G. Morton, January 15, 1925; The Adjutant-General, Henry P. McCain, January 23, 1925; Brigadier-General Frank McIntyre, January 5, 1929; Major-General Frederick Funston, November 9, 1929.

* Revised to December 1, 1916.

GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST AND YEAR OF RETIREMENT.

Correspondence intended for the general officers whose names appear in this list can be addressed in care of the War Department, Washington, D. C., if a better address is not known by the sender.

Abbot, Henry L.....1895..B. G.
Adams, Granger.....1916.. "
Ainsworth, Fred C....1912..M. G.
Aleshire, James B.....1916.. "
Alexander, Chas. T...1897..B. G.
Allen, James.....1913.. "
Anderson, Harry R...1907.. "
Anderson, Thos. M...1899..M. G.
Andrews, George.....1914..B. G.
Andrews, Geo. L.....1892.. "
Auman, William.....1902.. "
Bailey, Clarence M...1899.. "
Baldwin, Frank D....1906..M. G.
Baldwin, Theo. A.....1903..B. G.
Barr, Thomas F.....1901.. "
Bates, John C.....1906..L. G.
Bell, James M.....1901..B. G
Bingham, Theo. A....1904.. "
Bird, Charles.....1902.. "
Bisbee, William H....1902.. "
Bixby, William H.....1913.. "
Borden, George P.....1907.. "
Bowman, A. H.....1903.. "
Breck, Samuel.....1897.. "
Breckinridge, J. C....1903..M. G.
Brooke, John R.....1902.. "
Brush, Daniel H.....1912..B. G.
Bubb, John W.....1907.. "
Buchanan, Jas. A.....1906.. "
Buffington, A. R.....1901.. "
Burbank, James B....1902.. "
Burton, George H....1906.. "
Byrne, Charles C.....1901.. "
Carlton, Caleb H.....1897.. "
Carter, William H....1915..M. G.
Cazlarc, Louis V.....1906..B. G.
Chase, Geo. F.....1912.. "
Chittenden, H. M....1910.. "
Clem, John L.....1915..M. G.
Closson, H. W.....1896..B. G.
Coolidge, Chas. A....1903.. "
Cooney, Michael.....1899.. "
Cooper, Charles L....1903.. "
Crawford, M.....1908.. "
Daggett, Aaron S.....1901.. "
Davis, Chas. E. L. B..1908.. "
Davis, Charles L.....1903.. "
Davis, Edward.....1905.. "
Davis, George W.....1903..M. G.
Davis, John M. K....1908..B. G.
De Russy, I. D. .....1902.. "
Devol, C. A.....1916..M. G.
Dimmick, Eug. D....1903..B. G.
Dodd, George A.....1916.. "
Dunwoody, H. H. C..1904.. "
Duval, Wm. P.....1911..M. G.
Eagan, Charles P.....1900..B. G.
Edgerly, Winfield S...1909.. "
Ennis, William.....1905.. "
Ernst, Oswald H.....1906..M. G.
Evans, Robert K.....1916..B. G.
Forbes, Theodore F...1903.. "
Fountain, S. W.....1905.. "
Gibson, Horatio G....1891.. "
Gilmore, John C.....1901.. "
Godfrey, Edward S...1907.. "
Godwin, Edward A...1908.. "
Goethals, George W..1916..M. G.
Gordon, David S.....1896..B. G.
Greely, A. W.....1908..M. G.
Grimes, George S.....1907..B. G.
Guenther, F. L.....1902.. "
Hains, Peter C.....1904..M. G.
Hall, Wm. P.....1912..B. G.
Harbach, Abram A....1902.. "
Hardin, M. D.....1870.. "
Haskin, William L....1903.. "
Hickey, James B.....1909.. "
Hobbs, Charles W....1903.. "
Hodges, Henry C.....1895.. "
Hood, Charles C.....1902.. "
Hooton, Mott.....1902.. "
Hoskins, John D. C...1908.. "
Hoxie, Richard L.....1908.. "
Hoyle, Eli D.....1915.. "
Hoyt, Ralph W.....1913.. "
Hubbell, Henry W....1905.. "
Huggins, Eli L.....1903.. "
Humphrey, Chas. F...1907..M. G.
Irwin, B. J. D.....1894..B. G.
Jocelyn, Stephen P....1907.. "
Kent, Jacob F.....1898..M. G.
Kerr, John B.....1909..B. G.
Kingman, Dan C.....1916.. "
Knight, J. G. D.....1910.. "
Kobbé, William A....1904..M. G.
Kress, John A.....1903..B. G.
Lazelle, Henry M.....1894.. "
Lee, Jesse M.....1907..M. G.
Lieber, G. Norman....1901..B. G.
Lincoln, Sumner H....1902.. "
Lockwood, Benj. C....1907.. "
Lodor, Richard.....1896.. "
Long, Oscar F.....1904.. "
Ludington, M. I.....1903..M. G.
McClellan, John.....1906..B. G.
McClernand, Edw. J..1912.. "
McCrea, Tully.....1903.. "
McGinness, John R...1904.. "
McGregor, Thomas...1901.. "
McKibbin, Cham.....1902.. "
Mackenzie, Alex.....1908..M. G.
Macklin, Jas. E.....1906..B. G.
Macomb, M. M.....1916.. "
Mansfield, S. M.....1903.. "
Markley, Alfred C....1907.. "
Marshall, W. L.....1910.. "
Matile, Leon A.....1903.. "
Maus, Marion P.....1913.. "
Merrill, Abner H.....1906.. "
Miles, Nelson A.....1903..L. G.
Miller, Crosby P.....1906..B. G.
Miller, James.....1903.. "
Mills, Anson.....1897.. "
Miner, Charles W....1903.. "
Moore, Francis.....1905.. "
Mordecai, Alfred.....1904.. "
Moseley, Edward B...1907.. "
Noyes, Henry E.....1901.. "
O'Connell, John J....1904.. "
Osterhaus, Peter J....1905..M. G.
Ovenshine, S.....1899..B. G.
Parker, Daingerfield...1896.. "
Patterson, J. H.....1899.. "
Penney, Chas. G.....1903.. "
Pennington, A. C. M..1899..M. G
Phipps, Frank H.....1907..B. G.
Pitman, John.....1906.. "
Pope, James W.....1916.. "
Potts, Ramsay D.....1914.. "
Pratt, Edward B.....1909..B. G.
Pratt, Richard H.....1903.. "
Pratt, Sedgwick.....1906.. "
Price, Butler D.....1906.. "
Randall, George M...1905..M. G.
Rawles, Jacob B.....1903..B. G.
Reade, Philip.....1908.. "
Reed, Henry A.....1906.. "
Robert, Henry M.....1901.. "
Roberts, Benj. K.....1905.. "
Roberts, Cyrus S.....1903.. "
Robinson, Frank U...1905.. "
Robinson, W. W., Jr..1910.. "
Rodgers, John I.....1902.. "
Rodney, George B....1903.. "
Rossell, William T....1913.. "
Sanger, Joseph P.....1904..M. G.
Schuyler, Walter S....1913..B. G.
Schwan, Theodore.....1901..M. G.
Scully, James W.....1900..B. G.
Sheridan, M. V.....1902.. "
Sibley, Frederick W...1916.. "
Smith, Allen.....1905.. "
Smith, Charles S.....1907.. "
Smith, Fred'k A.....1913.. "
Smith, George R.....1913.. "
Smith, Jacob H.....1902.. "
Sniffen, Culver C.....1908.. "
Stanton, William.....1906.. "
Steever, Edgar Z.....1913.. "
Stickney, Amos.....1907.. "
Sumner, Samuel S....1906..M. G
Suter, Chas. R.....1905..B. G.
Sweet, Owen J.....1909.. "
Taylor, Asher, C.....1903.. "
Taylor, Frank.....1905.. "
Thomas, Earl D.....1911.. "
Thompson, J. M.....1903.. "
Thorp, Frank.....1906.. "
True, Theo. E.....1904.. "
Van Horne, W. M....1901.. "
Vogdes, Anthony W...1904.. "
Vroom, Peter D.....1903.. "
Wade, James F.....1907..M. G.
Wallace, Wm. M.....1906..B. G.
Ward, Frederick K....1910.. "
Ward, H. C.....1906.. "
Ward, Thomas.....1902.. "
Wessells, H. W., Jr....1901.. "
Weston, John F.....1909..M. G.
Wheaton, Loyd.....1902.. "
Wheelan, James N.....1901..B. G.
Wherry, Wm. M.....1899.. "
Whipple, Chas. H.....1912.. "
Whitall, S. R.....1906.. "
Wilcox, Timothy E...1904.. "
Williams, Constant...1907.. "
Williston, Edw. B....1900.. "
Wilson, James H.....1901..M. G.
Wilson, John M.....1901..B. G.
Wisser, John P.....1916.. "
Wood, E. E.....1910.. "
Wood, Henry C.....1896.. "
Woodhull, A. A.....1901.. "
Woodruff, Chas. A....1903.. "
Woodward, G. A.....1879.. "
Woodward, S. L.....1904.. "
Wotherspoon, W. W...1914..M. G.
Yeatman, Rich'd T...1909..B. G.
Young, S. B. M.....1904..L. G.

AMERICAN PIONEERS OF '98.

This organization was formed and registered with headquarters in San Juan, Porto Rico, December, 1913, for the purpose of promoting social intercourse and friendship, and providing means for closer ties of friendship, between the American pioneers of Porto Rico, who constitute its membership, and to maintain a register of American pioneers in Porto Rico. *President*—Noah Shepard. *Secretary*—H. L. Moore. *Treasurer*—John E. Heinzman.

KNIGHTS OF WASHINGTON.

The first chapter of the Knights of Washington was organized in 1915. *President*—Herman G. Johnson, Elkins, W. Va. *Vice-President*—Russell H. Allen. *Secretary*—Preston Harman. *Treasurer*—Howard L. Collett.

THE GIRLS NATIONAL HONOR GUARD

(Incorporated June, 1916.)

Founded and organized by Miss Theodora Booth, for the purpose of creating a spirit of patriotism and duty among the girls of America.

The duties of "The Girls National Honor Guard" shall be to inculcate the spirit of unity and learning to do one thing well, which shall prove of helpfulness and value both in duration of peace as well as times of war. Hence it shall be the duty of each girl of the Honor Guard to maintain the honor of the country, the principles of the Government of the United States and the respect and honor of its flag.

Any girl while having full freedom to express her views respecting any policy, action or conduct on the part of those holding executive office in the United States, shall yet respect the position of the same and accord that position the sustained respect and deference due it.

Any young woman between the ages of fourteen and thirty years with a knowledge of the working of her Government and a recognition of the needs of her country and an appreciation of the sacredness of her obligations, is eligible for admission.

There are three divisions—

First aid to the wounded—Comprising emergency treatment in accidents, sterilizing, bandaging, diet-cooking, etc.

The second division—First aid to families, comprising care of children, plain cooking, sewing, social service, nursing, etc.

The third division—First aid in general utility, comprising riding, swimming, telegraphy, stenography, agriculture, etc.

The Honor Guard is a strictly first aid organization. In all disasters, local or National, the Honor Guard girls will be ready to give practical aid. Co-operation with the Government eliminates confliction. No one in the organization receives a salary. Dues are twenty-five (25) cents a year. There are no creed or social restrictions. There are members of the Guard in almost every State in the Union. Over five thousand girls are enrolled in the organization, each one of whom is earnestly and efficiently preparing to serve her country in at least one definite way.

Forty-five active Governors have indorsed "The Girls National Honor Guard." It has the approval of the leading preparedness organizations and the officials of the country. It is financially supported by benefits given by the members themselves, each local Guard always having a reserve fund. The National advisers of the Honor Guard are as follows:

Edward J. Wheeler, Editor Current Opinion; William Conant Church, Editor Army and Navy Journal; Nathaniel R. Usher, Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy; Ballington Booth, President Volunteers of America; Leonard Wood, Major-General U. S. Army; James E. Clarke, National Secretary Conference Common National Preparedness; Henry L. West, National Secretary National Security League; John F. O'Ryan, Major-General New York National Guard.

The National officers of "The Girls National Honor Guard" are: President, Miss Theodora Booth; Vice-President, Miss Agnes Smith; Treasurer, Miss Reed Askin; Secretary, Miss Dorothy Hoar.

National headquarters, 64 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

EACH Senator, Congressional District, and Territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii, is entitled to have two cadets at the academy; the District of Columbia, four cadets. There are also eighty appointments at large, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The law (act of May 4, 1916) authorizes the President to appoint cadets to the United States Military Academy from among enlisted men in the regular army and National Guard, the total number not to exceed one hundred and eighty at any one time.

Annual Increments—States at large, 21; Congressional Districts, 92; Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii and Porto Rico, combined, 1 each year to the source longest without an appointment, and when the periods are equal the choice to be by lot; honor schools, 5; regular army, 23 in 1916, 22 in 1917, 23 in 1918, and 22 in 1919; National Guard, 22 in 1916, 23 in 1917, 22 in 1918, and 23 in 1919.

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, by the Secretary of War, upon the nomination of the Senator or Representative. These nominations may either be made after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative may nominate two legally qualified second candidates, to be designated first and second alternates. The alternates will receive from the War Department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with the regular appointee, and the better qualified will be admitted to the academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass, unless a satisfactory certificate is submitted, a careful examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history. The Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos, to be designated, one for each class, by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point; *Provided*, That the Filipinos undergoing instruction shall receive the same pay, allowances, and emoluments as are authorized by law for cadets at the Military Academy appointed from the United States, to be paid out of the same appropriations; *And provided further*, That said Filipinos undergoing instruction on graduation shall be eligible only to commissions in the Philippine Scouts; serve for eight years, unless sooner discharged.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, English, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international, constitutional, and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering, art and science of war, and ordnance and gunnery. About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examinations, and but little over one-half the remainder are finally graduated. The discipline is very strict—even more so than in the army—and the enforcement of penalties for offences is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties begin September 1 and continue until June 4. Examinations for cadets not having made satisfactory progress in studies are held in each December and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $709.50 per year, and, with proper economy, is sufficient for his support.

Upon graduating, cadets are commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the United States Army. The whole number of graduated from 1802 to 1916, inclusive, has been 5,601. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his Senator or Member of Congress. The Superintendent is Colonel John Biddle, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and the military and academic staff consists of 136 persons.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

(Revised to December 1, 1916.)

Abbreviations: g. o., General Officer; g. s., General Staff; a. g., Adjutant-General's Department; i. g., Inspector-General's Department; j. a., Judge-Advocate-General's Department; qm., Quartermaster Corps; med., Medical Department; eng., Corps of Engineers; ord., Ordnance Department; sig., Signal Corps; chap., Chaplains; prof., Professors, Military Academy; i. af., Bureau of Insular Affairs; cav., Cavalry; f. a., Field Artillery; c. a., Coast Artillery; inf., Infantry; p. r. inf., Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; c. p. b., Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds; c. of c., Commandant of Cadets; p. s., Philippine Scouts.

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
	MAJOR-GENERALS.	
1	Wood, L. ..... Aug. 8, 1903	g. o.
2	Bell, J. F. ..... Jan. 3, 1907	g. o.
3	Barry, T. H. ..... April 29, 1908	g. o.
4	Funston, F. ..... Nov. 17, 1914	g. o.
5	Scott, H. L. ..... April 30, 1915	g. o.
6	Gorgas, W. C. ..... Mar. 4,	med.
7	Bliss, T. H. ..... Nov. 20,	g. o.
8	Weaver, E. M. ..... July 6, 1916	c. a.
9	Pershing, J. J. ..... Sept. 25,	g. o.
10	Sharpe, H. G. ..... Sept. 25, 1916	qm.
	BRIGADIER-GENERALS.	
1	Crozier, W. ..... Nov. 22, 1901	ord.
2	Garlington, E. A. ..... Oct. 1, 1906	i. g.
3	Crowder, E. H. ..... Feb. 15, 1911	j. a.
4	Edwards, C. R. ..... May 12, 1912	g. o.
5	McIntyre, F. ..... Aug. 24,	i. af.
6	Parker J. ..... Feb. 12, 1913	g. o.
7	Liggett, H. ..... Feb. 12,	g. o.
8	Scriven, G. P. ..... Feb. 14,	sig.
9	Davis, T. F. ..... May 16,	g. o.
10	Bailey, C. J. ..... Oct. 10,	g. o.
11	Bell, Geo., Jr. ..... July 17, 1914	g. o.
12	McCain, H. P. ..... Aug. 27,	a. g.
13	Greene, H. A. ..... Nov. 19,	g. o.
14	Mann, W. A. ..... Jan. 20, 1915	g. o.
15	Strong, F. S. ..... May 4,	g. o.
16	Hodges, H. F. ..... Mar. 4,	g. o.
17	Morrison, J. F. ..... Nov. 20,	g. o.
18	Black, W. M. ..... Mar. 7, 1916	eng.
19	Plummer, E. H. ..... July 1,	g. o.
20	Townsley, C. P. ..... July 1,	g. o.
21	Morton, C. G. ..... July 1,	g. o.
22	Ruckman, J. W. ..... Aug. 1,	g. o.
23	Sibert, W. L. ..... Mar. 4,	g. o.
24	Smith, A. L. ..... Sept. 21,	qm.
25	Swift, Eben ..... Sept. 29,	g. o.
26	French, F. H. ..... Sept. 29,	g. o.
27	Greble, E. St. J. ..... Oct. 13,	g. o.
28	Treat, C. G. ..... Oct. 18,	g. o.
	COLONELS.	
1	Heistand, H. O. S. ..... July 22, 1902	a. g.
2	Simpson, W. A. ..... Aug. 18, 1903	a. g.
3	Chamberlain, J. L. ..... Nov. 21, 1904	i. g.
4	Fiebeger, G. J. ..... May 26, 1906	prof.
5	McGunnegle, G. K. ..... July 3,	inf.
6	Ludlow, H. H. ..... Dec. 27, 1908	c. a.
7	Mitcham, O. B. ..... Jan. 21, 1909	ord.
8	Rogers, H. L. ..... Mar. 4,	qm.
9	Abbot, F. V. ..... June 24,	eng.
10	Irons, J. A. ..... June 26,	inf.
11	Townsend, C. McD. ..... Oct. 16,	eng.
12	Richard, C. ..... Feb. 18, 1910	med.
13	Hunter, G. K. ..... Feb. 26,	i. g.
14	Wilson, R. H. ..... June 12,	inf.
15	Millis, J. ..... June 13,	eng.
16	Bellinger, J. B. ..... Aug. 1,	qm.
17	Ebert, R. G. ..... Dec. 27,	med.
18	Arthur, W. H. ..... Jan. 1 1911	med.
19	Wilder, W. E. ..... Jan. 19,	cav.
20	Allen, S. E. ..... Feb. 2,	c. a.
21	Hull, J. A. ..... Feb. 15,	j. a.
22	Biddle, J. ..... Feb. 27,	eng.
23	Littell, I. W. ..... Mar. 3,	qm.
24	Bingham, G. S. ..... Mar. 3,	qm.
25	Guilfoyle, J. F. ..... Mar. 11,	cav.
26	Rogers, J. S. ..... Mar. 11,	inf.
27	Young, G. S. ..... Mar. 3,	inf.
28	Rafferty, W. C. ..... Mar. 3,	c. a.
29	Bullard, R. L. ..... Mar. 11,	inf.
30	Glenn, E. F. ..... Mar. 11,	inf.
31	Waltz, M. F. ..... Mar. 11,	inf.
32	Phillips, C. L. ..... Mar. 13,	c. a.
33	Gordon, W. B. ..... April 5,	prof.
34	Bushnell, G. E. ..... May 1,	med.
	COLONELS—*Continued.*	
35	Getty, R. N. ..... June 1, 1911	inf.
36	Birmingham, H. P. ..... June 7,	med.
37	Jones, F. B. ..... June 21,	inf.
38	Benét, J. W. ..... Aug. 5,	ord.
39	Cronkhite, A. ..... Aug. 11,	c. a.
40	Van Deusen, G. W. ..... Sept. 7,	f. a.
41	Frederick, D. A. ..... Sept. 27,	inf.
42	Foote, S. M. ..... Oct. 5,	c. a.
43	Tillson, J. C. F. ..... Nov. 27,	inf.
44	Millar, E. A. ..... Dec. 1,	f. a.
45	Bartlett, G. T. ..... Dec. 5,	c. a.
46	Bennett, C. A. ..... Dec. 6,	c. a.
47	Ridgway, T. ..... Jan. 17, 1912	c. a.
48	Wallace, H. S. ..... Feb. 16,	qm.
49	Warren, J. G. ..... Feb. 27,	eng.
50	.....	....
51	Burr, E. ..... Mar. 2,	eng.
52	Kennon, L. W. V. ..... Mar. 28,	inf.
53	Pickering, A. ..... Mar. 30,	inf.
54	Haynes, I. A. ..... April 1,	c. a.
55	Owen, W. O. ..... Apr. 12,	med.
56	Stephenson, W. ..... April 12,	med.
57	Mallory, J. S. ..... May 28,	inf.
58	Brainard, D. L. ..... June 8,	qm.
59	Beach, W. D. ..... July 30,	cav.
60	Shunk, W. A. ..... Aug. 2,	cav.
61	Walke, W. ..... Aug. 3,	c. a.
62	Ludlo, G. L. ..... Aug. 6,	med.
63	Walcutt, C. C., Jr. ..... Aug. 27,	i. af.
64	Lockett, J. ..... Aug. 28,	cav.
65	Gibson, W. W. ..... Sept. 2,	ord.
66	Miller, S. W. ..... Nov. 12,	inf.
67	Van Vliet, R. C. ..... Mar. 3, 1911	inf.
68	Crosby, W. D. ..... Dec. 7, 1912	med.
69	Sturgis, S. D. ..... Dec. 27,	f. a.
70	Blocksom, A. P. ..... Jan. 1, 1913	cav.
71	Cruse, T. ..... Feb. 1,	qm.
72	Dunn, G. M. ..... Feb. 20,	j. a.
73	Babbitt, E. B. ..... Feb. 20,	ord.
74	Beach, L. H. ..... Feb. 27,	eng.
75	Gaston, J. A. ..... Mar. 4,	cav.
76	Glassford, W. A. ..... Mar. 5,	sig.
77	McCarthy, D. E. ..... Mar. 5,	qm.
78	Noyes, C. R. ..... Mar. 8,	inf.
79	Berry, L. G. ..... Mar. 16,	f. a.
80	Gandy, C. M. ..... April 16,	med.
81	Blatchford, R. M. ..... April 30,	inf.
82	McCaw, W. D. ..... May 9,	med.
83	Zinn, G. A. ..... Aug. 12,	eng.
84	Wright, W. K. ..... Aug. 27,	inf.
85	Howell, D. L. ..... Aug. 27,	inf.
86	Barrette, J. D. ..... Sept. 21,	a. g.
(*)	Harts, W. W. ..... Oct. 1,	c. p. b.
87	Langfitt, W. C. ..... Oct. 12,	eng.
88	Knight, J. T. ..... Oct. 24,	qm.
89	Alvord, B. ..... Nov. 14,	a. g.
90	Kernan, F. J. ..... Nov. 20,	inf.
91	Erwin, J. B. ..... Jan. 4, 1914	cav.
92	Kennedy, C. W. ..... Jan. 11,	g. s.
93	Davis, R. P. ..... Jan. 24,	c. a.
94	Sanford, J. C. ..... Feb. 27,	eng.
95	McIver, G. W. ..... Mar. 13,	inf.
96	Downey, G. F. ..... Mar. 27,	qm.
97	Carson, J. M., Jr. ..... Mar. 29,	qm.
98	Kean, J. R. ..... April 23,	med.
99	Morgan, G. H. ..... April 26,	cav.
100	Sickel, H. G. ..... July 30, 1912	cav.
101	Richardson, W. P. ..... April 28, 1914	inf.
102	Barth, C. H. ..... May 30,	inf.
103	Echols, C. P. ..... July 1,	prof.
104	Wilcox, C. De W. ..... July 1,	prof.
105	Bundy, O. ..... July 20,	a. g.
106	Hatch, E. E. ..... July 29,	inf.
107	Shanks, D. C. ..... Aug. 4,	i. g.
108	Johnson, F. O. ..... Aug. 9,	cav.
109	Slocum, H. J. ..... Aug. 2, 1912	cav.

(*) Temporary rank. (†) Philippine Constabulary.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
	COLONELS—*Continued.*	
110	Nicholson, W. J. ..... Aug. 24, 1912	cav.
111	Brown, W. C. ..... April 26, 1914	cav.
112	Brett, L. M. ..... Aug. 25,	cav.
113	Macomb, A. C. ..... Sept. 2,	cav.
114	Allaire, W. H. ..... Sept. 13,	inf.
115	Hodges, H. C., Jr. ..... Sept. 13,	inf.
(*)	Traub, P. E. ..... Oct. 4,	(†)
116	Landers, G. F. ..... Nov. 2,	c. a.
117	Wheeler, C. B. ..... Nov. 3,	ord.
118	Davison, L. P. ..... Nov. 20,	inf.
119	Hirst, R. L. ..... Nov. 20,	inf.
120	Roberts, H. L. ..... Mar. 13,	inf.
121	Dickman, J. T. ..... Dec. 14,	cav.
122	Foltz, F. S. ..... Sept. 27,	cav.
(*)	Cronin, M. D. ..... Jan. 1, 1915	(†)
123	Sage, W. H. ..... Feb. 7,	inf.
124	Root, E. A. ..... Feb. 7,	inf.
125	Taylor, H. ..... Feb. 28,	eng.
126	Kuhn, J. E. ..... Mar. 12,	eng.
127	Craighill, W. E. ..... Mar. 12,	eng.
128	Hale, H. C. ..... Mar. 26,	inf.
129	Peirce, W. S. ..... April 6,	ord.
130	Newcomer, H. C. ..... May 2,	eng.
131	Raymond, H. I. ..... May 9,	med.
132	Gatchell, G. W. ..... May 25,	c. a.
133	Straub, O. I. ..... Aug. 9,	c. a.
134	Hunter, A. M. ..... Aug. 25,	c. a.
135	Taggart, E. F. ..... Sept. 21,	inf.
136	Falson, S. L. ..... Oct. 2,	inf.
137	Carleton, G. ..... Oct. 4,	cav.
138	Hasbrouck, A. ..... Oct. 24,	inf.
139	Zalinski, M. G. ..... Nov. 1,	qm.
140	Dugan, T. B. ..... Dec. 9,	cav.
141	Perkins, F. ..... Feb. 21, 1916	inf.
142	Patrick, M. M. ..... Mar. 24,	eng.
143	Burnham, W. P. ..... May 2,	inf.
144	Harris, H. S. T. ..... May 23,	med.
145	Kendall, W. P. ..... May 26,	med.
146	McMahon, J. E. ..... June 3,	f. a.
147	Arrasmith, J. M. ..... June 12,	inf.
148	Johnston, W. H. ..... June 12,	g. s.
149	Atkinson, B. W. ..... June 12,	inf.
150	Kniskern, A. D. ..... July 1,	qm.
151	Banister, W. B. ..... July 1,	med.
152	Mason, C. F. ..... July 1,	med.
153	Glennan, J. D. ..... July 1,	med.
154	Bradley, A. E. ..... July 1,	med.
155	Frick, E. B. ..... July 1,	med.
156	Keefer, F. R. ..... July 1,	med.
157	Burr, G. W. ..... July 1,	ord.
158	Willcox, C. ..... July 1,	med.
159	Riché, C. S. ..... July 1,	eng.
160	Rees, T. H. ..... July 1,	eng.
161	Menoher, C. T. ..... July 1,	f. a.
162	Hayden, J. L. ..... July 1,	c. a.
163	Hinds, E. ..... July 1,	g. s.
164	Blake, E. M. ..... July 1,	c. a.
165	Haan, W. G. ..... July 1,	c. a.
166	Barroll, M. K. ..... July 1,	c. a.
167	March, P. C. ..... July 1,	f. a.
168	Skerrett, D. ..... July 1,	c. a.
169	Campbell, A. ..... July 1,	c. a.
170	O'Neil, J. P. ..... July 1,	inf.
171	McDonald, J. B. ..... July 1,	i. g.
172	Rivers, T. R. ..... July 1,	cav.
173	Kenley, W. L. ..... July 1,	f. a.
174	Allen, H. T. ..... July 1,	cav.
175	Dentler, C. E. ..... July 1,	inf.
176	Heard, J. W. ..... July 1,	cav.
177	Forsyth, W. W. ..... July 1,	cav.
178	Styer, H. D. ..... July 1,	inf.
179	McGlachlin, E. F., Jr. ..... July 1,	f. a.
180	Noble, R. H. ..... July 1,	inf.
181	Scott, W. S. ..... July 1,	cav.
182	Tate, D. L. ..... July 1,	cav.
183	Reber, S. ..... July 1,	sig.
184	Morse, B. C. ..... July 1,	inf.
185	Lassiter, W. ..... July 1,	f. a.
186	Finley, J. P. ..... July 1,	inf.
187	Day, F. R. ..... July 1,	i. g.
188	Reichmann, C. ..... July 1,	inf.
189	Rondiez, L. S. ..... July 1,	inf.
190	Buffington, A. P. ..... July 1,	inf.
	COLONELS—*Continued.*	
191	Wright, W. M. ..... July 1, 1916	a. g.
192	Brewster, A. W. ..... July 1,	i. g.
193	Waterman, J. C. ..... July 1,	cav.
194	Muir, C. H. ..... July 1,	inf.
195	Parmerter, A. L. ..... July 1,	inf.
196	Smiley, S. E. ..... July 1,	inf.
197	Devore, D. B. ..... July 1,	inf.
198	Cameron, G. H. ..... July 1,	cav.
199	Buck, B. B. ..... July 1,	inf.
200	Walsh, R. D. ..... July 1,	cav.
201	Martin, W. F. ..... July 1,	g. s.
202	Johnson, E. M. ..... July 1,	inf.
203	Baker, D. J. ..... July 1,	inf.
204	Poore, B. A. ..... July 1,	inf.
205	Read, G. W. ..... July 1,	a. g.
206	Cabell, De R. C. ..... July 1,	cav.
207	Sayre, F. ..... July 1,	cav.
208	Hutcheson, G. ..... July 1,	cav.
209	Cress, G. O. ..... July 1,	cav.
210	McRae, J. H. ..... July 1,	a. g.
211	Gordon, W. H. ..... July 1,	inf.
212	Lasseigne, A. I. ..... July 1,	inf.
213	Brown, R. A. ..... July 1,	cav.
214	Irwin, G. Le R. ..... July 1,	f. a.
215	Frier, J. H. ..... July 1,	inf.
216	Holbrook, W. A. ..... July 1,	cav.
217	Koehler, L. M. ..... July 1,	cav.
218	Michie, R. E. L. ..... July 1,	cav.
219	Winn, F. L. ..... July 1,	inf.
220	McNair, W. S. ..... July 1,	f. a.
221	Tompkins, S. R. H. ..... July 1,	cav.
222	Rice, S. ..... July 1,	cav.
223	Thayer, A. ..... July 1,	i. af.
224	Snow, W. J. ..... July 1,	f. a.
225	Traub, P. E. ..... July 1,	cav.
226	Carter, J. McI. ..... July 1,	cav.
227	Barnum, M. H. ..... July 1,	g. s.
228	Wright, E. S. ..... July 1,	cav.
229	Hay, W. H. ..... July 1,	cav.
230	Elliott, S. H. ..... July 1,	cav.
231	Jenkins, J. M. ..... July 1,	cav.
232	Lochridge, P. D. ..... July 1,	cav.
233	McClure, N. F. ..... July 1,	cav.
234	Rivers, W. C. ..... July 1,	cav.
235	Evans, E. W. ..... July 1,	cav.
236	Robinson, W. ..... July 1,	prof.
237	Donaldson, T. Q. ..... July 12,	i. g.
238	Beach, F. H. ..... July 12,	cav.
239	Ellis, W. E. ..... July 19,	c. a.
240	Ballou, C. C. ..... July 19,	inf.
241	Eastman, F. F. ..... Aug. 1,	qm.
242	Smith, E. V. ..... Aug. 10,	inf.
243	Hains, J. P. ..... Aug. 22,	c. a.
244	Gray, A. ..... Aug. 27,	cav.
245	Todd, H. D. ..... Sept. 10,	c. a.
246	Duncan, G. B. ..... Sept. 18,	g. s.
247	Durfee, L. L. ..... Sept. 18,	inf.
248	Krauthoff, C. R. ..... Sept. 22,	qm.
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.	
1	Dodds, F. L. ..... June 14, 1909	j. a.
2	Holt, L. H. ..... June 11, 1910	prof.
3	Raymond, T. U. ..... Jan. 1, 1911	med.
4	Snyder, H. D. ..... Jan. 1,	med.
5	Smith, A. M. ..... Jan. 1,	med.
6	Clarke, J. T. ..... Jan. 1,	med.
7	Potter, C. L. ..... Feb. 27,	eng.
8	Wood, W. S. ..... Mar. 3,	qm.
9	Baker, C. B. ..... Mar. 3,	qm.
10	Williamson, G. McK. ..... Mar. 3,	qm.
11	Slavens, T. H. ..... Mar. 3,	qm.
12	Stanley, D. S. ..... Mar. 3,	qm.
13	Ruggles, C. L'H. ..... April 13,	ord.
14	Ireland, M. W. ..... May 1,	med.
15	Fisher, H. C. ..... June 7,	med.
16	Goodman, T. C. ..... June 13,	qm.
17	Shunk, F. R. ..... July 11,	eng.
18	Houston, J. B. ..... Aug. 16,	qm.
19	Montgomery, G. ..... Sept. 21,	ord.
20	Schofield, R. McA. ..... Sept. 22,	qm.
21	Stuart, E. R. ..... Oct. 4,	prof.
22	Jervey, H. ..... Feb. 27, 1912	eng.
23	McKinstry, C. H. ..... Feb. 27,	eng.

(*) Included in his grade in the arm to which he belongs. (†) Philippine Constabulary.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—*Continued.*	
24	Judson, W. V.....Mar. 2, 1912	eng.
25	Shaw, H. A.....April 12,	med.
26	Winter, F. A.....April 13,	med.
(*)	Tschappat, W. H.....May 1,	prof.
27	Deshon, G. D.....Aug. 6,	med.
28	Winslow, E. E.....Oct. 12,	eng.
29	McCulloch, C. C., Jr.....Dec. 7,	med.
30	Yates, A. W.....Feb. 1, 1913	qm.
31	Goodier, L. E.....Feb. 20,	j. a.
32	Joyes, J. W.....Feb. 20,	ord.
33	Flagler, C. A. F.....Feb. 27,	eng.
34	Harding, C.....Feb. 27,	eng.
35	Kimball, A. W.....Mar. 5,	qm.
36	Hart, W. H.....Mar. 6,	qm.
37	Squier, G. O.....Mar. 17,	sig.
38	Reynolds, F. P.....April 16,	med.
39	Straub, P. F.....May 9,	med.
40	Stark, A. N.....July 13,	med.
41	Harts, W. W.....Aug. 12,	eng.
42	Jadwin, E.....Oct. 12,	eng.
43	Horton, W. E.....Oct. 24,	qm.
44	Hoffer, J. E.....Oct. 30,	ord.
45	Keller, C.....Dec. 6,	eng.
46	Hearn, C. C.....Jan. 24, 1914	c. a.
47	Deakyne, H.....Feb. 27,	eng.
48	Lynch, C.....April 23,	med.
49	Cheatham, B. F.....May 29,	qm.
50	Davis, W. C.....July 8,	c. a.
51	Mauldin, F. G.....July 25,	c. a.
(*)	Walker, M. L.....Aug. 22,	prof.
(*)	Kreger, W.....Aug. 22,	prof.
52	Ketcham, D. W.....Nov. 2,	c. a.
53	Morton, K.....Nov. 3,	ord.
54	Cosby, S.....Feb. 28, 1915	eng.
55	McIndoe, J. F.....Feb. 28,	eng.
56	Morrow, J. J.....Mar. 11,	eng.
57	Cavanaugh, J. B.....Mar. 12,	eng.
58	Jervey, J. P.....Mar. 12,	eng.
59	Williams, C. C.....April 6,	ord.
60	Howell, G. P.....May 2,	eng.
61	Munson, E. L.....May 9,	med.
62	Lamoreux, T. B.....May 16,	c. a.
63	Hero, A., Jr.....May 25,	c. a.
64	Morrow, H. M.....June 22,	j. a
65	Hof, S.....July 15,	ord.
66	Harris, F. E.....Aug. 9,	c. a.
67	Bailey, G. G.....Aug. 14,	qm.
68	Tschappat, W. H.....Aug. 17,	ord.
69	Blakely, G.....Aug. 25,	i. g.
70	Coe, F. W.....Sept. 11,	g. s.
71	William, R. C.....Oct. 2,	inf.
72	Penn, J. A.....Oct. 7,	inf.
73	Lewis, E. M.....Oct. 24,	inf.
74	Penrose, G. H.....Nov. 1,	qm.
75	Kutz, C. W.....Dec. 11,	eng.
76	Croxton, R. C.....Feb. 21, 1916	inf.
77	Jones, E. N., Jr.....Mar. 10,	inf.
78	Walker, M. L.....Mar. 24,	eng.
79	Johnson, A.....May 1,	inf.
80	Kennedy, J. M.....May 23,	med.
81	Howard, D. C.....May 26,	med.
82	Martin, C. H.....June 3,	inf.
83	Townshend, G. P.....June 3,	p.r.inf.
84	Weigel, W.....June 12,	inf.
85	Hanson, T. G.....June 12,	qm.
86	Hall, H.....June 12,	inf.
87	Cronin, M. D.....June 12,	inf.
88	Farnsworth, C. S.....June 12,	f. a.
89	Gatley, G. G.....July 1,	j. a.
90	Bethel, W. A.....July 1,	qm.
91	Davis, A. M.....July 1,	sig.
92	Russel, E.....July 1,	med.
93	Wilson, W. H.....July 1,	ord.
94	Rice, J. H.....July 1,	ord.
95	King, D. M.....July 1,	med.
96	Lewis, W. F.....July 1,	med.
97	Bratton, T. S.....July 1,	med.
98	Kirkpatrick, T. J.....July 1,	med.
99	Rand, I. W.....July 1,	med.
100	Fauntleroy, P. C.....July 1,	med.
101	Wilson, J. S.....July 1,	med.
102	Dutcher, B. H.....July 1,	med.
103	Fuller, L. A.....July 1,	med.
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—*Continued.*	
104	Skinner, G. A.....July 1, 1916	med.
105	Darnall, C. R.....July 1,	med.
106	Page, H.....July 1,	med.
107	Ashford, B. K.....July 1,	med.
108	Webber, H. A.....July 1,	med.
109	Clayton, J. B.....July 1,	med.
110	Chamberlain, W. B.....July 1,	med.
111	Schreiner, E. R.....July 1,	med.
112	Hartsock, F. M.....July 1,	med.
113	Duval, D. F.....July 1,	med.
114	Raymond, R. R.....July 1,	eng.
115	Ladue, W. B.....July 1,	eng.
116	Smith, W. R.....July 1,	c. a.
117	Barden, W. J.....July 1,	eng.
118	Whitney, H. H.....July 1,	a. g.
119	Schulz, E. H.....July 1,	eng.
120	Chase, A. W.....July 1,	c. a.
121	Kephart, S. A.....July 1,	c. a.
122	Burgess, L. R.....July 1,	c. a.
123	Shipton, J. A.....July 1,	c. a.
124	Chamberlaine, W.....July 1,	c. a.
125	Heiner, G. G.....July 1,	c. a.
126	Gerhardt, C.....July 1,	inf.
127	McManus, G. H.....July 1,	c. a.
128	Timberlake, E. J.....July 1,	qm.
129	Dean, J. T.....July 1,	a. g.
130	McAlexander, U. G.....July 1,	inf.
131	Jones, W. K.....July 1,	inf.
132	Williams, J. M.....July 1,	c. a.
133	Wittenmyer, E.....July 1,	inf.
134	Lenihan, M. J.....July 1,	inf.
135	Hersey, M. L.....July 1,	inf.
136	Albright, F. H.....July 1,	inf.
137	Evans, F. D.....July 1,	a. g.
138	Carnahan, E. C.....July 1,	inf.
139	Lewis, E. A.....July 1,	inf.
140	Tayman, C. E.....July 1,	inf.
141	McAndrew, J. W.....July 1,	g. s.
142	Chrisman, E. R.....July 1,	inf.
143	Harris, P. C.....July 1,	a. g.
144	Hamilton, A.....July 1,	c. a.
145	Gilmore, J. C., Jr.....July 1,	c. a.
146	McFarland, M.....July 1,	g. s.
147	Wilder, W. T.....July 1,	inf.
148	Sample, W. R.....July 1,	inf.
149	Dashiell, W. R.....July 1,	inf.
150	Helmick, E. A.....July 1,	i. g.
151	Bennett, W. C.....July 1,	inf.
152	Sargent, F. H.....July 1,	inf.
153	Jackson, H. L.....July 1,	inf.
154	Chase, W.....July 1,	inf.
155	Hagadorn, C. B.....July 1,	inf.
156	Lee, H. R.....July 1,	inf.
157	Lacey, F. E., Jr.....July 1,	inf.
158	Cloman, S. A.....July 1,	inf.
159	Crawford, C.....July 1,	inf.
160	Graves, W. S.....July 1,	g. s.
161	Webster, F. D.....July 1,	inf.
162	Leitch, J. D.....July 1,	inf.
163	Burkhardt, S., Jr.....July 1,	inf.
164	Alexander, R.....July 1,	inf.
165	Johnson, W. O.....July 1,	i. g.
166	Lindsay, J. R.....July 1,	inf.
167	Siaden, F. W.....July 1,	inf.
168	Lyon, L. S.....July 1,	f. a.
169	Horn, T. N.....July 1,	f. a.
170	Summerall, C. P.....July 1,	f. a.
171	Cruikshank, W. M.....July 1,	a. g.
172	Bandholtz, H. H.....July 1,	inf.
173	Ferguson, H. T.....July 1,	inf.
174	Learnard, H. G.....July 1,	a. g.
175	Farr, O. B.....July 1,	f. a.
176	Aultman, D. E.....July 1,	f. a.
177	Murray, F.....July 1,	inf.
178	Wolf, P. A.....July 1,	inf.
179	Fleming, A. S.....July 1,	a. g.
180	Dade, A. L.....July 1,	cav.
181	Winn, J. S.....July 1,	i. g.
182	Hedekin, C. A.....July 1,	cav.
183	Koester, F. J.....July 1,	cav.
184	Payne, B.....July 1,	f. a.
185	Hartman, J. D. L.....July 1,	cav.
186	Howze, R. L.....July 1,	g. s.

(*) Temporary rank.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.		Corps or Arm.
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—*Continued.*		
187	Guignard, W. S.	July 1, 1916	f. a.
188	Bowley, A. J.	July 1,	f. a.
189	Preston, G. H.	July 1,	cav.
190	Anderson, E.	July 1,	cav.
191	Stockle, G. E.	July 1,	cav.
192	Littebrant, W. T.	July 1,	cav.
193	McNamee, M. M.	July 1,	cav.
194	Harrison, R.	July 1,	a. g.
195	Rhodes, C. D.	July 1,	cav.
196	Bishop, H. G.	July 1,	f. a.
197	Langhorne, G. T.	July 1,	cav.
198	Young, C.	July 1,	cav.
199	Marshall, F. C.	July 1,	cav.
200	Ryan, James A.	July 1,	cav.
201	Caldwell, F. M.	July 1,	i. g.
202	Hornbrook, J. J.	July 1,	cav.
203	Clark, W. F.	July 1,	qm.
204	Jones, S. G.	July 1,	cav.
205	Rowell, M. W.	July 1,	cav.
206	Fleming, L. J.	July 1,	qm.
207	Moore, G. D.	July 2,	inf.
208	Meyer, O. B.	July 2,	cav.
209	Knowlton, J. L.	July 10,	qm.
210	Wheeler, J., Jr.	July 10,	c. a.
211	Uline, W.	July 10,	inf.
212	Symmonds, C. J.	July 12,	cav.
213	Callan, R. E.	July 19,	g. s.
214	Landon, E.	July 19,	a. g.
215	McNeil, C. H.	July 19,	qm.
216	Tracy, J. P.	July 19,	a. g.
217	Kessler, P. M.	July 19,	c. a.
218	Clark, C. C.	July 19,	qm.
219	Caldwell, V. A.	July 19,	inf.
220	Fenton, C. W.	July 21,	cav.
221	Hagood, J.	July 26,	c. a.
222	Butts, E. L.	July 26,	inf.
223	Hunt, H. J.	July 26,	inf.
224	Newbill, W. D.	July 26,	qm.
225	McCloskey, M.	July 26,	f. a.
226	Anderson, E. D.	July 27,	cav.
227	Gallagher, H. J.	Aug. 1,	qm.
(*)	Henry, G. V.	Aug. 9,	c. of c.
228	Miller, C.	Aug. 10,	inf.
229	Patterson, G. T.	Aug. 22,	c. a.
230	Murphy, T. O.	Sept. 9,	a. g.
231	Bertsch, W. H.	Sept. 9,	qm.
232	Bush, R. L.	Sept. 9,	inf.
233	Tergusson, F. K.	Sept. 10,	c. a.
234	White, G. P.	Sept. 13,	cav.
235	Bennet, J. B.	Sept. 18,	inf.
236	Scherer, L. C.	Sept. 21,	qm.
237	Fleming, R. J.	Sept. 21,	cav.
238	Wilkins, H. E.	Sept. 22,	qm.
	MAJORS.		
1	Ray, B. B.	Nov. 12, 1901	qm.
2	Lord, H. M.	Feb. 20, 1902	qm.
3	Smith, R. S.	Feb. 19, 1903	qm.
4	Winship, B.	Jan. 4, 1904	j. a.
5	Gambrill, W. G.	Jan. 23,	qm.
6	Canby, J.	Oct. 4, 1905	qm.
7	Stanton, C. E.	April 15, 1907	qm.
8	Bateman, C. C.	Jan. 17, 1908	chap.
9	Ames, T. L.	Mar. 17,	ord.
10	Groves, L. R.	Mar. 25,	chap.
11	Manly, C. J.	April 23,	med.
12	Baker, D.	April 23,	med.
13	Truby, A. E.	May 1,	med.
14	Church, J. R.	May 1,	med.
15	Ford, J. H.	May 20,	med.
16	Ashburn, P. M.	June 24,	med.
17	Gavitt, H. C.	Oct. 27,	chap.
18	O'Hern, E. P.	Oct. 31,	ord.
19	Dean, E. A.	Dec. 4,	med.
20	Usher, F. M. C.	Dec. 12,	med.
21	Truby, W. F.	Jan. 1, 1909	med.
22	Russell, F. F.	Jan. 1,	med.
23	Wolfe, E. P.	Jan. 1,	med.
24	Greenleaf, H. S.	Jan. 1,	med.
25	Hess, L. T.	Jan. 1,	med.
26	Collins, C. C.	Jan. 1,	med.
27	Edger, B. J., Jr.	Jan. 1,	med.
28	Waterhouse, S. M.	Jan. 1,	med.
29	Hartnett, E. H.	Jan. 1,	med.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*		
30	Ford, C. S.	Jan. 1, 1909	med.
31	Marrow, C. E.	Jan. 1,	med.
32	Shockley, M. A. W.	Jan. 1,	med.
33	Lyster, T. C.	Jan. 1,	med.
34	Wadhams, S. H.	Jan. 1,	med.
35	Robbins, C. P.	Jan. 1,	med.
36	Rhoads, T. L.	Jan. 1,	med.
37	Gilchrist, H. L.	Jan. 1,	med.
38	Lyster, W. J. L.	Jan. 1,	med.
39	Persons, E. E.	Jan. 1,	med.
40	Bispham, W. N.	Jan. 1,	med.
41	Geddings, E. F.	Jan. 15,	med.
42	Bricker, E. D.	Jan. 21,	ord.
43	Morse, A. W.	Feb. 26,	med.
44	Baker, F. C.	Feb. 26,	med.
45	Reynolds, C. R.	Mar. 13,	med.
46	Randolph, J. A.	April 22,	chap.
47	Hutton, P. C.	June 16,	med.
48	Read, B. A.	June 25,	j. a.
49	Dale, F. A.	July 8,	med.
50	Burgess, H.	Sept. 21,	eng.
51	Roberts, W. M.	Nov. 17,	med.
52	Hoffman, G. M.	Dec. 3,	eng.
53	Shook, J. R.	Jan. 1, 1910	med.
54	Vose, W. E.	Jan. 1,	med.
55	Woodbury, F. T.	Jan. 1,	med.
56	Rutherford, H. H.	Jan. 1,	med.
57	Ruffner, E. L.	Jan. 1,	med.
58	Whitmore, E. R.	Jan. 1,	med.
59	McAndrew, P. H.	Jan. 1,	med.
60	Brownlee, C. Y.	Jan. 1,	med.
61	Murtagh, J. A.	Jan. 1,	med.
62	Ekwurzel, G. M.	Jan. 1,	med.
63	Van Poole, G. McD.	Jan. 1,	med.
64	Reno, W. W.	Jan. 1,	med.
65	Buck, C. D.	Jan. 1,	med.
66	Gosman, G. H. R.	Jan. 1,	med.
67	Koerper, C. E.	Jan. 1,	med.
68	Allen, J. H.	Jan. 1,	med.
69	Patterson, R. U.	Jan. 1,	med.
70	Noble, R. E.	Jan. 1,	med.
71	Van Dusen, J. W.	Jan. 1,	med.
72	Brooke, R.	Jan. 28,	med.
73	Connor, W. D.	Feb. 9,	eng.
74	Easterbrook, E. P.	Feb. 14,	chap.
75	De Witt, W.	Feb. 18,	med.
76	Schull, H. W.	Mar. 5,	ord.
77	Carr, D. J.	Mar. 14,	sig.
78	Hillman, J. W.	Mar. 29,	chap.
79	Perry, B. W.	April 5,	chap.
80	Thornburgh, R. M.	April 7,	med.
81	Grubbs, R. B.	April 14,	med.
82	Cannon, W. C.	April 21,	qm.
83	Oakes, J. C.	June 13,	eng.
84	Scott, W. S.	July 4,	qm.
85	Rolfe, R. H.	Aug. 1,	qm.
86	Nicholls, J. C.	Nov. 1,	ord.
87	De Laney, M. A.	Dec. 27,	med.
88	Bloomberg, H. D.	Jan. 1, 1911	med.
89	Halloran, P. S.	Jan. 1,	med.
90	Nelson, K.	Jan. 1,	med.
91	Field, P. C.	Jan. 1,	med.
92	Shaw, H. G.	Jan. 1,	med.
93	Brechemin, L., Jr.	Jan. 1,	med.
94	Whitcomb, C. C.	Jan. 1,	med.
95	Crabtree, G. H.	Jan. 1,	med.
96	Kreger, E. A.	Feb. 15,	j. a.
97	Cheney, S. A.	Feb. 27,	eng.
98	Alstaetter, F. W.	Feb. 27,	eng.
99	Ferguson, H. B.	Feb. 27,	eng.
100	Boggs, F. C.	Feb. 27,	eng.
101	Smith, C. S.	Feb. 27,	eng.
102	Wooten, W. P.	Feb. 27,	eng.
103	Garrard, L. F., Jr.	Mar. 3,	qm.
104	Clayton, B. T.	Mar. 3,	qm.
105	Pettus, H. L.	Mar. 3,	qm.
106	Grant, F. A.	Mar. 3,	qm.
107	Hampton, K. J.	Mar. 3,	qm.
108	Abernethy, R. S.	Mar. 11,	c. a.
109	Sarratt, E. O.	April 1,	c. a.
110	Miller, L. S.	April 1,	c. a.
111	Buckey, M. C.	April 4,	c. a.
112	Johnston, F. E.	April 12,	c. a.
113	Pruden, A. A.	April 26,	chap.

(*) Temporary rank.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.		Corps or Arm.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*		
114	Hillman, L. T.	April 29, 1911	ord.
115	Davidson, W. T.	May 1,	med.
116	Rice, G. D.	May 27,	chap.
117	Pearce, E. D'A.	May 27,	c. a.
118	Bartlett, C. J.	June 7,	med.
119	Miller, R. B.	June 21,	med.
120	Conklin, A. S.	July 7,	c. a.
121	Brown, L.	July 11,	eng.
122	Ragan, C. A.	July 14,	med.
123	Stull, G. C.	July 19,	chap.
124	Brady, J. F.	Aug. 11,	c. a.
125	Dickson, T. J.	Aug. 12,	chap.
126	Wesson, C. M.	Aug. 25,	ord.
127	Jarvis, M. S.	Sept. 27,	inf.
128	Shinkle, E. M.	Sept. 29,	ord.
129	Carmichael, R. L.	Sept. 30,	c. a.
130	Brown, Earl I.	Oct. 4,	eng.
131	Moses, A.	Oct. 5,	g. s.
132	Ashburn, T. Q.	Oct. 5,	c. a.
133	Lawton, Frank H.	Nov. 12,	qm.
134	Heavey, J. W.	Nov. 27,	inf.
135	Hirsch, H. J.	Nov. 27,	qm.
136	Bottoms, S. F.	Dec. 5,	c. a.
137	Cloke, H. E.	Dec. 5,	c. a.
138	Vestal, S. C.	Dec. 6,	qm.
139	Ward, P. R.	Dec. 6,	c. a.
140	Grove, W. R.	Dec. 10,	qm.
141	Nugent, G. A.	Jan. 17, 1912	g. s.
142	Hartmann, C. F.	Jan. 19,	sig.
143	Newsom, E. P.	Feb. 14,	chap.
144	Fries, A. A.	Feb. 27,	eng.
145	Woodruff, J. A.	Feb. 27,	eng.
146	Kelly, W.	Feb. 27,	eng.
147	Rand, L. H.	Feb. 27,	eng.
148	Markham, E. M.	Feb. 27,	eng.
149	Upton, La R. S.	Mar. 2,	inf.
150	Smith, H. A.	Mar. 2,	inf.
151	Jackson, T. H.	Mar. 2,	eng.
152	Cole, W. E.	Mar. 7,	c. a.
153	Hacker, T. B.	Mar. 11,	qm.
154	Saffarrans, G. C.	Mar. 12,	inf.
155	O'Keefe, T. P.	Mar. 22,	chap.
156	Pierce, P. E.	Mar. 28,	g. s.
157	French, C. G.	Mar. 30,	inf.
158	Wahl, L.	Mar. 30,	inf.
159	Spinks, M. G.	April 1,	c. a.
160	Johnson, J. C.	April 3,	i. g.
161	Eastman, W. R.	April 12,	med.
162	Hall, J. F.	April 13,	med.
163	Jackson, W. P.	April 23,	i. g.
164	Hines, J. L.	May 23,	a. g.
165	Crowley, M.	May 28,	inf.
166	Bradley, J. J.	May 30,	inf.
167	Henry, M. J.	June 8,	qm.
168	Metcalf, R. F.	Aug. 6,	med.
169	Rich, E. W.	Aug. 7,	med.
170	Settle, D.	Aug. 16,	inf.
171	Switzer, J. S.	Sept. 8,	a. g.
172	Pillsbury, G. B.	Oct. 12,	eng.
173	Williams, H. O.	Oct. 13,	i. g.
174	Case, D. B.	Nov. 1,	qm.
175	Elliott, W.	Nov. 1,	qm.
176	Logan, J. A., Jr.	Nov. 1,	qm.
177	Dutton, S. F.	Nov. 1,	qm.
178	Guyer, G. D.	Nov. 12	qm.
179	Boyer, P. L.	Dec. 7,	med.
180	Grote, W. F.	Dec. 12,	qm.
(*)	Parker, H. W.	Dec. 16,	p. s.
181	Ansell, S. T.	Feb. 20, 1913	j. a.
182	Lukesh, G. R.	Feb. 27,	eng.
183	Slattery, J. R.	Feb. 27,	eng.
184	Otwell, C. W.	Feb. 27,	eng.
185	Waldron, A. E.	Feb. 27,	eng.
186	McDonough, M. J.	Feb. 27,	eng.
187	Ely, H. E.	Mar. 2,	inf.
188	White, H. A.	Mar. 3,	j. a.
189	Wildman, L. D.	Mar. 5,	sig.
190	Jenkins, A. G.	Mar. 7,	c. a.
191	Casad, A. F.	Mar. 8,	ord.
192	Sorley, L. S.	Mar. 11,	inf.
193	Morrow, W. M.	Mar. 15,	inf.
194	Clarke, W. L.	Mar. 17,	sig.
195	Phalen, J. M.	April 16,	med.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*		
196	Hardaway, B. F.	April 30, 1913	inf.
197	Bevans, J. L.	May 9,	med.
198	Schley, T. F.	May 29,	inf.
199	Dalton, A. C.	June 27,	qm.
200	Little, W. L.	July 2,	med.
201	Williams, A. W.	July 13,	med.
202	Pope, F. A.	Aug. 12,	eng.
203	Castner, J. C.	Aug. 27,	inf.
204	Wyllie, R. E.	Aug. 27,	c. a.
205	Forse, W.	Sept. 2,	c. a.
206	Youngberg, G. A.	Sept. 3,	eng.
207	Sigerfoos, E.	Sept. 5,	inf.
208	Bond, P. S.	Oct. 12,	eng.
209	Shuttleworth, E. A.	Nov. 21,	inf.
210	Westervelt, W. I.	Nov. 22,	ord.
211	Howard, J.	Dec. 5,	inf.
212	Johnston, E. N.	Dec. 6,	eng.
213	Van Deman, R. H.	Dec. 11,	g. s.
214	Marquart, P. E.	Dec. 23,	qm.
215	Brooke, W.	Jan. 11, 1914	inf.
216	Young, M.	Jan. 24,	c. a.
217	Chapman, L. A. I.	Feb. 10,	p. s.
218	Price, H. J.	Feb. 20,	inf.
219	Sherrill, C. O.	Feb. 27,	eng.
220	Peek, E. D.	Feb. 27,	eng.
221	Spalding, G. R.	Feb. 27,	eng.
222	Dent, E. J.	Feb. 27,	eng.
223	Caples, W. G.	Feb. 27,	eng.
224	Simons, W. H.	Mar. 3,	i. g.
225	Madden, J. F.	Mar. 3,	qm.
226	Wallace, W.	Mar. 13,	inf.
227	Shepard, J. L.	April 23,	med.
228	Kobbé, F. W.	April 28,	inf.
229	Standiford, W. R.	May 10,	p. s.
230	Brown, L. C.	May 27,	c. a.
231	Palmer, J. McA.	June 5,	inf.
232	Steele, H. L.	June 26,	qm.
233	Keller, W. L.	July 4,	med.
234	Dwyer, T. F.	July 8,	qm.
235	Miller, J. K.	July 20,	inf.
236	Mitchell, J. B.	July 25,	c. a.
237	Newman, W.	July 29,	inf.
238	Wilcox, F. A.	Aug. 5,	inf.
239	Scherer, L. C.	Aug. 9,	qm.
240	Fleming, R. J.	Sept. 1,	cav.
241	Winans, E. B.	Sept. 2,	cav.
242	Johnston, W. T.	Sept. 4,	a. g.
243	Howard, H. P.	Sept. 4,	qm.
244	Threlkeld, H. L.	Sept. 13,	inf.
245	Davison, P. W.	Sept. 15,	inf.
246	Lindsley, E.	Sept. 27,	qm.
247	Morgan, A. S.	Nov. 2,	c. a.
248	Doherty, F. B.	Nov. 4,	chap.
249	Stokes, M. B.	Nov. 11,	inf.
250	McMaster, R. H.	Nov. 18,	f. a.
251	Parker, J. H.	Nov. 21,	inf.
252	Jenks, G. F.	Nov. 24,	ord.
253	Moody, L. B.	Nov. 24,	ord.
254	Glasgow, W. J.	Nov. 26,	cav.
255	Armstrong, F. S.	Dec. 8,	cav.
256	Harbord, J. G.	Dec. 10,	cav.
257	O'Shea, J.	Dec. 14,	cav.
258	Phillips, I. L.	Jan. 15, 1915	cav.
259	Woodward, J. E.	Feb. 12,	a. g.
260	Stokey, W. P.	Feb. 28,	eng.
261	Jewett, H. C.	Feb. 28,	eng.
262	Williams, A.	Feb. 28,	eng.
263	Willing, W.	Feb. 28,	eng.
264	Guthrie, W. L.	Feb. 28,	eng.
265	Mitchell, W. A.	Feb. 28,	eng.
266	Hannum, W. T.	Mar. 11,	eng.
267	Ralston, R. R.	Mar. 12,	eng.
268	Brooke, M.	Mar. 12,	eng.
269	Davis, W. D.	Mar. 26,	inf.
270	Weeks, G. McD.	April 3,	inf.
271	Tompkins, F.	April 5,	cav.
272	Hilton, C. H.	April 8,	c. a.
273	Dillard, J. B.	April 14,	ord.
274	Rockenbach, S. D.	April 17,	qm.
275	Erwin, I.	April 29,	inf.
276	Frazier, L. V.	May 2,	eng.
277	Billingslea, C. C.	May 9,	med
278	Glasgow, E. L.	May 16	c. a.

(*) Included in his grade in the arm to which he belongs.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
279	Ham, S. V. May 20, 1915	inf.
280	Willis, P. May 25	qm.
281	Bell, J. F. June 9,	eng.
(*)	Williams, E. J. June 26,	p. s.
282	McMaster, G. H. July 21,	inf.
283	Stewart, W. F., Jr. Aug. 10,	c. a.
284	Douglas, J. B. Aug. 23,	c. a.
285	Mearns, R. W. Sept. 4,	inf.
286	Lutz, W. J. Sept. 5,	inf.
287	Patten, H. T. Sept. 11,	c. a.
288	Smith, S. J. Sept. 17,	chap.
289	Kinnison, H. L. Sept. 21,	inf.
290	Palmer, G. G. Oct. 2,	inf.
291	Williams, R. C. Oct. 4,	cav.
292	Wolfe, O. R. Oct. 7,	a. g.
293	Laubach, H. L. Oct. 24,	inf.
294	Munroe, J. E. Oct. 29,	ord.
295	Morse, H. L. Oct. 29,	ord.
296	Hall, H. Nov. 9,	c. a.
297	Clark, E. W. Nov. 22,	inf.
298	Perry, H. R. Dec. 5,	inf.
299	MacArthur, D. Dec. 11,	g. s.
300	Short, W. C. Dec. 24,	cav.
(*)	Leonard, I. W. Jan. 1, 1916	p. s.
301	Fiske, H. C. Jan. 12,	eng.
(*)	Huston, J. Feb. 1,	p. s.
302	Houle, G. E. Feb. 11,	inf.
303	Kilbourne, L. F. Feb. 21,	inf.
304	Rogers, W. C. Mar. 11,	inf.
305	Tyler, M. C. Mar. 24,	eng.
(*)	Reese, C. E. April 5,	p. s.
306	Jamerson, G. H. May 1,	inf.
307	Carey, E. C. May 15,	inf.
308	Moncrief, W. H. May 23,	med.
309	Gapen, N. May 26,	med.
310	Smith, H. A. June 3,	i. g.
311	Nelson, H. B. June 3,	inf.
312	Stephens, J. E. June 3,	i. g.
313	Grant, U. S., 3d. June 3,	eng.
314	Schley, J. L. June 3,	eng.
315	Saville, M. A. June 12,	qm.
316	Bamford, F. E. June 12,	inf.
317	Knudson, F. L. June 12,	inf.
318	Castle, C. W. June 12,	inf.
319	Malone, P. B. June 12,	inf.
320	Schindel, S. J. B. June 12,	inf.
321	Preston, J. F. June 12,	inf.
322	Clayton, P. June 12,	cav.
323	Barton, F. A. June 12,	cav.
324	Barnhardt, G. C. June 12,	cav.
325	Reeves, J. H. June 12,	cav.
326	Merrell, T. E. June 12,	f. a.
327	Kimmel, E. June 12,	c. a.
328	Proctor, J. R. June 12,	c. a.
329	Lawton, F. G. June 18,	inf.
330	Martin, A. H. June 18,	inf.
331	Crain, C. F. June 18,	inf.
332	Cocheu, F. S. June 18,	g. s.
333	Hunt, O. E. June 18,	inf.
334	McArthur, J. C. July 1,	qm.
335	Ely, F. D. July 1,	inf.
336	Bell, E. July 1,	inf.
337	Rosenbaum, O. B. July 1,	inf.
338	Estes, G. H. July 1,	inf.
339	Edwards, O. July 1,	g. s.
340	Battle, J. S. July 1,	inf.
341	Welsh, W. E. July 1,	inf.
342	Stritzinger, F. G., Jr. July 1,	inf.
343	Smith, C. C. July 1,	inf.
344	Wells, F. L. July 1,	inf.
345	Wells, B. H. July 1,	g. s.
346	Barker, J. W. July 1,	inf.
347	Harbeson, J. P. July 1,	inf.
348	Wise, H. D. July 1,	inf.
349	Whitworth, P. July 1,	inf.
350	Moss, J. A. July 1,	inf.
351	Worrilow, U. G. July 1,	inf.
352	Morrow, F. J. July 1,	inf.
353	Clement, H. C., Jr. July 1,	inf.
354	Offley, R. S. July 1,	inf.
355	Lyon, S. P. July 1,	inf.
356	Paine, C. H. July 1,	inf.
357	Darrah, T. W. July 1,	inf.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
358	Mitchell, A. July 1, 1916	inf.
359	Miles, P. L. July 1,	inf.
360	McGrew, M. L. July 1,	inf.
361	Richardson, L. T. July 1,	inf.
362	Howland, C. R. July 1,	inf.
363	Walker, K. July 1,	cav.
364	Sweezey, C. B. July 1,	cav.
365	Adams, S. P. July 1,	cav.
366	Lindsey, J. R. July 1,	cav.
367	Leary, E. M. July 1,	cav.
368	Conrad, J. T. July 1,	cav.
369	Hickok, H. R. July 1,	cav.
370	Arnold, S. B. July 1,	cav.
371	Rutherford July 1,	cav.
372	Kirkpatrick, G. W. July 1,	cav.
373	Smith, C. C. July 1,	cav.
374	Cusack, J. E. July 1,	cav.
375	Whitman, W. M. July 1,	cav.
376	Andrews, L. C. July 1,	cav.
377	Smedberg, W. R., Jr. July 1,	cav.
378	Morgan, J. M. July 1,	cav.
379	Williams, A. E. July 1,	cav.
380	Babcock, W. C. July 1,	g. s.
381	Crosby, H. B. July 1,	cav.
382	Hyer, B. B. July 1,	cav.
383	Smith, M. C. July 1,	cav.
384	Walker, K. W. July 1,	qm.
385	Pattison, H. H. July 1,	cav.
386	Nuttman, L. M. July 1,	inf.
387	Davis, G. H. July 1,	inf.
388	Hutton, F. S. July 1,	inf.
389	Smith, F. W. July 1,	inf.
390	McBroom, W. S. July 1,	inf.
391	Simmons, B. T. July 1,	inf.
392	Parker, F. Le J. July 1,	g. s.
393	Hamilton, G. F. July 1,	cav.
394	Paine, W. H. July 1,	cav.
395	Craig, J. W. July 1,	cav.
396	Berkeley, H. D. July 1,	cav.
397	Saxton, A. E. July 1,	qm.
398	Sturtevant, G. July 1,	inf.
399	Hawkins, H. S. July 1,	cav.
400	Parker, F. July 1,	cav.
401	Bash, L. H. July 1,	inf.
402	Watson, F. B. July 1,	inf.
403	Charles, O. J. July 1,	inf.
404	Pearce, T. A. July 1,	inf.
405	Vidmer, G. July 1,	cav.
406	Allen, R. H. July 1,	inf.
407	Ryther, D. W. July 1,	inf.
408	Creary, W. F. July 1,	inf.
409	Hartmann, E. T. July 1,	inf.
410	Shaw, F. B. July 1,	inf.
411	Cochran, W. B. July 1,	inf.
412	Rethers, H. F. July 1,	qm.
413	Conrad, C. H., Jr. July 1,	cav.
414	Tupes, H. July 1,	inf.
415	Shelton, G. H. July 1,	inf.
416	Newell, I. July 1,	inf.
417	Simonds, L. B. July 1,	inf.
418	Averill, N. K. July 1,	cav.
419	Cavenaugh, H. La T. July 1,	cav.
420	Stewart, M. B. July 1,	inf.
421	Bigelow, M. O. July 1,	cav.
422	Lewis, F. W. July 1,	inf.
423	Nolan, D. E. July 1,	g. s.
424	Sills, W. G. July 1,	cav.
425	Pickering, J. N. July 1,	inf.
426	Burnside, W. A. July 1,	inf.
427	Burt, R. J. July 1,	qm.
428	Langdon, R. C. July 1,	inf.
429	Nissen, A. C. July 1,	cav.
430	Hawkins, C. E. July 1,	qm.
431	Tebbetts, H. H. July 1,	inf.
432	Conner, F. July 1,	i. g.
433	Butner, H. W. July 1,	f. a.
434	Newbold, H. L. July 1,	f. a.
435	Scott, E. D. July 1,	f. a.
436	Kerwin, A. R. July 1,	inf.
437	Goodale, G. S. July 1,	inf.
438	Bolles, F. C. July 1,	inf.
439	Clinton, J. W. July 1,	inf.
440	Ovenshine, A. T. July 1,	inf.

(*) Included in the grade to which he belongs.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
441	Parker, J. S.....July 1, 1916	cav.
442	Eames, H. E.....July 1,	inf.
443	Herron, J. S.....July 1,	cav.
444	Armistead, C. F.....July 1,	inf.
445	Giddings, P.....July 1,	inf.
446	Walton, E. S.....July 1,	inf.
447	Pritchard, G. B., Jr.....July 1,	cav.
448	Anderson, A. Van P.....July 1,	cav.
449	Smith, A. T.....July 1,	inf.
450	Munson, F. L.....July 1,	qm.
451	Anderson, T. M., Jr.....July 1,	inf.
452	Hunt, J. E.....July 1,	inf.
453	Roberts, C. D.....July 1,	inf.
454	Etinge, Le R.....July 1,	cav.
455	Christian, J. B.....July 1,	s. c.
456	Miller, C. H.....July 1,	inf.
457	Fiske, H. B.....July 1,	inf.
458	Hughes, J. H.....July 1,	inf.
459	Helms, G. W.....July 1,	inf.
460	Langdon, R. E.....July 1,	inf.
461	Moses, G. W.....July 1,	cav.
462	Roche, E. A.....July 1,	inf.
463	Fassett, W. M.....July 1,	inf.
464	Dichmann, H. M.....July 1,	inf.
465	Dorey, H.....July 1,	inf.
466	Baltzell, G. F.....July 1,	inf.
467	Conley, E. T.....July 1,	inf.
468	Collins, E. T.....July 1,	inf.
469	Stodter, C. E.....July 1,	cav.
470	Miller, A. M.....July 1,	cav.
471	Drake, C. B.....July 1,	qm.
472	Willard, H. O.....July 1,	cav.
473	Holbrook, L. R.....July 1,	qm.
474	Wade, J. P.....July 1,	cav.
475	Heiberg, E. R.....July 1,	cav.
476	Bell, O.....July 1,	cav.
477	Lott, A. G.....July 1,	cav.
478	Smith, W.....July 1,	f. a.
479	King, E. L.....July 1,	cav.
480	Dallam, S. F.....July 1,	cav.
481	Kelly, W., Jr.....July 1,	cav.
482	Phisterer, F. W.....July 1,	c. a.
483	Kelton, R. H. C.....July 1,	c. a.
484	Whitehead, H. C.....July 1,	cav.
485	Lenoir, B. O.....July 1,	sig.
486	Mitchell, W.....July 1,	sig.
487	Wallace, C. S.....July 1,	sig.
488	Powers, R. B.....July 1,	qm.
489	Pope, F. H.....July 1,	cav.
490	Bishop, P. P.....July 1,	c. a.
491	Wallace, E. J.....July 1,	c. a.
492	Hase, W. F.....July 1,	c. a.
493	Doores, W. R.....July 1,	c. a.
494	Starbird, A. A.....July 1,	f. a.
495	Howell, J. F.....July 1,	c. a.
496	Goodfellow, J. C.....July 1,	c. a.
497	Geary, J. T.....July 1,	c. a.
498	Lloyd, C. R.....July 1,	f. a.
499	Carpenter, E.....July 1,	c. a.
500	Merriam, H. M.....July 1,	c. a.
501	Spaulding, O. L., Jr.....July 1,	f. a.
502	Lanza, C. H.....July 1,	f. a.
503	Wilbur, H. P.....July 1,	c. a.
504	Martindale, E. B., Jr.....July 1,	c. a.
505	Coleman, Le V.....July 1,	qm.
506	Nicholls, J. C.....July 1,	ord.
507	Jewell, F. C.....July 1,	c. a.
508	Schull, H. W.....July 1,	ord.
509	Farrar, H. B.....July 1,	f. a.
510	Carter, C. C.....July 1,	c. a.
511	Clark, H. B.....July 1,	c. a.
512	Cooke, F. N.....July 1,	c. a.
513	Embick, S. B.....July 1,	c. a.
514	Granger, R. S.....July 1,	qm.
515	Moore, D. T.....July 1,	g. s.
516	Smith, C. B.....July 1,	c. a.
517	Reeder, R. P.....July 1,	c. a.
518	McMillan, R. F.....July 1,	c. a.
519	Ordway, G.....July 1,	c. a.
520	Kilbourne, C. E.....July 1,	g. s.
521	Monroe, W. H.....July 1,	c. a.
522	Ellis, R. T.....July 1,	c. a.
523	Stopford, F. W.....July 1,	c. a.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
524	Sheen, H. H.....July 1, 1916	qm.
525	Gulick, J. W.....July 1,	c. a.
526	Hopkins, F. E.....July 1,	sig.
527	Tilton, E. R.....July 1,	c. a.
528	Grant, H. B.....July 1,	c. a.
529	Waldron, L. T.....July 1,	c. a.
530	Greenough, E. A.....July 1,	qm.
531	Greig, A., Jr.....July 1,	c. a.
532	Boiseau, L. T.....July 1,	f. a.
533	Lambdin, W. McK.....July 1,	f. a.
534	Morse, C. F.....July 1,	med.
535	Hansell, H. S.....July 1,	med.
536	Gregory, J. C.....July 1,	med.
537	Connor, C. H.....July 1,	med.
538	Grissinger, J. W.....July 1,	med.
539	Pyles, W. L.....July 1,	med.
540	Smart, W. M.....July 1,	med.
541	Blanchard, R. M.....July 1,	med.
542	Bourke, J.....July 1,	med.
543	De Loffre, S. M.....July 1,	med.
544	Duncan, L. C.....July 1,	med.
545	Talbott, E. M.....July 1,	med.
546	Clark, J. A.....July 1,	med.
547	Morris, S. J.....July 1,	med.
548	Coffin, J. M.....July 1,	med.
549	Hanner, J. W.....July 1,	med.
550	Hathaway, L. M.....July 1,	med.
551	Murray, A.....July 1,	med.
552	Huntington, P. M.....July 1,	med.
553	Fife, J. D.....July 1,	med.
554	Powell, W. A.....July 1,	med.
555	Harris, J. R.....July 1,	med.
556	Scott, G. H.....July 1,	med.
557	Carswell, R. L.....July 1,	med.
558	Craig, C. F.....July 1,	med.
559	Banta, W. P.....July 1,	med.
560	Pierson, R. H.....July 1,	med.
561	Magee, J. I.....July 1,	med.
562	Peed, G. P.....July 1,	med.
563	Porter, R. S.....July 1,	med.
564	Thomason, H. D.....July 1,	med.
565	Jones, P. L.....July 1,	med.
566	Palmer, F. W.....July 1,	med.
567	Vedder, E. B.....July 1,	med.
568	Pipes, H. F.....July 1,	med.
569	Foster, C. L.....July 1,	med.
570	Bosley, J. R.....July 1,	med.
571	Loving, R. C.....July 1,	med.
572	Brown, O. G.....July 1,	med.
573	Juenemann, G. F.....July 1,	med.
574	Siler, J. F.....July 1,	med.
575	Whaley, A. M.....July 1,	med.
576	Lamson, T.....July 1,	med.
577	Snyder, C. R.....July 1,	med.
578	Bingham, E. G.....July 1,	med.
579	Haysinger, J. D.....July 1,	med.
580	Smith, L. L.....July 1,	med.
581	Huggins, J. B.....July 1,	med.
582	Tefft, W. H.....July 1,	med.
583	Williamson, L. P.....July 1,	med.
584	Davis, W. R.....July 1,	med.
585	Owen, L. J.....July 1,	med.
586	Culler, R. M.....July 1,	med.
587	Weed, F. W.....July 1,	med.
588	Wickline, W. A.....July 1,	med.
589	Baily, H. H.....July 1,	med.
590	Humphreys, H. G.....July 1,	med.
591	Freeman, P. L.....July 1,	med.
592	Duncan, W. A.....July 1,	med.
593	Bruns, E. H.....July 1,	med.
594	Gibner, H. C.....July 1,	med.
595	Cole, C. Le R.....July 1,	med.
596	Love, A. G.....July 1,	med.
597	Jones, H. W.....July 1,	med.
598	Pinkston, O. W.....July 1,	med.
599	Reasoner, M. A.....July 1,	med.
600	Nichols, H. J.....July 1,	med.
601	Hanson, L. H.....July 1,	med.
602	Hopwood, L. L.....July 1,	med.
603	Freeman, C. E.....July 1,	med.
604	Schmitter, F.....July 1,	med.
605	Macy, F. S.....July 1,	med.
606	Rose, W. H.....July 1,	eng.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
607	Moore, R. C. . . . . July 1, 1916	eng.
608	Adams, L. M. . . . . July 1,	eng.
609	Pettis, C. R. . . . . July 1,	eng.
610	Anderson, W. D. A. . . . . July 1,	eng.
611	Ward, R. T. . . . . July 1,	eng.
612	Kingman, J. J. . . . . July 1,	g. s.
613	Howell, R. P. . . . . July 1,	eng.
614	Robert, H. H. . . . . July 1,	eng.
(*)	Beck, P. W. . . . . July 1,	p. s.
615	Brown, P. . . . . July 2,	inf.
616	Chitty, W. D. . . . . July 2,	cav.
617	Bridges, C. H. . . . . July 10,	inf.
618	Robertson, J. . . . . July 10,	inf.
619	Heidt, J. V. . . . . July 10,	inf.
620	Kennington, A. E. . . . . July 10,	cav.
621	Ruggles, J. A. . . . . July 10,	c. a.
622	Murphy, T. E. . . . . July 10,	c. a.
623	Orton, E. P. . . . . July 12,	cav.
624	Lincoln, C. S. . . . . July 15,	inf.
625	Mullay, P. H. . . . . July 15,	inf.
626	Powers, R. B. . . . . July 15,	cav.
627	Pope, F. H. . . . . July 15,	cav.
628	Sievert, H. A. . . . . July 15,	cav.
629	Newton, H. W. . . . . July 15,	qm.
630	Raymond, A. D. . . . . July 15,	c. a.
631	McCleave, E. G. . . . . July 19,	inf.
632	Pourie, J. R. . . . . July 19,	c. a.
633	Kerth, M. C. . . . . July 20,	g. s.
634	Jordan, L. W., Jr. . . . . July 20,	inf.
635	Gowen, J. B. . . . . July 23,	inf.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
(*)	Elliott, M. A., Jr. . . . . July 25, 1916	p. s.
636	Miller, H. W. . . . . July 26,	inf.
637	Berry, L. G. . . . . July 26,	inf.
638	Hughes, J. L. . . . . July 26,	c. a.
639	Jordan, H. B. . . . . July 26,	ord.
640	Stewart, G. H. . . . . July 26,	ord.
641	Gibbs, G. S. . . . . July 27,	sig.
642	Ramsey, N. F. . . . . Aug. 2,	ord.
643	Gatewood, C. B. . . . . Aug. 5,	ord.
644	Mettler, C. G. . . . . Aug. 7,	ord.
645	Pelot, J. H. . . . . Aug. 7,	ord.
646	Brett, M. L. . . . . Aug. 7,	ord.
647	Lahm, F. P. . . . . Aug. 9,	sig.
648	Foulois, B. D. . . . . Aug. 9,	sig.
649	Rukke, G. V. . . . . Aug. 13,	med.
(*)	Lewis, G. C. . . . . Aug. 16,	p. s.
(*)	Williams, G. H. . . . . Aug. 16,	p. s.
(*)	Beebe, R. E. . . . . Aug. 16,	p. s.
650	Mitchell, G. E. . . . . Aug. 27,	cav.
651	Murphy, P. A. . . . . Sept. 6,	cav.
652	Ingram, R. E. . . . . Sept. 9,	inf.
653	Brown, F. R. . . . . Sept. 12,	b. i.
654	Arnold, F. T. . . . . Sept. 13,	cav.
655	Davis, R. C. . . . . Sept. 16,	inf.
656	Janda, J. F. . . . . Sept. 18,	inf.
657	Munro, J. N. . . . . Sept. 21,	qm.
658	Valentine, W. S. . . . . Sept. 21,	cav.
659	Reed, A. C. . . . . Sept. 23,	inf.
(*)	Bankhead, H. M. . . . . Nov. 28,	p. s.

(*) Included in the grade to which he belongs.

FIELD OFFICERS OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

First Infantry.
Col. Henry C. Hodges, Jr.
Lt.-Col. Rich. C. Croxton.
Maj. Lewis S. Sorley.
Maj. Americus Mitchel.
Maj. Herschel Tupes.

Second Infantry.
Col. Daniel L. Howell.
Lt.-Col. William Weigel.
Maj. Guy G. Palmer.
Maj. Otho B. Rosenbaum.
Maj. William B. Cochran.

Third Infantry.
Col. Robert L. Hirst.
Lt.-Col. Julius A. Penn.
Maj. Hunter B. Nelson.
Maj. Franklin S. Hutton.
Maj. Paul Giddings.

Fourth Infantry.
Col. Everard E. Hatch.
Lt.-Col. . . . . .
Maj. Charles G. French.
Maj. John F. Preston.
Maj. Louis M. Nuttman.

Fifth Infantry.
Col. Evan M. Johnson.
Lt.-Col. . . . . .
Maj. John K. Miller.
Maj. George F. Baltzell.
Maj. . . . . .

Sixth Infantry.
Col. Robert H. Noble.
Lt.-Col. Edson A. Lewis.
Maj. Matthias Crowley.
Maj. Frank A. Wilcox.
Maj. Louis H. Bash.

Seventh Infantry.
Col. Frank B. Jones.
Lt.-Col. George D. Moore.
Maj. Hanson E. Ely.
Maj. Edward Sigerfoos.
Maj. T. M. Anderson, Jr.

Eighth Infantry.
Col. Benjamin A. Poore.
Lt.-Col. Jos. D. Leitch.
Maj. George McD. Weeks.
Maj. James A. Lynch.
Maj. Thomas A. Pearce.

Ninth Infantry.
Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon.
Lt.-Col. Harry R. Lee.
Maj. John W. Heavey.
Maj. William J. Lutz.
Maj. John E. Hunt.

Tenth Infantry.
Col. Daniel B. Devore.
Lt.-Col. Charles Crawford.
Maj. George H. Shelton.
Maj. James N. Pickering.
Maj. Charles D. Roberts.

Eleventh Infantry.
Col. Abner Pickering.
Lt.-Col. Wm. O. Johnson.
Maj. William M. Morrow.
Maj. Ralph E. Ingram.
Maj. . . . . .

Twelfth Infantry.
Col. William H. Sage.
Lt.-Col. Sydney A. Cloman.
Maj. Pegram Whitworth.
Maj. Glenn H. Davis.
Maj. James W. Clinton.

Thirteenth Infantry.
Col. Benjamin C. Morse.
Lt.-Col. Ross L. Bush.
Maj. Isaac C. Jenks.
Maj. William M. Fassett.
Maj. . . . . .

Fourteenth Infantry.
Col. Richard H. Wilson.
Lt.-Col. William K. Jones.
Maj. Marcus B. Stokes.
Maj. . . . . .
Maj. . . . . .

Fifteenth Infantry.
Col. Harry C. Hale.
Lt.-Col. James R. Lindsay.
Maj. Harry A. Smith.
Maj. Frank D. Ely.
Maj. Edwin Bell.

Sixteenth Infantry.
Col. William H. Allaire.
Lt.-Col. . . . . .
Maj. Geo. H. McMaster.
Maj. Edward C. Carey.
Maj. William F. Creary.

Seventeenth Infantry.
Col. Charles R. Noyes.
Lt.-Col. John B. Bennet.
Maj. Geo. C. Saffarrans.
Maj. Benj. F. Hardaway.
Maj. Edward S. Walton.

Eighteenth Infantry.
Col. Edwin F. Glenn.
Lt.-Col. Chas. H. Martin.
Maj. Ferd. W. Kobbe.
Maj. Frank J. Morrow.
Maj. John Robertson.

Nineteenth Infantry.
Col. Millard F. Waltz.
Lt.-Col. S. Burkhardt, Jr.
Maj. Howard L. Laubach.
Maj. S. J. Bayard Schindel.
Maj. George W. Helms.

Twentieth Infantry.
Col. Alfred Hasbrouck.
Lt.-Col. Ed. N. Jones, Jr.
Maj. Charles C. Smith.
Maj. Law'nce B. Simonds.
Maj. . . . . .

Twenty-first Infantry.
Col. Joseph P. O'Neil.
Lt.-Col. Fred. W. Sladen.
Maj. William Brooke.
Maj. James P. Harbeson.
Maj. Robert S. Offley.

Twenty-second Infantry.
Col. John C. F. Tillson.
Lt.-Col. Frank D. Webster.
Maj. John Howard.
Maj. Oscar J. Charles.
Maj. Russell C. Langdon.

Twenty-third Infantry.
Col. Walter K. Wright.
Lt.-Col. Wm. C. Bennett.
Maj. Howard R. Perry.
Maj. Fredrik L. Knudsen.
Maj. F. G. Stritzniger, Jr.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Col. Frank L. Winn.
Lt.-Col. Mark L. Hersey.
Maj. William Newman.
Maj. John H. Parker.
Maj. Girard Sturtevant

Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Col. Samson L. Faison
Lt.-Col. Frank H. Albright.
Maj. Thomas F. Schley.
Maj. Hugh D. Wise.
Maj. Joseph F. Janda.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.
Col. Robert L. Bullard.
Lt.-Col. Wilson Chase.
Maj. Frank G. Lawton.
Maj. Frank B. Watson.
Maj. William A. Burnside.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.
Col. Charles H. Barth.
Lt.-Col. William T. Wilder.
Maj. Harrison J. Price.
Maj. Patrick H. Mullay.
Maj. . . . . .

Twenty-eighth Infantry.
Col. Francis J. Kernan.
Lt.-Col. Chas. E. Tayman.
Maj. George H. Jamerson.
Maj. Frank E. Bamford.
Maj. Walter S. McBroom.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.
Col. John S. Mallory.
Lt.-Col. Peter Murray.
Maj. John J. Bradley.
Maj. James A. Moss.
Maj. Charles H. Paine.

Thirtieth Infantry.
Col. Edwin A. Root.
Lt.-Col. . . . . .
Maj. La Roy S. Upton.
Maj. Harry H. Tebbetts.
Maj. Charles H. Bridges.
Maj. . . . . .

FIELD OFFICERS OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS—*Continued.*

Thirty-first Infantry.
Col. Walter H. Gordon.
Lt.-Col. F. H. Sargent.
Maj. Robert H. Allen.
Maj. Henry M. Dichmann.
Maj. Preston Brown.

Thirty-second Infantry.
Col. Benj. W. Atkinson.
Lt.-Col. .....
Maj. Samuel P. Lyon.
Maj. Henry E. Eames.
Maj. Rufus E. Longan.

Thirty-third Infantry.
Col. Charles H. Muir.
Lt.-Col. Ed. R. Chrisman.
Maj. Henry C. Clement, Jr.
Maj. Milton L. McGrew.
Maj. George S. Goodale.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.
Col. Clarence E. Dentler.
Lt.-Col. Wm. R. Sample.
Maj. Henry L. Kinnison.
Maj. Arthur R. Kerwin.
Maj. Harvey W. Miller.

Thirty-fifth Infantry.
Col. James H. Frier.
Lt.-Col. Harold L. Jackson.
Maj. Benj. T. Simmons.
Maj. Ed. T. Hartmann.
Maj. Robert McCleave.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.
Col. Almon L. Parmerter.
Lt.-Col. Arthur Johnson.
Maj. Frederick B. Shaw.
Maj. Edward A. Roche.
Maj. James V. Heidt.

Thirty-seventh Infantry.
Col. .....
Lt.-Col. H. T. Ferguson.
Maj. Charles F. Crain.
Maj. Frederick B. Lewis.
Maj. Edgar T. Conley.

Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
Col. (by detail) William P. Burnham.
Lt.-Col. O. P. Townshend.
Maj. John M. Field.
Maj. Edwin J. Griffith.
Maj. Miles K. Taulbee.

FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS AND OF THE COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

First Cavalry.
Col. Frederick S. Foltz.
Lt.-Col. James A. Ryan.
Maj. Frank A. Barton.
Maj. Samuel B. Arnold.
Maj. Harry H. Pattison.

Second Cavalry.
Col. Joseph T. Dickman.
Lt.-Col. Guy H. Preston.
Maj. Wm. R. Smedberg, Jr.
Maj. Geo. F. Hamilton.
Maj. Joseph S. Herron.

Third Cavalry.
Col. Aug. P. Blocksom.
Lt.-Col. .....
Maj. James H. Reeves.
Maj. Casper H. Conrad, Jr.
Maj. Geo. B. Pritchard, Jr.

Fourth Cavalry.
Col. John F. Guilfoyle.
Lt.-Col. Chas. A. Hedekin
Maj. Walter C. Short.
Maj. Benjamin B. Hyer.
Maj. Hamilton S. Hawkins

Fifth Cavalry.
Col. Wilber E. Wilder.
Lt.-Col. L'rence J. Fleming
Maj. William J. Glasgow.
Maj. August C. Nissen.
Maj. Harry O. Williard.

Sixth Cavalry.
Col. Joseph A. Gaston.
Lt.-Col. Chas. J. Symonds.
Maj. Andrew E. Williams.
Maj. A. Van P. Anderson.
Maj. George E. Mitchell.

Seventh Cavalry.
Col. James B. Erwin.
Lt.-Col. Alexander L. Dade
Maj. Edwin B. Winans.
Maj. Edmund M. Leary.
Maj. Samuel F. Dallam.

Eighth Cavalry.
Col. .....
Lt.-Col. Geo. T. Langhorne
Maj. Frank S. Armstrong.
Maj. John O'Shea.
Maj. Pierce A. Murphy.

Ninth Cavalry.
Col. Thomas B. Dugan.
Lt.-Col. Francis J. Koester.
Maj. Ervin L. Phillips.
Maj. Lincoln C. Andrews.
Maj. Mathew C. Smith.

Tenth Cavalry.
Col. De Rosey C. Cabell.
Lt.-Col. Charles Young.
Maj. Robert J. Fleming.
Maj. H. La T. Cavanaugh.
Maj. Henry C. Whitehead.

Eleventh Cavalry.
Col. Wm. J. Nicholson.
Lt.-Col. Melvin W. Rowell.
Maj. Julian R. Lindsey.
Maj. S. McP. Rutherford.
Maj. Herman A. Sievert.

Twelfth Cavalry.
Col. Horatio G. Sickel.
Lt.-Col. Geo. E. Stockle.
Maj. Abraham G. Lott.
Maj. William D. Chitty.
Maj. Francis H. Pope.

Thirteenth Cavalry.
Col. Herbert J. Slocum.
Lt.-Col. Samuel G. Jones.
Maj. Nathan K. Averill.
Maj. Mortimer O. Bigelow
Maj. William G. Sills.

Fourteenth Cavalry.
Col. Aug. C. Macomb.
Lt.-Col. Oren B. Meyer.
Maj. Robert C. Williams.
Maj. Kirby Walker.
Maj. .....

Fifteenth Cavalry.
Col. William H. Hay.
Lt.-Col. Fr'cis C. Marshall
Maj. Julius T. Conrad.
Maj. Howard R. Hickok.
Maj. William H. Paine.

Sixteenth Cavalry.
Col. William S. Scott.
Lt.-Col. Edward Anderson
Maj. Powell Clayton.
Maj. Geo. W. Kirkpatrick.
Maj. George W. Moses.

Seventeenth Cavalry.
Col. Willard A. Holbrook.
Lt.-Col. George P. White.
Maj. Hugh D. Berkeley.
Maj. George Vidmer.
Maj. John B. Christian.

First Field Artillery.
Col. William J. Snow.
Lt.-Col. Tiemann N. Horn
Maj. Fred. T. Austin.

Second Field Artillery.
Col. Geo. W. Van Deusen.
Lt.-Col. .....
Maj. O. L. Spalding, Jr.

Third Field Artillery.
Col. Edward A. Millar.
Lt.-Col. Manus McCloskey
Maj. Henry B. Farrar.

Fourth Field Artillery.
Col. George Le R. Irwin.
Lt.-Col. Le Roy S. Lyon.
Maj. Thomas E. Merrill.

Fifth Field Artillery.
Col. Charles T. Menoher.
Lt.-Col. Albert J. Bowley.
Maj. Wright Smith.
Maj. Alfred A. Starbird.

Sixth Field Artillery.
Col. .....
Lt.-Col. Brooke Payne.
Maj. Charles C. Pulis.

Seventh Field Artillery.
Col. Samuel D. Sturgis.
Lt.-Col. Otho W. B. Farr.
Maj. .....

Eighth Field Artillery.
Col. Peyton C. March.
Lt.-Col. Harry G. Bishop.
Maj. Frank E. Hopkins.
Maj. Wm. McK. Lambdin

Ninth Field Artillery.
Col. John E. McMahon.
Lt.-Col. Wm. S. Guignard.
Maj. Henry W. Butner.

Coast Artillery Corps.

COLONELS.

Ludlow, H. H.
Allen, S. E.
Rafferty, W. C.
Phillips, C. L.
Cronkhite, A.
Foote, S. M.
Bennett, C. A.
Ridgway, T.
Haynes, I. A.
Walke, W.
Davis, R. P.
Landers, G. F.
Gatchell, G. W.
Straub, O. I.
Hunter, A. M.
Hayden, J. L.
Blake, E. M.
Haan, W. G.
Barroll, M. K.
Skerrett, D.
Campbell, A.
Ellis, W. E.
Hains, J. P.
Todd, H. D., Jr.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Hearn, C. C.
Davis, W. C.
Mauldin, F. G.
Ketcham, D. W.
Lamoreux, T. B.
Hero, A., Jr.
Harris, F. E.
Smith, W. A.
Chase, A. W.
Kephart, S. A.
Burgess, L. R.
Shipton, J. A.
Chamberlaine, W.
Heiner, G. G.
McManus, G. H.
Williams, J. M.
Hamilton, A.
Gilmore, J. C., Jr.
Wheeler, J., Jr.
Kessler, P. M.
Hagood, J.
Patterson, G. T.
Fergusson, F. K.

MAJORS.

Abernethy, R. S.
Miller, L. S.
Buckey, M. C.
Johnston, F. E.
Pearce, E. D'A.
Conklin, A. S.
Brady, J. C.
Carmichael, R. L.
Ashburn, T. Q.
Bottoms, S. F.
Cloke, H. E.
Ward, P. R.
Cole, W. E.
Spinks, M. G.
Wyllie, R. E.
Forse, W.
Young, M.
Brown, L. C.
Mitchell, J. B.
Morgan, A. S.
Hilton, C. H.
Glasgow, E. L.
Stewart, W. F., Jr.
Douglas, J. B.
Patten, H. T.
Hall, H.
Kimmel, E.
Procter, J. R.
Phisterer, F. W.
Kelton, R. H. C.
Bishop, P. P.
Hatch, H. J.
Wallace, E. J.
Hase, W. F.
Doores, W. R.
Howell, J. F.
Goodfellow, J. C.
Geary, J. T.
Carpenter, E.
Merriam, H. M.
Wilbur, H. P.
Martindale, E. B.
Jewell, F. C.
Carter, C. C.
Clark, H. B.
Cooke, F. N.
Embick, S. D.
Smith, C. B.
Reeder, R. P.
McMillan, R. F.
Ordway, G.
Monroe, W. H.
Ellis, F. T.
Stopford, F. W.
Gulick, J. W.
Tilton, E. R.
Grant, H. B.
Waldron, L. T.
Ruggles, J. A.
Murphy, T. E.
Raymond, A. D.
Pourie, J. R.
Hughes, J. L.

AERONAUTICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The United States is one of the most backward world powers in the development of aviation. Aircraft of every design and for every purpose is in use abroad, and the aeronautic service of any one of the European belligerents is said to be ten times the strength the United States will have when machines now under order are delivered. The United States has been using only reconnaissance and training type craft. Three new types, pursuit, bomb dropping and scout models, are being developed. One dirigible balloon is in service in the Navy, and captive and migrating balloons are being constructed. The last Congress appropriated $17,457,666 for current maintenance of military aviation and permanent increases in aeronautic strength. This is divided $13,881,666 for the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps of the Army, $3,500,000 for the Naval Flying Corps, $76,000 for special training of National Guardsmen.

The total flying strength of the United States, including aircraft now in service and that under order for delivery early in 1917, is 522 planes, balloons and dirigibles. The men authorized to be utilized for aviation under the National Defense Act are 2,028, being 148 officers and 1,200 enlisted men from the Army, and 150 officers and 350 enlisted men from the Navy. This also includes 30 acting ensigns and 150 student flyers to be appointed respectively to the Navy and Army from civil life. Provision for an Aviation Section Signal Reserve Corps has also been made to consist of 296 reserve officers and 2,000 enlisted reserves from the Army. There are three training schools, and as many of these as consistent with available facilities will be instructed. An effort to encourage the aeroplane manufacturing industry in this country and to standardize types is being made by the Army. Contracts are let to all companies bidding who can construct required designs at reasonable figures, and the Government is willing to buy faster than the contractors can build the planes. There is no official aeroplane model in this country, though the Curtiss machine is more common in the Army. A special committee of the Army General Staff was appointed last Spring to look generally into Army aviation with a view to reorganizing the service. Its recommendations were made and the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps in its present status, resulted from its work. The efforts of that committee are now of a passive and advisory nature. There is a National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, composed of flying and construction experts from the Army and Navy and prominent engineers from civil life. The Technical Aero Advisory and Inspection Committee, composed of five officers of the Aviation Section, is the efficient organization directing the development of Army Aeronautics. The development of naval aviation is handled by the Bureaus of Operation and Construction and Repair. (The Naval Flying Corps, those men engaged in development of naval aviation, may have an official status by January 1.)

Computed aeronautic strength of the United States, January 1:

Army.	Planes.
In service	93
Under construction	338
Total	431

Navy.	Planes.
In service	32
Under construction	49
Total	81

Army.	Balloons.
Under construction, spherical (captive)	2
Under construction, kite	2
Total	4

Navy.	Balloons.
Under construction, kite	2
In service, kite	1
In service, spherical	2
Total	5

Navy.	Dirigibles.
Under construction, D-1 type	1
Grand total	522

Training Schools—Navy.	Planes.
Pensacola, Fla.	23

Training Schools—Army.	
San Diego, Cal.	18
Chicago, Ill.	12
Mineola, L. I.	12
Total	65

Trained Aeronauts.	
Junior military aviators (Army officers)	51
Under instruction (Army officers)	38
Naval aviators (naval officers)	29
Under instruction (naval officers)	14
Trained pilots (enlisted soldiers on duty with their regiments)	8
National Guard	12
Under instruction (National Guard)	30
Reserve military aviators (from civil life)	6
Total aeronauts	188

Enlisted men assigned to aeronautic stations, for general care of stations, planes, etc.:

Army	350
Navy	120
Total	470

Classes of Aircraft—Army.	Aeroplanes.
In service, training	42
In service, reconnaissance	51
Total	93
Under construction, training	120
Under construction, reconnaissance	218
Total	338

(Note: 148 of the 338 machines under construction are hydroaeroplanes and will be used for reconnaissance coast defence and for training, particularly at San Diego.)

Navy.	Seaplanes.
In service, training	23
In service, reconnaissance	11
Total	32
Under construction, training	36
Under construction, reconnaissance	13
Total	49

The battleship North Carolina has been assigned as the aviation ship of the Navy.

The Army has four aero squadrons organized. Practically all aeroplanes comprising these squadrons are of the "tractor" type, and some of these are "twin tractors."

Aero Squadrons:

First Aero Squadron, Columbus, N. M.

Second Aero Squadron, Manila, P. I. (incomplete).

Third Aero Squadron, San Antonio, Tex.

Fourth Aero Squadron, San Antonio, Tex.

Four planes, with reserve planes, comprise one company.

Three companies, 12 planes with reserve, make one squadron.

There is a company and a half, or 6 planes, with reserve planes, at the Philippine base.

It costs approximately $800,000 to equip a squadron, including transportation vehicles, hangars, planes, reserve planes, extra parts, etc.

AVIATION SECTION, SIGNAL CORPS.

The National Defence Act, approved June 3, 1916, amended the act of July 18, 1914, relating to the aviation section of the Signal Corps, by authorizing a maximum number of officers of each grade from Colonel to First Lieutenant, inclusive, giving an increase to be added in five annual increments, so that on July 1, 1920, the aviation section will consist of 1 Colonel, 1

AVIATION SECTION, SIGNAL CORPS—*Continued.*

Lieutenant Colonel, 8 Majors, 24 Captains, and 114 First Lieutenants, inclusive, and such number of enlisted men as may be fixed by the President from time to time. Aviation officers may be detailed from the Army at large from corresponding grades or from grades below; those while on duty that requires them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights shall receive an increase of 25 per centum of the pay of their grades and length of service under their commissions; those rated as junior military aviators shall have the rank, pay and allowances of one grade higher than their line commission, and shall have an increase of 50 per centum in the pay of his grade and length of service under their commissions, and similarly those rated as military aviators shall have an increase of 75 per centum in their pay while on duty that requires them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE military educational system of the United States, exclusive of the Military Academy at West Point, comprises the following:

I. **The Army War College**, Washington, D. C., under the management of a President and directors detailed from officers of the army. The course of instruction is for one year, beginning September 1. A limited number of officers not below the rank of Captain, selected on account of exceptional efficiency and fitness, are detailed annually for instruction. The purpose of the college is to make practical application of knowledge already acquired, not to impart academic instruction.

II. **The Army Service Schools.** The group of schools established at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., consisting of the Army School of the Line as the basic school, the Army Staff College, the Army Signal School, the Army Field Engineer School, and the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers as special affiliated schools, are designated the Army Service Schools, and are under the direction of a Commandant not of lower grade than that of a Brigadier-General.

The course of instruction at the schools, except as otherwise stated, is included in one term from September 1 to June 30 of the following year.

1. **The Army School of the Line.** The object of this school is the instruction of selected officers from the line of the army in the leading and care of troops in time of war and their training in time of peace. The Assistant Commandant of the Army Service Schools is also the Director of the School of the Line.

Upon graduation, the student class are graded, in order of merit, as "honor graduates," "distinguished graduates," and "graduates," respectively.

2. **The Army Staff College**, for the instruction of officers detailed annually from the highest graduates of the latest class of the School of the Line, recommended by the Academic Board of that school. The object of this college is to impart instruction to officers in the duties of the general staff of an army; to prepare them for the Army War College and to investigate military inventions, discoveries and developments.

The Commandant, Assistant Commandant, Secretary and Senior Instructors of the School of the Line hold corresponding positions in the Staff College.

3. **The Army Signal School**, for instruction of officers of the Signal Corps in their duties, including aeronautics; for instruction of officers of the line, who are designated therefor, in signal duties, and to make research and experiments in subjects pertaining to the work of the Signal Corps. The school is under the general direction of the Commandant of the Army School of the Line.

4. **The Army Field Engineer School**, for the instruction of officers of the Engineer Corps, not exceeding ten, and engineer officers of the National Guard.

5. **The Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers**, for the instruction of officers of the Medical Corps and of the National Guard. Part one of this school requires attendance in person for a graded course of study, and part two for a course by correspondence. The course of instruction is eight weeks, from April 1 of each year. Students who complete the course satisfactorily receive certificates of proficiency.

III. **The Army Medical School**, Washington, D. C., for the instruction of medical officers of the army, candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps, and medical officers of the National Guard. The faculty consists of a President and Instructors. The course of instruction is for eight months, from October 1 each year. Graduates receive diplomas.

IV. **The Coast Artillery School**, Fortress Monroe, Virginia. The object of this school is to enlarge the field of instruction of the garrison schools for Coast Artillery officers by advanced courses of study and practical training in technical duties; to prepare specially selected officers for the more important positions in the Coast Artillery; also to educate and train selected enlisted men for the higher non-commissioned staff grades in the Coast Artillery. The courses of instruction for officers and enlisted men are each comprised in one school year, from January 3 to December 1. Special courses in ballistics are also provided.

Officers who are graduated are furnished with diplomas, as "honor graduates," "distinguished graduates," or "graduates," according to their standing.

V. **The Engineer School**, Washington Barracks, D. C. This school is under the control of the Chief of Engineers. Its object is to prepare junior officers of engineers for the active duties of their corps; to make experiments and recommendations, and to give instruction pertaining to the civil engineering work of the army. The course of instruction is thirteen months, beginning September 1, and ending September 30, the following year. Diplomas are given to students who successfully complete the course.

VI. **The Mounted Service School**, Fort Riley, Kansas, is under the command of a field officer detailed for that purpose, who also commands the post of Fort Riley. The object of the school is to give practical instruction to field and company officers of cavalry and field artillery, and to farriers and horseshoers. The courses for field officers begin April 1 and October 10; the courses for company officers are from September 25 to June 30, following, for the first-year course, and from July 1 to June 30, following, for the second-year course, and for farriers and horseshoers two courses of four months each. Company officers who are graduated receive diplomas.

VII. **The School of Fire for Field Artillery**, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for practical instruction in field artillery firing. Courses of instruction are prescribed: A. for Captains and Lieutenants; B. for field officers of field artillery; C. for non-commissioned officers, and D. for officers of the militia. Officers and enlisted men who complete any course satisfactorily receive certificates of proficiency.

VIII. **School of Musketry**, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for instruction in small-arms firing.

IX. **Garrison Schools**, one at each military post, for the instruction of officers of the army and the National Guard, in subjects pertaining to their ordinary duties. The course covers three years and the annual terms five months each, from November 1. Certificates of proficiency in each subject of study are given to those who pass the prescribed examination therein.

X. **Post Schools for Instruction of Enlisted Men** in the common branches of education and military subjects.

XI. **Schools for Bakers and Cooks**, at The Presidio of Monterey, California, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Shafter, Hawaii; Washington, D. C., and Fort Riley, Kansas, for the instruction of selected enlisted men.

XII. **The Signal Corps Aviation School.** The object of this school is the training of officers and enlisted men in matters of military aviation. For Training Schools see preceding page.

CHAPLAINS IN UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY.*

ARMY.

With Rank of Major.

Bateman, Cephas C., 14 cav., Baptist, Jan. 17, 1908.
Groves, Leslie R., 14 inf., Presbyterian, March 25, 1908.
Gavitt, Halsey C., 1 cav., Methodist Episcopal, Oct. 27, 1908.
Randolph, John A., 2 eng., Methodist Episcopal, South, April 22, 1909.
Easterbrook, E. P., c. a. c., Meth. Epis., Feb. 14, 1910.
Hillman, James W., 16 inf., Presbyterian, March 29, 1910.
Perry, Barton W., 3 f. a., Presbyterian, April 5, 1910.
Pruden, Aldred A., c. a. c., Protestant Episcopal, April 26, '11.
Rice, George D., 12 inf., Unitarian, May 27, 1911.
Stull, George C., 11 inf., Methodist Episcopal, July 19, 1911.
Dickson, Thomas J., 6 f. a., Christian, Aug. 12, 1911.
Newsom, Ernest P., c. a. c., Methodist Episcopal, South, Feb. 14, 1912.
O'Keefe, Timothy P., 5 cav., Rom. Catholic, Mar. 22, 1912.
Doherty, Francis B., 3 cav., Roman Catholic, Nov. 6, 1914.
Smith, Samuel J., 8 f. a., Methodist Episcopal, Sept. 17, 1915.

With Rank of Captain.

Marvine, Walter, c. a. c., Protestant Episcopal, Dec. 6, 1890.
Freeland, Chas. W., 6 cav., Protestant Episcopal, July 18, '92.
Prioleau, George W., 25 inf., African Methodist Episcopal, April 25, 1895.
Griffes, James L., 7 inf., Presbyterian, Feb. 2, 1901.
Brander, William W., 8 cav., Prot. Epis., Feb. 2, 1901.
Clemens, Joseph, 5 f. a., Methodist Episcopal, Feb. 2, 1901.
Moose, John M., 7 cav., Methodist Episcopal, South, Feb. 2, 1901.
Ossewaarde, James, 21 inf., Dutch Ref., March 13, 1902.
Yates, Julian E., c. a. c., Baptist, March 13, 1902.
Hunter, Joseph L., c. a. c., Presbyterian, July 7, 1902.
Axton, John T., 20 inf., Congregational, July 25, 1902.
Fleming, David L., 2 cav., Protestant Episcopal, Sept. 18, '03.
Waring, George J., 11 cav., Roman Catholic, Feb. 10, '12.
Joyce, Francis P., 7 f. a., Roman Catholic, March 21, 1912.
Lutz, Simon M., c. a. c., Lutheran, May 1, 1912.
Smith, Herbert S., 3 inf., Protestant Episcopal, June 19, '12.
Gladden, W. W. E., 24 inf., Colored Baptist, May 21, 1906.
Scott, Oscar J. W., 10 cav., African Methodist Episcopal, April 17, 1914.
Chenoweth, John F., 4 inf., Methodist Episcopal, Sept. 12, 1914.
Chouinard, Horace A., 23 inf., Prot. Epis., Sept. 12, 1914.
Lloyd, Walter K., 13 cav., Protestant Episcopal, June 9, 1915.
Wood, Stephen R., 29 inf., Congregational, June 29, 1915.
Ramsden, Stanley C., 28 inf., Baptist, Sept. 22, 1915.
Scott, Wm. R., 2 inf., Protestant Episcopal, Feb. 23, 1916.
Feinler, Franz J., Roman Catholic, Feb. 23, 1916.
Fleming, Robert R., Jr., 19 inf., Baptist, June 25, 1916.
Londahl, Marinius M., 30 inf., Lutheran, July 1, 1916.
Livingston, Thomas, 13 inf., Congregational, Aug. 12, 1916.

With Rank of First Lieutenant.

Houlihan, James F., 2 f. a., Roman Catholic, Jan. 10, '10.
Carter, Louis A., 9 cav., Colored Baptist, April 14, 1910.
Brophy, Edward F., c. a. c., Roman Catholic, Feb. 20, '11.
Webb, James M., 27 inf., Presbyterian, April 15, 1912.
Watts, Wallace H., 15 inf., Protestant Epis., Sept. 23, 1912.
Kangley, Joseph M., c. a. c., Roman Catholic, Nov. 4, 1912.
Lenehan, Jeremiah A., 4 cav., Roman Catholic, Dec. 12, 1912.
Brasted, Alva J., 8 inf., Baptist, Jan. 3, 1913.
Aiken, Wm. A., 1 inf., Congregational, Feb. 26, 1913.
Wood, Ernest W., 9 inf., Protestant Episcopal, March 3, 1913.
Arnold, Wm., c. a. c., Roman Catholic, April 8, 1913.
Sutherland, Alexander D., 15 cav., Presb., Oct. 28, 1913.
Rochford, John E., 10 inf., Roman Catholic, Dec. 3, 1913.
Fealy, Ignacius, 1 f. a., Roman Catholic, Feb. 3, 1914.
Winter, Haywood L., 18 inf., Protestant Episcopal, Sept. 28, 1914.
Maddox, John L., 17 inf., Presbyterian, Oct. 21, 1914.
Kelley, Thomas L., P. R. inf., Roman Catholic, Dec. 29, 1914.
Schliesser, Adolf J., 22 inf., Lutheran, Jan. 8, 1915.
Miller, Clifford L., 5 inf., Universalist, Jan. 28, 1915.
Beebe, Milton O., 12 cav., Methodist Episcopal, March 4, 1916.
Breden, John G., c. a. c., United Brethren, May 3, 1916.
Griffin, Edmund J., c. a. c., Roman Catholic, June 19, 1916.
Loughran, Joseph S., 16 cav., Roman Catholic, Sept. 28, 1916.
Cohee, Ora J., 34 inf., Christian, Oct. 4, 1916.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

CHAPLAIN.†

With Pay of Captain, Mounted.

Silver, Horace Percy, Sept. 1, 1913.

SECTION 12 of the act of February 2, 1901, provides "That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Chaplains in the Army, at the rate of one for each regiment of cavalry and infantry in the United States service, * * * with the rank, pay and allowances of Captains of infantry." By the act of June 12, 1906, one Chaplain is authorized for the Corps of Engineers. By the act of January 25, 1907, fourteen Chaplains are authorized for the Coast Artillery Corps, and one for each regiment of Field Artillery. f. a. field artillery. c. a. c. coast artillery corps. P. R. Porto Rico. * Revised to November, 1916. † Appointed by Secretary of War for a period of four years at a time.

NAVY.

Name and Rank.	Present Duty or Station.
Rank of Captain.	
Frank Thompson	Great Lakes.‡
Carroll Quinn Wright	San Francisco, Cal.‡
Walter Gilbert Isaacs	New York, N. Y.§
John Brown Frazier	Norfolk, Va.‡
Wm. Gilbert Cassard	Wyoming.
Rank of Commander.	
Curtis Hoyt Dickins	Philadelphia, Pa.§
Chas. Magnus Charlton	Newport, R. I.‡
Bower Reynolds Patrick	North Dakota.
John Frank Fleming	Mare Island, Cal.§
Eugene Ed. McDonald	New York.
Geo. Livingston Bayard	Washington, D. C.§
Arthur William Stone	Navy Yard, Boston.
Matthew Carlin Gleeson	Newport, R. I.‡
Evan Walter Scott	Portsmouth, N. H.§
G. E. Traver Stevenson	West Virginia.
Rank of Lieut.-Commander.	
Sydney Key Evans	Naval Academy.
Rank of Lieutenant.	
Hugh Miller T. Pearce	Oklahoma.
James Duncan MacNair	Pittsburgh.
Rank of Lieut., junior grade.	
Edm. Alex. Brodman	Vermont.
Rank of Lieut., junior grade—Cont.	
Le Roy Nelson Taylor	Mar. Bar., San Diego, Cal.
Thos. Berthier Thompson	Navy Yard, Puget Sound.
John Joseph Brady	Arkansas.
ACTING CHAPLAINS.	
Rank of Lieut., junior grade.	
Irénée Joseph Bouffard	South Carolina.
Robert Du Bois Workman	Florida.
William Earl Anderson	Brooklyn.
Milton O. Alexander	Nebraska.
Eug. Sebastian Burke, Jr.	Michigan.
Allison John Hayes	Under treatment.
Oscar William Behrens	Texas.
Charles Vinton Ellis	Olympia.
George Boniface Kranz	Kansas.
Herbert Dumstrey	Utah.
Edward Aloysius Duff	Nevada.
Roy Leslie Lewis	Wisconsin.
William Wytche Elder	Ohio.
Truman Post Riddle	Pennsylvania.
Paul Edward Seidler	North Carolina.
Albert Newton Park, Jr.	Receiving ship at Norfolk.
Joseph Carlton Short	Receiving ship at N. York.
Charles Henry Hastings	Illinois.

‡ Naval Training Station § Navy Yard.

CHAPLAINS IN UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY—*Continued.*

An Act of Congress approved June 30, 1914, provides that "Hereafter the total number of Chaplains and Acting-Chaplains in the Navy shall be one to each twelve hundred and fifty of the total personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps as fixed by law, including Midshipmen, apprentice seamen and naval prisoners, and of the total number of Chaplains and Acting-Chaplains herein authorized, ten per centum thereof shall have the rank of Captain in the Navy, twenty per centum the rank of Commander, twenty per centum the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, and the remainder to have the rank of Lieutenant and Lieutenant (junior grade)." Acting-Chaplains have the rank, pay and allowances of Lieutenant (junior grade), and, after serving as such at sea for three years, are appointed Chaplains. The act provides further that not more than seven Acting-Chaplains shall be commissioned Chaplains in any one year.

UNITED STATES ARMY PAY TABLE.

YEARLY INITIAL OR BASE PAY(*a*) OF ARMY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE PRINCIPAL POWERS.

Grade.	Volunteer Armies.		Compulsory Service Armies.							
	United States.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Austria-Hungary.	Japan.	Italy.	Spain.	Turkey.
General	....	$14,600	$5,558	$4,284	$1,272	$4,800	$3,750	....	$6,000	....
Lieutenant-General (*b*)	....	10,950	....	3,318	1,017	3,360	2,500	$2,850	4,500	$5,280
Major-General	$8,000	6,326	3,648	3,223	762	2,803	1,950	2,280	3,000	3,960
Brigadier-General	6,000	(*c*) 4,866	2,432	2,441	....	2,280	....	1,900	1,800	2,640
Colonel	4,000	2,098	1,744	2,162	398	1,440	1,470	1,520	1,450	1,584
Lieutenant-Colonel	3,500	1,599	1,271	2,156	398	1,200	1,098	1,140	1,250	1,320
Major	3,000	1,421	1,063	1,560	398	802	774	950	1,060	1,056
Captain	2,400	1,029	676	1,096	350	600	450	760	700	528
First Lieutenant	2,000	577	486	450	274	408	276	436	500	422
Second Lieutenant	1,700	466	452	367	274	336	240	380	423	369
Sergeant	(*d*) 360	203	83	115	9	50	47	146	130	21
Corporal	(*d*) 252	146	31	85	5	22	28	77	72	16
Private	(*d*) 180	89	20	38	4	8	8	70	53	11

(*a*) Figures to the nearest dollar. The base pay in all armies is increased for length of service by percentages similar in all. In European armies officers receive extensive allowances in addition to their pay. The laws and regulations in the different countries about pay and allowances are so voluminous and cover so many varying conditions that a simple comparison of the amounts received either in pay or allowances is very difficult. The table gives, however, approximately the minimum pay for the grade.

(*b*) Grade of Lieut.-General discontinued in United States by Act of Congress, March 2, 1907.

(*c*) In the British army and many others the grade of Brigadier-General is not a permanent grade, but is temporary and ex-officio only.

(*d*) In United States pay is increased with each enlistment to the seventh. Enlisted men may retire on thirty years' service with 75 per cent. of pay and allowances.

NOTE—The United States and Great Britain are the only countries having volunteer armies, and the United States the only one having a thoroughly democratic army in which both officers and men are drawn from all walks of life and which, therefore, has to offer monetary inducements in competition with the wages of labor.

In a memorandum for the Secretary of War on the subject of the pay and allowances of the different countries Brig.-Gen. M. M. Macomb, President of Army War College, made the following remarks:

"In order to make intelligent comparison of the figures given it is necessary to take into account—

1. The purchasing power of a dollar, or the cost of living in different countries.

2. That the United States and Great Britain are the only countries adhering to a volunteer system and hence having to offer monetary inducements for soldiers in competition with the wages of labor.

3. That as regards officers, the United States has the only *democratic* volunteer army. Its officers are drawn from all walks of life, and it is supposed that their salaries are sufficient to support them and their families.

In Great Britain officers are drawn almost entirely from the upper and wealthier classes, and it is not supposed that their salaries are sufficient to support them. For example, second sons and remittance men generally, if possible, become officers of the army or navy, enter the diplomatic service or the clergy.

In Germany an officer before receiving permission to marry must show that he or his wife has sufficient private income to maintain himself according to his position.

In the matter of pay a simple comparison of the figures in this table, without having in mind the preceding remarks, can only lead to erroneous conclusions.

ALLOWANCES.

In the matter of allowances, all soldiers in all armies receive quarters, clothing, and rations. All officers receive quarters or allowance in lieu thereof. All mounted officers receive allowances for horse and equipment. Beyond these the allowances in different armies are impossible of comparison. In the United States officers receive allowances for fuel and light, extra pay when on aviation duty, and both officers and soldiers receive additional pay for tropical service.

In European armies the pay for different duties and the allowances for different circumstances are so many that books are required to cover them. In Russia, for example, the subject of pay is covered in four volumes.

In England additional pay is given for foreign service, for command, for armament pay, for engineer pay, for corps pay, and allowances for fuel, light, servants, mess, official entertainments, etc.

In France additional pay is given for children, for belonging to the Legion of Honor, for prison duty, for marches and manœuvres, for being stationed in Paris (on account of the high cost of living), etc., and allowances for service expenses incident to commands, office expenses, etc.

In general, the allowances in Europe for officers are relatively greater than in the United States and the pay less. But the allowances are so varied, not only between different grades but between officers and soldiers of the same grades, and the whole subject so comprehensive that any attempt to reduce the allowances of the armies of the world to a uniform basis so that they can be compared in a table is an impossibility.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Headquarters, Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Commander-in-Chief—William J. Patterson, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Senior Vice-Commander*—Wm. H. Wormstead, Kansas City, Mo. *Junior Vice-Commander*—E. K. Russ, New Orleans, La. *Surgeon-General*—William M. Hanna, Aurora, Ill. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—O. S. Reed, Manzanola, Col.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Adjutant-General—H. H. Bengough, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Quartermaster-General*—Cola D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N. Y. *Judge Advocate-General*—Ralzemond A. Parker, Detroit, Mich. *Inspector-General*—Charles H. Haskins, Los Angeles, Cal. *National Patriotic Instructor*—Uriah Seely, Newark, N. J. *Chief of Staff*—William M. Hahn, Mansfield, Ohio. *Senior Aide-de-Camp*—B. J. Coll, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Assistant Adjutant-General*—E. B. Stillings, Boston, Mass. *Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records*—J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia, Pa.

The National Council of Administration has 44 members, each department having one member.

Departments. (44)	Department Commanders.	Assistant Adjutants-General.	Members.
Alabama	J. J. Powers, Mobile	Charles C. Chapin, Birmingham	80
Arizona	George W. Barrows, Phoenix	A. J. Sampson, Phoenix	102
Arkansas	H. F. Wallace, Siloam Springs	J. W. Lane, Siloam Springs	331
Cal. & Nevada	A. E. Leavitt, San Francisco	John H. Roberts, San Francisco	5,556
Colorado & Wyo.	James Moynahan, Denver, Col	Rankin Smith, Denver, Col	1,774
Connecticut	Henry J. Seeley, Bridgeport	Wm. M. Barnum, Bridgeport	2,181
Delaware	Stephen S. Johnson, Wilmington	J. S. Litzenberg, Wilmington	358
Florida	W. H. Melrath, Jacksonville	William James, Jacksonville	691
Georgia & S. Car.	R. S. Smith, Tallapoosa, Ga	F. A. Jones, Tallapoosa, Ga	176
Idaho	Robert H. Barnes, Twin Falls	Edwin P. Durrell, Boisé	403
Illinois	W. F. Calhoun, Decatur	Henry C. Cooke, Chicago	11,101
Indiana	V. V. Williams, Bedford	J. R. Fesler, Indianapolis	8,957
Iowa	John H. Mills, Redfield	George A. Newman, Des Moines	7,903
Kansas	Robert M. Painter, Topeka	D. L. Sweeney, Topeka	7,788
Kentucky	Sam D. Brown, Louisville	M. H. Davidson, Louisville	912
La. & Miss	E. T. Gipson, New Orleans	F. C. Antoine, New Orleans	560
Maine	Tobias L. Eastman, Fryeburg	Frederick A. Motley, Portland	2,902
Maryland	James E. Van Sant, Ellicott City	Robert C. Sunstrom, Baltimore	1,257
Massachusetts	Francis E. Mole, Adams	Philip A. Nordell, Boston	9,086
Michigan	Lucius H. Ives, Mason	Henry Spaulding, Lansing	6,995
Minnesota	Charles Van Campen, Rochester	Orton S. Clark, St. Paul	2,907
Missouri	Wm. H. Wormstead, Kansas City	Wilbur F. Henry, St. Louis	4,287
Montana	G. I. Reiche, State House, Helena	George H. Taylor, Helena	319
Nebraska	W. H. Stewart, Geneva	A. M. Trimble, Lincoln	3,132
New Hampshire	Reuben T. Leavitt, Pittsfield	Frank Battles, Concord	1,483
New Jersey	William O. Allen, Newark	F. P. Lozier, Newark	2,665
New Mexico	F. E. Olney, Las Vegas	John A. Ross, East Las Vegas	117
New York	Solomon W. Russell, Salem	Philip M. Wales, Albany	15,576
North Dakota	Henry Beals, Valley City	S. J. Hill, Fargo	237
Ohio	W. H. Surles, East Liverpool	W. S. Matthews, Columbus	15,045
Oklahoma	Albert Reeves, Tulsa	A. W. C. Weeks, Oklahoma City	1,414
Oregon	Joseph E. Hall, Portland	C. A. Williams, Portland	1,842
Pennsylvania	L. F. Arensberg, East Millsboro	S. P. Town, Philadelphia	15,890
Potomac	A. J. Huntoon, Washington, D. C	O. H. Oldroyd, Washington, D. C	1,239
Rhode Island	Joseph Gough, Providence	Philip S. Chase, Providence	990
South Dakota	Walter H. Carr, Hurley	C. A. B. Fox, Sioux Falls	785
Tennessee	J. R. Kennedy, Louisville	B. F. Bashor, Knoxville	820
Texas	C. A. Cahoon, Temple	Edwin N. Ketchum, Galveston	326
Utah	N. D. Corser, Salt Lake City	C. W. A. Schnell, Salt Lake City	223
Vermont	Henry C. Streeter, Brattleboro	H. P. Hunter, Brattleboro	1,725
Va. & N. Car	Chas. H. Haber, Nat'l Soldiers' Home, Va.	G. W. Burchfield, Nat. Sold's' Home, Va.	380
Wash'n & Alaska	J. E. Gandy, Spokane, Wash	E. B. Hopkinson, Spokane, Wash	2,714
West Virginia	J. T. Piggott, Parkersburg	William Palmer, Parkersburg	935
Wisconsin	O. L. Rosenkrans, Milwaukee	F. A Bird, Madison	4,908
Total			149,074

The number of Grand Army Posts December 31, 1915, was 5,342. Losses by death during the year ended December 31, 1915, were 11,856. The first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, 1902-1916.

1902—Washington, D. C. Thos. J. Stewart, Pa.
1903—San Francisco....*John C. Black, Ill.
1904—Boston.....*W. W. Blackmar, Mass.
1905—Boston.....†John R. King, D. C.
1905—Denver.....James Tanner, New York.
1906—Minneapolis.....*R. B. Brown, Ohio.
1907—Saratoga.....Charles G. Burton, Mo.
1908—Toledo.....*Henry M. Nevius, N. J.
1909—Salt Lake City....Sam'l R. Van Sant, Minn.
1910—Atlantic City.....John E. Gilman, Mass.
1911—Rochester.....Harvey M. Trimble, Ill.
1912—Los Angeles.....Alfred B. Beers, Ct.
1913—Chattanooga.....Wash'n Gardner, Mich.
1914—Detroit.....David J. Palmer, Ia.
1915—Washington, D. C. Elias R. Monfort, Ohio.
1916—Kansas City, Mo..Wm. J. Patterson, Pa.

* Deceased. † After the death of the Commander-in-Chief the Senior Vice-Commander succeeded him.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

Headquarters, 280 Madison Avenue, New York City. Officers: *President*—Mrs. A. H. Evans. *General Secretary*—Miss Clara Morehouse. *Treasurer*—Mrs. K. M. Farnsworth.

The order is an interdenominational, religious and philanthropic society, working locally in Circles, County and City Unions, Chapters, National, State and Provincial organizations. Branches are established in thirty-two States and in eight Canadian provinces.

The objects of the order are "the development of spiritual life and the stimulation of Christian activities." It has a paid membership in all countries of 58,000. The order has established and is supporting several hundred institutions of different kinds in different localities. Its members are engaged in every form of helpful work, religious, educational and philanthropic. The badge is a small silver cross, which is also the corporate seal of the society. A monthly magazine, *The Silver Cross*, is the official organ of the order.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

President of the Board of Managers .....Gen. George H. Wood, Dayton, Ohio.
Secretary .....Hon. James S. Catherwood, Hoopeston, Illinois.

There are branches of the National Home at Dayton, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Hot Springs S. Dak. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 32,000.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. An honorable discharge from the United States service during a war in which it was engaged.
2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor.
3. Applicants for admission will be required to stipulate and agree to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the Board of Managers, or by its order; to perform all duties required of them, and to obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the Home. Attention is called to the fact that by the law establishing the Home the members are made subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the Army of the United States.
4. A soldier or sailor must forward with his application for admission his Discharge Paper, and when he is a pensioner his Pension Certificate, which papers will be retained at the branch to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for him, and returned to him when he is discharged. This rule is adopted to prevent the loss of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices; and no application will be considered unless these papers are sent with it. If the original discharge does not exist, a copy of discharge, certified by the War or Navy Department, or by the Adjutant-General of the State, must accompany the application.

There are State Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers provided by the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

STATE HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

States.	Location.	States.	Location.	States.	Location.
California	Yountville.	Missouri	St. James.	Ohio	Sandusky. Madison.
Colorado	Monte Vista.	Montana	Columbus Falls	Oregon	Roseburg.
Connecticut	Noroton Heights	Nebraska	Grand Island. Milford.	Pennsylvania	Erie.
Idaho	Boisé.	N. Hampshire	Tilton.	Rhode Island	Bristol.
Illinois	Quincy.	New Jersey	Kearny. Vineland.	South Dakota	Hot Springs.
Indiana	Lafayette.	New York	Bath. Oxford.	Vermont	Bennington.
Iowa	Marshalltown.	North Dakota	Lisbon.	Washington	Orting. Retsil.
Kansas	Fort Dodge.			Wisconsin	Waupaca.
Massachusetts	Chelsea.			Wyoming	Cheyenne.
Michigan	Grand Rapids.				
Minnesota	Minnehaha.				

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

The United States Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia receives and maintains discharged soldiers of the *regular* army. All soldiers who have served twenty years as enlisted men in the army (including volunteer service, if any), or who have served in any war, and all soldiers of less than twenty years' service who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease, or injuries *in the line of duty while in the regular army*, as unfits them for further service, are entitled to the benefits of the Home.

Pensions of inmates are drawn by the Treasurer of the Home and held in trust for the pensioner, to whom it is paid in such sums as the Governor of the Home deems proper while he is an inmate of the Home, the balance being paid in full when he takes his discharge and leaves the Home.

Inmates are subject to the Rules and Articles of War, the same as soldiers in the army. They are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed, and receive medical attendance and medicine, all without cost to them. There are 1,453 men now receiving the benefits of the Home.

Applications for admission to the Home may be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers' Home, War Department, Washington, D. C.," and must give date of enlistment and date of discharge, with letter of company and number of regiment for each and every term of service, and rate of pension, if any, and must be accompanied by a medical certificate showing nature and degree of disability if any exists.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Atlanta, Ga.; Austin, Tex.; Beauvoir, Miss.; Columbia, S. C.; Hermitage, Tenn.; Higginsville, Mo.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Little Rock, Ark.; Mountain Creek, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Pewee Valley, Ky.; Pikesville, Md.; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond, Va.; Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

NATIONAL Cemeteries in which the soldiers of the Civil and Spanish Wars are interred are located at the following places:

Alexandria, La.; Alexandria, Va.; Andersonville, Ga.; Annapolis, Md.; Antietam, Md.; Arlington, Va.; Balls Bluff, Va.; Barrancas, Fla.; Baton Rouge, La.; Battle-Ground, D. C.; Beaufort, S. C.; Beverly, N. J.; Brownsville, Tex.; Camp Butler, Ill.; Camp Nelson, Ky.; Cave Hill, Ky.; Chalmette, La.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; City Point, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va.; Corinth, Miss.; Crown Hill, Ind.; Culpeper, Va.; Custer Battlefield, Mont.; Cypress Hills, N. Y.; Danville, Ky.; Danville, Va.; Fayetteville, Ark.; Finns Point, N. J.; Florence, S. C.; Fort Donelson, Tenn.; Fort Gibson, Okla.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort McPherson, Neb.; Fort Scott, Kan.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Glendale, Va.; Grafton, W. Va.; Hampton, Va.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Keokuk, Ia.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lebanon, Ky.; Lexington, Ky.; Little Rock, Ark.; Loudon Park, Md.; Marietta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Mexico City, Mex.; Mill Springs, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; Mound City, Ill.; Nashville, Tenn.; Natchez, Miss.; New Albany, Ind.; New Berne, N. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Poplar Grove, Va.; Port Hudson, La.; Quincey, Ill.; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond, Va.; Rock Island, Ill.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Salisbury, N. C.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.; Santa Fé, N. M.; Seven Pines, Va.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Soldiers' Home, D. C.; Springfield, Mo.; Staunton, Va.; Stone River, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Wilmington, N. C.; Winchester, Va.; Woodlawn, N. Y.; Yorktown, Va.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISION, BRIGADE AND DISTRICT COMMANDS.

THE EASTERN DEPARTMENT—Embracing the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, the post of Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., the coast defences of New Orleans and Galveston, the Panama Canal Zone, and the island of Porto Rico with the islands and keys adjacent thereto; headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. Commander, Major-Gen. Leonard Wood.

First Division—Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. Commander, Major-Gen. Leonard Wood.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District. Headquarters, Fort Totten, N. Y., Brig.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District. Headquarters, Charleston, S. C., Brig.-Gen. Clarence P. Townsley, commanding.

First Brigade—Headquarters, Albany, N. Y., Col. John C. F. Tillson, Inf.

THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT—Embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming (except that part included in the Yellowstone Park), Colorado, and the post of Fort Missoula, Mont.; headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Commander, Major-Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Third Cavalry Brigade—Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kan.

Second Division—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

Fourth Brigade—Headquarters, Nogales, Ariz., Brig.-Gen. Edward H. Plummer.

THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT—Embracing the States of Texas (except the coast defences of Galveston), Louisiana (except the coast defences of New Orleans), Arkansas (except the post of Fort Logan H. Roots), Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona; headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Commander, Major-Gen. Frederick Funston.

Cavalry Division—Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Major-Gen. Frederick Funston.

First Cavalry Brigade—Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Brig.-Gen. James Parker.

Second Cavalry Brigade—Headquarters, Columbus, N. Mex., Brig.-Gen. Eben Swift.

First Brigade—Headquarters, Eagle Pass., Tex., Brig.-Gen. Henry A. Greene.

Second Brigade—Headquarters, Laredo, Tex., Brig.-Gen. Robert K. Evans.

Fifth Brigade—Headquarters, El Paso, Tex., Brig.-Gen. Geo. Bell, Jr.

Sixth Brigade—Headquarters, Douglas, Ariz., Brig.-Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Seventh Brigade—Headquarters, Douglas, Ariz., Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Morton.

Eighth Brigade—Headquarters, Columbus, N. Mex., Major-Gen. John J. Pershing.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT—Embracing the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana (except the post of Fort Missoula), so much of Wyoming as includes Yellowstone Park, California, Nevada, Utah and Alaska; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Commander, Major-Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

Third Division—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major-Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

Pacific Coast Artillery District—Headquarters, Fort Miley, Cal. Commander, Brig.-Gen. William L. Sibert.

THE PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT—Embracing all the islands of the Philippine archipelago. This department is subdivided territorially into the District of Luzon, comprising the islands heretofore included in the Department of Luzon, and the District of Mindanao, comprising the islands heretofore included in the Department of Mindanao; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Hunter Liggett.

THE HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT—Embracing the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; headquarters, Honolulu, H. T. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Frederick S. Strong.

First Hawaiian Brigade—Headquarters, Schofield Barracks, H. T. Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Treat.

AERO SCIENCE CLUB OF AMERICA.

The Aero Science Club of America was formed in 1914. Its membership consists of college students and others interested in the science. Its purpose is to further the science of aeronautics. The club has branches in all parts of the United States, the branches consisting of the leading model aeroplane clubs in America. Kite flying also forms an important addition to the activities of the club. *President*—Harry G. Schultz. *Secretary*—Fred C. Thiele. *Treasurer*—Ladis Gladki. Headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

MILITARY SMALL ARMS.

COMPILED from latest available data. Changes are frequently made, and it is difficult to present accurate statistics.

About 1880 all the civilized countries began rearming their troops with magazine rifles of small calibre, using high power cartridges with smokeless powder. Modifications and improvements in these as well as in carbines and pistols, have materially added to their effectiveness. At the present time no great difference exists in the effectiveness of the kinds of rifles with which the armies of the great powers are supplied with regard to their ranges and shooting qualities. It is well known that the effectiveness of any arm depends greatly on the experience and skill of the men who use it, and that, other things being equal, the troops most thoroughly instructed and drilled in the use of the rifle are the most efficient in battle.

An automatic rifle will be, doubtless, the military weapon of the near future. The United States and nearly all of the principal countries of Europe have been experimenting with rifles of this type. It seems, however, that, as yet, no automatic shoulder rifle has been brought forward that is considered to be sufficiently reliable and effective for war purposes to justify the great expense of adopting it in the place of those now in use.

A few years ago the Mexican Government ordered some 4,000 rifles of the automatic type, known as the "Mondragon," with which to arm part of its army. This gun has the same calibre and uses the same cartridge as the German Mauser, with which the Mexican troops are mostly armed, but information as to the result of this experiment of introducing an automatic rifle to actual military use is lacking.

Germany adopted an automatic pistol for military use in 1908. The United States has adopted for the Army and Navy, in place of the service revolver, the Colt automatic pistol, after extended experiments and tests. This is regarded as a very effective weapon. Its length is 8.5 inches; length of barrel, 5 inches; weight, 2 lbs. 7 oz.; calibre, .45; cartridges in magazine, 7. The German automatic pistol has a length of 8.54 inches; length of barrel, 4.02 inches; weight, 1 lb. 13½ oz.; calibre, .35; cartridges in magazine, 8.

MILITARY SMALL ARMS—*Continued.*

Countries.	Name or Model of Gun.	Year of Introduction.	Calibre.	Length. Without Bayonet.	Length. With Bayonet.	Weight with out Bayonet.	Cartridges in Magazine.	Covering or Jacket of Bullets.	Weight of Entire Cartridge.	Gun Sighted to—	Muzzle Velocity.	Kind of Powder.
			In.	Fe	et.	Lbs.			Grains.	Yards.	Ft.Second	
United States	U. S. Rifles*	1903	.30	3.6	4.9	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel	395	2,850	2,700	Pyrocellulose
Argentina	Mauser	1909	.301	4.1	5.4	8.9	5	Nickel Coated Steel	371	2,187	2,788	Nitrocellulose
Austria-Hung	Mannlicher	1895	.315	4.1	4.9	8.0	5	Lubricated Steel	454	2,132	2,840	Nitrocellulose
Belgium	Mauser	1889	.301	4.2	4.9	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel	432	2,187	1,968	Nitrocellulose
Bolivia	Mauser	1899	.28	4.0	4.9	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel	382	2,187	2,280	Nitrocellulose
Brazil	Mauser	1911	.275	4.1	4.9	9.1	5	Steel	417	2,187	2,906	Nitrocellulose
Bulgaria	Mannlicher	1895	.315	4.2	4.9	8.0	5	Nickel Coated Steel	458	2,132	2,034	Nitrocellulose
Chile	Mauser	1895	.276	4.0	4.8	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel	386	2,187	1,910	Nitrocellulose
China	Mauser	1895	.28	4.0	4.9	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel	382	2,187	2,280	Nitrocellulose
Colombia	Mauser	1894	.28	4.0	4.9	8.0	5	Cupro Nickel	382	2,187	2,953	Nitrocellulose
Denmark	Krag-Jorgenson	1889	.315	4.3	5.2	9.3	5	Cupro Nickel	443	2,295	2,461	Nitrocellulose
England	Lee-Enfield	1907	.303	4.1	5.1	9.2	10	Cupro Nickel	415	2,800	2,440	Cordite
France	Lebel	1893	.315	4.3	6.0	9.2	8	Copper Zinc	455	2,620	2,263	Nitrocellulose
Germany	Mauser	1898	.311	4.1	5.8	9.3	5	Nickel Coated Steel	363	2,187	2,950	Nitrocellulose
Greece	Mannlicher-Sch'n'r	1903	.256	4.0	4.8	8.1	5	Nickel Coated Steel	345	2,187	2,400	Nitrocellulose
Italy	Paravicino-Carcano	1891	.256	4.2	5.2	8.3	6	Cupro Nickel	340	2,187	2,300	Ballistite
Japan	Arisakae	1905	.264	4.2	5.4	8.6	5	Copper	346	2,187	2,420	Nitrocellulose
Mexico	Mauser	1902	.276	4.0	4.8	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel	336	2,187	2,295	Nitrocellulose
Netherlands	Mannlicher	1895	.256	4.2	5.5	9.0	5	Nickel Coated Steel	346	2,187	2,870	Nitrocellulose
Norway	Krag-Jorgenson	1894	.256	4.1	5.0	8.8	5	Nickel Coated Steel	364	2,405	2,460	Nitrocellulose
Peru	Mauser	1910	.301	4.1	5.8	9.1	5	Cupro Nickel	384	2,187	2,780	Karlsruhes less
Portugal	Mauser-Verguiero	1904	.256	3.6	4.4	8.1	5	Nickel Coated Steel	372	1,968	2,347	Nitrocellulose
Roumania	Mannlicher	1893	.256	4.0	4.7	8.8	5	Nickel Coated Steel	347	2,270	2,296	Nitrocellulose
Russia	Nagant ‡	1901	.312		...	8.8	5	Nickel GermanSilver	†	2,489	2,800	Pyroxilin
Serbia	Mauser	1899	.275	3.7	...	8.8	5	Cupro Nickel	374	2,187	2,290	Nitrocellulose
Spain	Mauser	1893	.276	4.0	4.8	8.8	5	Cupro Nickel	380	2,187	2,330	Nitrocellulose
Sweden	Mauser	1896	.256	4.1	4.8	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel	340	2,187	2,400	Nitrocellulose
Switzerland	Schmidt-Rubin	1906	.295	4.4	5.2	9.9	5	Nickel Coated Steel	425	2,187	1,968	Grafiledpowder
Turkey	Mauser	1903	.301	4.0	5.5	9.0	5	Nickel Coated Steel	417	2,187	2,140	Nitrocellulose
Uruguay	Mauser	1908	.275	4.1	4.9	8.8	5	Nickelled Copper	365	2,187	2,740	Smokelssflakes

The core of the bullet used in the above mentioned rifles is hard lead, except the German bullet, which is soft lead, the French, copper, and the United States, lead and tin. Mostly all the bu lets are pointed. The pointed bullet was first adopted by the French some years ago. * Springfield type. † 22.55 grams. ‡ Three-line rifle, which refers to calibration. A line is a unit varying in different countries from one-tenth to one-twelfth of an inch. Three-line would be about .30 calibre. In the case of Russia, actually .312 calibre.

UNITED STATES ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

AS ADOPTED AUGUST 29, 1916.

Appropriations for the maintenance of the Army	$267,596,530
Appropriations for the Military Academy	1,225,043
Fortifications, artillery, and munitions	†39,556,950
Quartermaster's Corps	98,549,132
Medical Department	4,500,000
Signal Service	14,281,766
Corps of Engineers	9,257,850
Ordnance Department	90,900,000
*Pay of Officers of Line (Regular, National Guard and Reserve Corps)	21,265,000
*Pay enlisted men (Regular, National Guard and Reserve Corps)	43,357,500
*Training and care of National Guard and civilians	$6,972,850
Incidentals and contingencies	21,509,392

The fortifications appropriation is allied to the Army maintenance appropriation so closely as to constitute a total for the use of the Army between them amounting to $307,153,480.

* Additional to sums provided under other departments. † Ordnance expenditures authorized, but not appropriated for, amount to $43,800,000: leaving the amount *actually appropriated* for fortifications, artillery and munitions $25,756,950.

NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

President—Charles Clifton. *Vice-President*—Wilfred C. Leland. *Secretary*—R. D. Chapin. *Treasurer*—George Pope. *General Manager*—Alfred Reeves. Headquarters, 7 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

AUTOMOBILES IN NEW YORK STATE.

The tremendous growth in the use of motor vehicles in New York State is demonstrated by the registration and license figures, together with the total receipts since 1910. In the early years, however, annual registration was unnecessary, so that the figures up to 1910 do not show the total number of machines in operation, only those registered in each year. When the present law took effect in August, 1910, there was a reregistration of all machines. The official figures for the registration of cars, licensing of chauffeurs, with the total receipts, are:

Year.	Owners.	Chauffeurs.	Receipts.	Year.	Owners.	Chauffeurs.	Receipts.
1901	954	.....	*$954.00	1910 (to July 31)	19,252	9,595	$57,694.00
1902	1,082	.....	*1,082.00	1910 (Aug. 1-Feb., 1911)	62,655	27,416	339,845.90
1903	6,412	2,382	*9,181.00	1911	83,969	35,890	905,179.37
1904	6,799	2,265	14,249.14	1912	105,749	45,834	1,060,554.30
1905	8,625	4,387	25,953.50	1913	132,928	57,154	1,279,662.77
1906	11,753	7,067	35,463.27	1914	168,428	67,170	1,533,367.86
1907	13,985	9,388	44,580.10	1915	231,831	82,153	1,913,175.00
1908	15,480	10,335	53,736.36	1916 (to Nov. 29)	310,457	102,691	2,559,708.00
1909	24,059	12,533	81,772.67				

* Estimated; no separate account until 1904. For automobile exports see index.

STRENGTH OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

REPORTED BY OFFICERS MAKING FEDERAL INSPECTIONS, JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1916.

	States and Territories.	General and General Staff Officers.	Regimental and Company Officers.	Total Commissioned.	Enlisted Men.	Total Commissioned and Enlisted.	Reserve Militia (Unorganized). (*)
1	Alabama	20	146	166	2,391	2,557	401,145
2	Arizona	7	47	54	866	920	58,962
3	Arkansas	19	62	81	834	915	311,972
4	California	43	202	245	3,218	3,463	665,522
5	Colorado	17	41	58	770	828	203,982
6	Connecticut	32	195	227	3,476	3,703	257,996
7	Delaware	6	29	35	426	461	44,634
8	District of Columbia	23	71	94	1,741	1,835	78,349
9	Florida	12	73	85	1,181	1,266	171,688
10	Georgia	28	197	225	2,859	3,084	497,095
11	Hawaii	13	80	93	2,548	2,641	64,663
12	Idaho	12	51	63	901	964	86,384
13	Illinois	80	420	500	6,099	6,599	1,330,556
14	Indiana	25	125	150	2,411	2,561	580,557
15	Iowa	36	182	218	3,182	3,400	475,829
16	Kansas	15	112	127	1,925	2,052	370,227
17	Kentucky	23	147	170	2,252	2,422	457,493
18	Louisiana	12	51	63	1,119	1,182	338,343
19	Maine	16	95	111	1,428	1,539	151,325
20	Maryland	31	137	168	2,024	2,192	271,375
21	Massachusetts	58	360	418	6,600	7,018	760,324
22	Michigan	42	178	220	3,430	3,650	616,725
23	Minnesota	31	179	210	2,889	3,099	491,113
24	Mississippi	13	58	71	1,085	1,156	345,745
25	Missouri	33	174	207	3,746	3,953	721,166
26	Montana	11	39	50	734	784	123,332
27	Nebraska	19	91	110	1,507	1,617	267,497
28	Nevada (*a*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*a*)
29	New Hampshire	13	70	83	1,175	1,258	90,357
30	New Jersey	49	252	301	4,021	4,322	597,513
31	New Mexico	10	57	67	867	934	73,097
32	New York	155	859	1,014	15,309	16,323	2,156,361
33	North Carolina	37	171	208	2,846	3,054	392,192
34	North Dakota	7	48	55	735	790	145,628
35	Ohio	86	406	492	5,916	6,408	1,076,928
36	Oklahoma	17	53	70	966	1,036	357,933
37	Oregon	13	83	96	1,595	1,691	190,558
38	Pennsylvania	114	587	701	9,450	10,151	1,788,619
39	Rhode Island	14	76	90	1,527	1,617	125,213
40	South Carolina	13	89	102	1,424	1,526	276,788
41	South Dakota	9	56	65	857	922	140,635
42	Tennessee	22	91	113	1,634	1,747	423,088
43	Texas	25	160	185	2,720	2,905	804,980
44	Utah	7	25	32	546	578	84,449
45	Vermont	13	63	76	878	954	73,685
46	Virginia	24	173	197	2 808	3,005	398,728
47	Washington	14	76	90	1,358	1,448	340,872
48	West Virginia	18	88	106	1,505	1,611	275,048
49	Wisconsin	27	165	192	3,247	3,439	497,922
50	Wyoming	7	28	35	579	614	54,654
	Totals	1,371	7,218	8,589	123,605	132,194	20,538,347

* Males from 18 to 44 years of age, according to 1910 census. (*a*) No organized militia in Nevada. Reserve militia unorganized, 12,940.

Alaska has no militia, though provision is made for such if need arises. Guam and Samoa have each a small provisional force, used more for police purposes than for military. The Philippines have a constabulary force which can be used either for police or war purposes, provided the latter is on the islands. Porto Rico has a regiment of eight companies of infantry which is a part of the army The enlisted men of this regiment are natives of Porto Rico. The reserve militia in the Southern States is assumed to include negroes capable of bearing arms.

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN FEDERAL SERVICE ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.

Alabama	4,604	Iowa	4,323	New Hampshire	1,413	South Dakota	966
Arizona	863	Kansas	2,069	New Jersey	4 135	Tennessee	2,644
Arkansas	1,229	Kentucky	2,259	New Mexico	957	Texas	4,563
California	3,592	Louisiana	483	New York	17,852	Utah	781
Colorado	943	Maine	983	North Carolina	1,309	Vermont	959
Connecticut	2,921	Maryland	3,156	North Dakota	993	Virginia	2,910
Delaware	575	Massachusetts	7,967	Ohio	7,413	Washington	1,730
Dist. of Columbia	2,125	Michigan	4,239	Oklahoma	1,268	West Virginia	1,156
Florida	1,225	Minnesota	4,019	Oregon	318	Wisconsin	4,125
Georgia	3,918	Mississippi	1,308	Pennsylvania	13,745	Wyoming	498
Idaho	1,178	Missouri	2,629	Rhode Island	644		
Illinois	8,497	Montana	1,049	South Carolina	2,271	Total	143,704
Indiana	3,182	Nebraska	1,718				

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Commandant—Major-General George Barnett.

Adjutant and Inspector's Department—Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Lauchheimer. *Quartermaster's Department*—Brig.-Gen. Charles L. McCawley. *Paymaster's Department*—Brig.-Gen. George Richards. Headquarters, Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

The United States Marine Corps is an independent branch of the military service of the United States serving generally under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The corps may be detached by order of the President for service with the army, and on various occasions parts of the corps have so served.

Marines served on shore and on board vessels of the navy throughout the Revolutionary War, two battalions having been authorized by the Continental Congress November 10, 1775, but the present organization dates from July 11, 1798, when an Act of Congress was approved establishing and organizing a marine corps to consist of 1 major, 4 captains, 16 first lieutenants, 12 second lieutenants, 48 sergeants, 48 corporals, 32 drums and fifes, and 720 privates.

The authorized strength of the corps is (September 1, 1916) 597 officers, 40 warrant officers, 9 paymaster's clerks, and 14,981 enlisted men, as follows: 1 major-general commandant, 3 brigadier-generals, staff; 4 brigadier-generals, line; 16 colonels, 24 lieutenant-colonels, 68 majors, 180 captains, 150 first lieutenants, 151 second lieutenants, 20 marine gunners, 20 quartermaster clerks, 9 paymaster's clerks, 40 sergeant-majors, 201 quartermaster-sergeants, 1 drum major, 226 first sergeants, 218 gunnery sergeants, 1,011 sergeants, 1,802 corporals, 174 drummers, 174 trumpeters, 1 leader of the band, 1 second leader, 10 principal musicians, 25 first-class musicians, 20 second-class musicians, 10 third-class musicians, and 11,067 privates.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS, IN ADDITION TO THE COMMANDANT.

Brigadier-Generals, Staff—Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adjutant and Inspector; Charles L. McCawley, Quartermaster; George Richards, Paymaster. *Brigadier-Generals, Line*—Four, to be selected.

The following duties are assigned to the marine corps: To garrison the different navy yards and naval stations, both within and beyond the continental limits of the United States. To furnish the first line of the mobile defence of naval bases and naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States. To man such naval defences, and to aid in manning, if necessary, such other defences as may be erected for the defence of naval bases and naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States. To furnish such garrisons and expeditionary forces for duties beyond the seas as may be necessary in time of peace. To serve on board all battleships, battle cruisers, and armored cruisers of the navy, and such other vessels as may be directed, in detachments of not less than 8 per cent. of the strength of the enlisted men of the navy on such vessels. In case of disturbances in foreign countries marines are landed to protect American interests and to guard embassies and legations.

The marine corps garrisons the following places:

Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.
American Legation, Peking, China.
American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua.
Marine Barracks, San Diego, Cal.
Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.
Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.

Navy Yards.

Boston, Mass.
Charleston, S. C.
Mare Island, Cal.
New York, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Puget Sound, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Washington, D. C.

Naval Stations.

Cavite, Philippine Islands.
Guam, Mariana Islands.
Guantanamo, Cuba.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
Key West, Fla.
Olongapo, Philippine Islands.

Recruit Depots.

Mare Island, Cal.
Port Royal, S. C.

Naval Academy.

Annapolis, Md.

Naval Hospitals.

Boston, Mass.
Las Animas, Col.
New York, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Washington, D. C.

Naval Magazines.

Dover, N. J.
Fort Mifflin, Pa.
Hingham, Mass.
Iona Island, N. Y.
St. Julien's Creek, Va.

Naval Prisons.

Cavite, Philippine Islands.
Mare Island, Cal.
Portsmouth, N. H.

United States Navy.

Detachments on board 38 vessels.

Staff Offices.

New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.
San Francisco, Cal.

In addition, the First Brigade of Marines, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Regiments of Marines and the Artillery Battalion, are temporarily stationed in Hayti and Santo Domingo. Incident to the occupation of Hayti 35 officers and 63 enlisted men have been detailed as officers of the newly created Haytien Constabulary under the direction of Major Smedley D. Butler, Commandant, Gendarmerie d'Hayti.

Commissioned officers are appointed from graduates of the Naval Academy, from worthy non-commissioned officers, and from civil life. Applicants from civil life must be 21 years of age and not over 25, and must pass such mental, moral, and physical examinations as are prescribed by the President.

The term of enlistment in the marine corps is four years. Applicants must be 18 years of age and not over 35, able-bodied and of good character. Minors must have consent of parents or guardian. All recruits, after acceptance, are sent for three months to the recruit depots at Port Royal, S. C., or Mare Island, Cal., for instruction. Permanent marine corps recruiting stations as follows:

Atlanta, Ga., 29½ Marietta Street.
Baltimore, Md., 313 Custom House Building.
Boston, Mass., 22 Tremont Row.
Buffalo, N. Y., 215 Federal Building.
Chicago, Ill., 628 South State Street.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 23 Pickering Building.
Cleveland, Ohio, Federal Building.
Denver, Col., 1605 Larimer Street.
Detroit, Mich., 22 Monroe Avenue.
Houston, Tex., 915 Prairie Avenue.
Kansas City, Mo., 1324 Main Street.
Louisville, Ky., 414 West Jefferson Street.
Memphis, Tenn., 206 South Main Street.
New Orleans, La., 638½ Gravier Street.
New York, N. Y., 24 East Twenty-third Street.
Philadelphia, Pa., 130 South Fifteenth Street.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Smithfield and Water Streets.
Portland, Ore., Third and Alder Streets.
Richmond, Va., Post-Office Building.
Salt Lake City, Utah, 216½ Main Street.
San Francisco, Cal., 36 Annie Street.
St. Louis, Mo., 122 Seventh Street.
St. Paul, Minn., 47 Baltimore Building.
Seattle, Wash., 101 First Avenue South.

Information regarding pay, allowances, etc., may be obtained by addressing the officer in charge of recruiting at any of the above addresses or the Officer in Charge of Recruiting, Headquarters, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Enlistments are also made at all navy yards and naval stations.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

FLAG OFFICERS

ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY.

Name.	*Duty*	*Where Stationed*
George Dewey	President General Board	Washington, D C.

REAR-ADMIRALS—ACTIVE LIST.

Name.	*Duty*	*Where Stationed*
Austin M. Knight	Commandant Naval Station	Narragansett Bay, R I
James M. Helm	Sen. Member Com on Estab. of Addi Navy Yards	Washington, D. C.
Nathaniel R. Usher	Commandant Navy Yard	New York N Y
Frank F. Fletcher	Member General Board	Washington D C.
Wythe M. Parks	General Inspector Machinery for Navy	Philadelphia Pa
William B. Caperton*	Commanding Pacific Fleet	Flagship San Diego
Walter F. Worthington	Inspection duty, Bu. St. Eng	Brooklyn N Y.
Henry T. Mayo*	Commanding Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Pennsylvania
Charles F Pond	Commanding Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Olympia.
Walter McLean	Commandant Navy Yard	Norfolk Va
De Witt Coffman†	Comdg. Battleship Force & Div. Eight, Atlantic Fleet.	Flagship Wyoming
Reynold T. Hall	Inspection duty. Bu. St. Eng	Philadelphia Pa.
William F. Fullam	Commanding Reserve Force Pacific Fleet	Flagship Colorado
Albert G. Winterhalter*	Commanding Asiatic Fleet	Flagship Brooklyn
Augustus F Fechteler	Commanding Division Six. Atlantic Fleet	Flagship New York
Albert Gleaves	Commanding Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Birmingham.
Herbert O. Dunn	Commanding Division Five. Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Connecticut.
Albert W. Grant	Commanding Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Columbia.
William S. Benson‡	Chief of Naval Operations	Washington. D. C
Thomas S. Rodgers	Commanding Division Seven, Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Florida.
James H. Glennon	Commandant Navy Yard	Washington D. C.

REAR-ADMIRALS—RETIRED LIST.

Name.	*Residence.*
James D. Adams	Washington, D. C.
Conway H. Arnold	New York, N. Y.
Charles J. Badger	Washington, D. C.
Frank H. Bailey	Gowanda, N. Y.
George W. Baird	Washington, D. C.
Alexander B. Bates	Binghamton, N. Y.
Warner W. Bayley	Washington, D. C.
Frank E. Beatty	Norfolk, Va.
Albert G. Berry	Forest Hills, N. Y.
Robert M. Berry	Birmingham, Mich.
George A. Bicknell	New Albany, Ind.
John V. B. Bleecker	Morristown, N. J.
Gottfried Blocklinger	Dubuque, Iowa.
George M. Book	New Castle, Pa.
Clifford J. Boush	Brookline, Mass.
Willard H. Brownson	Washington, D. C.
William G. Buehler	Philadelphia, Pa.
French E. Chadwick	Newport, R. I.
Colby M. Chester	New York, N. Y.
Charles E. Clark	Washington, D. C.
Richardson Clover	Washington, D. C.
H. G. O. Colby	Abroad.
Geo. P. Colvocoresses	Litchfield, Ct.
Samuel P. Comly	Woodbury, N. J.
Vinc'don L. Cottman	Washington, D. C.
Albert R. Couden	Michigan City, Ind.
Walter C. Cowles	Washington, D. C.
William S. Cowles	Farmington, Ct.
Joseph E. Craig	Washington, D. C.
Bartlett J. Cromwell	Washington, D. C.
Charles H. Davis	Washington, D. C.
Benjamin F. Day	Glasgow, Va.
William P Day	Abroad.
James H. Dayton	South Bend, Ind.
Francis H. Delano	Portsmouth, N. H.
Albert C. Dillingham	Norfolk, Va.
Robert M. Doyle	Kittery Point, Me.
Franklin J. Drake	Washington, D. C.
John R. Edwards	Bristol, R. I.
William H. Emory	Washington, D. C.
Oscar W. Farenholt	San Francisco, Cal.
Bradley A. Fiske	New York, N. Y.
William M. Folger	Windsor, Vt.
John D. Ford	Baltimore, Md.
Charles T Forse	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Perry Garst	Washington, D. C.
Edward H. Gheen	Washington, D C.
Caspar F. Goodrich	Pomfret, Ct.
Charles A. Gove	Hanford, Cal.
Franklin Hanford	Scottsville, N. Y.
Giles B. Harber	Washington, D. C.
David B. Harmony	Washington, D. C.
P. F. Harrington	Yonkers, N. Y.
Uriah R. Harris	Washington, D. C.
John M. Hawley	Washington. D. C.
Joseph N. Hemphill	Washington, D. C.
Francis J. Higginson	Cold Spring, N. Y.
Thomas B. Howard	Washington, D. C.
John A. Howell	Plains, Va.
John Hubbard	Washington, D. C.
John J. Hunker	Put-in-Bay, Ohio.
Charles T. Hutchins	Washington, D. C.
George E. Ide	New York, N. Y.
Royal R. Ingersoll	La Porte, Ind.
Theodore F. Jewell	Washington, D. C.
Louis Kempff	Santa Barbara, Cal.
William W. Kimball	Washington, D. C.
Harry Knox	Annapolis, Md.
Eugene H. C. Leutze	Washington, D. C.
William N. Little	New York, N Y
Leavitt C. Logan	Washington, D. C.
Edwin Longnecker	Wernersville, Pa.
John Lowe	Washington, D. C.
Stephen B. Luce	Newport, R. I.
Henry W. Lyon	Paris, Me.
Henry B. Mansfield	Brooklyn, N. Y
Adolph Marix	New York, N. Y.
W. A. Marshall	Washington, D. C.
Newton E. Mason	Washington, D. C.
Thomas C. McLean	New Hartford, N. Y
William W. Mead	Wayne, Pa.
John P. Merrell	Washington, D. C.
Albert Mertz	Greenwich, Ct.
John B. Milton	Annapolis, Md.
Charles B. T. Moore	Decatur, Ill.
Edwin K. Moore	Abroad.
Joseph B. Murdock	Danbury, N. H.
Reginald F. Nicholson	Washington, D. C.
Nathan E. Niles	Abroad.
Charles O'Neil	Washington, D. C.
Hugo Osterhaus	Washington, D. C.
Edwin C. Pendleton	Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas Perry	Port Deposit, Md.
George W. Pigman	Annapolis, Md.
John E. Pillsbury	Washington, D. C.
William P. Potter	Whitehall, N. Y.
George B. Ransom	Plattsburg, N. Y.
Allen V. Reed	Washington, D. C.
Corwin P. Rees	Erie, Pa.
George C. Reiter	New York, N. Y.
George C. Remey	Washington, D. C.
Alfred Reynolds	Seattle, Wash.
Charles C. Rodgers	Winchester, Va.
Frederick Rodgers	St. James, L. I., N. Y.
John A. Rodgers	Havre de Grace, Md.
R. P. Rodgers	Abroad.

* Holds the rank of Admiral while serving as Commander-in-Chief.
† Serving as Second in Command, Atlantic Fleet, and holds the rank of Vice-Admiral while so serving.
‡ Holds the rank of Admiral while serving as Chief of Naval Operations.

Name.	*Residence.*
Albert Ross	Clarion, Pa.
John Schouler	Catskill, N. Y.
Seaton Schroeder	Washington, D. C.
Uriel Sebree	Coronado, Cal.
Thos. O. Selfridge	Washington, D. C.
Charles D. Sigsbee	New York, N. Y.
Frederic Singer	New Orleans, La.
John A. B. Smith	Atlantic City, N. J.
Albert S. Snow	Brookline, Mass.
W. H. H. Southerland	Washington, D. C.
Arthur B. Speyers	New York, N. Y.
Oscar F. Stanton	New London, Ct.
Sidney A. Staunton	Washington, D. C.
Yates Stirling	Baltimore, Md.
Charles H. Stockton	Washington, D. C.
Daniel D. V. Stuart	Baltimore, Md.
George W. Sumner	Patchogue, L. I.
William Swift	Richfield Spgs., N. Y.
Wm. T. Swinburne	New York, N. Y.

Name.	*Residence.*
Frederick M. Symonds	Galesville, Wis.
Benjamin Tappan	Washington, D. C.
Edward D. Taussig	Jamestown, R. I.
Chauncey Thomas	Pacific Grove, Cal.
Chapman C. Todd	Annapolis, Md.
John H. Upshur	Washington, D. C.
Samuel W Very	Newton Cent., Mass.
George H. Wadleigh	Lexington, Mass.
R. Wainwright	Washington, D. C.
Aaron Ward	Roslyn, N. Y.
John C. Watson	Washington D. C.
Aaron W Weaver	Bella Vista, Va.
Harrie Webster	Richmond, Va.
William H. Whiting	Berkeley, Cal.
Albert B Willits	Philadelphia, Pa.
George S. Willits	Riverton, N. J.
Cameron McR. Winslow	Newport, R. I.
William C. Wise	Fort Monroe, Va.
Abraham V. Zane	Washington, D. C.

For dates of future retirements of Rear-Admirals, see Index.

*COMMODORES—RETIRED LIST.

Name.	*Residence.*
Reuben O. Bitler	Brookline, Mass.
Frank M. Bostwick	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chas. G. Bowman	Delphi, Ind.
Wilson W. Buchanan	Zanesville, Ohio.
James H. Bull	Boston, Mass.
John B. Collins	Annapolis, Md.
John E. Craven	Annapolis, Md.
R. G. Davenport	Washington, D. C.
Robert G. Denig	Sandusky, Ohio.
William C. Eaton	Hamilton. N. Y.
Frank H. Eldridge	Hartford, Ct.
Charles M. Fahs	York, Pa.
James C. Gilmore	Washington, D. C.
Thomas D. Griffin	Annapolis, Md.
William S. Hogg	Washington, D. C.
Richard M. Hughes	Pittston, Pa.
Albert L. Key	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Edward Lloyd	Annapolis, Md.
Robert F. Lopez	San Francisco, Cal.
Dennis H. Mahan	Honolulu, T. H.

Name.	*Residence.*
Henry Morrell	New York, N. Y.
R. T. Mulligan	Elizabeth, N. J.
Val. S. Nelson	Annapolis, Md.
John T Newton	Monroe, N. Y.
John M. Orchard	Salem, Mo.
James P. Parker	Washington, D. C.
Harry Phelps	Southport, N. C.
R. L. Phythian	Annapolis, Md.
Theodoric Porter	Annapolis, Md.
Stacy Potts	Vallejo, Cal.
I. S. K. Reeves	Washington, D. C.
Geo. R. Salisbury	Independence, Mo.
Jas. T. Smith	Washington, D. C.
William H. Turner	Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. B. Underwood	Oswego, N. Y.
T. E. D. W. Veeder	Washington, D. C.
A. V. Wadhams	Wadhams, N. Y.
Burns T Walling	Washington, D. C.
Moses L. Wood	New York, N. Y.
Edw. E. Wright	Newton Cent., Mass.

* The grade of Commodore on the active list has been abolished.

CAPTAINS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—NOVEMBER 1, 1916.

CAPTAINS.	Present Duty.	Commission.
Harry S. Knapp	Mem. General Bd.	Nov. 20, 1909
Wm. L. Rodgers	Com. Train, Atlantic Fleet	Dec. 4, 1909
H. McL. P. Huse	Nav. War Col., Newport	Dec. 4, 1909
Geo. W. McElroy	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	Dec. 27, 1909
Robt. S. Griffin	Ch. Bu. St Eng	Jan. 9, 1910
Frank W. Bartlett	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	Mar. 17, 1910
George R. Clark	Com. Nav. Sta., Hawaii	May 4, 1910
Geo. E. Burd	Navy Yard, New York	July 1, 1910
James H. Oliver	Dir. Naval Intelligence	July 1, 1910
John Hood	Com. Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet	July 1, 1910
Ed. E. Hayden	Navy Yard, Norfolk	July 1, 1910
Benj. C. Bryan	Com. Navy Yard, Charleston	July 1, 1910
Roy C. Smith	Com. Nav. Sta., Guam	Dec. 27, 1909
Clarence A. Carr	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	July 1, 1910
William A. Gill	Pres. Bd. Ins. & Sur	July 1, 1910
Harold P. Norton	Mem. Nav. Ex. Bd	Sept. 16, 1910
Frank M. Bennett	Com. Navy Yard, Mare Island	Sept. 22, 1910
Thomas Snowden	Hydrographer	Nov 7, 1910
Edward Simpson	Com. Naval Station, Olongapo	Mar. 4, 1911
Thos. W. Kinkaid	Naval Academy	Mar. 4, 1911
William S. Sims	Com. Nevada	Mar. 4, 1911
Wm. J. Maxwell	Nav. War Col., Newport	Mar. 4, 1911
William S. Smith	Navy Dept	Mar 4, 1911
Albert P. Niblack	Nav. War Col., Newport	Mar. 4, 1911
Hugh Rodman	Mem. General Bd.	Mar. 4, 1911
J. A. Hoogewerff	Supt. Naval Observatory	Mar. 4, 1911

CAPTAINS.	Present Duty.	Commission.
Henry B. Wilson	Com. Pennsylvania	Mar. 4, 1911
G. Kaemmerling	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	Mar. 4, 1911
K. McAlpine	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	Mar. 4, 1911
Emil Theiss	Bd. Insp. and Sur. Ships	Mar. 4, 1911
Spencer S. Wood	Mem. General Bd	Mar. 4, 1911
Wm. B. Fletcher	Mem. General Bd	May 19, 1911
M. Johnston	Com. Navy Yard, New Orleans	June 14, 1911
E. A. Anderson	Nav. War Col., Newport	June 14, 1911
Joseph L. Jayne	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1911
Wm. L. Howard	Com. Navy Yard, Portsmouth	July 1, 1911
Robt. B. Higgins	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	July 1, 1911
Chas. W. Dyson	Bu. St. Eng	July 1, 1911
Alex. S. Halstead	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1911
C. S. Williams	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1911
Roger Welles	Com. Oklahoma	Aug. 3, 1911
J. D. McDonald	Com. Arizona	Sept. 14, 1911
Hilary P. Jones	Nav. War Col., Newport	Oct. 17, 1911
Harry A. Field	Mem. Nav. Ex. Bd	July 1, 1911
W. R. Shoemaker	Navy Dept	Oct. 26, 1911
Chas. P. Plunkett	Navy Dept	April 27, 1912
Volney O. Chase	Navy Dept	June 7, 1912
George W. Kline	Bd. Ins. and Sur	July 1, 1912
Joseph Strauss	Ch. Bu. Ordnance	July 1, 1912
Robt. L. Russell	Com. Navy Yard, Philadelphia	July 1, 1912
E. W. Eberle	Supt. Naval Academy	July 1, 1912
Wm. W. Gilmer	Sup. 12th Nav. Dist	July 1, 1912
Robert E. Coontz	Com. Navy Yard, Puget Sound	July 1, 1912
W. H. G. Bullard	Com. Arkansas	July 1, 1912

Captains.	Present Duty.	Commission.
Joseph W. Oman.	Sup. New York Harbor	Feb. 13, 1913
Philip Andrews...	Nav. War Col., Newport	Mar. 26, 1913
George F. Cooper.	Nav. War Col., Newport	June 15, 1913
Josiah S. McKean	Navy Dept	July 1, 1913
Benton C. Decker	Com. Washington	July 1, 1913
Mark L. Bristol..	Com. North Carolina.	July 1, 1913
N. A. McCully...	Nav. Att., Petrograd.	July 1, 1913
Henry F. Bryan..	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1913
Andrew T. Long..	Com. Connecticut	Dec. 20, 1913
Edward H. Durell	Com. Minnesota	Feb. 13, 1914
A. H. Scales	Com. Delaware	Mar. 10, 1914
Victor Blue	Com. Texas	Mar. 10, 1914
Thos. Washington	Com. Florida	April 9, 1914
Guy H. Burrage..	Com. Nebraska	April 28, 1914
A. H. Robertson..	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1914
Carlo B. Brittain.	Com. Michigan	July 1, 1914
Casey B. Morgan.	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1914
William M. Crose.	Com. North Dakota.	July 1, 1914
L. H. Chandler...	Com. New Hampshire	July 1, 1914
S. S. Robison....	Com. South Carolina	July 1, 1914
Chas. F. Hughes..	Com. New York	July 10, 1914
Edward L. Beach.	Waiting orders	Dec. 12, 1914
H. O. Stickney...	Com. Vermont	Dec. 15, 1914
Henry A. Wiley..	Com. Wyoming	April 23, 1915
F. B. Bassett, Jr..	Com. Utah	May 5, 1915
R. H. Jackson....	Com. Virginia	July 11, 1915
N. C. Twining...	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 29, 1915
B. F. Hutchison..	Com. Kansas	Aug. 6, 1915
T. P. Magruder..	Nav Dept	Aug. 6, 1915
S. E. W. Kittelle.	Nav. War Col., Newport	Sept. 7, 1915
William V. Pratt.	Army War Col., Washington	Sept. 29, 1915
Louis M. Nulton.	Naval Academy	Nov 26, 1915
George R. Marvell	Bu. Ordnance	Dec. 8, 1915
W. D. MacDougall	Nav. Att., London	June 13, 1916

COMMANDERS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—NOVEMBER 1, 1916.

Commanders.	Present Duty.	Commission.
Geo. B. Bradshaw	Com. San Diego	July 1, 1910
Cleland N. Offley.	Navy Yard, Mare Is.	July 1, 1910
L. R. de Steiguer.	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1910
Wm. W. Phelps..	Com. Louisiana	Sept. 16, 1910
Louis A. Kaiser..	Com. New Jersey	Sept. 22, 1910
William C. Cole..	Insp. duty, Bu. Stm. Eng	Oct. 20, 1910
Philip Williams...	Leave of absence	Nov. 14, 1910
W. J. Terhune....	Com. Nav. Sta., Key West	Jan. 7, 1911
F. H. Schofield...	Navy Dept	Jan. 29, 1911
Urban T. Holmes.	Sick leave	Feb. 15, 1911
Jehu V. Chase....	Mem. Board on Ordnance	Feb. 18, 1911
H. J. Ziegemeier..	Secty. General Board	Mar. 4, 1911
Geo. W. Williams.	Com. Oregon	Mar. 4, 1911
Claude B. Price..	Com. Pittsburgh	Mar. 4, 1911
M. M. Taylor....	Com. Maine	Mar. 4, 1911
C. T. Vogelgesang	Nav. War Col., Newport	Mar. 4, 1911
Chas. B. McVay..	Bureau of Ordnance	Mar. 4, 1911
John H. Dayton..	Com. Rec. Ship, Norfolk	Mar. 4, 1911
L. A. Bostwick...	Duty General Board	Mar. 4, 1911
Wm. A. Moffett...	Com. Train. Sta., Gt. Lakes	Mar. 4, 1911
Julian L. Latimer.	Com. Rhode Island	Mar. 4, 1911
D. E. Dismukes..	Com. Kentucky	Mar. 4, 1911
De Witt Blamer..	Com. Birmingham	Mar. 4, 1911
John K. Robison.	Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport	Mar. 4, 1911
A. L. Willard....	Navy Yard, Washington	Mar. 4, 1911
Edwin T. Pollock.	Com. Hancock	Mar. 4, 1911
Clark D. Stearns.	Com. Raleigh	Mar. 4, 1911
Henry H. Hough.	Naval Academy	May 19, 1911
Milton E. Reed..	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	June 14, 1911
H. C. Christy....	Com. Reina Mercedes	July 1, 1911
Noble E. Irwin...	General Board	July 1, 1911
Waldo Evans....	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1911
R. R. Belknap...	Com. Mine Force, Atlantic Fleet	Mar. 4, 1911
Thomas J. Senn..	Bu. Navigation	July 1, 1911
Jay H. Sypher...	Ch. of Staff, Asiatic Fleet	July 1, 1911
Bion B. Bierer...	Com. Olympia	July 1, 1911
Chas. F. Preston.	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1911
Richard H. Leigh.	Bu. Steam Eng	July 1, 1911
Adelbert Althouse	Asiatic Station	July 1, 1911
W. D. Brotherton	Com. Helena	July 1, 1911
James F. Carter..	Com. Alabama	July 1, 1911
George W. Laws..	Naval Academy	July 1, 1911
George C. Day...	Com. Brooklyn	July 1, 1911
Luke McNamee..	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1911
Chas. L. Hussey..	Duty General Board.	Aug. 3, 1911
J. R. Y. Blakely..	Com. Des Moines	Sept. 14, 1911
F. A. Traut.....	Com. Illinois	Oct. 26, 1911
John F. Hines....	Com. Chattanooga	Dec. 14, 1911
Robt. K. Crank..	Chg. Navy Publicity Bu., New York	Jan. 25, 1912
Stanford E. Moses	Navy Yard, Philadelphia	April 27, 1912
Powers Symington	Waiting orders	May 10, 1912
Yates Stirling, Jr.	Com. Sub. Base, New London	June 7, 1912
R. D. Hasbrouck.	Navy Yard, Boston..	July 1, 1912
Joel R. P. Pringle.	Com. Dixie	July 1, 1912
E. S. Keilogg....	Com. Galveston	July 1, 1912
Frank H. Clark...	Navy Dept	July 1, 1912
E. H. Campbell..	Com. Charleston	July 1, 1912
Walter S. Crosley.	Com. Prairie	July 1, 1912
Charles J. Lang..	Ex. Off., Utah	July 1, 1912
Martin E. Trench.	Com. Colorado	July 1, 1912
Orton P. Jackson.	Chf. of Staff, At. Fleet	July 1, 1912
F. L. Chadwick...	Com. Wilmington	July 1, 1912
Henry B. Price...	Com. Melville	July 1, 1912
P. N. Olmsted ...	Com. Salem	Jan. 16, 1913
John R. Brady...	Sick leave	Feb. 12, 1913
C. C. Fewel.....	Navy Yard, Norfolk.	Mar. 26, 1913
Frank B. Upham.	Navy Yard, New York	June 15, 1913
Andre M. Proctor.	Com. Panther	June 15, 1913
Chester Wells....	Com. Montana	July 1, 1913
Ridley McLean...	Judge Advocate Gen.	July 1, 1913
David F. Sellers..	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1913
J. T. Tompkins...	Ex Off., Nevada	July 1, 1913
S. V. Graham....	Nav. Att., Vienna..	July 1, 1913
Alfred W. Hinds..	Ex. Off., Oklahoma..	July 1, 1913
E. L. Bennett....	Com. Vestal	July 1, 1913
William P. Scott..	Navy Dept	July 1, 1913
Jos. M. Reeves...	Navy Yard, Mare Is.	July 1, 1913
Roscoe C. Moody.	Naval Academy	July 1, 1913
Frank Lyon.....	Navy Yard, Boston..	July 1, 1913
John M. Luby...	Navy Yard, Philadelphia	July 1, 1913
A. G. Kavanagh..	Com. Coast Torp. Force, Pacific Fleet	July 1, 1913
Hutch I. Cone...	Marine Supt., Canal Zone	July 1, 1913
Roscoe C. Bulmer	Com. Sacramento	July 1, 1913
G. S. Galbraith...	Insp. duty, Bu. Ord	July 1, 1913
R. W. McNeely..	Bu. of Navigation	July 1, 1913
Walter S. Turpin.	Under treatment	Dec. 20, 1913
George E. Gelm..	Com. Kearsarge	Feb. 13, 1914
Frank H. Brumby	Com. Cincinnati	April 9, 1914
James P. Morton.	Com. Scorpion	April 9, 1914
Geo. L. P. Stone..	Com. Georgia	April 28, 1914
Harris Laning....	Navy Dept	July 1, 1914
F. D. Karns.....	Com. Prometheus	July 1, 1914
David W. Todd..	Dir. Nav. Communications	July 1, 1914
John V. Klemann.	Navy Yd, Portsmouth	July 1, 1914
Henry V. Butler..	Navy Department	July 1, 1914
W. R. Gherardi...	Nav. Att., Berlin	July 1, 1914
James J. Raby...	Naval Academy	July 1, 1914
F. N. Freeman...	Com. Torp. Flot., Pacific Fleet	July 1, 1914
Wm. H. Standley.	Naval Academy	July 1, 1914

THE UNITED STATES NAVY—*Continued.*

COMMANDERS.	Present Duty.	Commission.	COMMANDERS.	Present Duty	Commission.
K. M. Bennett...	Com. Castine.....	July 1, 1914	Wat T. Cluverius	Naval Academy	April 23. 1915
E. H. Watson....	Com. Wheeling.....	July 1, 1914	Duncan M. Wood	Navy Yard. Norfolk.	May 5. 1915
Rufus Z. Johnston	Com. Naval Training Station, Newport...	July 1, 1914	Leigh C. Palmer	Chf Bu Navigation	July 11. 1915
			A. W. Marshall..	Com Baltimore	July 29, 1915
Thos. T. Craven..	Nav. War Col., Newport.....	July 1, 1914	T. A. Kearney.. .	Naval Academy ...	Aug 6. 1915
			Frank E. Ridgely.	Ex Off Pennsylvania	Sept. 7. 1915
D. W. Wurtsbaugh	Ex. Off. Texas.....	July 1, 1914	Dudley W. Knox	Com Nav. Station Guantanamo	Sept 29. 1915
Ralph Earle.....	Chg. Nav. Proving Ground.....	July 1, 1914	Mark St. C. Ellis.	Navy Yard. Mare Is.	Nov 26. 1915
G. S. Lincoln....	Naval Academy.....	July 10, 1914	Ed. McCauley, Jr.	Off Nav Intelligence	Dec 8. 1915
Ivan C. Wettengel	Navy Yard, Puget Sound.....	Dec. 12, 1914	Wm. L. Littlefield	Nav War Col Newport	June 13 1916
Chas. M. Tozer...	Com. Rec. Ship at Puget Sound.....	Dec. 15, 1914	Arthur MacArthur	Com. South Dakota	Aug 17 1915

Abbreviations: Att.—Attaché; Bd.—Board; Bu.—Bureau; Ch.—Chief; Col.—College; Com.—Commanding; Eng.—Engineer or Engineering; Ex.—Executive; Insp.—Inspector or Inspection; Nav.—Naval; Off.—Officer; Sta.—Station; St.—Steam; Sub.—Submarine; Sup.—Supervisor.

POINTS CONCERNING UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

To provide for the welfare and comfort of the officers and enlisted men of the Navy during the fiscal year of 1917, it is going to cost Uncle Sam just $50,226,912.65. Of this amount $13,102,735 is required to pay the officers on the active list, while the retired officers receive the sum of $3.124,527.

The perquisites allowed officers of the Navy will aggregate about three-quarters of a million dollars in 1917. Of this amount $510,000 will be spent in providing quarters for those officers who cannot be accommodated in buildings or houses maintained by the Government. and $200,000 for the item of heat and light for officers using other than Government quarters and in Government quarters where no heating and lighting plant is maintained by the Government; also the item of rations for enlisted men and certain officers, which figured at 30 cents a day amounts to nearly $7,500,000. The sum of $765,000 is required to pay the midshipmen under instruction at the Naval Academy.

The pay of the enlisted men of the Navy is divided into the following items Pay of 68,700 petty officers, seamen, etc., $30,655,704; 6,000 apprentices under training, $999,630: 472 retired enlisted men $443,134, and 1,000 enlisted men in prisons undergoing sentences of court-martial, etc., $225,000

Each man in the Navy holding an honorable discharge receives a bounty This item will cost the Government $1,016,000 in 1917. There is also required the sum of $12,000 for interest on the deposits held by Uncle Sam for the enlisted men of the Navy. One hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars is required to pay the Female Nurse Corps of the Navy and $15,000 is allowed them for commutation of quarters.

Each officer or enlisted man in the Navy who dies from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty is entitled to have paid to his beneficiary a sum equal to one-half of his annual pay. For this purpose the sum of $75,000 will be required for the fiscal year 1917.

MORTALITY OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

For comparison with civil mortality statistics, the following data concerning the mortality of the United States Navy and Marine Corps were supplied by the Surgeon-General of the Navy:

The low rates as compared with those of the registration area are, of course, dependent upon the special age distribution of the naval force, which is for the most part composed of men in the most favorable periods of life. The marked reduction in the mortality of the entire service from 8.88 in 1900 to 3.82 in 1913 is notable. Comparative figures for the English Navy, 1911, are as follows: Average strength of service afloat, 117,100; total deaths, 366, or 3.12 per 1,000; deaths from diseases, 260, or 2.22 per 1,000; deaths from violence, 106, or 0.90 per 1,000.

YEAR*	Average Strength.		Deaths.						Death Rate per 1,000 of Average Strength.					
			Entire Service.			Force Afloat.			Entire Service.			Force Afloat.		
	Entire Service	Force Afloat	All Causes	Deaths from Diseases.	Deaths from Injuries.	All Causes	Deaths from Diseases.	Deaths from Injuries.	All Causes	Deaths from Diseases.	Deaths from Injuries.	All Causes	Deaths from Diseases.	Deaths from Injuries.
1915..	68,075	46,186	305	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	5.08	.....	.....	2.36	.....	.....
1914..	67,141	46,978	281	160	121	101	24	77	4.18	2.38	1.80	2.14	0.51	1.04
1913..	65,926	42,719	252	146	106	85	27	58	3.82	2.21	1.45	1.28	0 40	0 87
1912..	61,897	41,842	253	128	125	99	26	73	4.08	2.06	2 01	2.36	0.62	1.74
1911..	61,399	42,911	253	130	123	92	25	67	4.12	2.11	2.00	2.14	0 58	1 56
1910..	58,340	35,737	330	159	171	125	31	94	5.66	2.73	2.93	3.15	0.87	2.64
1909..	57,172	34,688	286	135	109	88	25	63	5.00	2.36	1.90	2.53	0.72	1 81
1908..	52,913	32,181	305	187	111	87	17	60	5.76	3.53	2.09	2.70	0.52	1.86
1907..	46,336	38,369	263	162	101	102	31	71	5.67	3.94	2.17	2.65	0.80	1.85
1906..	42,529	30,846	241	144	97	87	30	57	5.66	3.38	2.28	2.81	0.97	1.84
1905..	41,313	34,820	268	129	139	138	31	107	6.48	3.12	3.36	3.96	0.89	3.07
1904..	40,555	33,914	246	130	116	107	25	82	6.06	3.21	2.85	3.15	0.73	2.41
1903..	37,248	27,556	224	164	60	72	37	35	6.01	4.40	1.60	2.61	1.37	1.27

* Years given as far back as comparable data are available.

THE NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Navy League of the United States was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on January 2, 1903, its declared object being "to acquire and spread before the citizens of the United States, through branch organizations and otherwise, information as to the condition of the naval forces and equipment of the United States, and to awaken public interest and co-operation in all matters tending to aid, improve and develop their efficiency." It is strictly non-partisan. Men, women and children are eligible to membership. The button of the league is of silver gilt and blue enamel, with letters in white and anchor of gold, and is worn by members. The membership fee is $2 annually. The headquarters of the league is at the Southern Building, Washington, D. C

The general officers are: *President*—Col. Robert M. Thompson. *Secretary*—Arthur H. Dadmun. *Treasurer*—Lewis L. Clarke.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost. (1)	Batteries. Main Guns.	Batteries. Secondary.
ARMORED VESSELS.								
SEAGOING BATTLESHIPS.								
Alabama	BS	1896	11,552	17.01	11,207	$4,665,820	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A.
Arizona	BS	1914	31,400	21	34,000	†7,425,000	12 14-in. B L R, 22 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Arkansas	BS	1910	26,000	21.05	28,697	†4,675,000	12 12-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
California*	BS	....	32,000	21	....	†7,800,000	12 14-in. B L R, 22 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Connecticut	BS	1903	16,000	18.78	19,819	7,911,175	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Delaware	BS	1907	20,000	21.56	29,043	5,702,757	10 12-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Florida	BS	1909	21,825	22.08	41,240	†6,400,000	10 12-in. B L R, 16 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Georgia	BS	1901	14,948	19.26	25,088	6,543,531	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Idaho*	BS	1915	32 000	21	32,000	†7,250,000	12 14-in. B L R, 22 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Illinois	BS	1897	11,552	17.45	12,757	4,621,408	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	4 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A.
Indiana	BS	1891	10,288	15.55	9.607	5,983,371	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A.
Iowa	BS	1893	11,346	17.09	11,933	5,871,206	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	10 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A.
Kansas	BS	1904	16,000	18.09	19,545	7,565,620	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Kearsarge	BS	1896	11 520	16.82	11,788	5,043,591	4 13-in. B L R, 4 8-in. B L R, 18 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr, S A, 1 18-in. torp. tube.
Kentucky	BS	1896	11,520	16.90	12,179	4,998,119	4 13-in. B L R, 4 8-in. B L R, 18 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A.
Louisiana	BS	1903	16,000	18.82	20,748	7,425,613	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Maine	BS	1899	12,500	18	15,603	5,381,903	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. B L R.	6 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
Massachusetts	BS	1891	10,288	16.21	10,240	6,047,117	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A.
Michigan	BS	1906	16,000	18.79	16,313	†3,585,000	8 12-in. B L R.	22 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Minnesota	BS	1903	16,000	18.85	20,235	7,442,103	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Mississippi*	BS	1915	32,000	21	32,000	†7,115,000	12 14-in. B L R, 22 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Missouri	BS	1900	12,500	18.15	15,845	5,258,260	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. B L R.	6 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
Nebraska	BS	1902	14,948	19.06	21,283	6,773,259	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Nevada	BS	1912	27,500	20.50	26,500	†5,895,000	10 14-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
New Hampshire	BS	1905	16,000	18.16	17,820	6,354,139	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
New Jersey	BS	1902	14,948	19.18	23,089	6,536,726	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 3 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
New Mexico*	BS	1915	32,000	21	27,500	†7,800,000	12 14-in. B L R, 22 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
New York	BS	1911	27,000	21	28,100	†6,400,000	10 14-in. B L R, 21 5-in. B L R.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
North Dakota	BS	1907	20,000	21.01	31,635	5,971,122	10 12-in. B L R, 14 5-in. B L R.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Ohio	BS	1899	12,500	17.82	16,220	5,265,504	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. B L R.	6 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
Oklahoma	BS	1912	27,500	20.50	24,800	†5,926,000	10 14-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Oregon	BS	1891	10,288	16.79	11,037	6 575,032	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A.
Pennsylvania	BS	1913	31,400	21	31,500	†7,260,000	12 14-in. B L R, 22 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Rhode Island	BS	1902	14,948	19.01	20,310	6 536,568	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
South Carolina	BS	1906	16,000	18.86	18,087	5.097,355	8 12-in. B L R.	22 3-in. R F, 2 3-pdr. S A, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Tennessee*	BS	...	32 000	21	....	†7,800,000	12 14-in. B L R, 22 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Texas	BS	1911	27,000	21.05	28,100	†5 830,000	10 14-in. B L R, 21 5-in. B L R.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Utah	BS	1909	21,825	21.04	27,445	†3,946,000	10 12-in. B L R, 16 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Vermont	BS	1904	16,000	18.33	17,741	7,563,963	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Virginia	BS	1902	14,948	19.01	22,841	6,703,614	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Wisconsin	BS	1897	11,552	17.17	12,452	4,723,894	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	4 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A.
Wyoming	BS	1910	26,000	21.22	31,601	†4,450,000	12 12-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.

(1) Figures showing complete cost are given as far as possible. † Contract price of hull and machinery.

* Under construction or contracted for.

NOTE—Naval Appropriation Act of August 29, 1916, authorizes the construction of 10 first-class battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 50 destroyers, 68 submarines, 3 fuel ships, 1 repair ship, 1 transport, 1 hospital ship, 2 destroyer tenders, 1 fleet submarine tender, 2 ammunition ships, and 2 gunboats.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—*Continued.*

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary
Armored Cruisers.								
Colorado	AC	1901	13,680	22.24	26,837	$5,692,142	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
Maryland	AC	1901	13,680	22.41	28,059	5,682,894	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
Montana	AC	1905	14,500	22.26	27,938	5,707,579	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. B L R.	22 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
North Carolina	AC	1905	14,500	21.91	25,598	5,062,592	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. B L R.	22 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Pittsburgh (6)	AC	1901	13,680	22.44	28,600	5,707,579	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
San Diego (7)	AC	1902	13,680	22.20	29,658	5,341,754	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
South Dakota	AC	1902	13,680	22.24	28,543	4,735,160	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
Washington	AC	1903	14,500	22.27	27,152	6,146,302	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. B L R.	22 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
West Virginia	AC	1901	13,680	22.15	26,135	5,729,057	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
First-Class Cruisers.								
Brooklyn	1CC	1893	9,215	21.91	18,425	4,423,790	8 8-in. B L R, 12 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A.
Charleston	1CC	1902	9,700	22.04	27,200	3,826,411	14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A.
Milwaukee	1CC	1902	9,700	22.22	24,166	3,935,225	14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A.
Saratoga (5)	1CC	1890	8,150	21	17,075	4,346,642	4 8-in. B L R, 10 5-in. B L R.	8 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A.
St. Louis	1CC	1902	9,700	22.13	27,264	3,818,177	14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A.
Second-Class Cruisers.								
Chicago	2CC	1883	4,500	18	9,000	†889,000	14 5-in. R F.	9 6-pdr. R F.
Columbia	2CC	1890	7,350	22.80	18,269	3,909,041	3 6-in. R F.	8 4-in. R F, 2 6-pdr. S A.
Minneapolis	2CC	1891	7,350	23.07	20,544	3,849,996	3 6-in. R F.	8 4-in. R F, 2 6-pdr. S A.
Olympia	2CC	1891	5,865	21.69	17,080	2,979,283	4 8-in. B L R, 10 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. R F.
Third-Class Cruisers.								
Albany	3CC	...	3,430	20.52	7,400	‖ 1,205,000	10 5-in. B L R.	2 3-pdr. R F.
Birmingham	3CC	1905	3,750	24.33	15,670	1,778,221	2 5-in. B L R.	6 3-in. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Boston	3CC	1883	3,000	15.60	4,300	†619,000	2 8-in. B L R, 3 6-in. R F.	1 4-in. R F, 6 6-pdr. R F.
Chattanooga	3CC	1900	3,200	16.65	5,303	1,686,594	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F.
Chester	3CC	1905	3,750	26.52	25,400	1,950,480	2 5-in. B L R.	6 3-in. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Cincinnati	3CC	1890	3,183	19.91	7,070	2,371,904	11 5-in. R F.	6 6-pdr. R F.
Cleveland	3CC	1900	3,200	16.45	4,640	1,374,809	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F
Denver	3CC	1900	3,200	16.75	6,135	1,415,060	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F
Des Moines	3CC	1900	3,200	16.65	5,340	1,426,101	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr R F.
Galveston	3CC	1901	3,200	16.41	5,073	1,736,774	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F
Marblehead	3CC	1890	2,072	18.44	4,937	1,291,162	8 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. R F.
Montgomery	3CC	1890	2,072	19.06	5,543	1,267,109	.....	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 21-in. torp. tubes, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
New Orleans	3CC	...	3,430	20	7,500	‖ 1,429,215	10 5-in. B L R.	2 3-pdr. R F.
Raleigh	3CC	1889	3,183	21.12	3,159	2,199,729	11 5-in. R F	6 6-pdr. R F.
Salem	3CC	1905	3,750	25.95	19,578	1,541,571	2 5-in. B L R.	6 3-in. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Tacoma	3CC	1900	3,200	16.58	5,288	1,398,781	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F.
Torpedo Boats.								
Bagley	TB	1900	175	29.15	3,920	†161,000	.....	3 1-pdr R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Bailey	TB	1898	280	30.20	5,000	†210,000	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Barney	TB	1900	175	29.04	3,920	†161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Biddle	TB	1900	175	28.57	3,910	†161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Blakely	TB	1899	196	25.58	3,000	†159,400	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Dahlgren	TB	1897	146	30	4,200	†194,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
De Long	TB	1899	196	25.52	3,000	†159,400	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Dupont	TB	1896	165	28.58	3,800	†144,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Farragut	TB	1897	279	30.13	5,600	†227,500	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Foote	TB	1896	142	24.53	2,000	†97,500	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Fox	TB	1897	154	23.13	1,750	†81,456	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Goldsborough	TB	1898	255	27.40	5,850	†214,500	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Morris	TB	1897	105	24	1,750	†85,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Rodgers	TB	1896	142	24.49	2,295	†97,500	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Shubrick	TB	1899	200	26.07	3,000	†129,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Somers	TB	...	150	15	1,900	†72,997	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Thornton	TB	1899	200	24.88	3,000	†129,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Tingey	TB	1899	165	24.94	3,000	†168,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Double Turret Monitors.								
Amphitrite	CD	1874	3,990	10.50	1,600	2,195,980	4 10-in. B L R.	2 4-in. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F.
Monadnock	CD	1875	3,990	11.63	2,163	2,756,760	4 10-in. B L R.	2 4-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Monterey	CD	1889	4,084	13.60	5,104	2,761,371	2 12-in. B L R, 2 10-in. B L R.	6 6-pdr. R F.

(5) Formerly named New York. (6) Formerly named Pennsylvania. (7) Formerly named California.
† Contract price of hull and machinery. ‖ Purchased during Spanish war.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY—*Continued.*

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Single Turret Monitors.								
Cheyenne (1)	CD	1899	3,225	11.80	2,359	$1,590,380	2 12-in. B L R.	4 4-in. R F, 2 6-pdr. R F.
Ozark (2)	CD	1899	3,225	12.03	1,739	1,623,879	2 12-in. B L R.	4 4-in. R F, 2 6-pdr. R F.
Tallahassee (3)	CD	1899	3,225	12.40	2,336	1,518,179	2 12-in. B L R.	4 4-in. R F, 3 6-pdr. R F.
Tonopah (4)	CD	1899	3,225	13.04	1,970	1,619,052	2 12-in. B L R.	4 4-in. R F, 2 6-pdr. R F.
Gunboats.								
Castine	GB	1891	1,177	16.03	2,180	†318,500		2 4-in. R F, 6 6-pdr. R F.
Dolphin	GB	1883	1,486	15.50	2,253	†315,000		6 6-pdr. R F.
Don Juan de Austria**	GB	...	1,130	12.20	941	†180,000		2 4-in. R F, 8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Elcano	GB	...	620	11	600			4 4-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. R F.
Helena	GB	1894	1,392	15.50	1,959	539,042		8 4-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. R F.
Isla de Luzon**	GB	...	1,030	11.23	516	215,000		4 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Machias	GB	1891	1,177	15.46	1,848	657,761		8 4-in. R F, 2 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Monocacy	GB	1913	190	13.25	800	†215,000		2 6-pdr. R F, 6 auto. mach.
Nashville	GB	1894	1,371	16.30	2,524	586,368		8 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Palos	GB	1913	190	13.25	800	†260,000		2 6-pdr. R F, 6 auto. mach.
Pampanga	GB	1887	243	10	250			4 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Petrel	GB	1887	890	11.40	1,008	464,035		4 4-in. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Quiros	GB	1894	350	11	550			4 3-pdr. R F.
Ranger	GB	1873	1,261	10	500			
Sacramento	GB	1913	1,425	12.78	850	†492,500		3 4-in. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F.
Samar	GB	1887	243	10.5	250			4 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Sandoval	GB	...	100	8	666			2 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Villalobos	GB	1895	370	11	450			4 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Wilmington	GB	1894	1,392	15.08	1,868	531,192		8 4-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. R F.
Yorktown	GB	1887	1,710	16.14	3,341	†455,000	6 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F.
Converted Gunboats.								
Annapolis	CGB	1896	1,010	13.17	1,223	375,417		6 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Dubuque	CGB	1903	1,085	12.90	1,193	442,403		6 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Marietta	CGB	1896	990	13.02	1,036	251,424		6 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Newport	CGB	1896	1,010	12.29	998	403,956		
Paducah	CGB	1903	1,085	12.85	1,247	506,932		6 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F
Princeton	CGB	1896	1,010	10.64	835	400,645		6 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr R F.
Vicksburg	CGB	1896	1,010	12.71	1,111	388,750		6 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr R F.
Wheeling	CGB	1896	990	12.88	1,063	348,515		6 4-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Special Type.								
Baltimore	MDS	1887	4,413	20.10	8,777	†1,325,000	4 6-in. R F	4 6-pdr. S A.
Hannibal	SS	...	4,000	9	1,100	147,941		
Lebanon	AS	...	3,285	10	1,000	†225,000		4 4-in. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Leonidas	SS	...	4,023	8.5	1,100	147,941		
Prometheus	RS	1907	12,585	16	7,500	†1,550,000	4 5-in. R F	
San Francisco	MDS	1888	4,083	19.52	9,913	2,135,303	8 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A.
Solace	HS	...	5,700	15	3,200	†600,000		
Vestal	RS	1907	12,585	16	7,500	†1,550,000	4 5-in. R F	
Vesuvius	TPS	1887	930	21.65	4,295	†350,000		1 3-pdr. S A, 1 21-in. torp. tube, 3 18-in. torp. tubes.
Destroyers.								
Allen*	Des	1915	1,075	30	17,500	800,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Ammen	Des	1910	742	30.48	14,001	†648,000		3 18-in W T, 5 3-in. R F
Aylwin	Des	1912	1,036	29.60	16,000	†756,100		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F
Bainbridge‖	Des	1899	420	28.45	8,000	†283,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F
Balch	Des	1912	1,036	29.62	16,000	756,100		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F
Barry‖	Des	1899	420	28.13	8,000	283,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F
Beale	Des	1911	742	29.65	11,800	654,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Benham	Des	1912	1,036	29.59	16,000	756,100		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Burrows	Des	1909	742	30.67	13,254	665,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.

(1) Formerly named Wyoming. (2) Formerly named Arkansas. (3) Formerly named Florida. (4) Formerly named Nevada. * Under construction or contracted for. ** Captured from Spain. † Contract price of hull and machinery. ‖ Not serviceable for duty with fleet.

The following vessels are serving as tenders to torpedo vessels: Alert, Bushnell, Dixie, Fulton, Iris, Melville, Panther, and Pompey.

The following are used as transports: Buffalo, General Alava, Hancock, Henderson, and Prairie.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY—*Continued.*

Name	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.†	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
DESTROYERS—*Continued.*								
Caldwell*	Des	....	1,085	32	....	$925,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Cassin	Des	1912	1,020	30.14	15,307	761,500		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Chauncey‖	Des	1899	420	28.64	8,000	283,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Conner*	Des	....	1,134	30	....	845,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Conyngham	Des	1914	1,090	29.50	18,000	881,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Cummings	Des	1912	1,020	30.57	16,335	761,500		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Craven*	Des	....	1,085	32	....	925,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Cushing	Des	1913	1,050	29	....	854,500		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Dale‖	Des	1899	420	28	8,000	260,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Davis	Des	1915	1,075	30	17,500	800,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Decatur‖	Des	1899	420	28.10	8,000	260,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Downes	Des	1912	1,072	29	16,000	777,500		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Drayton	Des	1909	742	30.83	15,524	644,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Duncan	Des	1912	1,014	29.14	16,000	779,450		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Ericsson	Des	1913	1,090	29	17,151	873,500		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Fanning	Des	1911	742	29.99	12,600	630,500		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Flusser	Des	1908	700	30.41	11,541	624,000		3 18 in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Gwin*	Des	....	1,125	30	....	885,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Henley	Des	1911	742	30.41	13,472	648,700		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Hopkins‖	Des	1899	408	29.02	8,456	291,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 6 6-pdr. R F.
Hull‖	Des	1899	408	28.04	9,119	291,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 6 6-pdr. R F.
Jacob Jones	Des	1914	1,150	29.50	17,000	825,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Jarvis	Des	1911	742	30.01	10,584	640,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Jenkins	Des	1911	742	31.27	12,440	654,500		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Jouett	Des	1911	742	32.27	12,340	654,500		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Lamson	Des	1908	700	28.61	10,769	585,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Lawrence‖	Des	1899	400	28.41	8,400	281,000		2 18-in. W T, 7 6-pdr. R F.
Manley*	Des	....	1,085	32	....	879,500		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Mayrant	Des	1909	742	30.22	13,140	664,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
McCall	Des	1909	742	30.66	13,072	665,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
McDougal	Des	1913	1,020	29	16,000	810,000		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Macdonough‖	Des	1899	400	28.03	8,400	281,000		2 18-in. W T, 7 6-pdr. R F.
Monaghan	Des	1910	742	30.45	12,410	629,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Nicholson	Des	1913	1,050	29	15,906	842,000		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
O'Brien	Des	1913	1,050	29	16,275	842,000		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Parker	Des	1912	1,036	29.55	16,000	756,100		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Patterson	Des	1910	742	29.69	12,622	637,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Paulding	Des	1909	742	32.80	17,393	644,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Paul Jones‖	Des	1899	420	28.91	8,000	285,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Perkins	Des	1909	742	29.76	11,668	610,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Perry‖	Des	1899	420	28.32	7,950	285,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Porter	Des	1914	1,090	29.50	18,000	881,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Preble‖	Des	1899	420	28.03	7,310	285,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Preston	Des	1908	700	29.18	10,918	645,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Reid	Des	1908	700	31.82	12,421	624,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Roe	Des	1909	742	29.60	11,789	620,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Rowan	Des	1915	1,126	29.5	17,000	795,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Sampson	Des	1915	1,126	29.5	17,000	795,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Shaw*	Des	1916	1,110	29.5	17,000	925,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Smith	Des	1908	700	28.35	9,946	585,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Sterett	Des	1909	742	30.37	12,789	610,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Stewart‖	Des	1900	420	29.69	8,000	282,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Stockton*	Des	....	1,134	30	....	845,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Terry	Des	1909	742	30.24	13,350	620,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Trippe	Des	1910	742	30.89	14,978	659,500		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Truxton‖	Des	1899	433	29.58	8,300	286,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 6 6-pdr. R F.
Tucker	Des	1914	1,090	29.50	17,000	861,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Wadsworth	Des	1914	1,090	30	16,091	884,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Wainwright	Des	1914	1,150	29.50	17,000	825,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Walke	Des	1910	742	29.78	12,573	644,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Warrington	Des	1909	742	30.12	12,486	664,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Whippie‖	Des	1899	433	28.24	8,300	286,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 6 6-pdr. R F.
Wilkes*	Des	1915	1,110	29.5	17,000	812,309		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Winslow	Des	1913	1,050	29	15,984	842,000		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Worden‖	Des	1899	433	29.86	8,300	286,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 6 6-pdr. R F.

* Under construction or contracted for. † Contract price of hull and machinery. ‖ Not serviceable for duty with fleet.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY—*Continued.*

SUBMARINES designated as follows: A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, B-1, B-2, B-3, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, F-1, F-2, F-3, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, H-1, H-2, H-3, K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4, K-5, K-6, K-7, K-8, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5, L-6, L-7, L-8, L-9, L-10, L-11, M-1, N-1, N-2, N-3, N-4, N-5, N-6, N-7, O-1, O-2, O-3, O-4, O-5, O-6, O-7, O-8, O-9, O-10, O-11, O-12, O-13, O-14, O-15, O-16, No. 60, No. 61, and Schley.

DATES OF FUTURE RETIREMENTS OF REAR-ADMIRALS.

The following are the dates of future retirements of Rear-Admirals (named in the order of their rank) now on the active list for age limit under the law: Austin M. Knight, December 16, 1918; James M. Helm, December 16, 1919; Nathaniel R. Usher, April 7, 1919; Frank F. Fletcher, November 23, 1919; Wythe M. Parks, September 8, 1920; William B. Caperton, June 30, 1919; Walter F. Worthington, March 8, 1919; Henry T. Mayo, December 8, 1920; Charles F. Pond, October 26, 1920; Walter McLean, July 30, 1919; De Witt Coffman, November 28, 1918; Reynold T. Hall, November 5, 1922; William F. Fullam, October 20, 1919; Albert G. Winterhalter, October 5, 1920; Augustus F. Fechteler, September 1, 1921; Albert Gleaves, January 1, 1922; Herbert O. Dunn, May 29, 1921; Albert W. Grant, April 14, 1920; William S. Benson, September 25, 1919; Thomas S. Rodgers, August 18, 1922; James H. Glennon, February 11, 1921.

The active list of the Navy comprises 3,654 commissioned and 400 warrant officers, not including 1,226 at the Naval Academy. There are 845 commissioned and 135 warrant officers on the retired list. The enlisted strength allowed by law is 74,700 men and apprentice seamen.

MARINE CORPS. For details see Index for "United States Marine Corps."

VESSELS OF UNITED STATES NAVY IN COMMISSION.

CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 1, 1916.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander-in-Chief.

Pennsylvania, B. 1st L. (Flagship of Admiral Mayo), Capt. H. B. Wilson.

BATTLESHIP FORCE

Vice-Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

DIVISION FIVE

Rear-Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

Connecticut, B. 2d L. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Dunn). Capt. A. T. Long.
Michigan, B. 2d L. Capt. C. B. Brittain
South Carolina, B. 2d L. Capt. S. S. Robison.
Vermont, B. 2d L. Capt. H. O. Stickney.

DIVISION SIX.

Rear-Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Commander.

New York, B. 1st L. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Fechteler). Capt. C. F. Hughes.
Delaware, B. 2d L. Capt. A. H. Scales.
Oklahoma, B. 1st L. Capt. R. Welles.
Texas, B. 1st L. Capt. V. Blue.

DIVISION SEVEN.

Rear-Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, Commander.

Florida, B. 1st L. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Rodgers). Capt. Thos. Washington.
Arkansas, B. 1st L. Capt. W. H. G. Bullard
Utah, B. 1st L. Capt. F. B. Bassett, Jr.

DIVISION EIGHT.

Vice-Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

Wyoming, B. 1st L. (Flagship of Vice-Admiral Coffman). Capt. H. A. Wiley.
Nevada, B. 1st L. Capt. W. S. Sims.
Arizona, B. 1st L. Capt. J. D. McDonald.

CRUISER FORCE

Rear-Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander

Prairie, Trans. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Pond). Comdr. W. S. Crosley.
Castine, fuel ship. Comdr. K. M. Bennett.
Des Moines, C. 3d C. Comdr. J. R. Y. Blakely
Illinois, B. 2d L. Comdr. F. A. Traut.
Machias, G. B. Lieut.-Comdr. A. Kautz.
Montana, A. C. Comdr. C. Wells.
Nashville, G. B. Lieut.-Comdr. H. E. Yarnell.
North Carolina, A. C. Capt. M. L. Bristol.
Sacramento, G. B. Comdr. R. C. Bulmer.
Salem, C. 3d C. Comdr. P. N. Olmsted.
Wheeling, G. B. Comdr. E. H. Watson.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Rear-Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander.

Ammen	Conyngham	Ericsson	Jouett	O'Brien	Reid	Trippe
Aylwin	Cummings	Fanning	Lamson	Parker	Roe	Tucker
Balch	Cushing	Flusser	Mayrant	Patterson	Rowan	Wadsworth
Beale	Davis	Henley	McCall	Paulding	Sampson	Wainwright
Benham	Downes	Jacob Jones	McDougal	Perkins	Smith	Walke
Burrows	Drayton	Jarvis	Monaghan	Porter	Sterett	Warrington
Cassin	Duncan	Jenkins	Nicholson	Preston	Terry	Winslow

MINE FORCE

Commander Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

Baltimore, Mine Planter. Comdr. A. W. Marshall.
Dubuque, G. B. Lieut.-Comdr. T. L. Johnson.
Lebanon, A. S. Chf. Bosn. C. Crone.
Ontario, Tug. Chf. Bosn. B. O. Halliwill.
Patapsco, Tug. Bosn. L. H. Cutting.
Patuxent, Tug. Chf. Bosn. C. Murray.
San Francisco, M. D. S. Comdr. H. V. Butler.
Sonoma, Tug. Lieut. (J. G.) E. S. R. Brandt.

TRAIN.

Capt. William L. Rodgers, Commander.

Vestal (repair ship)
Arethusa (fuel ship)
Celtic (supply ship)
Culgoa (supply ship)
Cyclops (fuel ship)
Jupiter (fuel ship)
Neptune (fuel ship)
Orion (fuel ship)
Prometheus (repair ship)
Solace (hospital ship)

RESERVE FORCE.

Alabama, B. 2d L. Comdr. J. F. Carter.
Chester, C. 3d C. Lieut. (J. G.) C. C. Baughman.
Chicago, C. 2d C. Lieut. (J. G.) E. F. Clement.
Georgia, B. 2d L. Comdr. G. L. P. Stone.
Kansas, B. 2d L. Capt. B. F. Hutchison.
Kearsage, B. 2d L. Comdr. G. E. Gelm.
Kentucky, B. 2d L. Comdr. D. E. Dismukes.
Louisiana, B. 2d L. Comdr. W. W. Phelps.
Maine, B. 2d L. Comdr. M. M. Taylor.
Minnesota, B. 2d L. Capt. E. H. Durell.
Missouri, B. 2d L. Lieut. W. F. Jacobs.
Nebraska, B. 2d L. Capt. G. H. Burrage.
New Hampshire, B. 2d L. Capt. L. H. Chandler.
New Jersey, B. 2d L. Comdr. L. A. Kaiser.
North Dakota, B. 1st L. Capt. W. M. Crose.
Ohio, B. 2d L. Lieut. Comdr. G. J. Meyers.
Rhode Island, B. 2d L. Comdr. J. L. Latimer.
Virginia, B. 2d L. Capt. R. H. Jackson.
Washington, A. C. Capt. B. C. Decker.
Wisconsin, B. 2d L. Lieut. C. H. Shaw.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.

San Diego, A. C. (Flagship of Admiral Caperton). Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw.
Albany, C. 3d C. Lieut.-Comdr. O. G. Murfin.
Annapolis, G. B. Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Richardson.
Buffalo, Trans. Lieut.-Comdr. P. Washington.
Chattanooga, C. 3d C. Comdr. J. F. Hines.
Denver, C. 3d C. Lieut.-Comdr. A. Bronson, Jr.
Raleigh, C. 3d C. Comdr. C. D. Stearns.
Yorktown, G. B. Lieut.-Comdr. H. P. Perrill.

COAST TORPEDO FORCE.

Commander Arthur G. Kavanagh, Commander.

Hopkins
Hull
Lawrence
Paul Jones
Perry
Preble
Stewart
Truxton
Whipple

TRAIN.

Brutus (fuel ship)
Glacier (supply ship)
Iroquois (tug)
Nanshan (fuel ship)
Nero (fuel ship)
Saturn (collier)

RESERVE FORCE.

Rear-Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander.

Colorado, A. C. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Fullam). Comdr. M. E. Trench.
Cleveland, C. 3d C. Lieut. (J. G.) W. E. Baughman.
Maryland, A. C. Lieut.-Comdr. D. E. Theleen.
New Orleans, C. 3d C. Lieut. B. L. Canaga.
Oregon, B. 2d L. Comdr. G. W. Williams.
Pittsburgh, A. C. Comdr. C. B. Price.
Saratoga, C. 1st C. Lieut. (J. G.) H. O. Roesch.
South Dakota, A. C. Comdr. A. MacArthur.
West Virginia, A. C. Lieut.-Comdr. L. R. Sargent.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brooklyn, C. 1st C. (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter). Comdr. G. C. Day.
Cincinnati, C. 3d C. Comdr. F. H. Brumby.
Galveston, C. 3d C. Comdr. E. S. Kellogg.

SECOND DIVISION.

Wilmington, G. B. Comdr. F. L. Chadwick.
Monocacy, G. B. Lieut. G. S. Bryan.
Palos, G. B. Lieut. H. Delano.
Quiros, G. B. Lieut. (J. G.) F. Loftin.
Samar, G. B. Lieut. (J. G.) S. W. King.
Villalobos, G. B. Lieut. W. E. Clarke.

THIRD DIVISION.

Helena, G. B. Comdr. W. D. Brotherton.
Elcano, G. B. Lieut.-Comdr. W. G. Briggs.
Pampanga, G. B. Lieut. (J. G.) J. R. Barry.

VESSELS OF TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Dale
Bainbridge
Barry
Chauncey
Decatur

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

Abarenda (fuel ship)
Ajax (fuel ship)
Monterey (monitor)
Piscataqua (tug)
Wompatuck (tug)

For complete list and stations of United States Naval Vessels see *Monthly Navy and Marine Corps List and Directory*, which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy.

Abbreviations: A. C.—Armored Cruiser. B. 1st L.—Battleship, first line. B. 2d L.—Battleship, second line. C. 1st C.—Cruiser, first class. C. 2d C.—Cruiser, second class. C. 3d C.—Cruiser, third class. C. G. B.—Converted gunboat. Des.—Destroyer. G. B.—Gunboat. M.—Monitor. Mer. Com.—Merchant complement. T. B.—Torpedo boat. Trans.—Transport. Sta. Ship—Station ship. R. S.—Receiving ship.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

The Naval Appropriation Act, approved March 4, 1915, provides that "There shall be a Chief of Naval Operations, who shall be an officer on the active list of the Navy, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the officers of the line of the Navy not below the grade of Captain, for a period of four years, who shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, be charged with the operations of the fleet, and with the preparation and readiness of plans for its use in war; *Provided*: That if an officer of the grade of Captain be appointed Chief of Naval Operations, he shall have the rank, title, and emoluments of a Rear-Admiral while holding that position."

The Naval Appropriation Act, approved August 29, 1916, provides that "Hereafter the Chief of Naval Operations, while so serving as such Chief of Naval Operations, shall have the rank and title of Admiral, to take rank next after the Admiral of the Navy, and shall, while so serving as Chief of Naval Operations, receive the pay of $10,000 per annum and no allowances. All orders issued by the Chief of Naval Operations in performing the duties assigned him shall be performed under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and his orders shall be considered as emanating from the Secretary, and shall have full force and effect as such. To assist the Chief of Naval Operations in performing the duties of his office there shall be assigned for this exclusive duty not less than fifteen officers of and above the rank of Lieutenant-Commander of the Navy or Major of the Marine Corps: *Provided*, That if an officer of the grade of Captain be appointed Chief of Naval Operations he shall have the rank and title of Admiral, as above provided, while holding that position: *Provided further*, That should an officer, while serving as Chief of Naval Operations, be retired from active service he shall be retired with the lineal rank and the retired pay to which he would be entitled had he not been serving as Chief of Naval Operations." Rear-Admiral William S. Benson, formerly Commandant of the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., is now serving as Chief of Naval Operations and holds the rank of Admiral while so serving.

DIMENSIONS, COAL SUPPLY, ARMOR, AND COMPLEMENT.

Vessels.	Length on Load Water Line.		Extreme Breadth.		Mean Draught.		Bunker Capacity.	Number of Torpedo Tubes.	Armor. Sides.	Armor. Turrets.	Armor. Barbettes.	Protective Deck. Ends.	Protective Deck. Amidships.	Complement. Officers.	Complement. Men.	Type of Engines.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Tons.		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.			
Alabama	368	0	72	2	23	6	1,447	....	16.5	14	15	3to4	2¾	34	662	T. S., V. T. E.
Albany	346	0	43	9	16	10	747	....	....	7⅛	....	....	3	19	333	T. S., V. T. E.
Alert	177	4	32	0	13	0	197	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	109	S. S., H. C.
Amphitrite	259	3	55	4	14	6	271	....	9	7	11.5	....	1¼	23	172	T. S., I. C.
Annapolis	168	0	36	0	12	5	225	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	136	S. S., V. T. E.
Arizona	600	0	97	0	28	10	†2,322	4–21	....	....	....	....	....	55	860	4-Screw Turbine.
Arkansas	554	0	93	2	28	6	2,691	2–21	....	....	....	....	....	68	981	4-Screw Turbine.
Baltimore	327	6	48	7	20	0	1,064	....	....	....	....	4	2.5	30	353	T. S., H. T. E.
Birmingham	420	0	47	1	16	9	1,250	2–21	....	....	....	....	....	16	340	T. S., V. T. E.
Boston	277	5	42	2	16	10	428	....	....	....	....	....	3½	17	328	T. S., V. T. E.
Brooklyn	400	6	64	8	24	0	1,350	....	....	5½	8	2½	3.6	41	540	T. S., V. T. E.
Buffalo	391	1	48	3	19	5	1,375	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	171	S. S., V. T. E.
Bushnell	300	0	45	8	15	0	†660	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	165	S. S., Turbine.
California*	600	0	97	4	30	0	†2,200	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	1,000	4-Screw Turbine.
Castine	204	0	32	1	12	0	280	....	....	....	....	....	⅜	5–16	11	143	T. S., V. T. E.
Charleston	424	0	66	0	22	6	1,500	....	....	....	....	3	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Chattanooga	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	....	....	....	....	2 & 1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Chester	420	0	47	1	16	9	1,250	2–21	....	....	....	....	....	16	340	4-Screw Turbine.
Cheyenne (1)	252	0	50	0	12	6	381	....	11	10	11	1.5	....	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Chicago	325	0	48	2	19	0	890	....	....	....	....	1.5	1.5	32	445	T. S., H. T. E.
Cincinnati	300	0	42	0	18	0	577	....	....	....	....	2.5	1	20	341	T. S., V. T. E.
Cleveland	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	....	....	....	....	2 & 1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Colorado	502	0	69	6	24	1	1,828	2–18	5to6	6	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Columbia	412	0	58	2	22	6	1,525	....	....	....	....	4	2.5	28	465	T. S., V. T. E.
Connecticut	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,452	4–21	11	12	15	3	3	57	962	T. S., V. T. E.
Delaware	510	0	85	2	26	11	2,668	2–21	....	....	....	....	....	52	822	T. S., V. T. E.
Denver	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	....	....	....	....	2 & 1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Des Moines	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	....	....	....	....	2 & 1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Dixie	391	1	48	3	19	11	1,075	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	349	S. S., V. T. E.
Dolphin	240	0	32	0	14	0	265	1–18 1–21	....	....	....	....	....	7	129	S. S., V. C.
Don Juan de Austria	210	0	32	0	12	6	210	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	129	S. S., H. C.
Dubuque	174	0	35	0	12	3	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	149	T. S., V. T. E.
Elcano	157	11	26	0	10	0	94	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	97	.....
Florida	510	0	88	2	28	6	2,500	2–21	....	....	....	....	....	52	890	4-Screw Turbine.
Fulton	216	0	35	0	13	9	†234	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	165	S. S., Diesel.
Galveston	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	....	....	....	....	2 & 1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
General Alava	212	6	29	9	11	0	240	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	88	S. S., V. T. E.
Georgia	435	0	76	2	23	9	1,967	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	52	888	T. S., V. T. E.
Hancock	450	2	45	4	24	3	2,428	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	215	T. S., V. T. E.
Helena	250	0	40	0	9	0	300	....	....	....	....	⅜	5–16	10	173	T. S., V. T. E.
Henderson*	460	0	61	1	19	10	†1,200	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	S. S., V. T. E.
Idaho*	600	0	97	4	30	0	†2,200	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	1,000	4-Screw Turbine.
Illinois	368	0	72	2	23	6	1,275	1–18	16	14	15	4	2¾	34	647	T. S., V. T. E.
Indiana	348	0	69	3	24	0	1,500	1–18	18	15	17	3	2¾	34	619	T. S., V. T. E.
Iowa	360	0	72	2	24	0	1,643	4–14	14	17	15	3	2¾	35	546	T. S., V. T. E.
Iris	310	6	39	0	24	0	300	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	127	S. S., V. C.
Isla de Luzon	192	0	30	0	12	3	195	....	....	....	....	2.5	1.5	8	134	T. S., H. T. E.
Kansas	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,388	4–21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Kearsarge	368	0	72	2	23	6	1,640	1–18	16.5	17	15	5	2¾	39	618	T. S., V. T. E.
Kentucky	368	0	72	2	23	6	1,620	1–18	16.5	17	15	5	2¾	35	616	T. S., V. T. E.
Lebanon	249	0	37	4	17	3	188	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	S. S., V. T. E.
Louisiana	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,389	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Machias	204	0	32	1	12	0	280	....	....	....	....	⅜	5–16	10	143	T. S., V. T. E.
Maine	388	0	72	2	23	10	1,860	2–18	11	12	12	4	2	41	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Marblehead	257	0	37	0	14	6	335	....	....	....	....	7–16	5–16	13	258	T. S., V. T. E.
Marietta	174	0	34	0	12	2	241	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	134	T. S., V. T. E.
Maryland	502	0	69	6	24	1	2,024	2–18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Massachusetts	348	0	69	3	24	0	1,487	3–18	18	15	17	3	2¾	34	671	T. S., V. T. E.
Melville	400	0	54	5	20	0	†900	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	277	S. S., Turbine.
Michigan	450	0	80	2	24	6	2,380	2–21	11	12	10	3	1.5	49	758	T. S., V. T. E.
Milwaukee	424	0	66	0	22	6	1,650	....	....	....	....	3	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Minneapolis	412	0	58	2	22	6	1,400	....	....	....	....	4	2.5	33	500	T. S., V. T. E.
Minnesota	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,364	4–21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Mississippi*	600	0	97	4	30	0	†2,200	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	1,000	4-Screw Turbine.
Missouri	388	0	72	2	23	11	1,887	2–18	11	12	12	4	2.5	47	754	T. S., V. T. E.
Monadnock	259	6	55	6	14	6	386	....	9	7.5	11.5	....	1¾	14	210	T. S., H. T. E.
Monocacy	160	0	24	6	2	5	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	45	T. S., V. C.
Montana	502	0	72	10	25	0	2,014	4–21	5	9	8	4	2	40	821	T. S., V. T. E.
Monterey	256	0	59	0	14	10	233	....	13	8	13	....	3	19	215	T. S., V. T. E.
Montgomery	257	0	37	0	14	6	340	6	....	....	....	7–16	5–16	20	232	T. S., V. T. E.
Nashville	220	0	38	1	11	0	400	....	....	....	....	⅜	5–16	11	167	T. S., V. Q. E.
Nebraska	435	0	76	2	23	9	1,923	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	49	857	T. S., V. T. E.

* Under construction. † Tons of fuel oil. (1) Monitor formerly named Wyoming.

DIMENSIONS, COAL SUPPLY, ARMOR, AND COMPLEMENT.

Vessels.	Length on Load Water Line.		Extreme Breadth.		Mean Draught.		Bunker Capacity.	Number of Torpedo Tubes.	Armor. Sides.	Armor. Turrets.	Armor. Barbette.	Protective Deck. Ends.	Protective Deck. Amidships.	Complement. Officers.	Complement. Men.	Type of Engines.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft	In.	Tons		In	In	In	In.	In.			
Nevada	575	0	95	2	28	6	†2,000	4–21						52	860	2-Screw Turbi
New Hampshire	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,592	4–21	9	12	11	3	3	41	841	T. S., V. T. E
New Jersey	425	0	76	2	23	9	1,946	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
New Mexico*	600	0	97	4	30	0		4–21						55	951	4-Screw Elect
New Orleans	346	0	43	9	16	10	767					3	1¼	24	342	T. S., V. T. E
Newport	168	0	36	0	12	2	237							11	108	S. S., V. T. E
New York	565	0	95	2	28	6	2,850	4–21						55	970	T. S., V. T. E
North Carolina	502	0	72	10	25	0	2,014	4–21	5	9	8	4	2	40	821	T. S., V. T. E
North Dakota	510	0	85	2	26	11	2,676	2–21						52	892	Twin Screw T
Ohio	388	0	72	2	23	7	2,277	2–18	11	12	12	4	2.5	41	779	T. S., V. T. E
Oklahoma	575	0	95	2	28	6	†2,000	4–21						52	860	T. S., V. T. E
Olympia	340	0	53	0	21	6	1,136					4¾	2	30	454	T. S., V. T. E
Oregon	348	0	69	3	24	0	1,425	3–18	18	15	17	3	2¾	35	505	T. S., V. T. E
Ozark (2)	252	0	50	0	12	6	344		11	10	11		1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E
Paducah	174	0	35	0	12	3	246							9	149	T. S., V. T. E
Palos	160	0	24	6	2	5	13							2	45	T. S., V. C.
Pampanga	115	3	17	10	6	6	33							2	29	
Panther	304	8	40	8	15	9	675							8	199	S. S., V. T. E
Pennsylvania	600	0	97	0	28	10	†2,322	4–21						55	860	4-Screw Turbi
Petrel	181	0	31	0	11	6	213					⅜	5–16	8	126	S. S., H. C.
Pittsburgh (6)	502	0	69	6	24	1	1,828	2–18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E
Pompey	234	0	33	6	15	10	200							15	106	S. S., V. T. E
Prairie	391	6	48	3	20	9	1,300							12	172	S. S., V. T. E.
Princeton	168	0	36	0	12	9	239							11	130	S. S., V. T. E.
Prometheus	50	0	60	1	26	0	1,576							8	199	T. S., V. T. E
Quiros	137	9	22	9	7	9	78							2	54	S. S., V. T. E.
Raleigh	300	0	42	0	18	0	571					2.5	1	20	297	T. S., V. T. E.
Ranger	177	4	32	0	13	0	178							8	131	S. S., H. C.
Rhode Island	435	0	76	2	23	9	1,983	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Sacramento	210	0	40	10	11	6	414							8	150	T. S., V. T. E.
Salem	420	0	47	1	16	9	1,250	2–21						16	340	2-Screw Turbine.
San Diego (7)	502	0	69	6	24	1	2,024	2–18	5to6	6½	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Sandoval	110	0	15	6	5	4	16							2	20	
San Francisco	310	0	49	3	20	4	678					3	2	24	319	T. S., H. T. E.
Saratoga (5)	380	0	64	10	23	3	1,334	2	4	5	10	6	3	25	473	T. S., V. T. E.
Solace	361	2	44	0	22	0	1,000							17	91	S. S., V. T. E.
South Carolina	450	0	80	2	24	6	2,200	2–21	11	12	10	3	3	51	818	T. S., V. T. E.
South Dakota	502	0	69	6	24	1	2,024	2–18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
St. Louis	424	0	66	0	22	6	1,500					3	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Tacoma	292	0	44	0	15	9	703					2 & 1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E
Tallahassee (3)	252	0	50	0	12	6	355		11	10	11		1.5	13	158	S. S., V. T. E
Tennessee*	600	0	97	3	30	0		4–21						57	920	
Texas	565	0	95	2	28	6	2,892							55	970	T. S., V. T. E.
Tonopah (4)	252	0	50	0	12	6	388		11	10	11		1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E
Utah	510	0	88	2	28	6	2,520	2–21						52	888	4-Screw Turbi
Vermont	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,428	4–21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E
Vestal	450	0	60	0	26	0	1,648							2	34	T. S., V. T. E
Vesuvius	252	0	26	0	10	0	132	2–18 1–21						4	47	T. S., V. T. E
Vicksburg	168	0	36	0	12	1	239							11	128	S. S., V. T. E.
Villalobos	148	0	23	0	7	6	65							2	54	H. T. E.
Virginia	435	0	76	2	23	9	1,924	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E
Washington	502	0	72	10	25	0	1,762	4–21	5	9	7	4	1.5	40	816	T. S., V. T. E
West Virginia	502	0	69	6	24	1	2,024	2–18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E
Wheeling	174	0	34	0	12	3	241							9	129	T. S., V. T. E
Wilmington	250	9	40	0	9	0	300					⅜	5–16	10	189	T. S., V. T. E
Wisconsin	368	0	72	2	23	6	1,413	1–18	16.5	14	15	4	2¾	34	647	T. S., V. T. E.
Wyoming	554	0	93	2	28	6	2,641	2–21						55	981	4-Screw Turbi
Yorktown	230	0	36	0	14	0	341						⅜	8	162	T. S., H. T. E.

* Under construction. (2) Monitor formerly named Arkansas. (3) Monitor formerly named Flori (4) Monitor formerly named Nevada. (5) Cruiser formerly named New York (6) Armored cruiser forme named Pennsylvania. (7) Formerly named California.

Abbreviations. C. I.—Compound inverted. T. S.—Twin screws. V. T. E.—Vertical triple expan sion H. C.—Horizontal compound. I. C.—Inclined compound. S. S.—Single screw. H. T. E.— Horizontal triple expansion. V C.—Vertical compound V. Q. E.—Vertical quadruple expansion.

The origin of the Navy Department may be said to date from October 13, 1775, when Congress authorized the equipment of two cruisers, mounting respectively 10 and 14 guns. Before the end of that year 15 more vessels of from 20 to 36 guns were authorized. The affairs of the Navy were at that time intrusted to a "Maritime Committee." In 1798 the present department was formally created, and Benjamin Stoddart appointed the first Secretary.

NAVY YARDS.

1. New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. Boston Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
3. Norfolk Navy Yard, near Norfolk, Va.
4. Portsmouth Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
5. Philadelphia Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
6. Mare Island Navy Yard, near San Francisco, Cal.
7. Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
8. Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.
9. Charleston Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.
10. New Orleans Navy Yard, New Orleans, La.

There is a naval station at Key West, Fla., a torpedo and training station at Newport, R. I., a training station on Yerba Buena Island, Cal., and a training station at No. Chicago, Ill., an aeronautic station at Pensacola, Fla., and the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Naval stations have been established at Tutuila, Samoa; Island of Guam; Guantanamo, Cuba; Honolulu, H. T.; Cavite and Olongapo, Philippine Islands. The latter has become an important naval base for the Asiatic Fleet.

OLD VESSELS.

There are in the Navy a small number of old vessels which are unserviceable for war purposes. A number of these vessels are in service as receiving ships at the principal Navy Yards.

TUGS.

There are 50 tugs in the Naval Service, of which the Ontario and Sonoma have a displacement of 1,102 tons, and the two smallest, the Chickasaw and Waban, 100 and 150 tons respectively. These vessels are distributed among the various naval stations in the United States and the Philippine Islands.

SUMMARY OF VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

(In service, under construction and authorized.)

Battleships, first line, 26; battleships, second line, 26; battle cruisers, 6; armored cruisers, 10; cruisers, first class, 5; cruisers, second class, 4; cruisers, third class, 16; monitors, 7; destroyers, 124; torpedo boats, 18; submarines, 143; tenders to torpedo vessels, 8; gunboats, 30; transports, 6; supply ships, 5; hospital ships, 2; fuel ships, 25; converted yachts, 14; tugs, 50, special type, 6; unserviceable for war purposes, 21. Total, 552.

RELATIVE RANK IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY.

(Section 1466 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.)

Generals rank with Admirals.
Lieutenant-Generals rank with Vice-Admirals.
Major-Generals rank with Rear-Admirals.
Brigadier-Generals rank with Commodores.
Colonels rank with Captains.
Lieutenant-Colonels rank with Commanders.
Majors rank with Lieutenant-Commanders.
Captains rank with Lieutenants.
First Lieutenants rank with Lieutenants, Junior Grade.
Second Lieutenants rank with Ensigns.
Cadets rank with Midshipmen.

GUNNERY AND EFFICIENCY OF UNITED STATES WARSHIPS.

In September, 1916, the Navy Department published the relative standings of the principal vessels of the Navy in gunnery and general efficiency during the past year.

The standing of vessels in gunnery for the year ended June 20, 1916, was as follows:

Vessels of the Battleship Class—Texas, 93.700; Virginia, 78.840; Michigan, 78.825; Nebraska, 76.109; New York, 72.594; New Jersey, 62.374; Rhode Island, 62.150; Florida, 61.578; Wyoming, 57.075; San Diego, 54.453; South Carolina, 51.718; Louisiana, 49.406; Delaware, 46.496; Kansas, 40.402; Utah, 37.659; Arkansas, 33.927.

Vessels of the Torpedo Class—Stewart, 96.714; Patterson, 93.270; Perry, 87.830; Fanning, 86.678; Paul Jones, 83.426; Cassin, 82.429; Warrington, 78.272; McDougal, 75.923; Drayton, 73.385; Nicholson, 70.322; Preble, 69.695; Cummings, 69.480; Parker, 65.050; Balch, 58.907; Jarvis, 57.538; Ericsson, 55.834; Winslow, 53.930; O'Brien, 51.293; Whipple, 49.359; Jenkins, 47.507; Aylwin, 45.044; Wadsworth, 44.271.

Vessels of the Submarine Class—K-8, 100.000; H-2, 79.747; K-4, 72.585; H-3, 49.570; K-3, 48.246; K-5, 39.967; D-1, 37.954; K-7, 37.238; D-3, 34.016; K-1, 32.673; K-2, 31.118; A-4, 27.286; C-3, 21.518; D-2, 19.684; H-1, 18.118; C-2, 16.071; A-5, 14.859; A-7, 12.873; B-2, 10.659; C-5, 7.687; A-3, 5.520; A-2, 5.462; B-3, 1.101; A-6, 0.833.

Vessels of the Cruiser Class—Galveston, 85 759; New Orleans, 79.356; Cleveland, 60.251; Yorktown, 52.978; Des Moines, 26.241; Baltimore, 21.959; Raleigh, 20.276; San Francisco, 12.336.

Vessels of the Gunboat Class—Dolphin, 77.685; Mayflower, 73.516; Dubuque, 48.946; Samar, 47.634; Buffalo, 44.588; Quiros, 36.358; Annapolis, 31.012; Dixie, 25.338; Helena, 17.796; Villalobos, 16.510; Wilmington, 16.297; Jupiter, 15.908; Elcano, 13.951.

The standings and merit for battle efficiency for the year ended June 30, 1916, were as follows:

Vessels of the Battleship Class—Texas, 99.174; Michigan, 90.475; New York, 84.045; Wyoming, 70.232; Florida, 69.236; San Diego, 65.848; Louisiana, 59.774; Arkansas, 54.042; South Carolina, 53.122; Utah, 44.369.

Vessels of the Torpedo Class—Patterson, 95.861; Fanning, 88.370; McDougal, 83.481; Cummings, 81.554; Cassin, 78.238; Jarvis, 72.862; Balch, 68.970; Winslow, 68.089; Jenkins, 67.984; Barry, 56.852; Decatur, 34.048.

Vessels of the Submarine Class—K-8, 98.030; H-2, 82.223; K-4, 79.874; H-3, 66.575; K-3, 60.640; K-7, 60.257; A-4, 56.372; D-1, 55.544; D-3, 53.998; C-3, 48.236; A-7, 46.543; D-2, 45.593; K-5, 42.561; C-2, 42.399; C-5, 41.407; A-5, 39.954; B-2, 38.537; A-6, 38.175; A-3, 37.641; K-2, 36.674; B-3, 34.841; K-1, 32.918; H-1, 32.911; A-2, 30.691.

JOINT STATE AND NAVY NEUTRALITY BOARD.

Shortly after the outbreak of the European war the President of the United States appointed a Neutrality Board to advise the Department of State and other departments of the Government regarding the numerous questions with respect to the duties and the rights of the United States as a neutral nation, in cases which have constantly arisen and many of which are of a very delicate character. The Chairman of the Neutrality Board is Dr. James Brown Scott, formerly Solicitor for the Department of State and now Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Director of its Division of International Law; associated with him are Capt. Harry S. Knapp, member of the General Board of the Navy and of the joint Army and Navy Board, and Capt. James H. Oliver, Director of the Office of Naval Intelligence and member of the General Board of the Navy. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

The Neutrality Board holds daily sessions to consider questions referred to it by the Department of State.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ENLISTMENT.

THE term of enlistment in the Navy is four years, except for boys under eighteen, who enlist for minority, with the consent of parents or guardian. Minors over eighteen are enlisted without the consent of parents or guardian, but they must furnish a birth certificate or verified written statement of parent or guardian as to their age. Only American citizens of good character who may reasonably be expected to remain in the service are enlisted, and every applicant must pass the required physical examination, be able to read and write English and take the oath of allegiance. No boy under seventeen can be enlisted except by special permission from the department.

Information regarding rates, with pay, opportunities for advancement, allowances, etc., can be obtained by addressing: BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERMANENT NAVY RECRUITING STATIONS ARE LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

ALABAMA—Birmingham, Hood Building.

ARIZONA—Phœnix, Central Building; Tucson, Pennington and Stone Streets.

ARKANSAS—Fort Smith, American National Bank Building; Little Rock, Bankers Trust Building.

CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles, Union Oil Building; Sacramento, Fifth and K Streets; San Diego Post Building; San Francisco, 417 Market Street.

COLORADO—Colorado Springs, Post-Office Building; Denver, Quincy Building, Pueblo Post-Office Building.

CONNECTICUT—Bridgeport, 62 Cannon Street; Hartford, Post-Office Building; New Haven, 962 Chapel Street; New London State and Bradley Streets; Waterbury, 34 North Main Street.

GEORGIA—Atlanta, Post-Office Building; Savannah, Halligan Building.

ILLINOIS—Chicago, 130 North Fifth Avenue; Moline, Post-Office Building.

INDIANA—Evansville, Post-Office Building; Fort Wayne, Post-Office Building; Indianapolis, Post-Office Building and corner Illinois and Ohio Streets; South Bend, Post-Office Building; Terre Haute, Post-Office Building.

IOWA—Burlington, Post-Office Building; Cedar Rapids, 322 Second Avenue; Davenport 104½ West Second Street; Des Moines, old Post-Office Building; Fort Dodge, Post-Office Building; Sioux City, Post-Office Building; Waterloo, 208½ East Fourth Street.

KANSAS—Topeka, Post-Office Building; Wichita, Post-Office Building.

KENTUCKY—Louisville, Post-Office Building.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans, 730 Common Street.

MAINE—Bangor, 208 Exchange Street; Lewiston, 138 Lisbon Street; Portland, 97 Exchange Street.

MARYLAND—Baltimore, Metropolitan Savings Bank Building.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston, 146 Tremont Street; Fall River, 102 South Main Street; Holyoke, 303 National Bank Building; Lowell, 7 Merrimack Street; Pittsfield, Post-Office Building; Springfield, 264 Main Street; Worcester, Knowles Building.

MICHIGAN—Detroit, Hall Building; Grand Rapids, Fourth National Bank Building; Kalamazoo, Post-Office Building; Saginaw, Post-Office Building.

MINNESOTA—Duluth, Post-Office Building; Minneapolis, Federal Office Building and Custom-House; St. Paul, Post-Office Building; Virginia, Matheson Building.

MISSOURI—Joplin, Post-Office Building; Kansas City, Post-Office Building; St. Joseph, Post-Office Building; St. Louis, Dome Custom-House.

MONTANA—Billings, Post-Office Building; Great Falls, 6 Simpson Block.

NEBRASKA—Lincoln, Post-Office Building; Omaha, Post-Office Building.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Dover, 356 Central Avenue.

NEW JERSEY—Elizabeth, 225 Broad Street; Newark, 86 Park Place and 294 Market Street; Paterson, 202 Market Street; Trenton, Post-Office Building.

NEW MEXICO—Albuquerque, Armijo Building.

NEW YORK—Albany, 463 Broadway; Binghamton, Post-Office Building; Brooklyn, 1239 Bedford Avenue 1 Hanson Place, and 1028 Gates Avenue; Buffalo Post-Office Building; Elmira, Post-Office Building; Jamaica, 324 Fulton Street; New York City, 34 East Twenty-third Street, 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 130 West Street; Bronx, 394 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; Rochester, 30 Main Street East; Schenectady, Hough Building; Syracuse, McCarthy Building; Troy, 210 Times Building.

NORTH CAROLINA—Charlotte, Davidson & Childs Building; Raleigh, Martin and Wilmington Streets; Winston-Salem, Post-Office Building.

NORTH DAKOTA—Fargo, Post-Office Building.

OHIO—Akron, 37 South Howard Street; Cincinnati, Post-Office Building; Cleveland, Boehme Building and 727 Superior Avenue N. E.; Columbus, Post-Office Building; Dayton, Post-Office Building; Toledo, 639 St. Clair Street; Youngstown, Federal Street and Spring Common.

OKLAHOMA—Muskogee, 109½ West Okmulgee Street; Oklahoma City, Grand Avenue and Broadway.

OREGON—Portland, Dekum Building and 22½ North Third Street.

PENNSYLVANIA—Allentown, Commonwealth Building; Erie, Post-Office Building; Harrisburg, Bergner Building; Johnstown, Franklin and Main Streets; Philadelphia, 1310 Arch Street; Pittsburgh, Fitzsimons Building; Reading, Post-Office Building; Scranton, Coal Exchange Building; Wilkes-Barre, Davidow Building.

RHODE ISLAND—Providence, 42 Westminster Street; Woonsocket, 57 Commercial Building.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Sioux Falls, Post-Office Building.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga, 15½ East Seventh Street; Knoxville, Post-Office Building; Memphis, Main and Madison Streets; Nashville, Custom-House Building.

TEXAS—Abilene, Post-Office Building; Austin, old Post-Office Building; Beaumont, Post-Office Building; Dallas, 1616½ Main Street; Denison, Post-Office Building; El Paso, 204½ El Paso Street; Fort Worth, 506½ Main Street; Galveston, Twenty-second Street and Avenue C; Houston, Binz Building; San Antonio, Post-Office Building; Texarkana, Federal Court Building; Tyler, Post-Office Building; Waco, Post-Office Building; Wichita Falls, 713½ Indiana Avenue.

UTAH—Ogden, 2408 Washington Street; Salt Lake City, Keith Emporium Building.

VERMONT—Burlington, Post-Office Building.

VIRGINIA—Danville, Post-Office Building; Richmond, Allison Building; Roanoke, McBain Building.

WASHINGTON—Seattle, Marian Block; Spokane, Exchange Bank Building.

WISCONSIN—Marinette, Post-Office Building; Milwaukee, 222 Grand Avenue; Oshkosh, Post-Office Building; Wausau, 501 Third Street.

WYOMING—Cheyenne, 212½ West Sixteenth Street.

NAVY RECRUITING SERVICE.

Publicity offices have been established at New York, N. Y. (318 West Thirty-ninth Street) for the Eastern district, and Indianapolis, Ind. (Post-Office Building), for the Western district, where full information regarding the pay, opportunities, etc., of service in the United States Navy may be obtained. Inquiries from the different States should be sent to the nearest of the two districts enumerated above. Address "Publicity Office, Navy Recruiting Service, 318 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York," or "Indianapolis, Ind.," as the case may be. All inquiries will be promptly answered by an officer of the Navy. Better still, if you are in a position to do so, call at the nearest station and get all information first hand from the enlisted men who have seen service in our Navy.

YEARLY PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS AND MEN
OF THE NAVIES OF THE PRINCIPAL POWERS.*

United States.		England.		Germany.	
Title.	Pay, *b*.	Corresponding Title.	Pay, *c*.	Corresponding Title.	Pay, *d*.
Admiral of the Fleet *a*	.....	Admiral of the Fleet	$10,658	Grand Admiral	.....
Admiral *f*	$13,500	Admiral	8,881	Admiral	$7,611
Vice-Admiral *f*	9,000	Vice-Admiral	7,105	Vice-Admiral	4,297
Rear-Admiral	8,000	Rear-Admiral	5,329	Rear-Admiral	3,342
Commodore †	6,000	Commodore	5,329	.....	.....
Captain	4,000	Captain	2,443	Sea Captain	2,231
Commander	3,500	Commander	1,950	Frigate Captain	1,905
Lieutenant-Commander	3,000	Lieutenant Commanding	1,620	Corvette Captain	1,631
Lieutenant	2,400	Lieutenant (average)	1,287	Captain-Lieutenant	895 to 1,285
Lieutenant (Junior Grade)	2,000	Sub-Lieutenant	444	Senior Sea Lieutenant	357
Ensign	1,700			Sea Lieutenant	to 614
				Sub-Lieutenant	199
Midshipman	600	Midshipman	155	Sea Cadet	116
Warrant Officer	1,500 to 2,250	Commissioned Warrant Officer (average)	977	Senior Warrant Officer	614
		Warrant Officer	710	Warrant Officer	500
Mate	1,125 to 1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Petty Officer	600 to 840	Chief Petty Officer (av.)	326	Sergeant-Major	214
Petty Officer, First Class	432 to 720	Petty Officer, 6 years	264	Vice-Sergeant-Major	189
Petty Officer, Second Class	420 to 480	Petty Officer, 3 years	252	Senior Mate	189
Petty Officer, Third Class	360	Petty Officer, 1-3 years	237	Mate	139
Seaman, First Class	288 to 420	Leading Seaman	170	Senior Seaman	97
Seaman, Second Class	228 to 360	Able Seaman	148	Ordinary Seaman	84
Seaman, Third Class	192 to 264	Ordinary Seaman	111	Ship's Boy	34

United States.		France.		Russia.	
Title.	Pay, *b*.	Corresponding Title.	Pay.	Corresponding Title.	Pay.
Admiral of the Fleet *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admiral	$13,500	.....	.....	Admiral	$8,300 to 10,145
Vice-Admiral	9,000	Vice-Admiral	$4,220 to 4,988	Vice-Admiral	7,865 to 9,590
Rear-Admiral	8,000	Rear-Admiral	2,816 to 3,327	Rear-Admiral	7,689 to 9,246
Commodore †	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Captain	4,000	Captaine de Vaisseau	1,945 to 2,296	Captain	2,871
Commander	3,500	Captaine de Frigate	1,609 to 1,902	Commander	2,102
Lieutenant-Commander	3,000	Lieutenant de Vaisseau	1,057 to 1,240	Senior Lieutenant	1,348
Lieutenant	2,400	Lieutenant de Vaisseau	837 to 984	Lieutenant	973
Lieutenant (Junior Grade)	2,000	Enseigne de Vaisseau, First Class	729 to 854	Sub-Lieutenant	603
Ensign	1,700	Enseigne de Vaisseau, Second Class	534 to 622	.....	.....
Midshipman	600	Aspirant	190	.....	.....
Warrant Officer	1,500 to 2,250	Pilote Major	1,061 to 1,236	.....	.....
		Adjutant Principal	951 to 1,112	.....	.....
Mate	1,125 to 1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Petty Officer	600 to 840	Premier Maitre	389 to 451	Chief Petty Officer	243
Petty Officer, First Class	432 to 720	Maitre	354 to 451	Boatswain	163
Petty Officer, Second Class	420 to 480	Second Maitre	222	Petty Officer	58 to 122
Petty Officer, Third Class	360	Quartier Maitre	132	.....	.....
Seaman, First Class	288 to 420	Matelat	56–83	Seaman, First Class	79 to 105
Seaman, Second Class	228 to 360	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seaman, Third Class	192 to 264	Apprentice Seaman	42	.....	.....

YEARLY PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS AND MEN OF PRINCIPAL POWERS—*Cont'd.*

United States.		Japan.		Italy.		Spain.	
Title.	Pay. *b.*	Corresponding Title.	Pay.	Corresponding Title.	Pay.	Corresponding Title.	Pay.
Adm'l of Fleet *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admiral	$13,500	Admiral	$2,988	Admiral	$3,474	Admiral	$4,748
Vice-Admiral	.....	Vice-Admiral	1,992	Vice-Admiral	2,316	Vice-Admiral	3,165
Rear-Admiral	8,000	Rear-Admiral	1,643	Rear-Admiral	1,930	Rear-Admiral	2,761
Commodore†	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Captain	4,000	Captain	1,243	Captain	1,621	Captain	1,543 to 1,796
Commander	3,500	Commander	945	Commander	1,120 to 1,409	Commander	1,198
Lieut.-Com.	3,000	Lieut.-Com.	636	Lieut.-Com.	984 to 1,023	Lieut., 1st Class	922
Lieutenant	2,400	Lieutenant	388 to 478	Lieutenant	714 to 907	Lieutenant	648
Lieut. (Jun. Gr.)	2,000	Sub-Lieut., 1st Class	269 to 299	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ensign	1,700	Sub-Lieut., 2d Class	221	Ensign	502 to 579	Ensign, 1st Class	361
Midshipman	600	Midshipman	149	Midshipman	425	Ensign	358
Warrant Offic.	1,500 to 2,250	Chief War. Off.	359 to 388	Chief War. Off.	275	.....	*e*
		Warrant Off.	209 to 299	Warrant Officer	233	.....	
Mate	1,125 to 1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chief Petty Off.	600 to 840	.....	.....	Chief Petty Off.	137	.....	
Petty Off., 1st Cl.	432 to 720	Petty Off., 1st Cl.	80 to 153	Petty Off., 1st Cl.	113	.....	
Petty Off., 2d Cl.	420 to 480	Petty Off., 2d Cl.	66 to 73	.....	.....	.....	
Petty Off., 3d Cl.	360	Petty Off., 3d Cl.	55 to 58	.....	.....	.....	
Seaman, 1st Cl.	288 to 420	1st-Cl. Seaman	38	Seaman, 1st Cl.	71	.....	
Seaman, 2d Cl.	228 to 360	2d-Cl. Seaman 3d-Cl. Seaman	33 27	Seaman, 2d Cl.	49	.....	
Seaman, 3d Cl.	192 to 264	4th-Cl. Seaman 5th-Cl. Seaman	22 13	Seaman, 3d Cl.	21	.....	

a. In the United States and nearly all other countries, Admiral is the highest naval grade. *b.* Base pay or pay proper of officers. For increase for length of service, etc., see Navy Pay Roll. *c.* Pay proper; does not include allowances. *d.* Does not include table money. *e.* Data for enlisted personnel not available. *f.* A provision contained in the Naval Appropriation Act approved March 4, 1915, provides that the Commanders-in-Chief of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Asiatic Fleets shall have the rank of Admiral while so serving, with pay at the rate of $10,000 per annum, and that the officers designated as second in command of the above-named fleets shall have the rank of Vice-Admiral while so serving, with pay at the rate of $9,000 per annum. *This table gives approximately the correct average of pay of each grade. It is practically impossible to give the exact amounts received by officers, because of differences of pay of the same grade under varying conditions. †Active list abolished. Commodores on retired list of United States Navy receive $4,500.

NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

The Secretary of the Navy, during the Summer of 1915, organized a Naval Consulting Board composed of a number of scientists for the purpose of making available the latent inventive genius of the country to improve the Navy by the development of inventions and such suggestions as may be of practical utility. In this connection it is the intention to establish an experimental and research laboratory in the Navy Department. The members of the Consulting Board will receive no compensation for their services, there being no provision of law providing therefor. In selecting the members of the board, the Secretary requested Mr. Thomas A. Edison to become Chairman, who has accepted such designation. He further requested eleven great engineering and scientific societies to select by popular election two members each to represent their society on the board. The board has since been legally organized in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of August 29, 1916. A committee was appointed on September 19, 1916, to investigate proposed sites for the establishment of an experimental and research laboratory. The following are the societies with the members selected and accepted:

American Chemical Society—W. R. Whitney and L. H. Baekeland.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers—Frank Julian Sprague and Benjamin G. Lamme.

American Mathematical Society—Robert Simpson Woodward and Arthur Gordon Webster.

American Society of Civil Engineers—Andrew Murray Hunt and Alfred Craven.

American Aeronautical Society—Matthew Bacon Sellers and Hudson Maxim.

Inventors' Guild—Peter Cooper Hewitt and Thomas Robins.

American Society of Automobile Engineers—Howard E. Coffin and Andrew L. Riker.

American Institute of Mining Engineers—William Lawrence Saunders and Benjamin Bowditch Thayer.

American Electrochemical Society—Joseph William Richards and Lawrence Addicks.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers—William Le Roy Emmet and Spencer Miller.

American Society of Aeronautic Engineers—Elmer A. Sperry and Bion J. Arnold.

The following committees have been formulated to deal with the various kinds o. technical problems submitted by the Navy Department. The name of Chairman is given.

Chemistry and Physics—W. R. Whitney.

Aeronautics (including aero motors)—Elmer A. Sperry.

Internal Combustion Motors—Andrew L. Riker.

Electricity—Frank J. Sprague.

Mines and Torpedoes—Elmer A. Sperry.

Submarines—William Le Roy Emmet.

Ordnance and Explosives—Hudson Maxim.

Wireless and Communications—P. C. Hewitt.

Transportation—Benjamin B. Thayer.

Production, Organization, Manufacture, and Standardization—Howard E. Coffin.

Ship Construction—Frank J. Sprague.

Steam Engineering and Ship Propulsion—Andrew M. Hunt.

Life-Saving Apparatus—Spencer Miller.

Aids to Navigation—Elmer A. Sperry.

Food and Sanitation—L. H. Baekeland.

Public Works, Yards, and Docks—Alfred Craven.

Oil Fuel—Spencer Miller.

NAVAL MILITIA.

THE Naval Militia is now organized in twenty-two States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii, as follows:

STATE.	Com-mis'd Offs.	War-rant Offs.	Pet-ty Offs.	Men.	To-tal.	Commanding Officer.
California	55	9	166	657	887	Capt. Geo. W. Bauer.
Connecticut	18	3	89	228	338	Com. E. Hill, Jr.
D. of Columbia	13	0	86	102	201	Com. R. B. Brummett.
Florida	16	3	75	187	281	Lieut.-Com. G. B. Graham, 1st Bat.; Lieut.-Com. L. W. Strum, 2d Bat.
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	1	Com. A. Gartley.
Illinois	36	0	132	393	561	Capt. E. A. Eyers.
Louisiana	23	2	69	202	296	Com. J. W. Bostick.
Maine	10	0	38	124	172	Lieut.-Com. R. K. Dyer.
Maryland	19	3	44	128	194	Com. C. F. Macklin.
Massachusetts	53	0	171	524	748	Lieut.-Com. J. T. Nelson.
Michigan	38	0	125	333	496	Com. J. F. Lewis, 1st Bat.; Com. G. T. Stephenson, 2d Bat.
Minnesota	27	0	67	345	439	Capt. Guy A. Eaton.
Missouri	17	0	50	161	228	Com. G. F. Schwartz.
New Jersey	27	1	69	345	442	Com. E. M. Peters, 1st Bat.; Lieut.-Com. F. W. Hoffman, 2d Bat.
New York	88	0	245	1,165	1,498	Com. R. P. Forshew.
North Carolina	19	0	75	118	212	Capt. C. D. Bradham.
Ohio	22	0	100	172	294	Com. A. F. Nicklett, 1st Bat.; Com. E. J. Kelly, 2d Bat.
Oregon	8	2	45	137	192	Lieut.-Com. G. F. Blair.
Pennsylvania	16	0	35	112	163	Com. T. T. Nelson, Jr.
Rhode Island	10	1	40	153	204	Lieut.-Com. E. P. Gladding.
South Carolina	19	1	56	134	210	Com. H. W. Crouch.
Texas	5	0	7	42	54	Lieut.-Com. H. G. Black.
Washington	12	1	60	251	324	Lieut.-Com. W. B. Allison.
Wisconsin	6	0	13	63	82	Lieut.-Com. Theo. W. Werder.
Total	558	26	1,857	6,076	8,517	

The following vessels have been assigned to the various Naval Militia: Adams, Aileen, Amphitrite, Boston, Chicago, Don Juan de Austria, Dorothea, Dupont, Elfrida, Essex, Farragut, Foote, Fox, Gloucester, Goldsborough, Gopher, Granite State, Hawk, Huntress, Isla de Luzon, Kearsage, Marblehead, Montgomery, New Orleans, Oregon, Rodgers, Sandoval, Somers, Sylvia, Vicksburg, Vixen, Wasp, Wolverine, Yantic.

All matters relating to the Naval Militia come under the cognizance of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who transacts all business with the Naval Militia through the Governors and Adjutants-General (or Quartermasters-General) of the States. The officer in the Navy Department, Washington, having charge of Naval Militia matters is Capt. T. P. Magruder, U. S. N.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

THE students of the Naval Academy are called midshipmen. Three midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia, fifteen each year from the United States at large and twenty-five each year from the enlisted personnel of the Navy who have been one year in the service. The appointments from the District of Columbia and fifteen each year at large are made by the President, while the twenty-five each year from the enlisted personnel of the Navy are made by the Secretary of the Navy after a competitive examination. One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the President, on the recommendation of the Governor of Porto Rico. The Congressional appointments are equitably distributed, so that as soon as practicable each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress may appoint one midshipman during each Congress. The course for midshipmen is four years at the academy, when the succeeding appointment is made and the examination for graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass the examination for graduation are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the Line of the Navy, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy. The act of June 29, 1906, prescribes that the Secretary of the Navy shall as soon as possible after June 1 of each year preceding the graduation of midshipmen in the succeeding year, notify in writing each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that will exist at the Naval Academy because of such graduation, and which he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of candidate and alternate or alternates to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative or Delegate, if such recommendation is made by March 4 of the year following that in which said notice in writing is given, but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the State, Congressional District, or Territory, as the case may be, in which the vacancy will exist, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Congressional District, or Territory in which the vacancy will exist, and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided. Candidates allowed for Congressional districts, for Territories and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents. Candidates at the time of their examination must be physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. Attention will also be paid to the stature of the candidate, and no one *manifestly* under size for his age will be received at the academy. The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than 5 feet 2 inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than 5 feet 4 inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years; and the minimum weight at 16 years of age shall be 100 pounds, with an increase of not less than 5 pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the relative height and weight to the age of a candidate will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried, and any midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married, before his graduation, shall be dismissed from the service. All candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of 16 and 20 years. The pay of a midshipman is $600, beginning at the date of admission. The regulations regarding places and times of examinations and subjects of examinations may be obtained by addressing the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

WARSHIP TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL NAVAL POWERS.

Number and displacement of warships built and building, of 1,500 or more tons, and of torpedo craft of more than 50 tons.

Type of Vessel.	Gt. Britain. (a)		Germany. (a)		United States. (b)		France. (a)	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Battleships (1) (dreadnought type)	36	844,350	20	472,822	17	467,450	12	286,024
Battleships (2) (predreadnought)	40	589,385	20	242,800	25	340,146	18	262,675
Coast-defence vessels (3)	....	.....	2	8,168	4	12,900	1	8,800
Battle cruisers	10	216,700	8	198,924	....	.....	....	.....
Armored cruisers	34	406,800	9	94,245	10	140,080	20	201,724
Cruisers	91	449,815	46	177,647	15	75,625	9	46,095
Destroyers	188	147,620	154	81,494	74	60,219	87	38,465
Torpedo boats	49	11,488	....	.....	6	1,082	135	13,426
Submarines	97	47,598	45	28,540	75	.....	86	42,706
Total tons	....	2,713,756	....	1,304,640	....	(c) 1,097,502	....	899,915

Type of Vessel.	Japan. (a)		Russia. (a)		Italy. (a)		Austria-Hung. (a)	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Battleships (1) (dreadnought type)	6	164,000	8	181,844	10	249,794	8	178,040
Battleships (2) (predreadnought)	13	191,380	7	98,750	8	96,100	6	74,613
Coast-defence vessels (3)	2	9,086	2	10,380	....	.....	6	41,700
Battle cruisers	4	110,000	4	128,000	....	.....	....	.....
Armored cruisers	13	138,483	6	63,500	9	74,020	2	13,380
Cruisers	13	57,915	17	106,445	8	23,718	10	35,031
Destroyers	52	22,163	135	90,412	51	31,010	18	9,450
Torpedo boats	27	3,017	14	2,132	70	11,856	63	12,738
Submarines	15	3,872	49	19,790	27	11,317	12	7,056
Total tons	....	699,916	....	701.253	....	497,815	....	372,008

NOTES—(a) July 1, 1914. (b) July 1, 1916. (c) Exclusive of submarines. (1) Battleships having a main battery of all big guns (11 inches or more calibre). (2) Battleships of about 10,000 or more tons displacement whose main batteries are of more than one calibre. (3) Includes smaller battleships and monitors.

The following ships are not included in the tables: Ships over 20 years old from date of launch, unless they have been reconstructed and rearmed within five years. Torpedo craft over 15 years old. Those not actually begun or ordered, although authorized. Transports, colliers, repair ships, torpedo depot ships, or other auxiliaries. Vessels of less than 1,500 tons, except torpedo craft. Torpedo craft of less than 50 tons.

PERSONNEL OF THE PRINCIPAL NAVAL POWERS.

	Great Britain. (a)	Germany. (a)	United States. (b)	France. (a)	Japan. (a)	Russia. (a)	Italy. (a)	Austria-Hungary. (a)
Officers and men	150,609	79,197	58,039	63,846	55,736	52,463	39,913	19,531

(a) July 1, 1914. (b) July 1, 1916.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

THE Naval Act, approved August 29, 1916, authorized the President to undertake, prior to July 1, 1919, the construction of 156 naval vessels and, in addition, one coast defence submarine equipped with the Neff system of submarine propulsion, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $250,000, which sum was appropriated. Here follows a statement with reference to said 156 vessels.

Type of Vessel.	Number of Each Type.*	Number of Each Type.†	Number Remaining.‡	Total Estimated Cost.*a*	Total Estimated Cost.*b*	Amount Appropriated.*c*	Total Amount Remaining.*d*
Battleship	10	4	6	$18,713,431	$187,134,310	$27,221,500	$159,912,810
Battle cruiser	6	4	2	21,933,531	131,601,186	27,201,500	104,399,686
Scout cruiser	10	4	6	6,071,900	60,719,000	10,420,000	50,299,000
T'pedo boat destroyer	50	20	30	1,525,314	76,265,700	12,926,660	63,339,040
Fleet submarine	9	..	9	1,685,525	15,169,707	.....	15,169,707
Coast submarine:							
800-ton type	3	3	..	1,306,302	3,918,906	3,762,000	156,906
Smaller type	55	27	28	806,302	44,346,610	6,075,000	38,271,610
Fuel ship	3	1	2	1,598,272	4,794,816	667,000	4,127,816
Ammunition ship	2	1	1	2,464,650	4,929,300	1,330,000	3,599,300
Hospital ship	1	1	..	2,350,000	2,350,000	1,250,000	1,100,000
Repair ship	1	..	1	2,714,650	2,714,650	.....	2,714,650
Transport	1	..	1	2,663,299	2,663,299	.....	2,663,299
Destroyer tender	2	..	2	2,197,942	4,395,884	.....	4,395,884
Submarine tender	1	..	1	1,835,523	1,835,523	.....	1,835,523
Gunboat	2	1	1	913,611	1,827,222	387,000	1,440,222
Totals	156	66	90	.....	$544,666,113	$91,240,660	$453,425,453

The ammunition for the above 156 vessels will cost, estimated, $42,834,775, toward which the act appropriated $19,485,500.

* Authorized. † For which initial appropriations were made in act. ‡ Of each type toward the construction of which no appropriations have been made. *a* Of each type of vessel. *b* Of whole programme of 156 vessels. *c* Toward the construction of the 66 vessels for which initial appropriations were made in 1917 act. *d* To be appropriated for all of the 156 vessels.

WAR RELIEF HEADQUARTERS AND RELIEF FUNDS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Allied Home Committee, 200 Fifth Avenue—Er. Lawshe, Secretary. This committee raised from the time of its establishment in Midsummer, 1916, to October 1916, $51,573.17.

American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, 14 Wall Street. The cost of maintenance of this hospital in Paris is, roughly, $1,000 per day, not including the cost of auxiliary hospitals, which is privately borne. The cost of maintaining the American Ambulance Field Service is about $11,000 a month. From the beginning of the war up to October 1, 1916, the ambulances had carried more than 250,000 patients. The American Ambulance Hospital and its auxiliary hospitals care for about 1,700 patients daily.

American Artists' Committee of One Hundred Relief Fund for the Families of French Soldier-Artists—William A. Coffin, Chairman, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street; Wm. Bailey Faxon, Treasurer and General Secretary, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. This committee since its organization in September, 1914, had supplied up to October 1, 1916, about $30,000.

American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue—Samuel T. Dutton, Secretary. The approximate amount given to this committee up to October 1, 1916, was $1,200,000, of which the Rockefeller Foundation gave $330,000.

American Committee of International Reconstruction League, 200 Fifth Avenue. Established February 1, 1916. Cash receipts up to October 1, 1916, $81,648.13.

American Committee for the Relief of Babes of Belgium, 233 West Thirty-fifth Street—Mrs. Marion March Welsh, Chairman. Up to October 1, 1916, this committee had sent to Belgium garments for about 8,000 infants, about 3,000 yards of piece goods to give work to the women of Belgium and about 90 cases of condensed milk.

American National Red Cross, Branch 130 East Twenty-second Street (Headquarters, Washington, D. C.). Cash contributions received by the American National Red Cross from all sources for European war relief from August 6, 1914, to October 15, 1916, aggregated $2,350,376.69. In addition supplies were donated to the estimated value of $950,000. Total, $3,300,376.69.

The American Relief Committee for Widows and Orphans of the War in Germany. This committee began work about the middle of April, 1916, and up to October 1, 1916, had collected $40,972.63, which was expended by the German Red Cross under the supervision of the American Relief Committee in Berlin.

The American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans (Incorporated 1916), principal office 120 Broadway—William D. Guthrie, President; Thomas Cochran, Treasurer; Clyde A. Pratt, General Manager; Snowden A. Fahnestock, Secretary. Appeal for orphan children of French soldiers who have died in defence of France.

American Women's War Relief Fund, 200 Fifth Avenue. Raised in United States of America up to October 1, 1916, $165,500.

Blue Cross Fund to Help Horses in War Time—Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland, Honorary Secretary for United States, 829 Park Avenue. The fund up to October 1, 1916, had collected approximately $11,000.

British-American War Relief Fund, 681 Fifth Avenue—Sophie Moore, Secretary. Up to October 1, 1916, this fund received in cash $106,245.70. It also received donations of 703,122 articles, consisting of garments, surgical supplies, etc., and shipped 1,498 cases, some weighing more than 1,500 pounds, containing a total of 1,168,448 articles exclusive of 3 motor ambulances, 5,000 pounds of anaesthetics, 200 boxes of oranges and grapefruit and 1 Albee bone grafting machine.

B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, 590 Fifth Avenue—George A. Kessler, Chairman Executive Committee. Started April 1, 1916. Amount collected up to October 1, 1916, $225,000 cash.

Cardinal Mercier Fund for Special Belgium Relief, 10 Bridge Street—Marie La Montagne, Treasurer. Amount of funds sent to Cardinal Mercier up to October 1, 1916, $60,000.

Charities of the Queen of Belgium, 200 Fifth Avenue—John Moffat, Honorary Secretary. Established February, 1916. Raised in the United States of America up to October, 1916, $12,649.23.

Committee on American Hostels for Refugees in Paris and Children of Flanders Rescue Committee, 21 East Eleventh Street—Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Chairman; Mrs. J. Lloyd Derby, Secretary. This committee had sent up to November 1, 1916, to Mrs. Edith Wharton to aid in her relief work in Paris, gifts in kind to the value of about $5,000 and in money approximately $25,000. Total, $30,000.

The Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, 17 East Thirty-eighth Street—Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Secretary. To November 1, 1916, the committee had raised funds amounting approximately to $95,000.

Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue—August Belmont, Treasurer. From its establishment, in August, 1914, up to October 1, 1916, this committee collected for the aid of women and children and other non-combatants made destitute by the war, $1,591,886.75.

Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, 200 Fifth Avenue—Mrs. Holmes Beckwith, Secretary. Raised by the United States of America section of this committee up to October 1, 1916, $18,464.29.

Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children, 66 Broadway—Percy S. Bullen, Secretary. Cash paid to Commission for Relief in Belgium, 120 Broadway, New York, $100,000. All food supplies and other goods resulting from the appeals of the Dollar Christmas Fund were referred to the commission direct for transport to Belgium. Their value was large.

Fatherless Children of France, American Headquarters, 665 Fifth Avenue. This society from October, 1915, to October 1916, raised approximately $250,000. It is expected that this organization will be absorbed by the American society.

Franco-American Committee for the Protection of the Children of the Frontier, 2 Rector Street—Frederic R. Coudert, Treasurer. Mr. Coudert as treasurer of the committee collected since the beginning of the war to October 1, 1916, approximately $65,000.

French Heroes' Fund, 200 Fifth Avenue—Er. Lawshe, Executive Secretary. Established August, 1914, for the relief of the war victims of France. Raised by the American branch up to October 1, 1916, $14,102.58.

German Relief Fund, 45 William Street. Up to October 1, 1916, this fund had remitted approximately $225,000 to Germany for the relief of war sufferers.

Joint Distribution Committee of the Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, Room 801, 20 Exchange Place—Felix M. Warburg, Chairman; Herbert H. Lehman Treasurer. Composed of the American Jewish Relief Committee, 52 William Street; the Central Committee, the People's Relief Committee.

La Fayette Fund, Vanderbilt Hotel—Francis Roche, Secretary and Treasurer. Cash raised to October 1, 1916, for the sending of comfort kits to the French soldiers amounted to $148,936.89. The cost of each kit is $2 and the number forwarded up to October 1 amounted to 73,590.

National Allied Relief Committee, Fifth Avenue Building—Augustus W. Kelley, Secretary—The committee provided for the relief of the European war sufferers from the beginning of the war up to October, 1916, $426,691.71.

National Special Aid Society, Inc., 259 Fifth Avenue—Mrs. Henry C. H. Stewart, Secretary. No funds sent in money. Sixty-eight cases containing pajamas, shirts, shoes, socks, hospital supplies and some old clothes were sent to Belgium, Russian Poland, Serbia, Montenegro, Austria, France, Italy and Uganda, East Africa.

National Surgical Dressings Committee of America, 299 Fifth Avenue—Frederick L. Eldridge, Treasurer. From October, 1914, to October, 1916, over 8,000,000 surgical dressings had been supplied to hospitals in the war zone.

Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, 25 Broad Street. Amount collected to October 1, 1916, $176,366.27.

Prisoners of War Relief Committee, 24 North Moore Street—F. Z. Neddin, Secretary. This committee for the relief of German and Austro-

WAR RELIEF HEADQUARTERS AND RELIEF FUNDS IN NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

Hungarian prisoners of war up to October 1, 1916, collected in cash $206,518.98 and received donations of goods, the insured value of which was $88,868.40, making a total of $295,387.38.

Relief Committee for War Sufferers in Germany and Austria-Hungary, 531 Broadway, Brooklyn—Charles Froeb, Treasurer. The committee collected up to September 1, 1916, $528,272.92.

Russian-American Relief Association, Flatiron Building—A. Znamiecki, Treasurer; Mrs. John D. Prince, Secretary. This association, formed in America under the auspices of Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador to the United States, since it started its campaign for funds in August, 1916, up to October 1, 1916, had collected $12,633.35.

Russian War Relief Committee, 200 Fifth Avenue—John Moffat, Secretary. Established March, 1916. Raised to October 1, 1916, by the New York committee approximately $10,000.

Secours National, 16 East Forty-seventh Street—Lloyd H. Smith, Jr., Secretary. Total collections to October 1, 1916, $214,847.17.

Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue—Miss F. Hastings, Secretary. The statement of the committee for the period February 10, 1915, to June 30, 1916, shows the distribution of relief in cash or purchases amounting to $175,430.33, also donations received in the form of clothing, food and hospital supplies, valued at $22,768.91. Total, $198,199.24.

Serbo-American League, 443 West Twenty-second Street—J. S. Ekerovich, Secretary. Contributions received from Serbian immigrants in the United States up to October 1, 1916, $213,800.30 for the Serbian Red Cross and for the relief of the refugees.

Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street. To October 1, 1916, total cash receipts (including five complete motor flotillas donated to France, value $61,856.89), $304,169.24.

War Babies' Cradle, 42 Broadway—Mrs. J. S. Bache, Treasurer. This fund, which was started August, 1916, collected up to November 1, 1916, over $4,000.

War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, 40 Wall Street (warehouses, 133 Charlton Street)—Clyde A. Pratt, Executive Secretary. Up to November 1, 1916, more than 49,000 cases of relief supplies, valued in excess of $3,000,000, had been forwarded and more than $866,000 in cash received.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

President—H. M. Rowe. *Vice-Presidents*—Ralph W. Smith, P. J. Walker, H. J. Clark, Preston Belvin, David Jameson, C. C. Janes, Frank S. Fishback. *Chairman of Executive Board*—A. G. Batchelder. *Secretary*—John N. Brooks. *Treasurer*—H. A. Bonnell. Headquarters, Riggs Building, Washington, D. C., and 437 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The American Automobile Association is the National organization of motor car users. It was organized in 1902 and has a membership of over 100,000, subdivided into State and local clubs, and individual members. Its main objects, briefly stated, are: To unite in one body all the automobile clubs and individual motorists of the country to secure reasonable and just legislation; to aid in proper enforcement of automobile laws and ordinances; to advocate and obtain local, State and Federal aid in the construction and maintenance of good roads; to encourage touring and to secure, prepare and disseminate information relative thereto, and to support sportsmanlike contests and other movements that will advance motoring interests.

THE PHILIPPINE SOCIETY.

President—Gen. Luke E. Wright. *Vice-President*—Lieut.-Col. E.W. Halford, U. S. A. *Secretary*—Richard E. Forrest. *Treasurer*—Chas. D. Palmer. *Executive Secretary*—William J. Platka, 13 Astor Place, New York City.

The Philippine Society was founded in April, 1913, to diffuse among the American people a more accurate knowledge of the Philippine Islands; to benefit the people of the islands by co-operation in the fields of religion, philanthropy, education and commerce; to promote social intercourse in the United States among those who are interested in the islands—the society will be kept free of all partisanship or sectarianism. Ex-President Taft is the Honorary President.

The society is composed of persons residing in the United States or in the Philippine Islands who are in any way interested in the welfare of the islands. The dues are: Patron $500; life membership $100; annual membership $10 per year; associate membership, limited to officers in the army and navy, Filipinos, and those engaged in educational and religious work, $5 per year.

THE UNITED STATES BOY SCOUTS.

SLOGAN—"The United States of America first, last and all the time."

The United States Boy Scouts, formerly the American Boy Scouts, organized April 8, 1909. The object and purpose of this corporation is: To promote, teach and inculcate in the youth of this State and throughout the United States a spirit of loyalty and obedience to the Government of this Republic, a familiarity with its history, its economic progress and its civil and military institutions; to educate the American Boy to a finer spirit of loyalty and obedience to his parents and to his superiors, and to afford him an opportunity for mental, moral and physical training, to the end that the youth of this State and of the Republic generally may be better and more adequately equipped to perform the duties and obligations of citizenship thereof, and for such purposes to provide and maintain such organizations and equipment of the boys of this country for such training as may best subserve this purpose.

The territory within which the operations of this corporation are to be principally conducted is the United States of America. It is governed along the lines followed by the United States Army and Navy. Boys from eight to eighteen years of age are eligible to membership. Boys are given commissions as Corporals, Sergeants, First and Second Lieutenants.

The smallest unit in the United States Boy Scouts is the squad, consisting of eight boys, the leader of which receives a warrant as Corporal. The next is the company, consisting of from two to twelve squads, commanded as follows: Two to three squads by a Sergeant, from four to five by a Lieutenant, and an additional Sergeant, and when composed of six or more squads it is entitled to the following officers: Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, First Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant, four Sergeants and a Corporal for each squad. Four companies form a battalion and three battalions a regiment.

The organization is non-sectarian. There are no dues, fees or charges. The organization is a National one, having branches in every State and Territory. The movement is intended to build up a moral and a National defence.

The troops in New York City are divided into two brigades. The first, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Edward H. Snyder, is composed of units in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and consists of the Third, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twenty-second Regiments of Infantry, a battalion of field artillery, engineers and hospital troops. The second brigade is composed of the troops in Brooklyn and Queens, and is commanded by Brig.-Gen. Ardolph L. Kline, ex-Mayor of New York City. It consists of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth Regiments of Infantry, one troop of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, one hospital company and one field hospital.

President—Major-Gen. E. A. McAlpin, New York City. *Vice-President*—Col. S. L. H. Slocum, Washington, D. C. *Second Vice-President*—Alex. Van Rensselaer, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—Col. L. W. Amerman, 7 Maiden Lane, New York City.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES.

COMPILED BY THE TOURING BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

STATE.	Registration and Fees.	If Taxed as Personal; Also Any Other Taxes.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate.	Speed.
ALA. (a)	Annually, Sec. of State. To 19 H. P. $7.50; to 29 H. P. $12.50; to 39 H. P. $17.50; 40 H. P. and over $20. (May change.)	Ad valorem tax.	Chauf. $5; renewal $2.50	Reciprocity.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper, not exceeding 30 for ¼ mile.
ARIZ....	Annually, Sec. of State. To 25 H. P. $5; to 39 H. P. $10; 40 H. P. and over $15.	Ad valorem tax.	Chauffeur $5.	Exempt six months with home tags.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper. Built up sections 10; elsewhere city limits 15; outside municipalities 30.
ARK...	Annually, Com. State Lands, Highways and Improvements, $10.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $1.	Exempt with home tags.	Front and rear.	Built up sections 8; outside municipalities 20.
CAL....	Annually, Motor Vehicle Dept. State Treas. 40c. per H. P. Elect. $5. April 1 to June 30, ¾ fee; July 1 to Sept. 30, ½; Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, ¼.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $2.	Exempt with home tags. Exempt 3 months with non-resident permit, no fee.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper. Built up sections 20; business districts 15; curves, etc., 10; elsewhere 30.
COL....	Annually, Sec. of State. Up to 20 H. P. $2.50; up to 39 H. P. $5; over 40 $10.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $1.	Exempt 90 days with home tags.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper.
CONN..	Annually, Sec. of State. 50c. per H. P.	Additional municipal tax.	Owners and Chauffs, $2.	Reciprocal.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper. Maximum 25 for ¼ miles. Curves, etc., 10. Full stop 10 feet back of street cars receiving or discharging passengers.
DEL....	Annually, Sec. of State. $5.	If levied, then only by counties and towns.	Owners $5; family $8; Chauf. $5.	Reciprocal.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper. Built up sections 15; curves, etc., 7½; passing vehicles, curves, etc., in thinly settled sections 12; elsewhere 25.
DIST. OF COL....	Perpetual, District Com. Automobile Board. $2.	Personal property.	Owners and Chauffs. $2. Perpetual.	Exempt for period granted by home State.	Rear, $2.	Outside fire limits 20; parks 15; fire limits 12, except 8 at crossings, 6 around corners, 4 at street car intersections. Stop back of street cars receiving or discharging passengers.
FLA....	Perpetual, Sec. of State. $2.	Personal property.	$2 perpetual, also county registration by H. P.	Exempt 30 days with home tags and reciprocity.	Rear (not supplied).	Reasonable and proper. Curves, etc., 4.
GA.....	Annually, Sec. of State. $5.	Personal property; municipalities may add to tax.	None.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Rear.	Reasonable and proper. Curves, etc., 6.
IDAHO.	Annually, Sec. of State through County Assessors. To 30 H. P. $15; to 40 H. P. $20; to 50 H. P. $25; over 50 $40.	Registration is in lieu of all taxes.	Chauffeur $2.	Reciprocal for period granted by home State.	Rear	Careful and prudent, not exceeding 30.
ILL....	Annually, Sec. of State. 25 H. P. $4; to 35 H. P. $6; to 50 H. P. $8; above 50 H. P. $10. Electrics $5.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $5.	Exempt 60 days with home tags and reciprocity.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and prudent. Built up sections 10; residential 15; elsewhere in cities 20; outside cities 25; curves, etc., 6.

IND....	Annually, Sec. of State. To 25 H. P. $5; to 40 H. P. $8; to 50 H. P. $15; above 50 $20. Electrics $3.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $2.	Exempt 60 days with home tags.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and prudent. Built up districts 10; residential 15; elsewhere cities 20; curves, etc., 6; elsewhere 25.
IA.....	Plates assigned for 3 years, license paid each year. Sec. of State. To 20 H. P. $8; above 20 H.P. at rate of 40c. per H.P.	Registration is in lieu of all taxes.	None required.	Exempt 30 days with home tags and reciprocity.	Front and rear.	Over 25, presumptive evidence of carelessness.
KAN...	Annually, County Treas. $5. Less than 6 months, half rate.	Personal property.	None.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Rear.	Reasonable and proper. Municipalities 12; curves, etc., 8; street intersections 6; excess of 25, presumptive evidence in case of accident.
KY.....	Annually, Com. Motor Vehicles. To 25 H. P. $6; 50 H. P. $11; 51 H. P. and over $20.	Personal property; also some cities charge registration fee.	Chauffeur $2.	Reciprocal with home tags.	Rear.	Reasonable and proper. Built up sections 10; residential 15; curves, etc., 8; elsewhere 20.
LA.....	Annually, Sec. of State. 25c. per H. P. minimum of $5; after Aug. 1, half fee.	Personal property.	No State fee; local regulation.	Exempt with home tags and reciprocity.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and prudent.
ME.....	Annually, Sec. of State. To 20 H. P. $5; to 35 H. P. $10: over 35 H. P. $15.	Personal property.	Owners and Chaufs. $2.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Front and rear.	Built up sections 10; elsewhere 25.
MD....	Annually, Com. of Motor Vehicles. To 10 H. P. $5; to 20 H. P. $10; to 30 H. P. $15; to 40 H. P. $20; over 40 $25. Deducted at rate of one-twelfth of total for each month after June 1st.	Personal property.	Owners $2, perpetual; Chaufs. $5. annually.	Exempt 14 days with home tags.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper. Built up sections 8; thinly settled 12; elsewhere 25. Reduce for curves, etc. Rigidly enforced.
MASS...	Annually, Highway Commission. To 19 H. P. $5; to 29 H. P. $10; to 39 H. P. $15; to 49 H. P. $20; 50 H. P. and over $25.	Personal property.	Owners and Chaufs. $2; renewal 50c.	Reciprocal for 30 days.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper. Built up sections 15; curves etc , 8; elsewhere 20.
MICH.	Annually, Sec. of State. 25c. ea. H. P. plus 25c. each 100 lbs. of its weight. Electric. $1 each H. P. plus 25c. each 100 lbs. of its weight. Half rate after Sept. 1.	Registration is in lieu of all taxes.	Chauffeur $2.	Exempt if home State grants reciprocity.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper. Built up sections 10; elsewhere in municipalities 15; open country 25. Reduce for curves, etc.
MINN..	Triennially, Sec. of State. $1.50.	Personal property.	Chauf. $1.50; renewal $1.	Exempt with home tags, temporarily.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 25. Curves, etc., 7½.
MISS...	Annually, Tax Collector of County. 36c. per H. P. After third payment reduced ½. Electrics $4.80.	Ad valorem tax.	None required.	Exempt 60 days with home tags.	$2 for life of car.	Reasonable and prudent. No fixed speeds. Municipalities may enact regulations.
MO.....	Annually, Sec. of State. To 11 H. P. $2; to 23 H. P. $3; to 35 H. P. $5; to 47 H. P. $7; to 59 H. P. $8; to 71 H. P. $10; 72 H. P. and up $12.	Personal property.	Chauf. $1.50.	Exempt 20 days with home tags.	Rear.	Careful and prudent, not to exceed 25 for distance of ½ mile.
MONT..	Annually, Sec. of State. $2.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $2.	Exempt under reciprocity with home tags.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper.
NEB....	Annually, Sec. of State. $3; one-half after July 1.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Front and rear (not supplied).	Reasonable and proper. Municipalities 12; crossings 6; curves, etc., 8. Full stop back of street cars receiving or discharging passengers.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

STATE.	Registration and Fees.	If Taxed as Personal; Also Any Other Taxes.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate.	Speed.
NEV....	Annually, Sec. of State. 12½c. per H. P. with minimum of 20 H. P.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Rear.	Reasonable and proper. Speed regulated by municipalities.
N. H....	Annually, Com. of Motor Vehicles. To 15 H. P. $10; to 30 H. P. $15; to 40 H. P. $20; to 50 H. P. $25; to 60 H. P. $30.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $5; renewal $1.	July, Aug. and Sept. registration half regular rate. Operators and chauffeurs $1 if holding home State license; otherwise $2 and ex'm'tion.	Front and rear.	Built up sections 15; reduce for curves, etc.; elsewhere 25.
N. J....	Annually, Com. of Motor Vehicles. To 10 H. P. $4.50; to 29 H. P. $7.50; 30 and over $15.	Personal property.	Owners and Chauffs. 1 to 30 H. P. $2; over 30 H. P. $4.	Exempt for aggregate of 15 days if home State grants reciprocity. Chauf. same.	Front and rear.	Built up districts 12; curves, etc., 8½; country crossings or within 200 feet of horses on highways 15; elsewhere 25.
N. M...	Annually, Sec. of State. To 11 H. P. $2; 19 H. P. $4; 29 H. P. $6; 39 H. P. $8; 49 H. P. $10; 50 H. P. and over $12.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 60 days with home tags.	Rear.	Reasonable and proper.
N. Y....	Annually, Sec. of State. To 25 H. P. $5; to 34 H. P. $10; to 49 H. P. $15; 50 H. P. and over $25.	Registration fee in lieu of all taxes.	Chauffeur $5; renewal $2.	Exempt if home State grants reciprocity.	Front and rear.	Careful and prudent, not exceeding 30.
N. C....	Annually, Sec. of State. To 25 H. P. $5; to 40 H. P. $7.50; over 40 H. P. $10. Between March 1 and June 30, half fee.	Ad valorem tax.	None required.	Exempt 15 days.	Rear.	Reasonable and proper. Built up sections 10; other portions of municipalities 15; elsewhere 25.
N. D....	Annually, Sec. of State. $3.	Personal property.	No provision.	Exempt with home tags.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper. City limits 10; curves, etc., 7½; elsewhere 30.
OHIO...	Annually, Sec. of State. $5. Electrics $3.	General taxes.	Chauffeur $3.	Exempt with home tags.	Front and rear.	Built up sections 8; elsewhere in municipalities 15; elsewhere 20.
OKLA..	Annually, Dep. of Highways. 50c. per H. P. first year; 2d year 40c. per H. P.; 3d year 30c. per H. P. Each year thereafter 20c. per H. P.	Registration fee in lieu of all taxes.	None.	Exempt with reciprocity and home tags.	Rear.	Reasonable and prudent.
ORE....	Annually, Sec. of State. To 26 H. P. $3; to 36 H. P. $5; to 40 H. P. $7.50; over 40 H. P. $10. Electrics $3.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $2; after Aug. 1 half fee.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Front and rear.	Careful and prudent, not exceeding 25.
PA.....	Annually, State Highway Com. To 19 H. P. $5; to 34 H. P. $10; to 49 H. P. $15; 50 H. P. and up $20.	No added tax.	Chauffeur $2.	Exempt for same time home State grants.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper. 24 unless otherwise sign-posted.
R. I....	Annually, State Board of Public Roads. To 20 H. P. $5; to 30 H. P. $10; to 40 H. P $15, over 40 H. P. $25.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $1.	Exempt 10 days in a year.	Front and rear, $1.	Built up sections 15; elsewhere 25.
S. C....	Clerk of County Court. $1.	Personal property.	None required.	No provision made.	Rear (not supplied).	Reasonable and proper. Curves, etc., 6; elsewhere 15.

S. D....	Annually, County Treasurers. $3.	Personal property.	None.	Exempt with reciprocity and home tags.	Front and rear.	Careful and prudent.
TENN..	Annually, County Clerk. More than 4 passenger capacity $7.50; 4 passenger or less $5. After Sept. 1 half fee.	Ad valorem tax in few counties and cities.	None	Exempt with home tags.	Front and rear.	Careful and prudent.
TEX....	County Clerk. 50c. per H. P.	Personal property.	None.	No provision made.	Front and rear (not supplied).	Reasonable and proper. Municipalities 8; elsewhere 18.
UTAH..	Annually, Sec. of State. To 25 H. P. $5; to 40 H. P. $10; over 40 H. P. $15. Electrics $10. One-half fee after June 30.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $2.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and safe, reducing for curves, etc.
VT.....	Annually, Sec. of State. $1 per H. P. Second registration, 75 per cent. of first fee; succeeding registration 50 per cent.	None.	Owners and Chauffs. $2.	3 months' certificate for ¼ resident fees. Exemption same allowed by home State.	Front and rear.	Built up sections 10; elsewhere 25. Prima facie evidence of careless or negligent driving sufficient to convict.
VA.....	Annually, Sec. of State. To 20 H. P. $5; to 44 H. P. $10; 45 H. P. and over $20.	Personal property.	Chauf. $2.50.	Exempt 2 periods 7 consec. days.	Rear.	Municipalities, curves, etc., 8; elsewhere 20.
WASH..	Annually, County Auditor. To 25 H. P. $3; to 39 H. P. $5; 40 H. P. and over $7.50.	Personal property.	None required.	90 days with home tags.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper. Built up sections 12; curves, etc., 4; elsewhere 30.
W. VA .	Annually, State Auditor. $10.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $2.	Exempt with home tags and reciprocity.	Front and rear.	Municipalities 15; elsewhere 20.
WIS....	Perpetual, Sec. of State. $5.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt with home tags.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper. Municipalities 15; curves, etc., 8; elsewhere 25.
WYO...	Annually, Sec. of State. $5.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt with home tags.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper. Municipalities 12; curves, etc., 8; street crossings 6.
NEW BRUNSWICK..	Annually, Sec. of Public Works. To 19 H. P. $5. To 29 H. P. $10; to 39 H. P. $15; $5 each additional 10 H. P.	Personal property.	Owners and Chauffs. $2.	Owners exempt 21 days. Chauffeurs must take out license.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper. Municipalities 12; closely built sections 15; obstructed views 20; curves, etc., 6.
NOVA SCOTIA	Annually, Provincial Sec. To 20 H. P. $10; to 30 H. P. $20; to 40 H. P. $30; to 50 H. P. $40; over 50 H. P. $50.	Exempt.	Chauffeur $2.	Exempt 3 months with home tags.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper. Obstructed views, curves, etc., 15; open country 20.
ONTARIO..	Annually, Provincial Sec. To 25 H. P. $6; to 35 H. P. $10; to 50 H. P. $20; over 50 H. P. $25.	Exempt.	Chauffeur $2; annual renewal $1.	Not exempt, except those of other provinces, who are allowed 3 consec. months.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper Municipalities 15; elsewhere 20. Stop back of street cars receiving or discharging passengers.
QUEBEC....	Annually, Director Auto. Bureau. To 25 H. P. $10; to 35 H. P. $15; to 50 H. P. $20; over 50 H. P. $25; additional $1.50 for plates.	None.	Chauffeur $5.	Reciprocal with home tags.	Front and rear, $1.50.	Reasonable and proper. Municipalities 14; elsewhere 18.

(a) Alabama law subject to change.

PROTECTION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORM.

An Act of Congress approved March 1, 1911, entitled "An act to protect the dignity and honor of the uniform of the United States," provides: "That hereafter no proprietor, manager or employé of a theatre or other public place of entertainment or amusement in the District of Columbia or in any Territory, the District of Alaska or insular possessions of the United States, shall make or cause to be made any discrimination against any person lawfully wearing the uniform of the Army, Navy, Revenue Cutter Service or Marine Corps of the United States, because of that uniform, and any person making or causing to be made such discrimination shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars."

SOCIETY OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS.

The object of the society is to promote the arts and sciences and standards and engineering practices connected with the design and construction of automobiles, all forms of self-propelled or mechanically propelled mediums for the transportation of passengers or freight, and internal combustion prime movers. The principal means for this purpose shall be the holding of meetings for the reading and discussion of professional papers and reports, the publication and distribution of the same, and social intercourse.

President—Russell Huff, Detroit, Mich. *First Vice-President*—Eugene S. Foljambe, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—Herbert Chase, New York. *Chairman of Finance Committee*—Horace M. Swetland, New York. *Secretary and General Manager*—Coker F. Clarkson, New York. Headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

EXPORTS OF AUTOMOBILES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(Report of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for fiscal year 1916.)

Countries.	Commercial Automobiles.		Passenger Automobiles.	
	No.	Values.	No.	Values.
Azores and Madeira	.....	.....	6	$2,272
Denmark	41	$36,413	806	548,971
Gibraltar	.....	.....	15	16,165
Greece	45	98,815	124	118,398
Italy	5	14,655	382	217,240
France	5,681	17,709,579	2,087	1,428,325
Netherlands	50	93,797	439	399,017
Norway	81	121,480	732	592,560
Portugal	295	1,117,681	204	198,975
Roumania	.....	.....	2	3,000
Russia, European	3,909	12,544,258	1,268	3,142,616
Serbia	20	65,000	3	4,200
Spain	30	57,277	364	299,367
Sweden	19	29,050	238	180,869
Switzerland	.....	.....	6	4,499
United Kingdom:				
England	8,268	18,723,403	9,810	6,933,806
Scotland	224	271,745	158	124,138
Ireland	8	39,776	60	55,014
Canada	387	724,817	10,017	6,555,334
Costa Rica	.....	.....	60	28,325
Guatemala	2	4,916	24	23,552
Honduras	6	14,540	34	22,652
Nicaragua	1	2,500	6	3,109
Panama	32	55,171	228	170,964
Salvador	1	1,300	68	54,598
Mexico	51	100,500	383	309,200
Newfoundland	1	1,692	21	15,632
West Indies: British	17	31,825	564	374,706
Cuba	117	176,647	3,698	2,091,295
Danish	.....	.....	9	3,426
Dutch	.....	.....	21	10,945
French	1	2,310	101	63,670
Hayti	.....	.....	10	3,788
Dominican Rep.	4	5,173	131	60,127
Argentina	45	33,063	4,399	2,065,439
Bolivia	.....	.....	26	16,208
Brazil	11	19,635	272	157,968
Chile	17	46,566	826	530,211
Colombia	4	1,236	91	58,525
Ecuador	2	3,378	62	44,396
Guianas: British	.....	.....	73	33,933
Dutch	1	1,037	15	7,181
French	.....	.....	1	1,000
Peru	5	$5,830	59	$40,388
Uruguay	2	5,818	285	150,540
Venezuela	6	13,029	518	314,156
Paraguay	.....	.....	6	2,256
Aden	.....	.....	16	9,166
China	39	89,799	264	191,932
Chosen (Korea)	3	5,027	7	4,780
British India	135	208,067	2,289	1,638,262
Straits Settlements	17	25,169	376	239,715
Other Brit. E. Indies	20	27,841	239	168,685
Dutch East Indies	58	82,586	1,064	753,128
French East Indies	.....	.....	8	3,033
Hongkong	3	6,304	15	10,858
Japan	15	14,528	153	120,061
Russia, Asiatic	1,170	3,546,435	683	529,385
Siam	9	7,036	41	32,062
Aust'lia & Tasmania	201	295,538	5,335	4,147,302
Other Brit. Oceania	2	2,612	28	18,227
French Oceania	1	860	92	56 789
German Oceania	1	1,530	7	3,208
Philippine Islands	58	88,286	861	859,450
New Zealand	93	149,848	2,672	2,055,843
British West Africa	7	13,173	63	35,361
British South Africa	36	54,519	2,859	2,040,977
Br tish East Africa	.....	.....	237	137,245
Canary Islands	.....	.....	51	32,935
French Africa	.....	.....	2	1,155
German Africa	.....	.....	20	7,760
Madagascar	.....	.....	7	2,532
Morocco	7	9,675	52	20,574
Portuguese Africa	1	2,803	56	38,510
Egypt	.....	.....	25	18,352
Grand Divisions:				
Europe	18,676	$50,922,929	16,704	$14,269,432
North America	620	1,121,391	15,375	9,791,323
South America	93	129,592	6,633	3,422,201
Asia	1,469	4,012,792	5,155	3,701,087
Oceania	356	538,674	8,995	7,140,819
Africa	51	80,170	3,372	2,335,401
Total foreign countries	21,265	$56,806,548	56,234	$40,660,263

NOTE—In addition there were shipped to our non-contiguous territories: Alaska, 114 automobiles, valued at $102,426; Hawaii, 1,903, value $1,900,926, and Porto Rico, 1,152, value $789,067, the class of cars not stated.

TOTAL EXPORT TRADE FOR THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

Kinds.	1915.	1916.	Kinds.	1915.	1916.
Commercial automobiles	$39,140,682	$56,805,548	Automobile parts	$7,853,183	$22,536,485
Passenger automobiles	21,113,953	40,660,263			
Automobile tires	4,963,276	3,093,077	Total exports to foreign countries	$74,476,422	$125,636,787
Automobile engines	1,405,334	2,631,414			

THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF SCOUTING.

LIKE many other things showing permanence and power, the Scout movement can be traced back to widely separated sources where constructive ideas came to boy workers and were tested with varying degrees of success. In America there were a number of originators of methods, plans, and principles that have proved effective. In Great Britain, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell became active in organization work based partly on the ideas and methods of American workers. He did this so successfully that the enrolment of British Boy Scouts soon grew into the hundred thousands, with the emphasis, not on the military note, but on peace virtues and learning practical trades. Then the movement spread to Germany, France, Italy, Australia, and New Zealand, to Canada and the United States; to South American republics; in short, almost the world over, since it is already established in seventeen different countries in addition to the numerous colonial possessions of Great Britain and the United States. Everywhere it has shown adaptation to new fields and nationalities.

In Germany the boys have engaged in the work with such enthusiasm and in such numbers that the Prussian and Bavarian authorities are giving the movement financial aid. While the number of Boy Scouts enrolled throughout the world is estimated as not less than one million, one-fifth of the whole number are in the United States. The emphasis and ideals of the movement belong here also to the highest plans—that of efficient citizenship service, and character-building.

"The Boy Scouts of America" was incorporated February 8, 1910, and given a Federal charter protecting the name, uniform, badges, insignia, etc., June 15, 1916. It has as its Honorary President the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and Hon. William H. Taft and Col. Theodore Roosevelt as its Honorary Vice-Presidents. Associated with these in approval and promotion of the movement are eminent citizens from all walks of public life, who are members of the National Council and of the local councils in the citites and towns of the whole country, and a host of others who earnestly co-operate in the work.

A group of men, representing the various religious and civic organizations of the community that are engaged in boys' work, are brought together as a local council for the promotion of Scout work. This local council receives a charter from the national organization, giving them full authority to deal with all questions relating to scouting in that district and to pass upon all Scout Masters' applications. In many cases this council engages a Scout Executive to take charge of the work in that community. He is responsible to the local council for the direction and promotion of the work. He is the leader of the Scout Masters, and as such gives such instructions and help as may be necessary, arranges inter-troop meets, games, camps, and in general makes uniform the plan of work conducted in that community. The Scouts are organized in patrols and troops. Eight boys constitute a patrol, one of whom is chosen as the Patrol Leader. Three patrols make up a troop. The Scout Master is the adult leader of the troop. Already there are about 320 local councils in as many cities throughout the United States, and under the direction of each there are from five to one hundred and fifty Scout Masters in charge of troops. In the past year arrangements were completed whereby the isolated boy—the boy who lives in a village or on a farm and cannot organize a troop—may become a Pioneer Scout, officially affiliated with the National Movement and eligible to all the pleasures and benefits of scouting.

The Scout programme is proving practicable as a civic enterprise. There are many cities so thoroughly organized that every phase of boy life in the community is being reached by Scout activities. The movement is adapting itself not only to the wealthy classes, but to the boys of the slums, to the newsboys and to foreign boys alike. Over 9,000 Scout Masters are already registered with the national organization, representing about 200,000 boys that are being reached by the movement. Work to some extent has been started in practically every city in this country having a population of 4,000 or over, besides in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Guam. Any boy, of any class or creed, over 12 years of age, is eligible to become a Scout. The initial requirements are that he know the Scout salute, sign and laws, and that he take the Scout oath. By meeting certain requirements, he is in line to become a Tenderfoot, Second-Class and First-Class Scout.

Scouting means outdoor life, and so health, strength, happiness and practical education. By combining wholesome, attractive outdoor activities with the influence of the Scout oath and law, the movement develops character and worth-while ability.

Scoutcraft includes instruction in first aid, life saving, tracking, signalling, cycling, nature study, seamanship, campcraft, woodcraft, chivalry and all the handicrafts.

It is one of the principal purposes of the Boy Scout movement, abroad, as well as in our own country, to teach boys that to create is better than to destroy, and that peace, not war, will make a great nation. This claim is amply borne out by the splendid first aid and other humanitarian services of the most practical nature rendered by the Scouts in the present European war.

The Scout movement also has done notable pioneer work in the realm of boys' reading, giving counsel to parents and to publishers and authors on books of good and bad influence and publishing lists of approved books—also a library of especial value to boys. It publishes also a monthly illustrated magazine for boys, called *Boys' Life*, which has a circulation of 100,000.

The national organization is largely maintained by public subscriptions. Sustaining and Contributing Memberships are issued to men and women throughout the country who are financially assisting in the development and promotion of this organization among boys.

National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, No. 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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THE National Association of Audubon Societies for the protection of wild birds and animals is an endowed membership institution, incorporated under the laws of New York.

The objects of the association are to arouse to a greater degree the public conscience on the important subject of preserving the wild birds and game animals of the country and to secure protection at all times for the valuable non-game bird life.

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REIGNING FAMILIES OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

NOTICE—*Exact information concerning the European Governments and royal families was not obtainable (because of the war) at time* ALMANAC *went to press. The data herein printed is believed, however, to be approximately correct.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Charles I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, born August 17, 1887, succeeded his grand-uncle, Francis Joseph I., on November 21, 1916. The Emperor is the eldest of the two sons of the late Archduke Otto and the Archduchess Marie Josefa, sister of the present King of Saxony. The Emperor married on October 21, 1911, Princess Zita of Bourbon Parma, daughter of Duke Robert of Parma and a younger sister of the first wife of the present Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria. They have issue: 1. Francis Joseph Otto, heir-apparent, born November 20, 1912. 2. Adelaide Marie, born January 3, 1914. 3. Robert Charles Ludwig, born February 9. 1915. 4. Felix Frederick August, born May 31, 1916. The late Emperor Francis Joseph was born August 18, 1830, and was proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father on December 2, 1848. He was crowned King of Hungary June 8, 1867. He married, in 1854, Elizabeth, a daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. She died by the hand of an Anarchist in Geneva, September 10, 1898. They had issue:

1. Archduchess Gisela, born 1856, married to Leopold, son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria.
2. Archduke Rudolf, late heir-apparent, born 1858; died by suicide, 1889. He married, 1881, Stephanie, daughter of the late King of the Belgians, and had issue one daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth Marie, born 1883, married, 1902, Prince Otto Windisch Graetz. The widowed Crown Princess Stephanie married, March, 1900, Count Elemer Lonyay.
3. Archduchess Marie Valerie, born 1868; married, 1890, Archduke François-Salvator.

The late Emperor's eldest brother was Archduke Ferdinand (Maximilian), Emperor of Mexico from 1864 to 1867, when he was shot at Queretaro. His widow, Marie Charlotte, survives him.

On the death of the Crown Prince, in 1889, the right of succession to the throne passed to Francis Joseph's second brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, who was born 1833 and died 1896; he married, first, 1856, Marguerite, Princess of Saxony; she died 1858; second, 1862, the Princess Annunciata, daughter of King Ferdinand II. of Naples; she died 1871; third, 1873, Marie-Therese of Portugal and had issue (second marriage) Archduke Francois Ferdinand, born 1863, who was the heir-presumptive to the throne (married morganatically, 1900, Countess Sophie Chotek, who had title Duchess of Hohenberg conferred upon her October, 1909, and renounced the claim of his issue by her to the throne). They were both shot and killed in Sarajevo, Bosnia, 1914, by an assassin; the Archduke Otto, born 1865, died 1906, married to the Princess Marie Josefa of Saxony, had two sons, Charles, born 1887, and Maximilian, born 1895; the Archduke Ferdinand, born 1868, renounced his rights in 1911 to marry Berta Czuber. He died in 1915. By a third marriage the Archduke Charles Louis had two daughters, Archduchess Marie Annunciata, born 1876, an abbess in a convent, and Archduchess Elizabeth Amelie, born 1878, married 1903, Prince Aloyse of Liechtenstein.

The late Emperor had a third brother, the Archduke Louis Victor, born 1842, who is unmarried.

There are over eighty other archdukes and archduchesses of Austria, cousins of the late Emperor, collateral relatives of the reigning house and members of the formerly reigning branches of Tuscany and Modena.

BAVARIA.

Louis III., King of Bavaria, born January 7, 1845, succeeded his cousin, Otto, who, after having been nominal King since Louis II.'s death in 1886, was declared incapable of occupying the throne in October, 1913. It was necessary to alter the Constitution to bring about the succession. Otto died October, 1916. Louis III. married the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, and has six daughters and three sons. The eldest, Prince Rupert, the Crown Prince, was born in 1869, and in 1900 married his cousin, Duchess Marie Gabriele, who died October, 1912, leaving the Princes Luitpold, born 1901, and Albrecht, born 1905, Princess Irmengard and Prince Rudolf having preceded her in death. Prince Luitpold died August 27, 1914. 2. Princess Adelgunda, born 1870, married, January, 1915, to Prince William of Hohenzollern. 3. Princess Marie, born 1872, married Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon. 4. Prince Karl, born 1874. 5. Prince Franz, born 1875, married Princess Isabella von Croy, 1912, and has issue: Louis-Charles, born 1913, and Marie-Elizabeth, born 1914. 6. Princess Hildegard, born 1881. 7. Princess Wiltrude, born 1884. 8. Princess Helmtrud, born 1886. 9. Princess Gundelinde, born 1891.

The King's brother, Leopold, born 1846, is married to the Archduchess Gisela of Austria. Issue: Elizabeth-Marie, born 1874, married, 1893, Count de Seefried de Buttenheim; Augustine-Marie, born 1875, married Joseph, Archduke of Austria; Georg-Francis, born 1880, married, 1912, Princess Isabelle, of Austria (marriage annulled 1913); Conrad, born 1883. The King's sister is Princess Theresa, a doctor of philosophy, member of the Academy of Sciences, and Lady Abbess of a convent. A second brother, Francis, born 1852, died 1907, married Therese, Princess of Liechtenstein. She had one son, Prince Henry, born 1884, who died November 7, 1916, from wounds received on the battlefield.

The royal house of Bavaria descends from the Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century, one of whom was elevated to the rank of Elector; a later one was made King by Napoleon I.

BELGIUM.

Albert, King of the Belgians, was born April 8, 1875, and was the nephew of the late King Leopold II., who died December 17, 1909. King Albert married, October 2, 1900, Duchess Elizabeth, of Bavaria, and has two sons, Prince Leopold, born 1901, and Prince Charles, born 1903, and a daughter, Princess Marie José, born 1906.

The King's father was Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and of Flanders, born in 1837, married to the Princess Maria of Hohenzollern, who died November, 1912. He died 1905. His elder son, Prince Baudouin, born in 1869, died in 1891. His two daughters are Princess Henriette, born 1870, married, 1896, Prince Emmanuel of Orleans, Duke of Vendôme; and Princess Josephine, born 1872, married, 1894, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

The late King Leopold was born in 1835, and was married in 1853 to Marie Henriette, Archduchess of Austria, who died 1902. He died 1909. The daughters of the late King are:

1. Princess Louise, born 1858, married to Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 1875, and divorced in 1906.
2. Princess Stephanie, born 1864, married, 1881, to the late Archduke Rudolf of Austria. Princess Stephanie married, second, in 1900, Elemer, Count Lonyay.
3. Princess Clementine, born 1872, married November, 1910, Prince Victor Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte. Prince Victor Napoleon is Bonaparte claimant to throne of France.

The aunt of King Albert is Princess Charlotte, sister of the late King Leopold II. and ex-Empress of Mexico, widow of Maximilian of Austria, who was shot in Mexico in 1867. She was born in 1840.

BULGARIA.

Ferdinand, son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the late Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans (daughter of King Louis Philippe), born February 26, 1861, assumed government 1887 in succession to Prince Alexander, who had abdicated; married, 1893, Marie Louise (died), daughter of Duke Robert of Parma; married, second, 1908, Princess Eleonore of Reuss-Kostritz.

The children of the King are all by first marriage. 1. Prince Boris, born 1894, heir-apparent. 2. Prince Cyril, born 1895. 3. Princess Eudoxia, born 1898. 4. Princess Nadejda, born 1899.

DENMARK.

Christian X., King of Denmark, succeeded to the throne of Denmark by virtue of the law of the Danish succession on the death of his father, King Frederick VIII., May 15, 1912. He was born September 26, 1870, married, 1898, the Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg, and has two sons, Crown Prince Frederick, born March 11, 1899, and Knud, born July 27, 1900.

The King's brothers and sisters are:

1. The King of Norway, Haakon, born 1872, married, 1896, the Princess Maud Alexandra of Great Britain and Ireland, and has one son, Olaf, born 1903. 2. Harald, Prince of Denmark, born 1876, married, 1909, Princess Helena, Duchess of Sonderborg-Glücksborg; offspring, Princess Feodora, born 1910; Caroline, born April 27, 1912; Alexandrine, born December, 1914. 3. Ingeborg, born 1878, married, 1897, Prince Charles of Sweden. 4. Thyra, born 1880. 5. Gustav, born 1887. 6. Dagmar, born 1890.

The King's mother is the Dowager Queen of Denmark; married, 1869, the late King Frederick VIII. of Denmark. She was born, 1851, as the Princess Louise of Sweden, daughter of King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway.

The King's uncles and aunts are:

1. The ex-Queen of Great Britain and Ireland (Alexandra), born 1844, married 1863, and has four living children, one being the King of England.

2. Prince Christian Wilhelm, born 1845 (King George I. of Greece, 1863), died 1913.

3. The Dowager Empress of Russia (Dagmar), born 1847, married the late Czar Alexander III. in 1866, and has four children, one being the present Czar.

4. The Duchess of Cumberland (Thyra), born 1853, married the present Duke of Cumberland (English title), son of the ex-King of Hanover, in 1878.

5. Prince Valdemar, born 1858, married, 1885, the Princess Marie of Orleans (died 1909), daughter of the Duke of Chartres, and has four sons and a daughter. He was offered the crown of Bulgaria in 1886 but declined. Prince Aage, the eldest son of Prince Valdemar, married the Countess Calvi di Bergolo, daughter of the late Italian Minister to Denmark. By this marriage he renounced all right of succession to the throne for himself and heirs, the latter to be Counts or Countesses of Rosenborg.

GERMANY.

William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, was born January 27, 1859, succeeded his father, the Emperor Frederick III., June 15, 1888. He married, 1881, the Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1858), and has had issue:

1. Frederick William, Crown Prince, born May 6, 1882, married, June 6, 1905, to Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has four sons, William Frederick, born July 4, 1906; Louis Ferdinand, born November 9, 1907; Hubert, born September 30, 1909, Frederick, born December 19, 1911, and one daughter, Alexandrine Irene, born April 7, 1915. 2. William Eitel-Frederick, born 1883, married, February 27, 1906, Princess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg. 3. Adalbert, born 1884, married, 1914, Adelaide, Princess of Saxe-Meiningen (a daughter born 1915, died 1915). 4. August, born 1887, married his cousin, Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, 1908, and has one son, Alexander-Ferdinand, born 1912. 5. Oscar, born 1888, married morganatically Countess Bassewitz, 1914, and has one son, born 1915. 6. Joachim, born 1890, married 1916, to Princess Marie Auguste, of Anhalt. 7. Victoria Louise, born 1892, married May, 1913, to Prince Ernst August of Cumberland, Duke of Brunswick; issue, Prince Ernest August, born March 18, 1914, and Prince George Wilhelm, born March 25, 1915.

The Emperor's brother is Prince Henry, born 1862, and married, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse, and has two sons, Waldemar, born 1889, and Sigismund, born 1896, and the Emperor has four sisters. The sisters are:

1. Princess Charlotte, born 1860, married, 1878, to George, hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has one daughter.

2. Princess Victoria, born 1866, married, 1890, to Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe.

3. Princess Sophie, born 1870, married, 1889, to Constantine, King of Greece, and has three sons and three daughters.

4. Princess Margaret, born 1872, married, 1893, to Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse. Issue: Six sons, two of whom have fallen on the field of battle.

The Emperor has an aunt, the Princess Louise, born 1838, widow of the late Grand Duke of Baden; and he has a number of cousins, descendants of the brothers and sisters of the Emperor William I. One of these is Princess Louise, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles and wife of the British Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria. The reigning family is descended from Frederick of Hohenzollern, a German count in 980, and Frederick William, the Elector of Brandenburg, 1640-88, whose son became King of Prussia.

GREECE.

Constantine I., King of the Hellenes, born August 3, 1868, succeeded his father, King George, on the assassination of the latter by a neurasthenic named Alexander Schinas at Salonica, March 18, 1913. His mother was Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, born 1851. King Constantine married, 1889, the Princess Sophie of Prussia, sister of the present German Emperor. They have three sons and three daughters. The eldest son is:

Prince Georgios, born 1890, unmarried. The other sons of the King are: Prince Alexandros, born 1893, and Prince Paulos, born 1901. The daughters are: Princess Helene, born 1896; Princess Irene, born 1904, and Princess Catherine, born 1913. The brothers and sisters of the King are:

1. Georgios, born 1869, married Princess Marie, only daughter of Prince Roland Bonaparte; offspring, Petros, born 1908; Eugenia, born 1910.

2. Nicolaos, born 1872, married Grand Duchess Helene Vladimirowna of Russia; offspring, Olga, born 1903; Elizabeth, born 1904; Marina, born 1906.

3. Maria, born 1876, married Grand Duke George Michailovitch of Russia, 1900; issue two daughters.

4. Andreas, born 1882, married Princess Alice, daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg; offspring, Margaret, born 1905; Theodora, born 1906; Cecilia, born 1911; Sophie, born 1914.

5. Christophoros, born 1888.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy, was born November 11, 1869, and is the only son of Humbert I., second King of United Italy, murdered by the Anarchist Bresci at Monza, July 29, 1900. He married, in 1896, Princess Elena, daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro, and has five children—Princess Yolanda, born June 1, 1901; Princess Mafalda, born November 19, 1902; Prince Humbert (heir-apparent), born September 15, 1904; Princess Giovanna, born November 13, 1907, and Princess Maria, born December 26, 1914.

Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, born 1869, eldest son of the late Prince Amedéo, married, 1895, Princess Elena of Orleans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris, and they have had issue two children—Amedéo, born 1898, and Aimone, born 1900. The three remaining sons of the late Prince Amedéo are Victor, Count of Turin, born 1870; Luigi, Duke of Abruzzi, born 1873, and Humbert, Count of Salemi, born in 1889 of his second marriage with his niece, Princess Letitia, sister of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte.

The mother of the King is Dowager Queen Margherita, daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand of Savoy. She was born November 20, 1851, and married the late King, 1868.

The King's great-aunt by marriage was the Princess Elizabeth, widow of the Duke of Genoa; she died August 14, 1912, and had a son (Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, married, 1883, Princess Isabella, daughter of Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, and has four sons and two daughters), and a daughter, Marguerite, the latter being the late King Humbert's wife. The family is descended from the Counts of Savoy, who flourished in the eleventh century.

MONTENEGRO.

Nicholas I., born October 7, 1841, proclaimed Prince of Montenegro as successor to his uncle, Danilo I., 1860. Assumed title of King 1910; married Milena Petrovna Vucotic, 1847. Children of the King are: 1. Princess Militza, born 1866, married, 1889, Russian Grand Duke Peter Nikolaievitch. 2. Princess Anastasia, born 1867, married, 1889, George, Duke of Luechtenberg (marriage dissolved), he died 1912, married again, 1907, Russian Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch. 3. Prince Danilo Alexander, heir

apparent, born 1871, married, 1899, Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. 4. Princess Helena, born 1873, married, 1896, Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy. 5. Princess Anna, born 1874, married, 1897, Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg. 6. Prince Mirko, born 1879, married, 1902, Natalie Constantinovitch; offspring, Prince Michael, born 1908; Paul, born 1910, Prince Emmanuel, born 1912. 7. Princess Xenia, born 1881. 8. Princess Vera, born 1887. 9. Prince Peter, born 1889.

The supreme power has been retained in the family of Petrovic Njegos, descending collaterally, since Danilo Petrovic, who was proclaimed Vladika of Montenegro in 1697, liberated the country from the Turks.

NETHERLANDS.

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands and Princess of Orange-Nassau, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King William III. and Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. She married, February 7, 1901, Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; issue, Juliana Wilhelmina, born April 30, 1909, Princess of Orange.

The Queen's mother, Queen Emma, was regent from the death of the late King, her husband, November 23, 1890, until the end of the minority of her daughter, August 31, 1898. This family, known as the House of Orange, is descended from the Princes of Orange, stadt-holders during the Dutch Republic.

NORWAY.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, was before his election to the crown by the Norwegian people, in 1905, Prince Charles of Denmark. He is the second son of the late King Frederick VIII. of Denmark; was born August 3, 1872, married, 1896, Princess Maud, third daughter of the late King Edward VII. of Great Britain, and has one son, Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903.

ROUMANIA.

Ferdinand, King of Roumania, born August 24, 1865, is the nephew of the late King Carol I., who died October 10, 1914. He married, in 1893, Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and had issue as follows: 1. Charles (Carol), born 1893. 2. Elizabeth, born 1894. 3. Marie, born 1899. 4. Nicolas, born 1903. 5. Ileana, born 1908. 6. Mircia, born 1912, died November, 1916.

RUSSIA.

Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia, was born May 18, 1868, and succeeded his father, the late Emperor Alexander III., November 1, 1894. He is married to the Princess Alexandra Alice (Alix), daughter of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, and has four daughters and one son—Olga, born in 1895; Tatiana, born in 1897; Marie, born in 1899; Anastasia, born in 1901, and Alexis (the Czarevitch), born August 12, 1904.

The late Emperor Alexander III., born in 1845, married, in 1866, the Princess Dagmar, daughter of the late King Christian IX. of Denmark, has issue two sons: 1. Nicholas, the present Emperor. 2. Grand Duke Michael, born December 4, 1878, and two daughters: 1. Grand Duchess Xenia, born 1875, married, 1894, her cousin, the Grand Duke Alexander; has six sons and one daughter; and, 2. Grand Duchess Olga, born 1882, married to Prince Peter of Oldenburg, marriage dissolved October, 1916. The uncles and aunts of the Emperor were:

1. Grand Duke Vladimir, born 1847, died 1909. He married, 1874, the Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and had three sons and one daughter: 1. Grand Duke Cyril, born in 1876, married, 1905, Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse; offspring: Marie, born 1907, and Kira, born 1909. 2. Grand Duke Boris, born in 1877. 3. Andreas, born 1879. 4. Helene, born 1882, married, 1902, Nicolaos of Greece.

2. Grand Duke Alexis, High Admiral, born 1850. He was unmarried. Died November 14, 1908.

3. Grand Duchess Marie, born 1853, married the late Duke of Edinburgh, son of the late Queen Victoria. He died in 1900.

4. Grand Duke Sergius, born 1857, married, 1884, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of Princess Alice of England. Assassinated in 1905. He left no issue.

5. Grand Duke Paul, born 1860, married, 1889, Princess Alexandra of Greece. She died 1891, leaving a son, the Grand Duke Dimitri, born 1891, and a daughter, Marie, born 1890, married, 1908, Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, divorced 1914. In 1902 he contracted a morganatic marriage with Olga Valerianovna, now Countess Hohenfelsen.

A grand uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, born 1827, died 1892; married, 1848, Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, and had issue five children, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1850, being the eldest son, and the Grand Duchess Olga, born 1851, the eldest daughter, being married to the late King of the Hellenes.

A second grand uncle, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1831, died in 1891, married, in 1856, the Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, and had issue two sons, Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1856, married, 1907, Princess Anastasia, daughter of the present King of Montenegro and sister of Queen Helene of Italy, and Grand Duke Peter, born 1864, married, in 1889, Militza, sister of the preceding.

The last grand uncle of the Emperor, Grand Duke Michael, born 1832, died in 1909. He married, 1857, Princess Cecilia of Baden, and had issue six children, the eldest daughter, Anastasia, born 1860, being the widow of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and mother of the German Crown Princess Cecilia. The Grand Duchess Anastasia is now known as Grand Duchess Mikalovitsch.

The Russian reigning family is descended in the female line from Michael Romanof, elected Czar in 1613, and in the male line from Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp. The members of the family for over two centuries, however, have married so generally into the German royal houses that the present Romanofs are practically, by blood, Germans; as much so as their kinsman, the head of the German Empire.

SAXONY.

Friedrich August III., King of Saxony, born May 25, 1865, succeeded his father, King Georg, October 15, 1904. He married, in 1891, Princess Louise of Tuscany (marriage dissolved 1903). The King has three daughters and three sons, the Crown Prince being Georg, born 1893; Prince Friedrich Christian, born 1893; Prince Ernst Heinrich, born 1896; Princess Margarethe, born in 1900; Princess Maria Alix, born 1901; Princess Anna Monica, born 1903.

The King has two sisters, Mathilde, born 1863, unmarried, and Maria Josepha, born 1867, married to the late Archduke Otto of Austria (died 1906), and two brothers, Johann Georg, born 1869, married first to Duchess Isabella of Württemberg (died 1904), and in 1906 to Princess Maria Immaculata of Bourbon, and Max, born 1870, a priest in holy orders.

The royal house of Saxony is one of the oldest in Europe, having given an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century. The Elector of Saxony assumed the title of King in 1806, and was confirmed therein in 1815.

SERBIA.

Peter I., King of Serbia, born in Belgrade, 1844, son of Alexander Kara-Georgevitch, after the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga, he was proclaimed King; ascended the throne June 2, 1903. King Peter I. was married in 1883 to Princess Zorka of Montenegro, who died in 1890. He has two sons and a daughter—George, born 1887 (who renounced his right to the throne in 1909); Alexander, born 1889, and Helene, born 1884. King Peter, owing to continued ill health, has delegated full royal authority to his son Alexander for the purposes of government.

King Peter is descended from Karageorge Petrovitch, who was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief in Serbia, but was murdered in 1817.

The King has one brother, Prince Arsène, born 1859, married, 1892, Aurora Demidoff (divorced 1896); offspring: Prince Paul, born April 15, 1893.

SPAIN.

Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, born May 17, 1886, nearly six months after the death of his father, Alfonso XII. His mother is Maria Christina, an Austrian Princess. He married in 1906 the English

REIGNING FAMILIES—*Continued.*

Princess Victoria Eugenie, daughter of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice (daughter of the late Queen Victoria). He has four sons: Alfonso, Prince of the Asturias, heir to the Spanish throne, born the 10th of May, 1907; Prince Jaime, born on the 23d of June, 1908, and is deaf and dumb; Prince Juan, born June 20, 1913, and Prince Gonzalo, born October 24, 1914; and two daughters, Princess Beatrice, born June 22, 1909, and Princess Maria Christina, born December 12, 1911.

The King's sisters, Maria de las Mercedes, born September 11, 1880, married, February 14, 1901, Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of Count Caserta; died October 17, 1904; issue: Alfonso, born 1901, and Isabel, born 1904; Infanta Maria Teresa, born 1882, and married to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, died on September 23, 1912, suddenly from the after effects of childbirth, leaving issue: Louis Alfonso, born in 1906; José Eugenio, born in 1909. Maria de las Mercedes, born in 1911, and Pilar, born September 5, 1912. Prince Ferdinand remarried October 1, 1914, with Doña Maria Luisa Pie de Concha. This lady on her marriage was created Duchess of Talavera de la Reina, and given the courtesy title of Highness by King Alfonso.

The King's aunts are the Infantas Isabel, born December 20, 1851, widow of the Count de Girgenti; Maria de la Paz, wife of Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, and Eulalie, born February 12, 1864, wife of Prince Antoine of Orleans (marriage dissolved July, 1900).

The King's grandmother, ex-Queen Isabel, born in 1830, crowned 1833, abdicated 1870, died April 9, 1904. Her husband, the Infante Francis d'Assisi, born 1822, died in 1902.

The King's grand-aunt, the Infanta Louisa, widow of the Duke of Montpensier (son of King Louis Philippe of France), now dead, was the mother of a son and three daughters: 1 The wife of the late Count of Paris and mother of the French pretender, the Duke of Orleans. 2. The late Queen Mercedes, wife of Alfonso XII., deceased. 3. The Infanta Christina, also deceased.

A second cousin of the King was Don Carlos, born 1848, the pretender to the Spanish throne, who died July 18, 1909, leaving a son, Prince Jaime, born 1870, the present pretender, and four daughters.

The Spanish reigning family are Bourbons, descendants of King Louis XIV. of France.

SWEDEN.

Gustaf V., King of Sweden, born June 16, 1858; son of Oscar II. and Sophie, Princess of Nassau, and great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte. He married, 1881, the Princess Victoria of Baden, and has had three sons, the eldest of whom is the Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, born 1882, who married, in 1905, Princess Margaret Victoria of Connaught, and has four sons and a daughter: Gustaf Adolf, born 1906; Sigvard, born 1907; Princess Ingrid, born 1910; Bertil, born 1912, and a son, born October 31, 1916. The King's other sons are: Prince Wilhelm, born 1884, and married, 1908, the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna of Russia (issue one child, Prince Lennart, born 1909), divorced 1914, and Prince Eric, born 1889. The King has three brothers: Prince Oscar, born 1859, married Lady Ebba Munck, one of his mother's maids of honor, and relinquished his rights to the throne; Prince Carl, born 1861, and married, 1897, Princess Ingeborg, daughter of King Frederik of Denmark; offspring: Margaretha, born 1899; Martha, born 1901; Astrid, born 1905, Prince Carl, born 1911. Another brother is Prince Eugene, born 1865. The King has a cousin, Louise; married to the late King Frederik VIII. of Denmark. The royal family comes from Napoleon's Marshal Bernadotte, a Frenchman, who was elected heir-apparent to the crown of Sweden in 1810 and became King in 1818.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

William II., King of Württemberg, born February 25, 1848, son of the late Prince Friedrich and of late Princess Katharine of Württemberg; ascended the throne on the death of Karl I., October 6, 1891. He married, 1877, Princess Marie of Waldeck, who died 1882, leaving a daughter, Pauline, born 1877, and who married, 1898, Prince Friedrich of Wied. The King married, second, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe, by whom he has no children. As the King has no male descendants, the heir-presumptive is his distant kinsman Duke Albert, born 1865, married to the Archduchess Margareta, niece of the Emperor of Austria, who died in 1902, and has three sons and three daughters.

THE FRENCH PRETENDERS.

BONAPARTIST.

Of the Emperor Napoleon I. and his brothers Joseph and Louis, male issue is now extinct. The Emperor's brothers Lucien and Jerôme are represented by the following living descendants, and they constitute the present Imperialist house of France:

Prince Victor Napoleon (of the house of Jerôme), born July 18, 1862, is the son of the late Prince Napoleon, who died March 18, 1891, and the Princess Clotilde, who died June 25, 1911, sister of the late King Humbert of Italy. The Prince has been recognized by his party as the undisputed head of the Bonaparte family. He lived in Brussels before the war, now resides in England, and in 1910 married Clementine, third daughter of Leopold I., King of Belgium. A daughter was born in 1912, and a son in 1914. His only brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, born 1864, is a General in the Russian Army, and is unmarried. His sister, Princess Letitia, born 1866, is the widow of Prince Amedéo of Italy, her own uncle, by whom she had a son, Prince Humbert, born 1889.

The late aunt of Prince Victor Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, born 1820, married, 1840, Prince Demidoff of Russia; died in 1904 without children.

Prince Charles Napoleon, brother of the late Cardinal Bonaparte, who died February 12, 1899, was the last representative of the eldest son of Napoleon's brother, Lucien, in the male line. He was born 1839, was married, and had two daughters—Marie, wife of Lieutenant Gotti, of the Italian Army, and Eugénie, unmarried. He had three sisters, married respectively to the Marquis of Roccagiovine, Count Primoli, and Prince Gabrelli, who have descendants.

Prince Roland Bonaparte is the only living male cousin of Prince Charles Napoleon. He is a son of the late Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, was born 1858, married, 1880, the daughter of Blanc, one of the proprietors of the Monte Carlo gambling-hell. His wife died in 1882, leaving him a daughter, who is married to Prince George of Greece. He has one sister, Jeanne, born 1861, and married to the Marquis de Villeneuve, who died in 1910.

Ex-Empress Eugénie, widow of Emperor Napoleon III., was a daughter of Count Cyprien de Montijo, a Spanish grandee, and was born May 5, 1826. She married 1853. Became a widow 1873. Her only son, Prince Louis Napoleon, was killed in Zululand in 1879.

BOURBON—ORLEANIST.

Philippe, Duke of Orleans, born 1869, succeeded his father, the late Count of Paris, in 1894, as the head of the royal family of France. He married, in 1896, the Archduchess Marie-Dorothea, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, cousin of the Emperor of Austria. His mother (still living) was the Spanish Infanta Louise of Montpensier, and he has one brother, the Duke of Montpensier, and four sisters—Princess Amelie, married the late King Charles of Portugal; Helena, married to the Duke of Aosta, nephew of the late King Humbert of Italy; Isabel, married to the Duke of Guise, son of the Duke of Chartres, and Louise, married to Prince Charles of Bourbon, grandson of King Ferdinand II. of Naples.

The only uncle of the Duke of Orleans, who died 1910, was the Duke of Chartres, born 1840. He married, 1863, Frances, Princess of Orleans, and had two children, Marguerite, born 1869, married, 1896, Patrice MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, and Jean, Duke of Guise, born 1874, married, 1899, Isabelle, Princess of France. The issue of the latter are Isabelle, born 1900; Frances, born 1902; Anne, born 1906, and Henry, born 1908.

THE FRENCH PRETENDERS—*Continued.*

The grand-uncles of the Duke of Orleans (who were the sons of King Louis Philippe) are dead. They were Louis, Duke of Nemours, born 1814, died 1896, married 1840, Victoria, Princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Prince of Joinville, born 1818, died 1900, married, 1843, Frances, Princess of Bragance; Antony, Duke of Montpensier, born 1824, died 1890, married, 1846, Louise, Infanta of Spain. The children of the Duke of Nemours are Gaston, Comte of Eu, born 1842, married, 1864, Isabelle, Princess of Bragança, and has three sons—Pierre of Alcantara, born 1875; Louis, born 1878, and Antony, born 1881; Duke of Alençon, born 1844, died 1910, married, 1868, Sophie, Duchess of Bavaria (who was burned in the Paris bazaar fire in 1897), and Blanche, born 1857. The children of the Prince of Joinville are Frances, born 1844, married, 1863, Robert, Prince of Orleans, Duke of Chartres, and Pierre, Duke of Penthievre, born 1845. The children of the Duke of Montpensier are Isabelle, born 1848, married, 1864, Philippe, Count of Paris, and Antony, Duke of Galliera, born 1866, married, 1886, Eulalie, Infanta of Spain. Prince Pierre of Alcantara, son of the Comte of Eu, has two children, Isabelle, born 1911, and Pierre, born 1913. His brother, Prince Louis, married, 1908, Marie, Princess of Bourbon-Sicilles, and has three children, Pierre, born 1909; Louis, born 1911, and Pie-Marie, born 1913. Another brother, born 1881, is unmarried.

The Duke of Alençon has issue: Princess Louise, born 1869, married, 1891, Prince Alphonse of Bavaria; Emmanuel, Duke of Vendôme, and Alençon, born 1872, married Henrietta, Princess of Belgium. The children of Prince Antony are Alphonse, born 1886, married, 1909, Beatrice, Princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Louis Ferdinand, born 1888.

By the death of the Count of Chambord, in 1883, the elder line of the Bourbons of France became extinct, and the right of succession merged in the Count of Paris, grandson of King Louis Philippe, representative of the younger, or Orleans, line.

THE RULERS OF FRANCE.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon:

House of Bourbon.

Henri IV	1589-1610
Louis XIII., "le Juste"	1610-1643
Louis XIV., "le Grande"	1643-1715
Louis XV	1715-1774
Louis XVI	1774-1792

First Republic.

Convention	1792-1795
Directory	1795-1799
Consulate (Bonaparte)	1799-1804

First Empire.

Napoleon I	1804-1814
Napoleon II. (never reigned; died July 22, 1832).	

House of Bourbon Restored.

Louis XVIII	1814-1824
Charles X	1824-1830

House of Bourbon-Orleans.

Louis-Philippe (Abdicated February 24, 1848; died August 26, 1850.)	1830-1848

Second Republic.

Provisional Government, February-December	1848
Louis Napoleon	1848-1852

Second Empire.

Napoleon III. (died 1873)	1852-1870

Third Republic.

Government of National Defence		1870-1871
Adolphe Thiers	President	1871-1873
Marshal MacMahon	"	1873-1879
F. J. P. Jules Grévy	"	1879-1887
*F. Sadi Carnot	"	1887-1894
Casimir Perier (June-January)	"	1894-1895
Félix Fauré	"	1895-1899
Emile Loubet	"	1899-1906
Armand Fallières	"	1906-1913
Raymond Poincaré	"	1913

*Assassinated at Lyons June 24, 1894.

NOTICE—*Exact information concerning the European Governments was not obtainable (because of the war) at the time* ALMANAC *went to press. See also table, "Heads of the Governments of the World."*

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

THE REICHSTAG.

Consists of Social Democrats, 89; Centre Party, 91; National Liberals, 45; Radicals, 45; Conservatives, 44; the German Party, 27; Poles, 18; Social Democratic Labor Union, 18, and Independents, 20.

The 61 members of the Bundesrat are appointed by the Governments of the individual states for each session, while the members of the Reichstag are elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

Legislative power relating to common affairs is exercised by the Parliaments of both states.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the republic.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Council of the Empire and the Duma have equal legislative powers and the same right of initiative in legislation and of addressing questions to Ministers.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

PARLIAMENT.

Lower House, elected October, 1913: Constitutionalists, 318; Radicals, 70; Republicans, 16; Socialists, 77; Syndicalists, 3; Catholics, 24.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

The members of the Senate are politically classified as follows: Liberals, 177; Conservatives, 133; Democrats, 5; Independents, 14; Carlists, 4; Reformists, 2; Republican, 1; Regionalists, 7.

The Congress: Liberals, 221; Conservatives, 112; Republicans, 19; Reformists, 14; Regionalists, 14; Carlists, 9; Independents, 8.

HEADS OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

List subject to changes because of the war.

JANUARY 1, 1917.

Country	Official Head.	Title.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Uizero-Zeodita	Empress	....	Sept., 1916
Afghanistan	Habibulla Khan	Ameer	1872	Oct 3, 1901
Albania	Essad Pasha (Claimant)	President	....	Oct., 1914
Annam	Duy Tan	King	1899	Oct., 1907
Argentina	Hypolite Irigoyen	President	....	July 20, 1916
Austria-Hungary	Charles I.	Emperor	Aug. 17, 1887	Nov. 21, 1916
Belgium	Albert	King	April 8, 1875	Dec. 23, 1909
Bokhara	Seid Mir Alim	Ameer	1880	Jan. 4, 1911
Bolivia	Ismael Montes	President	....	Aug. 6, 1913
Brazil	Wenceslaus B. Pereira Gomez	President	...	March, 1914
Bulgaria	Ferdinand	Czar	Feb. 26, 1861	Aug. 11, 1887
Chile	Juan Luis San Fuentes	President	....	1915
China	Li Yuang-hung	President	....	June 7, 1916
Colombia	José Vicente Concha	President	...	Feb. 8, 1914
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians)	Sovereign	April 8, 1875	Dec. 23, 1909
Costa Rica	Alfredo Gonzalez	President	...	May 8, 1914
Cuba	Mario G. Menocal	President	....	May 19, 1913
Denmark	Christian X	King	Sept 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	Frederico H. Carvajal	Prov President	....	May 17, 1916
Ecuador	Leonidas Plaza	President	....	1912
Egypt	Hussein Kamel	Sultan	...	Dec. 19, 1914
France	Raymond Poincaré	President	Aug. 20, 1860	Jan. 17, 1913
Germany	William II	Emperor	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia	William II	King		
Bavaria	Louis III	King	1845	Nov. 8, 1913
Saxony	Friedrich August III	King	May 25, 1865	Oct. 15, 1904
Württemberg	William II	King	Feb. 25, 1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Anhalt	Frederick II	Duke	Aug. 19, 1856	Jan. 24, 1904
Baden	Frederick II.	Grand Duke	July 9, 1857	Sept. 28, 1907
Brunswick	Ernest Augustus	Duke	....	Nov. 1, 1913
Hesse	Ernest Louis	Grand Duke	Nov. 25, 1868	March 13, 1892
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederick Francis IV	Grand Duke	April 9, 1882	April 10, 1897
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Adolphus Frederick II.	Grand Duke	June 17, 1882	June 11, 1914
Oldenburg	Frederic Augustus	Grand Duke	Nov. 16, 1852	June 13, 1900
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernest II	Duke	1871	1908
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Charles Edward	Duke	July 19, 1884	July 30, 1900
Saxe-Meiningen	Bernhard II	Duke	...	Aug., 1914
Saxe-Weimar	William Ernest	Grand Duke	June 10, 1876	Jan. 5, 1901
Waldeck-Pyrmont	Frederick	Prince	Jan. 20, 1865	May 12, 1893
Great Britain and Ireland	George V	King	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Greece	Constantine	King	Aug. 3, 1868	March 18, 1913
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	President	Dec. 24, 1856	March 16, 1911
Hayti	Gen. Dartiguenave	President	...	Aug., 1915
Honduras	Dr. Bertrand	President	1867	March 21, 1913
India, Empire of	George V	Emperor	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III	King	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Yoshihito	Emperor	Aug. 31, 1879	July 30, 1912
Khiva	Asfendiar	Khan	1871	Sept. 1, 1910
Liberia	D. E. Howard	President	....	Jan. 1, 1912
Luxemburg	Marie	Grand Duchess	June 14, 1894	Feb. 25, 1912
Mexico	Venustiano Carranza	First Chief	....	1915
Monaco	Albert	Prince	Nov. 13, 1848	Sept. 10, 1889
Montenegro	Nicholas	King	Oct. 7, 1841	1910
Morocco	Muley Yusoef	Sultan	1875	1912
Nepal	DhirajaTribhubanaSh'sherJang	Maharaja	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina	Queen	Aug. 31, 1880	Sept. 5, 1898
Nicaragua	Emiliano Chamorro	President	....	Jan. 1, 1917
Norway	Haakon VII.	King	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur bin Turkee	Sultan	....	Oct. 5, 1913
Panama	Ramon M. Valdes	President	....	Oct. 1, 1916
Paraguay	Emanuel Franco	President	...	Nov., 1916
Persia	Ahmed Mirza	Shah	June 29, 1898	July 21, 1914
Peru	José Pardo	President	....	Aug. 6, 1915
Portugal	Dr. Bernardino Machado	President	1850	Aug. 7, 1915
Roumania	Ferdinand	King	Aug. 11, 1865	Oct. 10, 1914
Russia	Nicholas II	Emperor	May 18, 1868	Nov. 2, 1894
Salvador	Carlos Melendez	President	....	March, 1913
Serbia	Peter (Karageorgevitch)	King	1844	June 15, 1903
Siam	Vagiravudh	King	1880	Oct. 23, 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII	King	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V	King	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	Camille Décoppet	President	...	Jan. 1, 1917
Tunis	Mohamed en Nasir	Bey	1855	1906
Turkey	Mohammed V	Sultan	1844	1909
United States of America	Woodrow Wilson	President	Dec. 28, 1856	March 4, 1913
Uruguay	Feliciano Viera	President	...	March 1, 1915
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez	President	....	1915
Zanzibar	Khalifa bin Harub	Sultan	....	Dec. 9, 1911

DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE.

ALL representatives not otherwise designated bore the title of minister plenipotentiary or envoy extraordinary or both.

RUSSIA.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO RUSSIA.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.*
Madison	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1809	Grant	James L. Orr	S. C.	1872
"	Levett Harris, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1814	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct.	1873
"	William Pinkney	Md.	1816	"	Eugene Schuyler, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1874
Monroe	George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1818	"	George H. Boker	Pa.	1875
"	Henry Middleton	S. C.	1820	Hayes	E. W. Stoughton	N. Y.	1878
J. Q. Adams	" "	"	1820	"	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff.	"	1879
Jackson	John Randolph	Va.	1830	" & Garfi'd	John W. Foster	Ind.	1880
"	James Buchanan	Pa.	1832	Arthur	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1881
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff.	"	1833	"	William H. Hunt	La.	1882
"	William Wilkins	"	1834	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1884
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff.	"	1835	Cleveland	George V. M. Lothrop	Mich.	1885
Van Buren	George M. Dallas	"	1837	"	Lambert Tree	Ill.	1888
"	W. W. Chew, ch. d'aff.	"	1839	B. Harrison	George W. Wurts, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1889
"	Churchill C. Cambreleng	N. Y.	1840	"	Charles Emory Smith	"	1890
Tyler	Charles S. Todd	Ky.	1841	"	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1892
Polk	Ralph J. Ingersoll	Ct.	1846	Cleveland	Clifton R. Breckinridge	Ark.	1894
"	Arthur P. Bagby	Ala.	1848	McKinley	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	1897
Fillmore	Neil S. Brown	Tenn.	1850	"	" amb.	"	1898
Pierce	Thomas H. Seymour	Ct.	1853	"	Charlemagne Tower, amb.	Pa.	1899
Buchanan	Francis W. Pickens	S. C.	1858	Roosevelt	" "	"	1899
"	John Appleton	Me.	1860	"	Robert S. McCormick, amb.	Ill.	1902
Lincoln	Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1861	"	George von L. Meyer, amb.	Mass.	1905
"	Simon Cameron	Pa.	1862	"	John W. Riddle, amb.	Mass.	1907
"	Bayard Taylor	N. Y.	1862	Taft	William W. Rockhill, amb.	D. C.	1909
"	Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1863	"	Curtis Guild, amb.	Mass.	1911
Grant	Andrew G. Curtin	Pa.	1869	Wilson	David R. Francis, amb.	Mo.	1914

RUSSIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.*	Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.*
Alexander I.	Andre de Daschkoff, ch. d'aff.	1809	Alex. II.	Alexander Gorloff, ch. d'aff.	1871
"	Count Theodore de l'ahlen	1810	"	Baron Henri d'Offenberg	1872
"	Andre de Daschkoff	1811	"	Nicholas de Voigt, ch. d'aff.	1874
"	Chevalier Pierra de Poletica	1819	"	Nicholas Shishkin	1875
"	George Ellisen, ch. d'aff.	1822	"	Michel Bartholomei	1880
"	Baron de Tuyll	1823	Alex. III.	Charles de Struve	1882
Nicholas I.	Baron de Maltitz, ch. d'aff.	1826	"	Baron Gustave Schilling, ch. d'aff.	1892
"	Baron de Krudener	1827	"	Prince Cantacuzene	1893
"	George Krehmer, ch. d'aff.	1838	Nicholas II.	" "	1893
"	Alexander de Bodisco	1838	"	E. de Kotzebue	1896
Alex. II.	Edward de Stoeckl	1854	"	Count Cassini, ambassador	1898
"	Waldemar Bodisco, ch. d'aff.	1868	"	Baron Rosen, ambassador	1905
"	Constantine Catacazy	1869	"	George Bakhmeteff, ambassador	1911

* Date of commission.

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO AUSTRIA.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Van Buren	Henry A. Muhlenberg	Pa.	1838	Garfield	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1881
"	J. R. Clay, ch. d'aff.	"	1840	Arthur	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1882
Tyler	Daniel Jenifer	Md.	1841	"	John M. Francis	N. Y.	1884
Polk	Wm. H. Stiles, ch. d'aff.	Ga.	1845	Cleveland	A. M. Kiely	Va.	1885
Taylor	J. Watson Webb, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1849	"	James Fenner Lee, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1885
Fillmore	C. J. McCurdy, ch. d'aff.	Ct.	1850	"	Alexander R. Lawton	Ga.	1887
"	T. M. Foote, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1852	B. Harrison	Frederick D. Grant	N. Y.	1889
Pierce	H. R. Jackson, min. res.	Ga.	1853	Cleveland	Bartlett Tripp	S. Dak.	1893
Buchanan	J. Glancy Jones	Pa.	1858	McKinley	Charlemagne Tower	Pa.	1897
Lincoln	Anson Burlingame	Mass.	1861	"	Addison C. Harris	Ind.	1899
"	John Lothrop Motley	"	1861	"	Robert S. McCormick	Ill.	1901
Johnson	George W. Lippitt, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1867	Roosevelt	" "	"	1901
"	John Hay, ch. d'aff.	Ill.	1867	"	Bellamy Storer, ambassador	Ohio	1902
"	Henry M. Watts	Pa.	1868	"	Charles S. Francis, amb.	N. Y.	1906
Grant	John Jay	N. Y.	1869	Taft	" "	"	1909
"	Godlove S. Orth	Ind.	1875	"	Richard C. Kerens, amb.	Mo.	1909
"	Edward F. Beale	D. C.	1876	Wilson	Frederic C. Penfield, amb.	Pa.	1913
Hayes	John A. Kasson	Ia.	1877				

AUSTRIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.	Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.
Ferdinand I.	Baron de Mareschal	1838	Franz Joseph.	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera, ch. d'aff.	1877
"	Chevalier Hulsemann, ch. d'aff.	1841	"	Baron Ernest von Mayr	1879
Franz Joseph.	" " "	1841	"	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1881
"	" " min. res.	1855	"	Baron Ignatz von Schaeffer	1882
"	Count Nicholas Giorgi, min. res.	1863	"	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1885
"	Count Wydenbruck	1865	"	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera	1887
"	Baron de Frankenstein, ch. d'aff.	1867	"	L. Hengelmuller von Hengervar	1895
"	Baron Charles de Lederer	1868	"	" " amb.	1902
"	Baron von Schwarz Senborn	1874	"	Dr. K. Theodor Dumba, amb *	1912
"	Count Ladislaus Hoyos	1875	"	Count Adam v. Tarnow Tarnowski, amb.	1916

*Recalled 1915.

FRANCE.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO FRANCE.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Confederation	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	....
Washington	William Short, ch. d'aff.	"	1790
"	Gouverneur Morris	N. Y.	1792
"	James Monroe	Va.	1794
"	Charles C. Pinckney	S. C.	1796
John Adams	Charles C. Pinckney	"	1797
	John Marshall	Va.	1797
	Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	1797
	Oliver Ellsworth	Ct.	1799
"	William Vans Murray	Md.	1799
	William R. Davie	N. C.	1799
Jefferson	Robert R. Livingston	N. Y.	1801
"	John Armstrong	"	1804
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1810
"	Joel Barlow	Ct.	1811
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1813
"	Henry Jackson, ch. d'aff.	Ky.	1815
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1816
Monroe	James Brown	La.	1823
Jackson	William C. Rives	Va.	1829
"	Nathaniel Niles, ch. d'aff.	Vt.	1832
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1833
"	Thomas P. Barton, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1835
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1836
Van Buren	" "	"	1836
Tyler	" "	"	1836
"	Henry Ledyard, ch. d'aff.	Mich.	1842
"	William R. King	Ala.	1844
Polk	J. L. Martin, ch. d'aff.	N. C.	1846
Polk	Richard Rush	Pa.	1847
Taylor	William C. Rives	Va.	1849
Fillmore	" "	"	1849
Pierce	Henry S. Sanford, ch. d'aff.	Ct.	1853
"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1853
Buchanan	W. R. Calhoun, ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1859
"	Charles J. Faulkner	Va.	1860
Lincoln	William L. Dayton	N. J.	1861
"	John Bigelow	N. Y.	1864
Johnson	John Hay, ch. d'aff.	Ill.	1866
"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1866
Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill.	1869
Hayes	Edward F. Noyes	Ohio	1877
Garfield	Levi P. Morton	N. Y.	1881
Arthur	" "	"	1881
Cleveland	Robert M. McLane	Md.	1885
B. Harrison	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	1889
"	T. Jefferson Coolidge	Mass.	1892
Cleveland	James B. Eustis, ambassador.	La.	1893
McKinley	Horace Porter, ambassador	N. Y.	1897
Roosevelt	" " "	"	1897
"	Robert S. McCormick, amb.	Ill.	1905
"	Henry White, ambassador	R. I.	1907
Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	Robert Bacon, ambassador	N. Y.	1909
"	Myron T. Herrick "	Ohio	1912
Wilson	" " "	"	1913
"	William G. Sharp "	"	1914

FRENCH MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Government.	Representatives.	Date.
Louis XVI	Count de Moustier	1788
"	M. Otto, ch. d'aff.	1789
"	Colonel Ternant	1791
Convention	Edmond C. Genet	1793
Directory	Joseph Fauchet	1794
"	Pierre Auguste Adet	1795
Consulate	" " "	1795
"	L. A. Pichon, ch. d'aff.	1801
Napoleon I	General Turreau	1805
"	M. Serurier	1811
Louis XVIII	"	1811
"	G. Hyde de Neuville	1816
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff.	1822
Charles X	Baron de Mareuil	1824
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff.	1827
"	Roux de Rochelle	1830
L. Philippe	M. Serurier	1831
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff.	1835
"	Edouard Pontois	1837
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff.	1839
"	L. Adolph Aime Fourier de Bacourt	1840
"	Alphonse Joseph Yver Pageot	1842
L. Napoleon	Guillaume Tell Lavallee Poussin	1848
"	E. A. Olivier Sain de Boislecomte	1850
Napoleon III	Count de Sartiges	1851
Napoleon III	Viscount Jules Treilhard, ch. d'aff.	1859
"	Henri Mercier	1860
"	Viscount Jules Treilhard, ch. d'aff.	1863
"	Louis de Geofroy, ch. d'aff.	1864
"	Marquis de Montholon	1865
"	Jules Berthemy	1866
"	Count de Faverney, ch. d'aff.	1869
"	Prevost Paradol	1870
"	Jules Berthemy	1870
Nat. Defence	Viscount Jules Treilhard	1870
Pres. Thiers	Henry de Bellonnet, ch. d'aff.	1871
"	Marquis de Noailles	1872
Pr. MacMahon	A. Bartholdi	1874
"	F. de Vaugelas, ch. d'aff.	1876
"	Mamime Outrey	1877
"	Theodore J. D. Roustan	1882
Pres. Grevy	J. Patenotre	1891
Pres. Carnot	"	1891
"	" ambassador	1893
Pres. Faure	" "	1893
"	Jules Cambon, ambassador	1898
Pres. Loubet	" " "	1898
"	Jean J. Jusserand, ambassador	1902
Pres. Fallieres	" " "	1906
Pres. Poincare	" " "	1913

GERMANY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Grant	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1871
"	Nicholas Fish, ch. d'aff.	"	1874
"	J. C. Bancroft Davis	"	1874
Hayes	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1877
"	Bayard Taylor	Pa.	1878
"	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1878
"	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1879
Garfield	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1881
Arthur	A. A. Sargent	Cal.	1882
"	John A. Kasson	Ia.	1884
Cleveland	George H. Pendleton	Ohio	1885
B. Harrison	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1889
Cleveland	Theodore Runyon, amb.	"	1893
"	Edwin F. Uhl, ambassador	Mich.	1896
McKinley	Andrew D. White, amb.	N. Y.	1897
Roosevelt	" "	"	1897
"	Charlemagne Tower, amb.	Pa.	1902
"	David J. Hill, amb.	N. Y.	1907
Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	John G. A. Leishman, amb.	Pa.	1911
Wilson	James W. Gerard, amb.	N. Y.	1913

GERMAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.
William I	Kurd von Schlozer	1871
"	Count von Beust, ch. d'aff.	1882
"	Karl von Eisendecher	1883
"	H. von Alvensleben	1884
William II	Count Arco Valley	1888
"	A. von Mumm, ch. d'aff.	1891
William II	Theodore von Holleben	1892
"	Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, amb.	1893
"	Baron Max von Thielmann, amb.	1895
"	Herr von Holleben, ambassador	1898
"	Baron Speck von Sternburg, amb.	1904
"	Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, amb.	1908

ITALY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO ITALY.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Lincoln	George P. Marsh	Vt.	1861	Cleveland	J. J. Van Alen, ambassador*	R. I.	1893
Johnson	" "	"	1861	"	Wayne MacVeagh, amb.	Pa.	1893
Grant	" "	"	1861	McKinley	William F. Draper, amb.	Mass.	1897
Hayes	" "	"	1861	"	George von L. Meyer, amb.	"	1901
Garfield	" "	"	1861	Roosevelt	" " "	"	1901
Arthur	" "	"	1862	"	Henry White, ambassador	R. I.	1905
"	William Waldorf Astor	N. Y.	1882	"	Lloyd C. Griscom, amb	Pa.	1907
Cleveland	John B. Stallo	Ohio	1885	Taft	John G. A. Leishman, amb.	"	1909
B. Harrison	Albert G. Porter	Ind	1889	"	Thomas J. O'Brien, amb.	Mich.	1911
"	William Potter	Pa.	1892	Wilson	Thomas Nelson Page, amb.	Va.	1913

* Mr. Van Alen was confirmed by the Senate but declined, and Mr. MacVeagh was appointed.

ITALIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Kings.	Representatives.	Date.	Kings.	Representatives.	Date.
V. Emmanuel	Chevalier Joseph Bertinatti	1861	Humbert	Baron de Fava	1881
"	Romeo Cantagalli, ch. d'aff.	1866	"	Marquis Imperiali, ch. d'aff	1891
"	Chevalier Marcello Cerruti	1867	"	Baron de Fava	1892
"	Count Luigi Colobiano, ch. d'aff.	1869	"	" " " ambassador	1893
"	Count Luigi Corti	1870	V. Emman. II.	" " " "	1893
"	Count Litta, ch. d'aff.	1874	"	E. Mayor des Planches, ambassador	1901
"	Baron Alberto Blanc	1875	"	Marquis Cusani Confalonieri, amb	1910
Humbert	Prince Camporeale, ch. d'aff	1880	"	Count v. Macchi di Cellere, amb	1913

SPAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Washington	W. Carmichael, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1790	Lincoln	John P. Hale	N. H.	1865
"	William Short, min. res.	Va.	1794	Grant	Daniel E. Sickles	N. Y.	1869
"	Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1794	"	Alvey A. Adee, ch. d'aff.	"	1873
"	David Humphreys	Ct.	1796	"	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1874
Jefferson	Charles Pinckney	S. C.	1801	Hayes	James Russell Lowell	"	1877
"	G. W. Erving, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1805	"	Lucius Fairchild	Wis.	1880
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.			Garfield	" "	"	1880
Madison	G. W. Erving	Mass.	1814	Arthur	Hannibal Hamlin	Me.	1881
Monroe	John Forsyth	Ga.	1819	"	John W. Foster	Ind	1883
"	Hugh Nelson	Va.	1823	Cleveland	Jabez L. M. Curry	Va	1885
J. Q. Adams	Alexander H. Everett	Mass.	1825	"	Perry Belmont	N. Y.	1889
Jackson	Cornelius P. Van Ness	Vt.	1829	B. Harrison	Thomas W. Palmer	Mich.	1889
"	A. Middleton, Jr., ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1836	"	E. Burd Grubb	N. J.	1890
Van Buren	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1837	"	A. Loudon Snowden	Pa.	1892
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1840	Cleveland	Hannis Taylor	Ala.	1893
Tyler	Washington Irving	"	1842	McKinley	Stewart L. Woodford	N. Y.	1897
Polk	Romulus M. Saunders	N. C.	1846		Official relations with Spain were broken off, April, 1898, to April, 1899.		
Taylor	Daniel M. Barringer	"	1849	"	Bellamy Storer	Ohio	1899
Pierce	Pierre Soule	La.	1853	Roosevelt	" "	"	1899
"	Augustus C. Dodge	Ia.	1855	"	Arthur S. Hardy	N. H.	1902
Buchanan	William Preston	Ky.	1858	"	William M. Collier	N. Y.	1906
Lincoln	Carl Schurz	Wis.	1861	Taft	Henry Clay Ide	Vt.	1909
"	Gustavus Koerner	Ill.	1862	Wilson	Joseph E. Willard, amb.	Va.	1913
"	H. J. Perry, ch. d'aff.	N. H.	1864				

SPANISH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Sovereigns.	Ministers.	Date.	Sovereigns.	Ministers.	Date.
Carlos IV	Jose Ignacio de Viar, ch. d'aff.	1789	Amadeo I	Admiral Don Jose Polo de Bernabe	1872
"	Jose Ignacio de Viar, { joint }	1791	Pr. Figueras	" " " " "	1872
"	Jose de Jaudenes, { ch. d'aff. }		" Castelar	" " " " "	1872
"	Carlos M. de Irujo	1796	" Serrano	Antonio Mantilla	1874
"	Valentin de Foronda, ch. d'aff.	1807	Alfonso XII	Jose Brunetti, ch. d'aff.	1878
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.		"	Felipe Mendez de Vigo y Osorio	1879
Fernan. VII	Luis de Onis	1809	"	Francisco Barca del Corral	1881
"	Mateo de la Serna, ch. d'aff.	1819	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome, ch. d'aff.	1883
"	Francisco Dionisio Vives	1820	"	Juan Valera y Alcala Galiano	1884
"	Joaquin de Anduaga	1821	Alfonso XIII	Emilio de Muruaga	1886
"	F. H. Rivas y Salmon, ch. d'aff.	1823	"	Miguel Suarez Guanes	1890
"	Francisco Tacon	1827	"	Jose Felipe Segario, ch. d'aff.	1891
M. Christina	" "	1827	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1892
Isabella II	Angel Calderon de la Barca	1835	"	Emilio de Muruaga	1893
"	Pedro Alcantara Argaiz	1839	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1896
"	Fidencio Bourman, ch. d'aff.	1844	"	Louis Polo y Bernabe	1898
"	Angel Calderon de la Barca, min. res.	1844		Diplomatic intercourse broken off by the war.	
"	Jose Maria Magallon, ch. d'aff.	1853	"	Jose Brunetti, Duke of Arcos	1899
"	Leopoldo Augusto de Cueto	1854	"	Emilio de Ojeda	1902
"	Alfonso Escalante	1855	"	Bernardo J. de Cologan	1906
"	Gabriel Garcia y Tassara	1857	"	Ramon Pina	1907
"	Facundo Goni	1867	"	Marquis of Villalobar	1909
Provis. Gov.	Mauricio Lopez Roberts	1869	"	Don Juan Riano y Gayangos	1910

GREAT BRITAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Washington..	Thomas Pinckney	S. C	1792
" ..	Rufus King	N. Y.	1796
John Adams..	"	"	1796
Jefferson	{ James Monroe *	Va.	1803
	{ William Pinkney	Md	1806
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff	R. I.	1811
"	John Quincy Adams	Mass	1815
Monroe	J. Adams Smith, ch. d'aff	"	1817
"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1817
J. Q. Adams..	Rufus King	N. Y.	1825
" ..	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1826
" ..	W. B. Lawrence, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1827
" ..	James Barbour	Va.	1828
Jackson	Louis McLane	Del.	1829
"	Washington Irving, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1831
"	Martin Van Buren	"	1831
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff	"	1832
"	Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1836
Tyler	Edward Everett	Mass	1841
Polk	Louis McLane	Md	1845
"	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1846
Taylor	J. C. B. Davis, ch. d'aff	Mass	1849
"	Abbott Lawrence	"	1849
Fillmore	Joseph R. Ingersoll	Pa.	1852

PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Pierce	James Buchanan	Pa.	1853
"	George M. Dallas	"	1856
Buchanan	" " "	"	1856
Lincoln	Charles Francis Adams	Mass	1861
"	" " "	"	1861
"	Reverdy Johnson	Md	1868
Grant	John Lothrop Motley	Mass	1869
"	Robert C. Schenck	Ohio	1870
"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1876
Hayes	John Welsh	Pa.	1877
"	Wm. J. Hoppin, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1879
"	James Russell Lowell	Mass	1880
Garfield	" " "	"	1880
Arthur	" " "	"	1880
Cleveland	Edward J. Phelps	Vt.	1885
B. Harrison	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1889
Cleveland	Thos. F. Bayard, ambassador	Del.	1893
McKinley	John Hay, ambassador	Ohio	1897
"	Henry White, ch. d'aff	R. I.	1898
"	Joseph H. Choate, ambassador	N. Y.	1899
Roosevelt	" "	"	1899
"	Whitelaw Reid, ambassador	"	1905
Taft	" " "	"	1909
Wilson	Walter H. Page, ambassador	"	1913

BRITISH MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

SOVEREIGNS.	Representatives.	Date.
George III	George Hammond	1791
"	Phineas Bond, ch. d'aff	1795
"	Robert Liston	1796
"	Edward Thornton, ch. d'aff	1800
"	Anthony Merry	1803
"	David M. Erskine	1806
"	Francis James Jackson	1809
"	John Philip Morier, ch. d'aff	1810
"	Augustus John Foster	1811
"	Anthony St. John Baker, ch. d'aff	1815
"	Charles Bagot	1816
George IV	Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, ch. d'aff	1819
"	Sir Stratford Canning	1820
"	Henry Unwin Addington, ch. d'aff	1823
"	Charles Richard Vaughan	1825
William IV	" " "	1825
"	Charles Bankhead, ch. d'aff	1835
Victoria	Henry Stephen Fox	1836
"	Richard Pakenham	1844
"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff	1847

SOVEREIGNS.	Representatives.	Date.
Victoria	Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer	1849
"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff	1851
"	" " envoy and min.	1852
"	Philip Griffith, ch. d'aff	1853
"	John Savile Lumley, ch. d'aff	1855
"	Lord Napier	1857
"	Lord Lyons	1859
"	Joseph Hume Burnley, ch. d'aff	1864
"	Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce	1865
"	Francis Clark Ford, ch. d'aff	1867
"	Sir Edward Thornton	1868
"	Lionel S. Sackville West	1881
"	Sir Julian Pauncefote†	1889
"	" " ambassador	1893
Edward VII	" " "	1893
"	Hon. Sir Michael H. Herbert, amb.	1902
"	Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, amb.	1903
"	James Bryce, ambassador	1907
George V	" " "	1910
"	Sir Cecil A. Spring Rice, ambassador	1912

*Monroe was appointed alone in 1803, and then jointly with Pinkney in 1806. † Later Lord Pauncefote.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

THE annual reports of the various Indian Superintendents showed as of June 30, 1916, that the Indian population was 335,753, distributed in the several States as follows:

†Alabama	909	Iowa	363	(b) Nevada	7,915	South Dakota	21,237
Arizona	44,436	Kansas	1,415	†New Hampshire	34	†Tennessee	216
†Arkansas	460	†Kentucky	234	†New Jersey	168	†Texas	702
(a) California	15,335	†Louisiana	780	New Mexico	20,819	‡Utah	3,215
Colorado	898	†Maine	892	†New York	6,245	†Vermont	26
†Connecticut	152	†Maryland	55	†North Carolina	8,096	†Virginia	539
†Delaware	5	†Massachusetts	688	North Dakota	8,887	Washington	11,438
†Dist. of Columbia	68	Michigan	7,514	†Ohio	127	†West Virginia	36
§Florida	574	Minnesota	11,758	Oklahoma	118,996	Wisconsin	9,997
†Georgia	95	†Mississippi	1,253	Oregon	6,544	Wyoming	1,684
Idaho	4,162	†Missouri	313	†Rhode Island	284		
†Illinois	188	Montana	11,450	†South Carolina	331	Total for U. S.	335,753
†Indiana	279	Nebraska	3,941				

The expenditures of the United States on account of the Indians in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, were $16,527,428.22. The expenditures from 1789 to 1916, inclusive, have been $598,701,294.11.

The appropriation made by Congress for Indian schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, was $4,391,155. The Government supports 109 boarding schools and 215 day schools. In addition to these there are 76 mission schools conducted by various churches and religious societies.

The five civilized tribes, Oklahoma—Cherokee 41,824; Chickasaw, 10,966; Choctaws, 26,828; Creeks, 18,774; Seminoles, 3,127. Total, 101,519.

This total of 101,519 includes 23,405 colored freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.

Pueblos of New Mexico	9,962
Six Nations, St. Regis, and other Indians of New York	6,245
Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina	2,260

(a) See Nevada. (b) Includes 5,100 Indians reported under Special Agent, Reno, Nev. † States in which Indian Office has no representative; 1910 census report. ‡ Figures compiled partly from Indian Superintendents' reports and partly from 1910 census. § Report of Special Agent to Seminoles.

AMERICAN WOMEN WHO HAVE MARRIED FOREIGN TITLES.

BELOW is a list of the most prominent American women who have married titled foreigners. The list is not exhaustive. It will be noticed that some of the most prominent international marriages have been omitted, because the husbands are not titled.

NAME.	Husband's Name or Title.	His Birthplace.	Married.	Wife's Father.	His Address.
Allen, Annie Russell	Duke of Montefeltro	.....	1899	Bradford Allen	St. Louis.
Andrews, Isabel	Count von Linden	Germany	1877	Loring Andrews	New York.
Arnold, Linda Angell	Marquis Lassimiliano Strozzi	Italy	1913	Olney Arnold	Providence, R. I.
Audenreid, Florence	Count Divonne	France	1891	.....	Washington.
Barbey, Eva	Baron André de Neuflize	France	1903	Henry I. Barbey	New York.
Barbey, Helene	Count Herman de Pourtales	France	....	Henry Barbey	New York.
Bell, Rita	Count d'Aramon	France	1902	Isaac Bell	.....
Berwind, Gertrude	Baron Brocklin von Brocklinsau	Germany	1900	.....	Philadelphia.
Bigelow, Flora	Hon. Lionel George William Guest	England	1905	John Bigelow	New York.
Binney-Kingsland, Florence	Prince di Camporeale	Italy	1888	.....	Boston.
Bonaparte, Louise	Count Moltke-Huitfeldt	Denmark	1896	Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte	Washington, D. C.
Bonynge, Louise Selina	Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Maxwell	England	1892	Charles W. Bonynge	New York.
Breese, Anne	Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker	England	1907	W. L. Breese	New York.
Breese, Eloise Laurence	Earl of Ancaster	England	1905	W. L. Breese	New York.
Burke, Maud Alice	Sir Bache Edward Cunard	England	1895	E. F. Burke	New York.
Burke, Patricia	Earl of Cottenham	England	1916	J. H. Burke	California.
Burns, Mary	Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt	England	1899	Walter H. Burns	New York.
Calhoun, Julia	Baron Egbert de Nagell	Holland	1914	John C. Calhoun	New York.
Campbell, Jane	Prince San Faustino	Italy	1897	George Campbell	New York.
Carr, Grace Bruce	Baron Newborough	England	1900	Col. Hy. M. Carr	Louisville, Ky.
Carroll, Agnes	Count von Heussenstann	Austria	1887	.....	Baltimore.
Carroll, Sarah	Count Esterhazy	Austria	....	.....	Baltimore.
Chamberlain, Jeanie W	Sir Herbert S. Naylor-Leland	England	1889	Wm. S. Chamberlain	Cincinnati.
Chapin, Marguerite G	Prince di Bassiano	Italy	1911	Lindley Hoffman Chapin	New York.
Claflin, Tennessee	Sir Francis Cook	England	1885	Reuben B. Claflin	New York.
Clapp, Edith Devereux	Count Rene de Rougemont	France	1904	N. Devereux Clapp	New York.
Clayton, Charlotte	Baron Moncheur	Belgium	1902	Powell Clayton	Arkansas.
Cochran, Elizabeth L	Count de Fermon	France	1909	George Cochran	Philadelphia.
Colgate, Mrs. Samuel	Fourth Earl of Strafford	England	1898	.....	.....
Collins, Edith	Count Czaykowski	Turkey	1897	Clarence L. Collins	New York.
Curtis, Josephine	Prince Ruspoli (Prince di Poggio-Suasa)	Italy	....	Joseph D. B. Curtis	New York.
Cuyler, May	Sir Philip Grey-Egerton	England	1893	Major J. Wayne Cuyler	New Jersey.
Daly, Harriot	Count Anton Sigray	Hungary	....	Marcus Daly	California.
Daniel, Virginia Lee	Viscount Deerhurst	England	1894	William Daniel	San Francisco.
Davis, Florence	Marquess of Dufferin and Ava	England	1893	John H. Davis	New York.
Donnelly, Frances	Baron Ashburton	England	1906	J. C. Donnelly	New York.
Draper, Margaret Preston	Prince Andrea Boncompagni	Italy	1916	Late Gen. Wm. F. Draper of Mass.	.....
Elliott, Gertrude	Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson	England	1909	Thomas Dermot	California.
Endicott, Mary	Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain	England	1888	W. C. Endicott	Massachusetts.
Eyre, Alice	Viscount Campden	England	1915	Edward Eyre	New York.
Field, Ethel	Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty	England	1901	Marshall Field	Chicago.
Field, Jeanie Lucinda	Sir Anthony Musgrave	England	1870	David D. Field	New York.
Fiske, Mrs. Robert T. P	Count Lionel de Montesquiou-Fezensac	France	1909	Henry W. Miller	New Brighton, S. I.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Gerald	Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis	Hungary	1911	L. J. Nicolls	Pennsylvania.
French, Elizabeth	Baron Cheylesmore	England	1892	F. O. French	New York.
Gammell, Helen Louise	Sir Arthur James Herbert	England	1892	William Gammell	Rhode Island.
Garner, Edith	Count Moltke-Huitfeldt	Germany	....	W. T. Garner	New York.
Garner, Florence Josephine	Lieut.-Col. Sir William Gordon-Cumming	England	1891	W. T. Garner	New York.
Garner, Lita	Marquis de Breuteuil	France	1891	W. T. Garner	New York.
Garrison, Katharine	Count de Casteja	France	1906	William Garrison	New York.
Garrison, Miss	Count Chandon de Brialles	France	....	William Garrison	New York.
Goelet, May	Duke of Roxburghe	Scotland	1903	Ogden Goelet	Newport, R. I.

Gould, Anna	(1st) Count Boni de Castellane	France	1895	Jay Gould	New York.
	(2d) Prince Helie de Sagan, Duke de Talleyrand-Perigord	France	1908	George Jay Gould	New York.
Gould, Helen Vivien	Baron Decies	Ireland	1911	Michael P. Grace	New York.
Grace, Elena Maria	Earl of Donoughmore	England	1901	Beach Grant	New York.
Grant, Adele	Earl of Essex	England	1893	Am. A. Green	San Francisco.
Green, Amy Eliza	Sir James Home	England	1892	John English Green	New York.
Green, Ethel	Baron Schilling	Russia	1906	J. B. Haggin	California.
Haggin, Ella	Rudolf Festetics von Tolna	Hungary	1907	Wm. Hamilton	California.
Hamilton, Margaret	Sir Sydney H. Waterlow	England	1882	James Hanan	Brooklyn.
Hanan, Elizabeth Frances	Duke of Majo Durazzo	Italy	1914		New Jersey.
Hazard, Florence Elsworth	Prince Francis of Auersperg	Austria	1899	James Williamson Henning	New York.
Henning, Susanne	Marquis de Charette	France	1909	John H. Hindley	Larchmont, N. Y.
Hindley, Eva Hart	Count Robert St. Galston	Austria	1910	Warwick Howell	South Carolina.
Howell, Kate	Eighth Earl of Egmont	England	1881	C. Oliver Iselin	New York.
Iselin, Nora	Count Ferdinand Colloredo-Mannsfeld	Austria	1909	Leonard Jerome	New York.
Jerome, Jennie	Rt. Hon. Lord Randolph Spencer Churchill	England	1874	James B. Kennedy	New York.
Kennedy, Sophie	Sir George Dunbar	England	1916	Col. Lawrence Kip	New York.
Kip, Edith	Hon. Henry Thomas Coventry	England	1907	J. J. Graham	New York.
Knapp, Mrs. Marion Alice	Baron Bateman	England	1904	Benjamin Knower	New York.
Knower, Margaret C.	Count de Suzannet	France	1906	Edwin F. Knowlton	Brooklyn.
Knowlton, Mae	Count von Francken-Sierstorpff	Germany	....		.....
Langham, Ivy	Viscount de Faramond	France	1904		.....
Langham, Lily	Baron von Sternburg	Germany	1900	F. C. Lawrance	New York.
Lawrance, Frances Margaret	Seventh Baron Vernon	England	1885	John Lawrence	New York.
Lawrence, Agnes	Viscount des Courtils de Lerlemont	France	1911	Henry B. Ledyard	Detroit.
Ledyard, Maud	Baron von Ketteler	Germany	1897	John G. A. Leishman	New York.
Leishman, Martha	Count de Gontaut-Biron	France	1904	John G. A. Leishman	Pittsburgh.
Leishman, Nancy	Duke of Croy		1913	Levi Z. Leiter	Washington.
Leiter, Marguerite Hyde	Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire	England	1904		New Orleans.
Lewis, Bertha	Prince Charles von Isenburg-Birstein		....	Charles F. Livermore	New York.
Livermore, Constance	Count de Lubersac	France	1904	Johnston Livingston	New York.
Livingston, Carola	Count Langier-Villars	France	1894		Baltimore.
Leony, May	Count von Goetzen	Germany	1898	Nicholas Longworth	Cincinnati.
Longworth, Clara	Count de Chambrun	France	1901	Pierre Lorillard	New York.
Lorillard, Maude	Hon. Cecil Baring	England	1902	Bradley Martin	New York.
Martin, Cornelia	Earl of Craven	England	1893	Henry May	Baltimore.
May, Lilian Marie	Baron Bagot	England	1903	James McMillan	Detroit.
McMillan, Amy	Major Sir John Lane Harrington	England	1907	James McMillan	Detroit.
McMillan, Gladys	Count Paul Cornet de Ways-Ruart	Belgium	1914	D. Ogden Mills	Staatsburg, N. Y.
Mills, Beatrice	Earl of Granard	England	1909	J. H. Mitchell	Oregon.
Mitchell, Mattie Elizabeth	Duke de la Rochefaucauld	France	1892	Charles A. Moore	Connecticut.
Moore, Mary Elsie	Don Merino Torlonia, Prince of Citella-Sessia	Italy	1907	Levi P. Morton	New York.
Morton, Helen	Duke of Valencay, Count Talleyrand-Perigord	France	1901	Daniel T. Murphy	New York.
Murphy, Anita Theresa	Sir Charles Michael Wolseley	England	1883	Frank C. Nicholson	Joplin, Mo.
Nicholson, Helen	Baron Paul von Zglinitzki	Germany	1907	C. G. O'Brien	Pittsburgh.
O'Brien, Helen	Count Maximilliano Colaiccchi	Italy	1914	James B. Oliver	Pittsburgh.
Oliver, Edith	Marquis Alfred Dusmet de Smours	Italy	1904	F. V. Parker	Boston.
Parker, Gertrude C.	Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter	England	1903	Robert W. Patterson	Chicago.
Patterson, Eleanor	Count Gizycki	Poland	1904	Charles Pfizer	Brooklyn.
Pfizer, Alice	Baron Reinhart Clemens Bachofen von Echt	Austria	1904	Henry Phipps	New York.
Phipps, Amy	Hon. Frederick Edward Guest	England	1905	Winslow S. Pierce	Bayville, L. I.
Pierce, Grace Douglas	Twelfth Baron Torpichen	England	1916	J. W. Pinchot	New York.
Pinchot, Antoinette	Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone	England	1892	Jerome A. Quay	Pennsylvania.
Quay, Katherine	Lieut. Napoleon Ruspoli	Italy	1912	Samuel Rauh	New York.
Rauh, Blanche Noble	Count Louis de Kerstrat	France	1909	Robert Reade	New York.
Reade, Mary	Viscount Falkland	England	1879		.....
Rives, Amélie	Prince Troubetzkoy	Russia	1895		Minneapolis.
Robinson, Anna	Earl of Rosslyn	England	1905	Richard Reid Rogers	Washington, D. C.
Rogers, Elizabeth Reid	Prince Christian of Hesse	Germany	1915	Charles E. Roosevelt	New York.
Roosevelt, Cornelia	Baron Zedlitz	Germany	1889		

AMERICAN WOMEN WHO HAVE MARRIED FOREIGN TITLES—*Continued.*

Name.	Husband's Name or Title.	His Birthplace.	Married.	Wife's Father.	His Address.
Rule, Blanche	Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Thomas Evans	England	1905	Charles Rule	Ohio.
Russell, Edith	Baron Playfair	England	1878	Samuel H. Russell	Boston.
Ryle, Margaret Doro	Count Pierre de Bernard de la Fosse	France	1907	William T. Ryle	New York.
Satterfield, Marie	Count Larisch von Moenich	Austria	1901	John Satterfield	Buffalo.
Schenley, Hermione	Baron Ellenborough	England	1906	E. W. H. Schenley	Pittsburgh.
Schley, Virginia	Hon. Ralph Granville M. S. Wortley	England	1891	Winfield Scott Schley	Washington, D. C.
Schmidt, Helene Margaret	Baron Carl Czoernig von Czernhausen	Austria	1913	Edward A. Schmidt	Philadelphia.
Schmidt, Josephine	Prince del Drago	Italy	....	.....	Brooklyn.
Scovel, Cornelia Roosevelt	Count Fabbricotti	Italy	1903	Chevalier Scovel	Washington.
Sharon, Florence	Sir Thomas George Fermor-Hesketh	England	1880	William Sharon	Nevada.
Sherman, Mildred	Baron Camoys	England	1911	W. Watts Sherman	New York.
Shonts, Theodora	Duke of Chaulnes	France	1908	Theodore P. Shonts	New York.
Siegel, Georgiana Wilde	Count di Frassi	Italy	1906	Henry Siegel	New York.
Singer, Isabelle Blanche	Duke Decazes	France	1888	Isaac Singer	.....
Slocomb, Cora	Count di Brazza	Italy	....	Cuthbert Slocomb	New Orleans.
Snyder, Ruth	Count de Borchgrave d'Altena	.....	1904	.....	.....
Sperry, Elizabeth	Prince Poniatowski	France	1894	Austin Sperry	San Francisco.
Stager, Ellen	Lord Arthur W. F. Butler	England	1887	Anson Stager	Chicago.
Stallo, Helen McDonald	Prince Michel Murat	France	1913	Edmund K. Stallo	Cincinnati.
Stallo, Laura McDonald	Prince Francesco Rospigliosi	Italy	1914	Edmund K. Stallo	Cincinnati.
Stern, Irma	Baron Leon de Graffenried	Switzerland	....	Louis Stern	New York.
Stetson, Mrs. John B	Count Eulalia	Portugal	1908	.....	.....
Stevens, Frances	Count de Gallifet	France	1890	F. W. Stevens	New York.
Stevens, Marie de Grasse	Sir Francis H. Evans	England	1872	Samuel Stevens	New York.
Stevens, Mary	Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Henry Paget	England	1878	Paran Stevens	New York.
Stewart, Anita	Prince Miguel of Braganza, Duke of Vizeu	Austria	1909	Wm. Rhinelander Stewart	New York.
Stokes, Sarah Phelps	Baron Halkett	Scotland	1890	A. Phelps Stokes	New York.
Stone, Margaret	Count von Beroldingen	Austria	1904	Joseph Stone	New York.
Swift, Ida May	Count James Minotto	Italy	1916	Louis F. Swift	Chicago.
Taylor, Harriet	Count Gherardesca	Italy	1903	Henry C. Taylor	New York.
Thaw, Alice Cornelia	Earl of Yarmouth	England	1903	William Thaw	Pittsburgh.
Thaw, Beatrice	Marquis Theodoli	Italy	1909	Alex. Blair Thaw	Pittsburgh.
Turnure, Mrs. Romaine	Baron Monson	England	1903	Roy Stone	Washington, D. C.
Vanderbilt, Consuelo	Duke of Marlborough	England	1895	Wm. K. Vanderbilt	New York.
Vanderbilt, Gladys	Count Szechenyi	Hungary	1908	Cornelius Vanderbilt	New York.
Van Marter, Leonora	Earl of Tankerville	England	1895	J. G. Van Marter	New York.
Vantine, Amy	Sir Gilbert Parker	England	1895	Ashley Vantine	New York.
Wadsworth, Elizabeth	Baron Barrymore	England	1889	Gen. Jas. Wadsworth	New York.
Ward, Clara	Prince de Chimay	France	1890	Eber B. Ward	Detroit.
Warren, Constance Whitney	Count de Lasteyrie du Saillant	.....	1912	George Henry Warren	New York.
Waters, Ruth Morgan	Prince Ludovico Pignatelli d'Aragon	Italy	1915	George Jason Waters	Philadelphia.
Wetherbee, Alice Ney	Count Rudolph Festetics de Tolma	France	1908	Gardner Wetherbee	New York.
White, Muriel	Count Seherr-Thoss	Germany	1909	Henry White	Washington, D. C.
Whitehouse, Frances	Baron Constantin Ramsey	Russia	1903	W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse	New York.
Whitehouse, Lily	Hon. Charles Coventry	England	1900	Fitzhugh Whitehouse	New York.
Whittier, Susan	Prince Serge Belosselsky	Russia	1895	Charles A. Whittier	Boston.
Wilson, Belle	Rt. Hon. Sir Michael H. Herbert	England	1888	Richard Wilson	New York.
Winans, Beatrice	Prince de Bearn et de Chalais	France	1905	Ross Winans	Baltimore.
Winans, Wilhelmina Louise	Sir Merrick Raymond Burrell	England	1902	Walter Winans	Baltimore.
Wise, Elinor Douglas	Duc de Richelieu	France	1913	.....	Baltimore.
Wright, Mabel	Count Zichy	Austria	1895	.....	Boston.
Wyman, Ethel Louise	Count Hugo Lerchenfeld zu Kofering	Austria	1902	John Eugene Wyman	New York.
Yznaga, Natica	Sir John Pepys Lister-Kaye	England	1881	Antonio Yznaga del Valle	Louisiana.
Zimmerman, Helena	Duke of Manchester	England	1900	Eugene Zimmerman	Cincinnati.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

List subject to change owing to the war because of losses and conquests incidental thereto.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE DATES OF THEIR ACCESSION.

Sovereigns.	Accession.	Age at Accession.
John II., Prince of Liechtenstein	1858	19
Nicholas, King of Montenegro	1860	20
Henry XIV., Prince of Reuss (younger line)	1867	36
Alfonso XIII., King of Spain	1886	..
Ferdinand, Czar of Bulgaria	1887	27
William II., German Emperor	1888	30
Albert, Prince of Monaco	1889	42
Gunther, Pr. of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1890	39
Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands	1890	10
William II., King of Württemberg	1891	44
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse	1892	24
Frederick, Prince of Waldeck	1893	29
Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia	1894	27
Frederick IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1897	16
Fred'c Augustus, Grand Duke, Oldenburg	1900	48
Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy	1900	31
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1900	17
William Ernest, G'd Duke Saxe-Weimar	1901	25
Henry XXIV., Pr. of Reuss (elder line)	1902	23
Peter, King of Serbia	1903	59
Frederick II., Duke of Anhalt	1904	48
Friedrich August III., King of Saxony	1904	39
Leopold IV., Prince of Lippe	1905	34
Haakon VII., King of Norway	1905	33
Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden	1907	50
Gustaf V., King of Sweden	1907	49
Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1908	37
Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey	1909	64
Albert, King of the Belgians	1909	35
George V., King of Great Britain, etc.	1910	45
Christian X., King of Denmark	1912	42
Marie, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg	1912	18
Louis III., King of Bavaria	1913	68
Constantine, King of the Hellenes	1913	44
Bernhard II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1914	63
Ferdinand, King of Roumania	1914	49
Adolphus Frederick II., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1914	32
Maurice, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1916	32
Charles I., Emperor of Austria	1916	29

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE AGES.

Sovereigns.	Yr. of Birth.	Age Jan. 1, 1917. y.	m.	d.
Henry XIV., Pr. of Reuss (y'nger line)	1832	84	7	3
John II., Prince of Liechtenstein	1840	76	2	26
Nicholas, King of Montenegro	1841	75	0	23
Peter, King of Serbia	1844	72	..	..
Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey	1844	71	8	5
Louis III., King of Bavaria	1845	71	..	..
William II., King of Württemberg	1848	68	10	3
Adolphus Frederick II., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1882	34	6	13
Albert, Prince of Monaco	1848	68	1	19
Bernhard II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1851	65	9	0
Fr'c Augustus, Grand Duke, Oldenburg	1852	64	6	28
Gunther, Pr. of Schwarzb'g-Rudolstadt	1852	64	4	9
Frederick II., Duke of Anhalt	1856	60	4	13
Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden	1857	59	5	23
Gustaf V., King of Sweden	1858	58	6	14
William II., German Emperor	1859	57	11	4
Ferdinand, Czar of Bulgaria	1861	55	10	6
Frederick, Prince of Waldeck	1865	51	11	11
Friedrich August III., King of Saxony	1865	51	7	7
George V., King of Great Britain, etc.	1865	51	6	29
Ferdinand, King of Roumania	1865	51	4	20
Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia	1868	48	7	14
Constantine, King of the Hellenes	1868	48	4	29
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse	1868	48	1	6
Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy	1869	47	8	19
Christian X., King of Denmark	1870	46	3	5
Leopold IV., Prince of Lippe	1871	45	7	18
Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1871	45	4	1
Haakon VII., King of Norway	1872	44	8	29
Albert, King of the Belgians	1875	41	8	15
William Ernest, G'd D'k Saxe-Weimar	1876	40	6	22
Henry XXIV., Pr. of Reuss (eld. line)	1878	38	9	12
Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands	1880	36	4	1
Frederick IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1882	34	0	1
Maurice, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1884	32	9	20
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1884	32	0	11
Alfonso XIII., King of Spain	1886	30	7	14
Charles I., Emperor of Austria	1887	29	4	14
Marie Grand Duchess of Luxemburg	1894	22	6	17

COST OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.*

The annuities paid by the British people to the royal family for its support are as follows: The King and Queen, $2,350,000; Queen Alexandra $350,000; Princess Christian, $30,000; Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) $30,000; Duke of Connaught, $125,000; Duchess of Edinburgh, $30,000; Princess Beatrice, $30,000; Duchess of Albany, $30,000; Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, $15,000 (suspended); Trustees for King Edward VII.'s daughters, $90,000; total, $2,790,000. The King also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. During recent years these have amounted to about $300,000 per annum. The Prince of Wales has an income also from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting to about $210,500 per annum. When the royal children marry dowries are usually provided for them. The last of the children of the late Queen Victoria to marry, Princess Beatrice, received $150,000 as dowry from the British people by Parliamentary grant.

CIVIL LISTS OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.*

Austria-Hungary, Emperor of, $4,567,000.
Bavaria, King of, $1,296,303.
Bulgaria, King of, $416,000.
Denmark, King of, $270,552
German Emperor, $3,737,186, also a vast amount of private property, castles, forests and estates, out of which the court and royal family are paid.
Greece, King of, $389,600.
Great Britain and Ireland—See separate statement above.
Italy, King of, $2,922,000
Netherlands, Queen of, $240,000; also a large revenue from domains and $26,000 for maintenance of the royal palaces.
Montenegro, King of, $72,000 plus contributions from Russia each year toward the military, educational and hospital expenditure of Montenegro.
Norway, King of, $187,719.
Roumania, King of, $230,838 and revenues of crown lands.
Russia, Czar of, had private estates of more than 1,000,000 square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia.
Saxony, King of, $898,056.
Serbia, King of, $240,000.
Spain, King of, $1,363,600, exclusive of allowances to the royal family
Sweden, King of, $381,077.
Turkey—The Sultan's income is derived from the revenue of Crown domains, about $5,000,000.
Württemberg, King of, $513,916.

*As approximated prior to war.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.*

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Countries.	Area in Square Miles.	How Acquired by England.	Date.	Population.
England, Wales	58,340	Conquest	1282	36,960,684†
Scotland	30,405	Union	1603	4,728,500†
Ireland	32,586	Conquest	1172	4,375,554†
Totals	121,331			46,064,738†

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Europe:				
Gibraltar	2	Treaty cession	1713	23,381†
Malta and Gozo	118	Treaty cession	1814	219,311†
Asia:				
Empire of India	1,802,629	Conquest	1757-1897	315,156,396
Ceylon	25,332	Annexation	1815	4,262,097
Cyprus	3,584	Annexation	1914	286,922
Weihaiwei	285	Treaty cession	1898	150,000
Straits Settlements	1,600	Treaty cession	1785-1909	761,521†
Federated Malay States	27,506	Treaty cession	1874-1888	1,037,000
Other Malay States	14,500	Treaty cession	1909	800,000
Hongkong	376	Treaty cession	1842	489,114
North Borneo	31,100	Formal protectorate	1888	208,183
Sarawak	42,000	Treaty cession	1842	650,000
Brunei	4,000	Treaty cession	1888, 1906	30,000
Africa.				
Cape Province (Now form the Union of South Africa.)	277,000	Treaty cession	1814	2,565,000
Natal (Now form the Union of South Africa.)	35,290	Annexation	1843	1,200,000
Transvaal (Now form the Union of South Africa.)	110,400	Annexation	1900	1,686,212
Orange Free State (Now form the Union of South Africa.)	50,400	Annexation	1900	529,000
St. Helena	47	Conquest	1673	3,500
Ascension	34	Occupation	1815	196
Sierra Leone and Protectorate	31,000	Cession and protectorate	1787, 1896	1,403,132
Gold Coast	80,000	Treaty cession	1672	1,503,386
Mauritius	720	Conquest and cession	1810, 1814	380,000
Nigeria (Northern & Southern)	336,000	Treaty cession	1891	17,000,000
Rhodesia	438,575	Annexation	1889	1,750,000
East Africa Protectorate	246,822	Treaty cession	1888	4,040,000
Basutoland	11,716	Annexation	1884	405,903
Bechuanaland	275,000	Annexation	1895	126,000
Gambia	4,500	Treaty cession	1807	140,000
Somaliland	68,000	Treaty cession	1884	310,000
Uganda	121,437	Protectorate	1894	2,910,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	Treaty cession	1890	198,000
Nyassaland	40,000	Treaty cession	1891	1,075,000
Egypt	350,000	Occupation and protectorate	1882, 1914	11,500,000
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	985,000	Conquest	1898	2,500,000
Seychelles	156	Treaty cession	1814	23,800
America:				
Ontario	407,262	Conquest and cession	1759-1763	2,523,274
Quebec	706,834	Conquest and cession	1759-1763	2,003,000
New Brunswick	28,000	Treaty cession	1763	352,000
Nova Scotia	21,428	Conquest and cession	1627-1713	492,500
Manitoba	252,000	Settlement	1813	455,614
British Columbia	355,855	Settlement	1670	502,000
Yukon Territory	207,100	Settlement	1670	8,500
Northwest Territories	1,242,224	Settlement	1670	18,481
Alberta	255,300	Settlement	1670	539,000†
Saskatchewan	251,700	Settlement	1670	675,000
Prince Edward Island	2,184	Conquest	1763	94,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	Treaty cession	1583	247,574
British Guiana	89,480	Conquest and cession	1803-1814	304,149
British Honduras	8,600	Conquest	1798	41,170
Jamaica	4,200	Conquest	1655	864,900
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	Conquest	1797	352,145†
Barbados	166	Settlement	1605	173,359
Bahamas	4,404	Settlement	1629	57,241†
Bermudas	20	Settlement	1612	19,935
Leeward Islands	715	Settlement	1623-1659	127,200
Windward Islands	516	Cession	1763-1783	165,721
Falkland Islands	6,500	Treaty cession	1771	3,223
South Georgia	1,000	Treaty cession	1771	2,000
Australasia:				
New South Wales	309,460	Settlement	1788	1,855,561†
Victoria	87,884	Settlement	1832	1,421,985†
South Australia	904,602	Settlement	1836	444,705†
Queensland	670,500	Settlement	1824	678,864†
Western Australia	976,000	Settlement	1828	323,952†
Tasmania	26,215	Settlement	1803	196,758†
New Zealand	105,000	Settlement and conquest	1845	1,159,720†
Fiji	7,435	Cession from the natives	1874	153,704
Papua	90,540	Annexation	1884	251,579†
Pacific Islands	20,560	Treaty cession	1893-1906	275,826

* Subject to changes arising from losses or conquests incidental to the war. † 1914 estimate.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE—*Continued.*

These estimates of the area and population of the British Empire do not include any acquisition of territory in the present war. The figures here stated are based on the table designated "The British Empire." The total population is approximately 437,947,432, divided as follows: Europe, 46,307,430; Asia, 323,731,233; Africa, 51,124,129; North America, 7,910,943; Central America, 41,170; West Indies, 1,760,501; South America, 309,372; Australasia, 6,762,654. Total area 12,745,766 square miles, of which 121,451 are in Europe, 1,952,912 in Asia, 3,463,117 in Africa, 3 892,621 in North America, 8,600 in Central America, 11,889 in West Indies, 96,980 in South America, 3,198,196 in Australasia.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BY SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES.

	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
England..	15,002,443	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,613,926	27,499,984	32,527,843	34,050,221
Wales....	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135	1,360,513	1,501,034		2,030,271
Scotland.	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,033,103	4,472,103	4,760,904
Ireland...	8,196,597	6,574,278	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,706,448	4,458,775	4,390,219
Totals.	26,730,929	27,390,629	28,927,485	31,484,661	34,884,848	37,888,439	41,458,721	45,231,615

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ORGANIZED April 5, 1768. Incorporated by George III. March 13, 1770. Reincorporated by the State of New York. April 13, 1784. Its object is indicated in the following words of the original charter: "Sensible that numberless inestimable benefits have accrued to mankind from commerce; that they are, in proportion to their greater or lesser application to it, more or less opulent and potent in all countries; and that the enlargement of trade will vastly increase the value of real estates as well as the general opulence of our said colony," and "to carry into execution, encourage, and promote, by just and lawful ways and means, such measures as will tend to promote and extend just and lawful commerce."

During the decade 1760-1770, according to Lord Sheffield's *Observations*, the average yearly value of American Colonial imports from Great Britain was £1,763,409, and of exports to the same country £1,044,591. Up to the evacuation of the city by the British and its occupation by the Americans, on the 25th of November, 1783, the New York Chamber of Commerce had had seven Presidents, thirteen Vice-Presidents, eight Treasurers, one Secretary, and 135 members. In May, 1763, the Sandy Hook Lighthouse was lighted up for the first time. In 1786 the Chamber of Commerce first suggested the construction of the Erie Canal, and in 1784 petitioned the New York Legislature (which so ordered) that duties should be levied under a specific instead of an *ad valorem* tariff.

As a society the Chamber of Commerce is limited to fifteen hundred resident and two hundred and fifty non-resident members. Initiation fee, $50. Annual dues, $50 per annum. Non-resident members, $25 per annum.

The building of the Chamber is at 65 Liberty Street, New York. Officers: *President*—E. H. Outerbridge; *Secretary*—Chas. T. Gwynne; *Treasurer*—William H. Porter.

THE FORTY IMMORTALS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.*

	Year Elected.	Name.	Born.	Predecessor.
1	1886....	Othenin P. de Cléron, Comte d'Haussonville.	Gurcy, 1843.....	Caro.
2	1890....	Charles Louis de Saulces de Freycinet.....	Foix, 1828	Emile Augier.
3	1891....	Louis Marie Julien Viaud (Pierre Loti).....	Rochefort, 1850.....	Octave Feuillet.
4	1892....	Ernest Lavisse...	Nouvion, 1842.....	Jurien de la Gravière.
5	1894....	Paul Bourget.....	Amiens, 1852.....	Maxime Du Camp.
6	1896....	Jacques Anatole Thibault (Anatole France).	Paris, 1844.	Comte de Lesseps.
7	1897....	Gabriel Hanotaux.....	Beaurevoir, 1853....	Challemel-Lacour.
8	1899....	Henri Léon Emile Lavedan.....	Orleans, 1859.....	Henri Meilhac.
9	1899....	Paul Deschanel.....	Brussels, 1856.....	Hervé.
10	1901....	Edmond Rostand.....	Marseilles, 1868....	Bornier.
11	1903....	Frédéric Masson.....	Paris, 1847...	Gaston Paris.
12	1903....	René Bazin.....	Angers, 1853.....	Legouve.
13	1905...	Etienne Lamy.....	Cize, 1845.....	Gerárd.
14	1906....	Alexandre Félix Joseph Ribot.....	St. Omer, 1842.....	D'Andiffret Pasquier.
15	1906....	Maurice Barrès.....	Charmes, 1862	De Hérédia.
16	1907....	Maurice Donnay.....	Paris, 1860.	Sorel.
17	1908...	Jean Richepin.....	Medca, Algeria, 1848	Theuriet.
18	1909....	Raymond Poincaré.....	Bar-le-Duc, 1860....	Gebhardt.
19	1909....	Eugène Brieux.....	Paris, 1858.....	Halévy.
20	1909....	Jean Aicard.....	Toulon, 1848...	Coppée.
21	1909....	René Doumic.....	Paris, 1860.....	Boissier.
22	1909....	Marcel Prévost	Paris, 1862.....	Sardou.
23	1910....	Monseigneur Duchesne.....	Saint-Servan, 1843..	Mathieu.
24	1911....	Henri de Régnier.....	Honfleur, 1864.....	Melchior de Vogue.
25	1911....	Denys Cochin.....	Paris, 1851.	Comte Vandal.
26	1912...	General Lyautey.....	Nancy, 1854.....	Count H'ry Houssaye
27	1912...	Emile Boutroux	Mon'uge(Seine) 1845	Hippolyte Langlois.
28	1914....	Alfred Capus.....	Ais-en-Prov., 1857..	Henri Poincaré.
29	1914....	de La Gorce.....	Vannes, 1846.....	Thureau-Dañgin.
30	1914. ..	Bergson.....	Paris, 1859.....	Emile Ollivier.

Ten vacancies.

* The French Academy is one of five academies, and the most eminent, constituting the Institute of France. It was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and reorganized in 1816. It is composed of 40 members, elected for life, after personal application and the submission of their nomination to the head of the state. It meets twice weekly, at the Palace Mazarin, 23 Quai Conti, Paris, and is "the highest authority on everything appertaining to the niceties of the French language, to grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, and the publication of the French classics." The chief officer is the Secretary, who has a life tenure of his position. The office is at present held by Etienne Lamy. A chair in the Academy is the highest ambition of most literary Frenchmen.

The other academies of the Institute of France are. The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, with 40 members; Academy of Sciences, with 68 members; Academy of Fine Arts, with 40 members (as follows: Painting, 14; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6), and Academy of Moral and Political Science, with 40 members. All members are elected for life.

THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

JANUARY 1, 1917.

GEORGE V., "by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was born June 3, 1865, and succeeded his father, Edward VII., May 6, 1910. He was married to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (born May 26, 1867), July 6, 1893. In the first table following are the names of their children:

NAME.	Born	Died.	Married.	Date.
EDWARD Albert, PRINCE OF WALES	1894	.....		
ALBERT Frederick	1895	.....		
Victoria Alexandra MARY	1897	.....		
HENRY William	1900	.....		
GEORGE Edward	1902	.....		
JOHN Charles	1905	.....		
DESCENDANTS OF THE LATE KING EDWARD VII.*				
1. ALBERT VICTOR, DUKE OF CLARENCE.	1864	1892		
2. KING GEORGE V. (See above)	1865	.....	Princess Victoria Mary of Teck	1893
3. LOUISE VICTORIA, PRINCESS ROYAL	1867	.....	Duke of Fife (born 1849; died 1912)	1889
Alexandra Victoria, DUCHESS OF FIFE	1891	.....	Prince Arthur of Connaught (born 1883)	1913
Alastair Arthur, EARL OF MACDUFF	1914	.....		
Maud Alexandra	1893	.....		
4. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA	1868	.....		
5. MAUD, QUEEN OF NORWAY	1869	.....	King Haakon VII. of Norway	1896
Olav	1903	.....		
6. ALEXANDER	1871	1871		
DESCENDANTS OF THE LATE QUEEN VICTORIA.*				
1. VICTORIA, PRINCESS ROYAL	1840	1901	Frederic, German Emperor (died 1888)	1858
William (succ. as German Emperor, June, 1888). (*Issue*, 6 sons, 1 daughter)	1859	.....	Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein	1881
Charlotte. (*Issue*, 1 daughter)	1860	.....	Prince of Saxe-Meiningen	1878
Henry. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1862	.....	Princess Irene of Hesse	1888
Sigismund	1864	1866		
Victoria	1866	.....	Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe	1890
Waldemar	1868	1879		
Sophia Dorothea. (*Issue*, 3 sons, 3 dau.)	1870	.....	King Constantine of Greece	1889
Margarete. (*Issue*, 6 sons)	1872	.....	Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse	1893
2. KING EDWARD VII. (See above)	1841	1910	Princess Alexandra of Denmark	1863
3. ALICE MAUD MARY, GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE	1843	1878	Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (died March 13, 1892)	1862
Victoria Alberta. (*Issue*, 2 sons, 2 dau.)	1863	.....	Prince Louis of Battenberg	1884
Elizabeth	1864	.....	Grand Duke Sergius of Russia (ass'd 1905)	1884
Irene Marie. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1866	.....	Prince Henry of Prussia	1888
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1868	.....	†Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1894
Frederick William	1870	1873		
Alix. (*Issue*, 1 son, 4 daughters)	1872	.....	Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia	1894
Mary Victoria	1874	1878		
4. ALFRED, DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, DUKE OF EDINBURGH.	1844	1900	Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia	1874
Alfred Alexander	1874	1899		
Marie Alexandra Victoria. (*Issue*, 3 sons, 3 daughters)	1875	.....	Ferdinand, King of Roumania	1893
Victoria Melita. (*Issue*, 2 daughters)	1876	.....	Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (2d marriage)	1905
Alexandra Louise. (*Issue*, 1 son, 3 daughters)	1878	.....	Reigning Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg	1896
Beatrice. (*Issue*, 3 sons)	1884	.....	Infante Alfonso of Orleans	1909
5. HELENA, PRINCESS CHRISTIAN	1846	.....	Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	1866
Christian Victor	1867	1900		
Albert John	1869	.....		
Victoria Louise	1870	.....		
Louise Augusta	1872	.....	‡Prince Aribert of Anhalt-Dessau	1891
Harold	1876	1876		
6. LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL	1848	.....	Duke of Argyll (died 1914)	1871
7. ARTHUR, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT	1850	.....	Princess Louise of Prussia	1879
Margaret. (*Issue*, 4 sons, 1 daughter)	1882	.....	Crown Prince of Sweden	1905
Arthur Patrick. (*Issue*, 1 son)	1883	.....	Duchess of Fife	1913
Victoria Patricia	1886	.....		
8. LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY	1853	1884	Princess Helena of Waldeck-Pyrmont	1882
Alice Mary. (*Issue*, 1 son 1 daughter)	1883	.....	Prince Alexander of Teck	1904
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. (*Issue*, 2 sons, 2 dau.)	1884	.....	Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg	1905
9. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE.	1857	.....	Prince Henry of Battenberg (died 1896)	1885
Alexander Albert	1886	.....		
Victoria Ena. (*Issue*, 4 sons, 2 dau.)	1887	.....	King Alfonso XIII. of Spain	1906
Leopold Arthur Louis	1889	.....		
Maurice Victor Donald	1891	1914		

First cousins of the late Queen Victoria in the paternal line were the Duke of Cambridge, born 1819, died 1904; Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born 1822, and Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, born 1822, died 1897. Whitaker's Peerage has a list of over 320 living blood relatives of the late Queen. * Children in SMALL CAPS. Their children follow. † Marriage dissolved, 1901. She married second Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, and has by him two daughters. Grand Duke Ernest married, second, Princess Elenore of Solms-Hohensolms and has by her two sons. ‡ Marriage dissolved in 1900.

NOTICE—*Exact information concerning the European Governments was not obtainable (because of the war) at time* ALMANAC *went to press.*

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.§

THE CABINET AS ANNOUNCED DECEMBER 10, 1916.

IN THE WAR COUNCIL.

Prime Minister—David Lloyd George (Lib.).*
Lord President of the Council—Earl Curzon (U.).
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Andrew Bonar Law (U.).*
Without Portfolio—Arthur Henderson (Lab.).*
Without Portfolio—Lord Milner (U.).

NOT IN THE COUNCIL.

Lord High Chancellor—Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay (U.).
Secretary of State for the Home Department—Sir George Cave (U.).
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Arthur J. Balfour (U.).*
Secretary of State for the Colonies—Walter Hume Long (U.).*
Secretary of State for War—The Earl of Derby (U.).*
Secretary of State for India—Austen Chamberlain (U.).*
President of the Local Government Board—Baron Rhondda (David A. Thomas) (Lib.).
President of the Board of Trade—Sir Albert Stanley.
Minister of Labor—John Hodge (Lab.).
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir Edward Carson (U.).†
Minister of Munitions—Dr. Christopher Addison (Lib.).
Minister of Blockade—Lord Robert Cecil (U.).*
Food Comptroller—Baron Devenport (Lib.).
Shipping Comptroller—Sir Joseph Paton Maclay.
President of the Board of Agriculture—Rowland E. Prothero (U.).
President of the Board of Education—Herbert A. L. Fisher.
First Commissioner of Works—Sir Alfred M. Mond (Lib.).
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Sir Frederick Cawley (Lib.).
Postmaster-General—Albert Holden Illingworth (Lib.).
Minister of Pensions—George N. Barnes (Lab.).
Attorney-General—Sir Frederick E. Smith (U.).*
Solicitor-General—Gordon Hewart, K. C. (Lib.).
Secretary for Scotland—Robert Munro (Lib.).*
Lord Advocate—James A. Clyde, K. C. (U.).
Solicitor-General for Scotland—Thomas B. Morison, K. C (Lib.).*
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord Wimborne (Lib.).*
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Henry E. Duke (U.).*
Lord Chancellor for Ireland—Sir Ignatius J. O'Brien, K. C. (Lib.).*

* Members of the former Asquith Government. † Withdrew from the Asquith Ministry. § At the time the ALMANAC went to press it was announced that the regular general election, scheduled for December, 1915, would again be postponed, probably until the end of the war.

COURTS OF LAW.

HOUSE OF LORDS—*Lord High Chancellor*, Lord Buckmaster, and such peers of Parliament as are holding or have held high judicial office.
LORDS OF APPEAL IN ORDINARY—Lords Atkinson, Shaw, Moulton, Parker, Dunedin, and Sumner.
COURT OF APPEAL—*Ex-Officio Judges*, The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. *Master of the Rolls*, Lord Cozens-Hardy. *Lords Justices*, Sir C. Swinfen Eady, Sir William Pickford, Sir John Eldon Bankes, Sir Thomas Rolls Warrington, Sir Thomas E. Scrutton.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION—*President*, The Lord High Chancellor. *Justices*, Sir Ralph Neville, Sir Harry Trelawny Eve, Sir C. H. Sargant, Sir J. M. Astbury, Sir Robert Younger and Sir Arthur Frederic Peterson.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, KING'S BENCH DIVISION—*Lord Chief Justice of England*, Viscount Reading (Sir Rufus Isaacs) *Justices*, Sir Edward Ridley, Sir Charles John Darling, Sir Reginald More Bray, Sir Alfred T. Lawrence, Lord Coleridge, Sir Horace Avory, Sir Thomas G. Horridge, Sir Charles Montagu Lush, Sir Sidney A. T. Rowlatt, Sir C. M. Bailhache, Sir J. R. Atkin, Sir Montagu Shearman, Sir John Sankey, Sir Frederick Low, Sir Henry A. McCardie.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION—*President*, Sir Samuel Thomas Evans. *Justice*, Sir Henry Bargrave Deane.
COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL—All the Judges of King's Bench Division.
COURT OF ARCHES—*Judge*, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin.
BANKRUPTCY COURT—*Judge*, Sir Thomas G. Horridge. *Registrars*, John E. Linklater, Herbert J. Hope, Henry J. Hood, E. W. Dinanson.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ENGLISH ARCHBISHOPS.

App.
1903. *Canterbury*, Randall T. Davidson, *b.* 1848.
1908. *York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, *b.* 1864.

ENGLISH BISHOPS.

App.
1901. *London*, Arthur Foley W. Ingram, *b.* 1858.
1901. *Durham*, Handley Carr Glyn Moule, *b.* 1841.
1911. *Winchester*, Edward Stuart Talbot, *b.* 1844.
1899. *Bangor*, W. H. Williams, *b.* 1845.
1894. *Bath and Wells*, G. W. Kennion, *b.* 1845.
1911. *Birmingham*, H. Russell Wakefield, *b.* 1854.
1897. *Bristol*, George Nickson, *b.* 1864.
1904. *Carlisle*, J. W. Diggle, *b.* 1847.
1914. *Chelmsford*, John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, *b.* 1866.
1889. *Chester*, Francis John Jayne, *b.* 1845.
1907. *Chichester*, C. J. Ridgeway, *b.* 1842.
1905. *Ely*, Frederick Henry Chase, *b.* 1853.
1916. *Exeter*, vacant.
1905. *Gloucester*, E. C. Sumner Gibson, *b.* 1848.
1895. *Hereford*, John Percival, *b.* 1834.
1913. *Lichfield*, John A. Kempthorne, *b.* 1864.
1910. *Lincoln*, Edward Lee Hicks, *b.* 1843.
1900. *Liverpool*, Francis James Chavasse, *b.* 1846.
1905. *Llandaff*, Joshua P. Hughes, *b.* 1847.
1903. *Manchester*, Edmund A. Knox, *b.* 1847.
1907. *Newcastle*, Herbert Louis Wild, *b.* 1864.
1910. *Norwich*, Bertram Pollock, *b.* 1863.
1911. *Oxford*, Charles Gore, *b.* 1853.
1916. *Peterborough*, Frank Theodore Woods, *b.* 1871.
1911. *Ripon*, Thos. Wortley Drury, *b.* 1848.
1905. *Rochester*, John R. Harmer, *b.* 1857.
1903. *St. Albans*, Edgar Jacob, *b.* 1844.
1889. *St. Asaph*, Alfred George Edwards, *b.* 1848.
1897. *St. David's*, John Owen, *b.* 1854.
1914. *St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich*, Henry Bernard Hodgson, *b.* 1854.
1911. *Salisbury*, F. E. Ridgeway, *b.* 1848.
1914. *Sheffield*, Leonard Hedley Burrows, *b.* 1857.
1911. *Sodor and Man*, J. D. Thompson, *b.* 1856.
1911. *Southwark*, Hubert M. Burge, *b.* 1862.
1904. *Southwell*, Edwyn Hoskyns, *b.* 1856.
1912. *Truro*, W. O. Burrows, *b.* 1858.
1897. *Wakefield*, George Rodney-Eden, *b.* 1853.
1904. *Worcester*, H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, *b.* 1845.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Viceroy and Governor-General.....Baron Chelmsford.
Governor of Madras.....Lord Pentland.
Governor of Bombay.....Lord Willingdon.
Governor of Bengal.....Lord Carmichael.

NAVY.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY—*First Lord*, Sir Edward Carson; *Senior Naval Lord*, Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe; K. C. B.; *Second Naval Lord*, Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe, K. C. B.; *Third Naval Lord*, Rear-Admiral F. C. T. Tudor, C. B.; *Junior Naval Lord*, Capt. Cecil F. Lambert, M. P.; *Civil Lords*, Earl of Lytton, Rt. Hon. Sir F. J. S. Hopwood, G. C. M. G.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET—Sir A. D. Fanshawe, G. C. E.; Sir W. H. May, G. C. B.; Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G. C. B. *Honorary Admiral of the Fleet*—H. I. M. Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia.

ADMIRALS—Sir R. Poore, Sir Archibald B. Milne, Bt.; H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G. C. B.; Sir F. W. Fisher, Sir G. A. Callaghan, Sir R. S. Lowry, K. C. B.; Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, K. C. B.; Ernest A. Simons, Sir Frederick Tower Hamilton, K. C. B.; Sir Cecil Burney, K. C. B.; Hon. Sir Alexander E. Bethell, K. C. B.; Sir Henry B. Jackson, K. C. B. (President Royal Naval College at Greenwich). *Honorary Admirals*—H. M. King of Norway, H. M. King of Sweden.

VICE-ADMIRALS—Sir C. J. Briggs, Hon. Sir F. E. E. Brock, K. C. M. G.; Sir C. H. Coke, Sir T. H. M. Jerram, K. C. B.; Sir G. J. S. Warrender, Bart.; Sir D. A Gamble, Sir F. C. D. Sturdee, Sir E. E. Bradford, Sir E. J. W. Slade, Sir S. H. Carden, R. B. Farquhar, Sir L. Bayly, Sir Richard H. Peirse, K. C. B.; Sir Herbert G. King-Hall K. C. B.; William L. Grant C. B.; Sir Arth r H. Limpus, Bernard Currey, Ernest C. T. Trowbridge, C. B.; Sir Arch. G. H. W. Moore, Sir Cha les E. Madden, K. C. M. G.

COMMANDER OF THE GRAND FLEET—Sir David Beatty, K. C. B.

ARMY.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff—Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Robertson, K. C. V. O.

Adjutant-General—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Cecil F. H. Macready, K. C. B.

Quartermaster-General—Major-Gen. Sir J. S. Cowans, K. C. B.

Master-General of the Ordnance—Major-Gen. Sir S. B. von Donop, K. C. B.

FIELD MARSHALS.

H. I. M. The Czar of Russia, K. G.
H. R. H. Duke of Connaught.
Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., Col. Royal Horse Guards.
Lord Grenfell, Col. 1st Life Guards.
Lord Methuen, G. C. B., Col. Scots Guards.
Lord Nicholson, G. C. B.
Viscount French, of Ypres, G. C. B., Col. 19th Hussars.

GENERALS—ACTIVE LIST.

H. M. King of Spain.
Sir Archibald Hunter, G. C. B.
Sir Chas. C. Monroe.
Sir E. G. Barrow, G. C. B.
Sir B. Duff, G. C. B. (India).
Sir W. T. Adair, K. C. B.
H. C. Eagles.
Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G. C. B.
Sir H. F. Grant, G. C. V. O.
Sir A. H. Paget, G. C. B.
Sir B. M. Hamilton, K. C. B.
Sir W. H. Mackinnon, K. C. B.
Sir F. R. Wingate, G. C. V. O.
Sir J. Eccles Nixon, K. C. B.
Sir Reginald Hart, V. C., K. C. B.
Sir William C. Nicholls, K. C. B.
Sir Douglas Haig, K. C. B.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Commonwealth of Australia—Sir R. Munro-Ferguson.
New South Wales—Sir Gerald Strickland.
Victoria—Hon. Sir Lyulph Stanley.
South Australia—Lieut.-Col. Sir H. L. Galway.
Queensland—Sir H. J. Goold-Adams.
West Australia—Major-Gen. Sir Harry Barron.
Tasmania—Sir W. E. Ellison Macartney.
New Zealand—Earl of Liverpool.
Trinidad—Sir J. R. Chancellor.
Windward Islands—Sir G. B. Haddon-Smith.
Leeward Islands—Sir E. M. Merewether.
British Guiana—Sir W. Egerton.
Hongkong—Sir F. H. May.
Ceylon—Sir John Anderson.
Fiji—Sir G. B. Sweet-Escott.
Sierra Leone—Richard J. Wilkinson, C. M. G.
Straits Settlements—Sir A. H. Young.
South Africa—Viscount Buxton, *High Com'r.*
Malta—Field Marshal Lord Methuen.
Canada—Duke of Devonshire, K. G.
Newfoundland—Sir W. E. Davidson.
Jamaica—Sir W. H. Manning.
Barbados—Sir Leslie Probyn.
Bahamas—Sir William L. Allardyce.
Bermuda—Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M. Bullock.
Falkland Islands—W. Douglas Young.
Mauritius—Major Sir Hesketh Bell.
Gold Coast Colony—Sir H. C. Clifford.
British Honduras—Sir W. Collet.
Nigeria—Col. Sir F. J. D. Lugard.
Gambia (West Africa)—Sir E. J. Cameron.
British East Africa—Sir H. C. Belfield.
Uganda—Sir F. J. Jackson.
Somaliland—G. F. Archer.
Nyassaland—Sir George Smith.

THE CITY OF LONDON.

Lord Mayor.	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor.*
Sir William Hy. Dunn, Kt	1909	1906	1916
Aldermen.			
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt.	1874	1875	1882
Sir Joseph Savory, Bart	1883	1882	1890
Sir Walter H. Wilkin, K. C. M. G.	1888	1894	1895
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bart.	1890	1888	1899
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart	1891	1894	1902
Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bart.	1892	1900	1905
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bart.	1892	1899	1906
Sir John Charles Bell, Bart	1894	1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.	1895	1902	1908
Sir John C. Knill, Bart	1897	1903	1909
Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Vesey Strong, Kt	1897	1904	1910
Sir David Burnett, Bart	1902	1907	1912
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart.	1907	1906	1913
Sir Charles Johnston	1907	1910	1914
Sir Charles Wakefield	1908	1907	1915

All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

Charles Augustin Hanson	1909	1911	....
Sir Horace B. Marshall, Kt., LL. D.	1909	1901	....
Sir Edward Ernest Cooper, Kt.	1909	1912	....
James Roll	1910	1909	....
Sir John James Baddeley, Kt.	1912	1909	....
John Humphery	1912	1913	....
Edward Cecil Moore	1912	1914	....
George Alexander Touche	1915	1915	....
Sir L. Lulham Pound, Bart	1915	....	....
James William Domoney	1916	....	....

The Lord Mayor has an annual salary of £10,000, or $50,000.

POPULATION OF LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.	Area in Statute Acres.	POPULATION. 1891.	1901.	1911.
Administrative County of London	74,672	4,228,317	4,536,267	4,522,961
City of London with Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	671	37,705	26,923	19,657
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs (including the city)	75,442	4,232,118	4,563,200	4,542,618
Metropolitan and City Police Districts (Greater London)	443,421	5,633,806	6,581,402	7,252,963

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—(See foot note.)

THE supreme legislative power of the British Empire is, by its Constitution, vested in Parliament. This body consists of two houses, the Lords and the Commons.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The House of Lords is composed of the whole Peerage of England and of the United Kingdom, and of certain representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, but many members of these latter have also English titles which give them seats in the House. The Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster, and the Duke of Leinster as Viscount Leinster. The House at present consists of 3 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 21 Dukes, 26 Marquesses, 121 Earls, 46 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 356 Barons, 16 Scottish Representative Peers elected for each Parliament and 27 Irish Representative Peers elected for life.

The Lord Chancellor of England is the Speaker of the House of Lords.

A TABLE OF BRITISH DUKES.

CREATED.	Title.	Name.	Born.	Succeeded	Heir to Title.
1868	Abercorn*.	James Hamilton, 3d Duke.....	1869	1913	Marq. of Hamilton, s.
1881	Albany†	H. R. H. Leopold, 2d Duke (*i*).....	1884	1884	H. R. H. Prince Johann of Saxe-Coburg, s.
1701	Argyll	Niall Diarmaid Campbell, 10th Duke	1872	1914	Doug. W. Campbell.
1703	Atholl‡	John J. H. H. Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke .	1840	1864	Marq. Tullibardine, s.
1682	Beaufort	H. A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, 9th Duke . ..	1847	1899	Marq. of Worcester, s.
1694	Bedford	Herbrand Arthur Russell, 11th Duke.....	1858	1893	Marq. of Tavistock, s.
1673	Buccleuch&(1684) Queensberry‡. ..	John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 7th Duke (*a*)	1831	1884	Earl of Dalkeith, s.
1874	Connaught†	H. R. H. Arthur William Patrick, 1st Duke	1850	. .	Prince Arthur, s
1337	Cornwall†	H. R. H. Edward, Prince of Wales.....	1894	1910	.....
1799	Cumberland†	H. R. H. Ernest Augustus, 3d Duke (*b*)... .	1845	1878	Earl of Armagh, s.
1694	Devonshire.....	Victor C. W. Cavendish, 9th Duke..... ..	1868	1908	Marq. of Hartington, s.
1889	Fife	H. H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of (*c*).	1891	1912	Prin. Alastair Arthur.
1675	Grafton.....	Aug. Charles Lennox Fitzroy, 7th Duke (*d*)	1821	1882	Earl of Euston, s.
1643	Hamilton‡ and Brandon.....	Alfred D. Douglas-Hamilton, 13th Duke....	1862	1895	Marq. of Douglas, s.
1694	Leeds..... .. .	George Godolphin Osborne, 10th Duke.....	1862	1895	Marq. of Carmarthen, s.
1766	Leinster*	Maurice Fitzgerald, 6th Duke	1887	1893	Lord E. Fitzgerald, b.
1719	Manchester	William Augustus Drogo Montagu (*e*)	1877	1892	Viscount Mandeville, s.
1702	Marlborough	Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, 9th Duke (*f*)	1871	1892	Marq. of Blandford, s.
1707	Montrose‡	Douglas B. M. R. Graham, 5th Duke.....	1852	1874	Marq. of Graham, s.
1756	Newcastle	Henry P. A. Pelham-Clinton, 7th Duke...	1864	1879	Lord Francis Pelham-Clinton-Hope, b.
1438	Norfolk.....	Henry Fitzalan Howard, 15th Duke (*g*).....	1847	1860	Earl of Arundel, s.
1766	Northumberland .	Henry George Percy, 7th Duke.....	1846	1899	Earl Percy, s.
1716	Portland	W. J. A. Cavendish-Bentinck, 6th Duke ...	1857	1879	Marq. of Titchfield, s.
1675	Richmond&(1675) Gordon & (1675) Lennox‡	Charles H. Gordon-Lennox, 7th Duke (*h*).	1845	1903	Earl of March, s
1707	Roxburghe‡	Henry John Innes-Ker, 8th Duke (*m*).. . .	1876	1892	Marq. of Bowmont, s.
1703	Rutland..... ...	Henry John Brinsley Manners, 8th Duke.	1852	1906	Marq. of Granby, s.
1684	St. Albans.....	Charles V. de Vere Beauclerk, 11th Duke (*i*).	1870	1898	Ld Osborne Beauclerk, b
1547	Somerset	Algernon St. Maur, 15th Duke	1846	1894	Lord Ernest St. Maur, b.
1833	Sutherland.	George Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, 5th Duke	1888	1913	Lord A. S-L-Gower, b.
1814	Wellington.....	Arthur Charles Wellesley, 4th Duke (*j*) .	1849	1900	Marquis Douro, s.
1874	Westminster	Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, 2d Duke .	1879	1899	Lord A. Grosvenor, u.

s, son; b, brother; c, cousin; u, uncle

* Irish Dukes. † Royal Dukes ‡ Scottish Dukes. (*a*) Eighth Duke of Queensberry, descendant of the Duke of Monmouth, son of King Charles II. (*b*) Son of King George V., of Hanover. (*c*) Daughter of the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of King Edward. (*d*) Descendant of Henry Fitzroy, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Barbara Villiers. (*e*) His mother was Miss Yznaga, of New York. His wife (whom he married November 14, 1900) was Miss Helena Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, Ohio. (*f*) His wife was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, of New York. (*g*) Premier Duke. (*h*) Descendant of Charles Lennox, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Louise-Renée de Querouailles. (*i*) Descendant of Charles Beauclerk, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Nell Gwynne. (*j*) Grandson of the great Duke of Wellington, the victor of Waterloo. (*l*) Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. (*m*) His wife (1903) was Miss Goelet, of New York.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons consists of 670 members—465 for England, 30 for Wales, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland. Salary £400.

The division of parties in the House of Commons, after the general election in December, 1910, was as follows: Liberals, 272; Nationalists, 76; Independent Nationalists, 8, and 42 Labor members; Unionists, 272; the Ministerial majority being 126; the majority on November 1, 1914, was 96.

The Speaker of the House is the Right Hon. James William Lowther, M. P. for Penrith

NOTE—The last general election in Great Britain was held in December, 1910, and the next would in ordinary circumstances, have taken place not later than December, 1915. Parliament being elected for a maximum period of five years, but it was announced that the regular general election would probably be postponed until the end of the war.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CENSUS OF 1911.

ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.
Bedford	197,660	Essex	1,329,466	Middlesex	1,144,758	Stafford	1,359,718
Berks	303,428	Gloucester	672,581	Monmouth	414,730	Suffolk	382,748
Bucks	193,951	Hants	915,503	Norfolk	488,630	Surrey	919,977
Cambridge	215,122	Hereford	113,088	Northampton	363,892	Sussex	666,876
Chester	895,410	Hertford	286,998	Northumberland	697,014	Warwick	1,024,196
Cornwall	325,315	Huntingdon	48,105	Nottingham	716,517	Westmoreland	63,575
Cumberland	265,780	Kent	1,019,870	Oxford	198,499	Wiltshire	279,391
Derby	547,768	Lancaster	4,825,739	Rutland	21,168	Worcester	562,383
Devon	701,981	Leicester	481,115	Salop	266,054	York	3,969,151
Dorset	220,502	Lincoln	557,543	Somerset	491,320	Total	34,047,659
Durham	1,377,176	Loudon	4,522,961				

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	311,350	Edinburgh	507,662	Lanark	1,447,113	Roxburgh	47,192
Argyll	70,901	Elgin or Moray	43,427	Linlithgow	79,456	Selkirk	24,600
Ayr	268,332	Fife	267,794	Nairn	9,319	Shetland	27,911
Banff	61,402	Forfar	281,415	Orkney	25,896	Stirling	161,003
Berwick	29,643	Haddington	43,253	Peebles	15,258	Sutherland	20,180
Bute	18,186	Inverness	87,270	Perth	124,339	Wigtown	31,990
Caithness	32,008	Kincardine	41,007	Renfrew	314,594	Total	4,759,521
Clackmannan	31,121	Kinross	7,528	Ross and Cromarty	77,853		
Dumbarton	139,831	Kirkcudbright	38,363				
Dumfries	72,824						

WALES.

Anglesey	35,368	Carnarvon	141,776	Merioneth	60,292	Radnor	17,504
Brecon	56,380	Denbigh	136,819	Montgomery	62,202	Total	2,027,610
Cardigan	80,768	Flint	69,737	Pembroke	84,869		
Carmarthen	151,077	Glamorgan	1,130,818				

IRELAND.

LEINSTER.		Westmeath	59,812	ULSTER.		Tyrone	142,437
Carlow	36,151	Wexford	102,287	Antrim & Belfast Co. Boro.	478,603	CONNAUGHT.	
Dublin	476,909	Wicklow	60,603	Armagh	119,625	Galway	181,686
Kildare	66,498	MUNSTER.		Cavan	91,071	Leitrim	63,557
Kilkenny	74,821	Clare	104,064	Donegal	168,420	Mayo	191,969
King's	56,769	Cork & Co. Boro	391,190	Down	304,589	Roscommon	93,904
Longford	43,794	Kerry	159,268	Fermanagh	61,811	Sligo	78,850
Louth	63,402	Limerick	142,846	Londonderry	140,621	Total	4,381,951
Meath	64,920	Tipperary	151,951	Monaghan	71,395		
Queen's	54,362	Waterford	83,766				

The population returns are from the official census of Great Britain and Ireland taken in the Spring of 1911. The total population of the United Kingdom, a month before the outbreak of war, was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1911: England, 618.0; Scotland, 156.5; Ireland, 135.6.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS DISMISSED FROM UNITED STATES.

CITIZEN GENET, sent here in 1793, after the execution of Louis XVI. by the French Committee of Safety, tried to commission privateers here to prey on British commerce, besides making inflammatory speeches. Thomas Jefferson asked for his recall.

The Marquis of Casa Yrujo, Spanish Minister in 1805, attempted to bribe a Philadelphia editor to favor Spain in a controversy with the United States. He was handed his passports.

F. J. Jackson, British Minister, was recalled because he tried to arouse feeling against the United States by circularizing British Consuls, in which he accused the American Government of bad faith in 1809.

In 1849 M. Poussin, French Minister, because of insolence to the American Secretary of State, was recalled.

For enlisting soldiers for the Crimean War in 1855 British Minister Crampton was recalled and the exequators of three British Consuls were cancelled.

In 1888 passports were handed Lord Sackville-West, who, in response to a decoy letter, advised Americans of British birth to vote for Grover Cleveland for President.

The Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, wrote disrespectfully of President McKinley to a friend in Cuba, for which he was dismissed in 1898.

During President Taft's term passports were handed to the Nicaraguan Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Rodrigues, to protest against the judicial murder in Nicaragua of two Americans.

The Turkish Ambassador, Rustem Bey, whose criticisms of the United States aroused so much discussion in 1914, left this country in October of that year "on leave of absence."

Recall of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austrian Ambassador, was requested by United States in September, 1915, as a result of his attempts to cripple American industries.

Formal announcement was made by Secretary of State Lansing on December 3, 1915, that Germany had been requested to immediately recall Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, the Naval and Military Attachés respectively, on account of what the United States Government considered improper activities in military and naval matters.

THE NATIONS OF AFRICA.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Pop. of Capital.
Abyssinia	Empire	350,000	7,000,000	Adis Ababa	50,000
Egypt	Protectorate	363,200	11,400,000	Cairo	670,000
Liberia	Republic	48,000	2,050,000	Monrovia	8,000
Morocco*	Empire	220,000	5,000,000	Fez	140,000
Soudan	Protectorate	984,520	2,750,000	Khartoum	96,000
Union of South Africa	British	473,100	7,086,000	Pretoria	50,000

Summary:	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.	Summary:	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.
Independent	1,700,000	20,000,000	German	930,000	15,000,000
Belgian	800,000	15,000,000	Italian	591,000	1,750,000
British †‡	2,132,840	40,000,000	Portuguese	800,000	9,000,000
French§	4,300,000	36,000,000	Spanish	86,000	250,000

* The Barbary States are Algeria (French), Morocco (French), Tripoli (Italian), and Tunis (French). † Inclusive of the Union of South Africa (above). ‡ Exclusive of Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Soudan. § Inclusive of Morocco.

DIVISION OF AFRICA AMONG THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

British Africa: Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Cape Colony, Central Africa, East Africa Protectorate, Egypt, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate, Mauritius, Natal, Niger Coast Protectorate, Rhodesia, Territory of the Royal Niger Co., South Africa, West Africa, Zululand and islands, and the Boer Colonies.

French Africa: Algeria, Senegal, French Soudan and the Niger Gaboon and Guinea Coast, Congo Region, Somali Coast, Madagascar and islands.

(*a*) German Africa: Togoland, Cameroons, Southwest Africa, East Africa.

Italian Africa: Eritrea, Somaliland, Tripoli.

Portuguese Africa: Angola, the Congo, Guinea, East Africa and islands.

Spanish Africa: Rio de Oro, Adrar, Fernando Po and islands.

Belgian Africa; The Congo State.

The remaining territory of Africa unoccupied is a part of the great Desert of Sahara and the independent States of Abyssinia and Liberia. Even this territory, except the last, is destined to pass under the power of the Europeans.

(*a*) Captured by British, 1914.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A federation of four British Colonies in South Africa, namely, the Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and Orange Free State, was formed provisionally in 1909 by a convention held at Cape Town. The federation was confirmed by an act passed by the British Parliament August 16, 1909, and the date appointed for the establishment of the Union was fixed for May 31, 1910. Viscount Gladstone was appointed Governor-General and assumed office on that date.

The act of Union vested the executive government in the King and his successors, a Governor-General advised by an Executive Council and Ministers of State. Legislative power was vested in a Parliament composed of the King, a Senate of forty members, eight nominated for ten years by the Governor-General in council, and eight for each original province elected for ten years by the two Houses of the Colonial Legislature sitting together, and a House of Assembly, consisting of members chosen as follows: From the Cape Colony, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36; Orange Free State, 17. The Governor-General has the power to summon, prorogue and dissolve Parliament, and that body shall sit annually.

Provision is made for an Administrator for each province for five years, appointed by the Governor-General, and a Provincial Council elected for three years.

Pretoria, in the Transvaal, is the seat of Government of the Union, and Cape Town the meeting place of Parliament. The English and Dutch languages are both official. It is provided that the British South African Company's territories may be received into the Union and the government of native territories may be transferred to the Union Government.

The area of the Union of South Africa is as follows, in square miles: Cape Colony, 276,995; Natal, 35,290; Transvaal, 110,426; Orange Free State, 50,389. Total Union, 473,100.

The population is as follows: Cape Colony, 3,000,000; Natal, 1,500,000; Transvaal, 2,000,000; Orange Free State, 586,000. Total Union, 7,086,000.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth of Australia consists of the six original Australian Colonies: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. Each of these is a self-governing state, except as to the powers reserved to the Confederation. The Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed at Sydney, January 1, 1901. Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King—represented by a Governor-General—a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of thirty-six Senators—six for each State—chosen for six years. The House of Representatives consists of seventy-five members, distributed as follows: New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 22; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament embrace commerce, shipping, finance, defence, post-office, telegraph, census and statistics and conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. Authority is given to the Commonwealth to assume jurisiction regarding railways, lighthouses, marriage and divorce, and emigration and immigration. The executive power is vested in the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of responsible Ministers. There is also a Federal Judicature. The present seat of Government is at Melbourne, the Federal capital (Canberra) being in process of building. The area of the Commonwealth, with the Territories (Northern Territory, Papua) and Federal District (Canberra), is 3,063,041 square miles, and the population is 4,941,000.

Each of the states has its own Parliament, Governor, Ministry and Judiciary.

STATISTICS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Owing to the war now involving many nations the statistics here given are subject to radical changes because of losses and conquests incidental thereto.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Square Miles.	Capitals.
United States (Continental) †	102,826,309	3,616,484	Washington
Philippines	8,879,999	115,026	Manila
Porto Rico	1,223,981	3,604	San Juan
Hawaii	217,660	6,449	Honolulu
Tutuila, Samoa	7,426	55	.....
Guam	12,866	210	Agana
Abyssinia	8,000,000	390,000	Adis Ababa
Afghanistan	6,000,000	250,000	Kabul
Albania	825,000	11,000	Durazzo (e)
Andorra	6,000	175	Andorra
Arabia	3,500,000	1,000,000	.....
Argentina	9,000,000	1,153,418	Buenos Ayres
Austro-Hung. Emp.	‡50,000,000	‡260,034	Vienna‡
Belgium	7,571,387	11,373	Brussels *e*
Belgian Congo	15,000,000	900,000	Boma
Bhutan	250,000	20,000	Punakha *g*
Bolivia	2,267,925	708,195	La Paz
Brazil	24,000,000	3,292,000	Rio de Janeiro
British Empire*	437,947,432	13,153,712	London
Bulgaria	4,755,000	43,000	Sofia
Chile	5,000,000	292,100	Santiago
China *b*	413,000,000	1,861,000	Peking
Colombia	5,500,000	463,968	Bogota
Costa Rica	*d*420,180	23,000	San José
Cuba	2,500,000	46,000	Havana
Denmark (Continental)	2,775,076	15,388	Copenhagen
Iceland	85,118	39,800	Reykjavik
Greenland	11,893	46,740	.....
West Indies	32,786	138	.....
Dominican Republic	710,000	19,325	San Domingo
Ecuador	1,500,000	116,000	Quito
Egypt	12,170,000	400,000	Cairo
Soudan	3,000,000	984,520	Khartoum
France (Continental)	39,601,509	207,054	Paris
Algeria	5,600,000	194,950	Algiers
Tunis	1,900,000	51,000	Tunis
Madagascar	3,253,581	227,000	Antananarivo
Other Colonies in Africa	19,995,000	3,948,984	.....
Colonies in Asia	16,594,000	310,176	.....
Colonies in Am'ca	400,000	35,222	.....
Colonies in Oc'nia	85,000	8,700	.....
German Empire in Europe	66,715,000	208,780	Berlin
Alsace-Lorraine	1,874,014	5,604	Strassburg
Anhalt	331,128	888	Dessau
Baden	2,142,833	5,823	Karlsruhe
Bavaria	6,887,291	29,292	Munich
Bremen	299,526	99	.....
Brunswick	494,339	1,418	Brunswick
Hamburg	1,014,664	160	.....
Hesse	1,282,051	2,996	Darmstadt
Lippe	150,937	469	Detmold
Lübeck	116,599	115	.....
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	639,958	5,068	Schwerin
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	106,442	1,131	Neu Strelitz
Oldenburg	483,042	2,482	Oldenburg
Prussia	40,165,219	134,616	Berlin
Reuss (younger line)	152,752	319	Gera
Reuss (elder line)	72,769	122	Greiz
Saxe-Altenburg	216,128	*511	Altenburg
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	257,177	764	Gotha
Saxe-Meiningen	278,762	953	Meiningen
Saxe-Weimar	417,149	1,397	Weimar
Saxony	4,806,661	5,789	Dresden
Schaumburg-Lippe	46,652	131	Bückeburg
German Emp.—*Con.*			
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	100,702	363	Rudolstadt
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	89,917	333	Sond'shausen
Waldeck	61,707	433	Arolsen
Württemberg	2,437,574	7,534	Stuttgart
h Colonies in Africa	13,419,500	931,460	.....
h Colonies in Asia	§168,900	§200	.....
h Colonies in Pacific	357,800	96,160	.....
Greece	5,000,000	46,522	Athens
Guatemala	2,119,165	48,290	Guatemala
Hayti	2,000,000	10,204	P'rt-au-Prince
Honduras	600,000	46,250	Tegucigalpa
Italy (Continental)	35,598,000	110,623	Rome
Eritrea	450,000	46,000	Asmara
Somaliland	350,000	140,000	Mogadisho
Tripoli	1,000,000	410,000	Tripoli
Japan	53,696,858	147,655	Tokio
Chosen (Korea)	16,500,000	84,000	Seoul
Other Dependencies	3,610,441	26,611	.....
Khiva	800,000	22,320	Khiva
Liberia	2,060,000	41,000	Monrovia
Liechtenstein	10,000	60	Vaduz
Luxemburg	268,000	999	Luxemburg
Mexico	15,063,207	765,535	City of Mexico
Monaco	20,000	8	.....
Mongolia	3,000,000	1,076,000	Urga
Montenegro	520,000	5,650	Cettinje (e)
Morocco	6,500,000	200,000	Fez
Nepal	4,000,000	54,000	Khatmandu
Netherlands (Continental)	6,500,000	12,648	Amsterdam *a*
Borneo	1,250,000	284,000	.....
Celebes	851,000	72,000	Menado
Java and Madura	30,098,008	50,400	Batavia
Other Dutch East Indies	4,528,411	352,029	.....
Dutch West Indies	439,466	288,016	.....
Nicaragua	600,000	49,200	Managua
Norway	2,459,000	124,129	Christiania
Oman	750,000	82,000	Muscat
Panama	427,000	32,380	Panama
Paraguay	800,000	196,000	Asuncion
Persia	9,000,000	628,000	Teheran
Peru	4,620,000	685,000	Lima
Poland	12,247,600	49,018	Warsaw
Portugal, Azores, Madeira Island	5,957,985	35,490	Lisbon
Colonies in Africa	8,300,000	823,334	.....
Colonies in Asia	950,000	8,833	.....
Roumania	7,600,000	54,000	Bucharest
Russian Empire	175,137,000	8,647,657	Petrograd
Salvador	1,254,000	7,325	San Salvador
San Marino	10,655	38	.....
Serbia	4,600,000	34,000	(e)
Siam	6,000,000	220,000	Bangkok
Spain (Continental)	20,356,000	190,050	Madrid
Balearic and Canary Islands	758,512	4,747	.....
Colonies in Africa	235,844	85,814	.....
Sweden	5,680,000	172,876	Stockholm
Switzerland	3,741,971	15,976	Berne
Thibet	3,000,000	463,200	Lhasa
Turkish Empire	21,274,000	710,224	Const'ntin'ple
European Turkey	1,892,000	11,000	.....
Asiatic Turkey	19,382,000	699,224	.....
Union of S. Africa*	7,086,000	473,100	Pretoria
Uruguay	1,400,000	72,210	Montevideo
Venezuela	2,780,335	393,976	Caracas

* For statistics in detail see tabular page entitled "The British Empire." † Estimates for January 1, 1917, by United States Census Bureau. ‡ Population of Austria 29,000,000, Hungary 21,000,000; area of Austria 134,634 square miles, Hungary 125,400. Capital of Hungary, Budapest. § Not including the Bay with an area of about 200 square miles and the neutral zone with an area of about 2,500 square miles and population of 1,200,000. *a* Court capital, The Hague. *b* Exclusive of Thibet and Mongolia, which see. *e* Capital abandoned since occupation by Germans. *g* Winter capital; Summer capital, Tasichozong. *h* With the exception of a part of East Africa, the whole of the German Colonies are now in possession of either Great Britain, France, or Japan.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

	Area (English square miles).	Population.	
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.
Newfoundland	42,750	217,037	238,670
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,947	3,949
Total	162,750	220,984	242,619

INCREASE OF THE PEOPLE.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1909–10	7,199	12,366	19,565	3,673	12,899	16,572	3,656
1911	6,910	13,057	19,967	3,892	13,023	16,915	3,562
1912	7,625	12,566	20,191	4,117	9,862	13,979	3,698
1913	7,406	13,788	21,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	3,742
1915	7,765	8,169	15,934	3,663	9,247	12,910	3,138

The island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37′-57° 39′ north latitude and 52° 35′-59° 25′ west longitude, on the northeast side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (north), Cape Race (southeast), and Cape Rav (southwest) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being moderately cold owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys where the climate is favorable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of spruce and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in Winter, and ranges in the shade in Summer from 70° to 80°.

GOVERNMENT.

The executive is intrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council with a Legislature of two houses. The Legislative Council is appointed by the Crown and consists of twenty-four members; the House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members elected by the people, every male British subject aged twenty-one being entitled to the franchise.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K. C. M. G., $12,500.

The Ministry—Premier, Sir Edward P. Morris; Colonial Secretary, J. R. Bennett; Minister of Justice, R. A. Squires, K. C.; Minister of Finance and Customs, M. P. Cashin; Minister of Agriculture and Mines, S. D. Blandford, with a salary of $2,000 each; C. H. Emerson, R. K. Bishop, M. P. Gibbs and J. C. Crosbie, without portfolio, form the Executive Council. Officials Not in Government—Minister of Marine and Fisheries, A. W. Piccott; Minister of Public Works, William Woodford; Auditor-General, F. C. Berteau, I. S. O., Postmaster-General, vacant; Deputy Minister of Customs, H. W. LeMessurier, J. P., C. M. G.

Legislature—The Legislative Council consists of not more than twenty-four members, appointed for life; the House of Assembly of thirty-six members, elected by the people for four years.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood, $5,000; Assistant Judges, Hon. G. M. Johnson and Hon. I. M. Kent, each, $4,000.

Education—Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary schools were attended in 1913 by 51,005 pupils, and secondary schools by 1,328 students. The Government grants in 1913 amounted to $366,923.

Post-Offices (738)—Revenue, £27,360; expenditure, £122,006. Telegraphs—Revenue, £19,594; expenditure, £28,688. Railways—827 miles.

Total Shipping, Year Ended June 30, 1915—1,962,342 tons. Principal Imports, 1915—Coal, $849,189; flour, $1,955,629; molasses, $218,282; kerosene oil, $139,323; hardware, $357,773; machinery, $446,958; meat, $475,440; pork, $420,191; sugar, $373,085; tea, $205,731; textiles, $702,013. Exports, 1915—Coffee, $39,000; fish, $7,332,287; herrings, $554,322; lobsters, $92,228; salmon, $74,910; chrome iron, $581,814; cod oil, $470,546; seal, $292,513; seal skins, $376,343.

Religion—At the census of 1901 and 1911 the following statistics were obtained:

	1901.	1911.		1901.	1911.
Roman Catholics	75,989	81,177	Presbyterians	1,497	1,876
Church of England	73,008	78,616	Salvation Army	6,594	10,141
Methodists	61,388	68,045	Various	2,505	2,767

Finance—The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Newfoundland for years ended June 30:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
1909–10	$3,447,989	$3,137,775	$22,943,197	1912–13	$3,919,040	$3,803,561	$29,470,060
1910–11	3,527,126	3,354,747	27,176,280	1913–14	3,920,178	3,920,178	30,450,765
1911–12	3,736,456	3,524,653	27,489,957	1914–15	3,950,790	4,008,623	31,454,678

External Trade—The external trade of the island for years ended June 30, as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1909–10	$12,799,696	$11,824,997	$24,624,693	1912–13	$16,012,365	$14,672,889	$30,685,254
1910–11	13,383,910	11,975,747	25,359,657	1913–14	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1911–12	14,733,490	13,874,809	28,609,299	1914–15	12,350,786	13,136,880	25,487,666

The capital, St. John's, has a population of 32,292. Other towns are Harbour Grace (4,279), Carbonear (3,540), Twillingate (3,348), and Bonavista (3,911).

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chudleigh, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Esquimaux.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

Governor-General—Duke of Devonshire, K. G., G. C. M. G., G. V. C. O. Salary, $50,000.

MINISTRY.

The salary of each member of the Dominion Cabinet holding a portfolio is $7,000 per annum, except the Premier, who receives $12,000. The leader of the Opposition receives $7,000. The present Ministry was sworn into office October 10, 1911. It is conservative in politics.

Premier and President of the Privy Council—Right Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden.
Secretary of State and Minister of Mines—Hon. P. E. Blondin.
Minister of Trade and Commerce—Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster.
Minister of Justice—Hon. Charles J. Doherty.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service—Hon. John D. Hazen.
Minister of Militia and Defence—Lieut.-Gen. The Hon. Sir Sam. Hughes.
Postmaster-General—Hon. T. C. Casgrain.
Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Martin Burrell.
Minister of Public Works—Hon. Robert Rogers.
Minister of Finance—Hon. Sir William T. White.
Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. Francis Cochrane.
Minister of the Interior—Hon. William J. Roche.
Minister of Customs—Hon. John D. Reid.
Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon. E. L. Patenaude.
Minister of Labor—Hon. Thomas W. Crothers.

WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

Hon. Sir George H. Perley.
Hon. Albert E. Kemp.
Parliamentary Secretary Militia and Defence—Fleming B. McCurdy.
Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed.
Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs—Lieut.-Col. Hugh Clark.

The Senate (Dominion Parliament) is composed of 87 members. The Speaker's salary is $4,000. Each Senator receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500. The House of Commons is composed of 221 members. The Speaker receives a salary of $4,000. Each member of the House receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500. The members of the House of Commons are elected under the several provincial franchises, in accordance with a Federal act passed in 1898. The Senators are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Governor in Council.

AREA, POPULATION AND SEATS OF GOVERNMENT, AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Area, Square Miles.*	Population, 1911.	Seats of Government.	Lieutenant-Governors.	Appointed.
Alberta†	255,285	374,663	Edmonton	Hon. R. G. Brett	1915
British Columbia	355,855	392,480	Victoria	Hon. G. H. Barnard	1915
Manitoba	251,832	455,614	Winnipeg	Hon. Sir James A. M. Aikins	1916
New Brunswick	27,985	351,889	Fredericton	Hon. Josiah Wood	1912
Nova Scotia	21,428	492,338	Halifax	Hon. David MacKeen	1915
Ontario	407,262	2,523,274	Toronto	Hon. Sir John S. Hendrie	1914
Prince Edward Island	2,184	93,728	Charlottetown	Hon. A. C. Macdonald	1915
Quebec	706,834	2,003,232	Quebec	Hon. Sir P. E. Leblanc	1915
Saskatchewan†	251,700	492,432	Regina	Hon. R. D. Lake	1915
N. W. Territories	1,242,224	18,481	Ottawa	Lawrence Fortescue, I. S. O. Com'r	1905
Yukon Territory	207,076	8,512	Dawson	George Black, Com'r	1912
Total	3,729,665	7,206,643			

* Land and water included in area. †Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces in 1905. By the Extension Act of 1912, the area of Ontario was increased by 146,400 square miles, Quebec by 354,961, and Manitoba by 178,100.

High Commissioner in London, England, Sir George H. Perley (acting).

The Dominion of Canada has an area of 3,729,665 square miles (excluding the Hudson Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and all tidal waters) and comprises one-sixteenth of the land surface of the globe. It is the largest of all the British possessions, Australia, the next in size, containing 2,946,691 square miles. The Government of Canada is federal, centred at Ottawa, which city is the capital of the Dominion, while the provinces have their respective local Legislatures. The head of the Federal Government is the Governor-General, appointed by the King of Great Britain, and holding office for five years, his salary being paid by the Dominion Government.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces are appointed by the Federal Government for a term of five years. The Legislatures are elected by the people of each province. The highest court in the Dominion is the Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice and five Judges, each of whom receives a salary of $9,000 per annum, except the Chief Justice, who is paid an additional $1,000. From the decisions of this court the only tribunal to which appeal can be made is to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council of Great Britain. The only other Federal court is the Exchequer Court, presided over by a single Judge, for trying cases connected with the revenue. Salary $8,000. All others are of a provincial character limited to jurisdiction in their respective provinces only.

FINANCES.

Revenue (financial year ended March 31, 1916), $172,147,838, of which $98,649,409 was from customs, $22,428,492 from excise, $18,858,690 from post-office, $19,256,418 from public works, including Government rail ways; miscellaneous, $12,954,829. The revenue in 1915 amounted to $133,073,482, and in 1914, it was $163,174,395.

The expenditure on account of consolidated fund was $130,350,727, as follows: Interest, $21,421,585; civil government, $6,408,857; administration of justice, $1,477,238; legislation, $1,180,363; lighthouse and coast service, $1,937,759; mail subsidies and steamship subventions, $1,768,757; Indians, $2,190,333; fisheries, $1,115,303; mines and scientific institutions, $926,281; agriculture and statistics, $3,452,154; militia and defence, $4,681,503; public works, $12,039,252; subsidies and provinces, $11,451,673; post-office, $16,009,139; railways and canals, $21,449,420; collecting customs revenue, $3,685,399; ocean and river service, $1,213,918; immigration, $1,307,480; mounted police, $1,395,022; naval service, $1,154,426.

In 1915 the revenue amounted to $133,073,482, and the expenditure to $135,523,207.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The gross public debt of Canada on March 31, 1916, amounted to $943,839,434. The total assets counted against gross public debt amounted to $328,683,263.

Defence.

Owing to the war, the training of militia was suspended for 1915-16 and training establishments have not been authorized.

From the outbreak of the war up to September 1, 1916, there had been sent overseas for active service in the war 210,394 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. At the same date there were training in Canada in camps in the various military districts 4,577 officers and 107,998 other ranks, a total of 112,575. In addition there have been maintained on guard duty in Canada (canals, certain railway bridges and public buildings) about 12,500, all ranks.

Trade.

Exports (domestic and foreign) (1915-1916): To British Empire, $494,546,383; United States, $216,669,262; Argentina, $2,398,655; Brazil, $1,142,105; Cuba, $1,431,290; France, $36,085,813; Holland, $2,563,626; Italy, $10,733,288; Japan, $998,240; Russia, $6,737,152; Switzerland, $979,103. Total exports, $882,872,502, of which goods not the produce of Canada, $141,261,549 (including coin and bullion amounting to $103,572,432).

Imports (1915-1916): From British Empire, $105,140,717; United States, $393,914,560; Argentina, $3,971,296; Brazil, $887,427; China, $916,984; Cuba, $1,393,494; France, $5,714,053; Holland, $878,195; Italy, $966,746; Japan, $4,079,273; Mexico, $745,445; Peru, $1,452,539; San Domingo, $3,288,819; Spain, $581,553; Switzerland, $3,435,344. Total dutiable imports, $310,193,014; free imports, $220,052,580; coin and bullion, $34,260,202. Total imports, $564,505,796.

Banks.

Chartered banks, March 31, 1916: Capital paid up, $112,815,581; notes in circulation, $114,804,604, total on deposit, $1,295,790,458; discounts to the people, $1,096,563,620; liabilities, $1,462,825,316; assets, $1,705,836,892; rest or reserve fund, $113,022,933. Savings banks, March 31, 1916: Deposits in Government, $13,520,009; deposits in post-office, $40,008,418; special, $40.405,037; total, $93,923,464.

Railways.

Canada has a network of steam railways, the total mileage of which at the end of June, 1915, was 35,582 miles, and 1,590 miles of electric railways.*

Telephone and Telegraph.

Telephones—On the 30th of June, 1915, there were 533,090 telephones and 1,452,860 miles of telephone wire in use, of the latter 1,009,147 miles were urban and 443,213 rural. The earnings amounted to $17,601,673, and the operating expenses to $12,836,715.

Telegraphs, Government—The length of Government lines in 1915 was 11,497 miles (including 362 miles of cables) and the number of offices was 870, from which 377,849 messages were sent and received. Chartered companies—These companies have a line mileage of 38,503, carrying 184,602 miles of wire (including 962 miles of cables) and 3,342 offices, from which 10,348,295 messages were sent and received. Wireless—In 1915 there were 57 radiotelegraph coast stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 750 nautical miles, or an average of 247 nautical miles. Messages sent and received numbered 174,017. There is also a long distance station near Glace Bay, Cape Breton, with a range of 3,000 nautical miles, and one at Newcastle, N. B., with a range of 2,500 nautical miles. Twenty-three Government steamers are equipped with wireless apparatus, having a range of 100 to 400 miles, or an average of 170 miles.

Fisheries.

The following is a statement of the money value of the fisheries within the Dominion of Canada:

1905	$29,479,562	1908-09	$25,451,085	1911-12	$34,667,872	1914-15	$31,264,631
1906	26,279,485	1909-10	29,629,169	1912-13	33,389,464	1915-16	35,860,708
1907-08	25,499,349	1910-11	29,965,433	1913-14	33,207,748		

Minerals.

The total value of the mineral production of Canada in 1915 was $138,513,750, as compared with $128,475,499 in 1914. The principal minerals produced were as follows: Gold, $18,936,971; silver, $14,088,397; nickel, $20,423,348; copper, $17,726,307; coal, $31,957,757; pig iron (from Canadian and foreign ore), $11,592,819; cement, $6,977,024; lead, $2,541,116; natural gas, $3,300,825, and asbestos, $3,491,450.

General Statistics.

Post-offices (year ended March 31, 1915), 13,348; number of letters and post-cards mailed, 750,835,000. Shipping, March 31, 1916, tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared, 24,827,650 tons; tonnage of shipping engaged in the coasting trade, 68,709,424 tons, tonnage of shipping engaged in the Great Lakes carrying between Canada and the United States, 32,893,448 tons; vessels built and registered, 325; tonnage, 102,239; lightkeepers, 1,066; lights, 1,521, and 12 lightships.

Census Population of Cities, 1911.

Montreal, 470,480; Toronto, 376,538; Winnipeg, 136,035; Vancouver, 100,401; Ottawa, 87,062; Hamilton, 81,969; Quebec, 78,710; Halifax, 46,619; London, 46,300; Calgary, 43,704; St. John, N. B., 42,511; Victoria, 31,660; Regina, 30,213; Edmonton, 24,900; Brantford, 23,132; Kingston, 18,874; Maisonneuve, 18,684; Peterborough, 18,360; Hull, 18,222; Windsor, 17,829; Sydney, 17,723; Glace Bay, 16,562; Fort William, 16,499; Sherbrooke, 16,405; Kitchener, 15,196; Guelph, 15,175.

* The earnings of steam railways amounted to $199,843,072, and the operating expenses to $147,731,099. Passengers carried numbered 46,322,035, and 87,204,838 tons of freight of 2,000 pounds. On electric railways the earnings amounted to $26,922,900, and the operating expenses to $18,131,842. The number of passengers carried was 562,302,373. (For year 1915.)

RACES AND RELIGIONS.

Races (Birthplace).	1901.	1911.	Religions.	1901.	1911.
Canada	4,671,815	5,619,682	Roman Catholics	2,229,600	2,833,041
United Kingdom	390,019	784,526	Methodists	916,886	1,079,892
England	201,285	510,674	Presbyterians	842,442	1,115,324
Wales	2,518	92,874	Church of England	681,494	1,043,017
Scotland	83,631	169,391	Baptists	318,005	382,666
Ireland	101,629	8,727	Lutherans	92,524	229,864
Lesser Isles	956	2,860	Congregationalists	28,293	34,054
Other British	30,693	48,896	Unknown	43,222	32,490
United States	127,899	303,680	Mennonites	31,797	44,611
Germany	27,300	39,577	Jews	16,401	74,564
Russia	31,231	100,971	Greek Catholics	15,630	88,507
Norway and Sweden	10,256	49,194	Pagans	15,107	11,840
France	7,944	17,619	Disciples	14,900	11,329
Italy	6,854	34,739	Brethren	8,014	9,278
Austria-Hungary	28,407	121,430	Buddhists	10,407	10,012
China	17,043	27,083	Salvation Army	10,308	18,834
Elsewhere	21,854	59,246	Doukhobors	8,775	10,493

MEXICO.

THE official administration at time the ALMANAC went to press was not established excepting as to the chief executive.

First Chief—Venustiano Carranza.

AREA AND POPULATION.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area Square Miles.	Population, 1910.	Capitals.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area Square Miles.	Population, 1910.	Capitals.
Aguascalientes	2,969	118,978	Aguascalientes.	Queretaro	4,492	243,515	Queretaro.
Campeche	18,086	85,795	Campeche.	San Luis Potosi	24,000	624,748	San Luis Potosi.
Chiapas	27,222	436,817	San Cristopal.	Sinaloa	27,553	323,499	Culiacan.
Chihuahua	89,974	405,265	Chihuahua.	Sonora	76,619	262,545	Hermosillo.
Coahuila	63,728	367,652	Saltillo.	Tabasco	10,072	183,708	S. Juan Bautista.
Colima	2,273	77,704	Colima.	Tamaulipas	32,268	249,253	Ciudad Victoria.
Durango	42,265	436,147	Durango.	Tepic (Ter.)	10,951	171,837	Tepic.
Guanajuato	10,948	1,075,270	Guanajuato.	Tlaxcala	1,595	183,805	Tlaxcala.
Guerrero	24,996	605,437	Chilpancingo.	Vera Cruz	29,283	1,124,368	Jalapa.
Hidalgo	8,575	641,895	Pachuca.	Yucatan	18,565	337,020	Merida.
Jalisco	33,486	1,202,802	Guadalajara.	Zacatecas	24,467	475,863	Zacatecas.
Mexico	8,949	975,019	Toluca.	L. Calif'a (Ter.)	58,328	52,244	La Paz.
Michoacan	22,656	991,649	Morelia.	Federal Dist.	579	719,052	City of Mexico.
Morelos	2,734	179,814	Cuernavaca.	Quintana Roo	16,638	9,086	Santa Cruz de Bravo.
Nuevo Leon	23,679	368,929	Monterey.				
Oaxaca	35,383	1,041,035	Oaxaca.				
Puebla	12,204	1,092,456	Puebla.	Total	765,535	15,063,207	

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of the United Mexican States, adopted February 5, 1857, provides for a representative, Federal form of Government, the several States of the Union regulating their internal affairs.

The National Congress is composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, the former consisting of 56 members, 2 for each State and the Federal District, elected indirectly for a term of four years. One-half of the Senate is renewed every two years. The members of the Chamber of Deputies are also elected indirectly, but for a term of two years, in the proportion of one Deputy for 40,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 20,000.

Suffrage is possessed by all male citizens who have reached the age of 18 years if married, and of 21 years if not married. Congress meets twice a year. The first session is from September 16 to December 15, and may be extended for 30 legislative days. The second session is from April 1 to May 31, which may be extended for 15 legislative days.

During recess, Congress is represented by a Permanent Committee consisting of 14 Senators and 15 Deputies, which has the power to convene Congress, either upon its own initiative or at the suggestion of the President, in extraordinary session. The duties of the committee are to advise the President relative to matters affecting legislation; to give its consent to the use of the national guard by the President upon certain occasions provided for by the constitution; to prepare a report on all pending legislative matters in order to expedite action by the next Congress; to give or withhold its approval of presidential appointments in the diplomatic and consular services, and to administer the oath of office to the President of the Republic and to the Justices of the Supreme Court in certain cases provided for by the Constitution.

The President and Vice-President are chosen by electors for a term of six years; the President is assisted by a Cabinet of eight Secretaries. His salary is 50,000 pesos, equal to $25,000. The Cabinet officials are appointed by the President and are directly responsible to him for the proper administration of their respective departments, which are as follows:

Department of Foreign Relations, Department of the Interior, Department of Justice, Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, Department of Promotion, Department of Communications and Public Works, Department of Finance, Department of War and Marine.

Mexico is divided politically into 27 States, 3 Territories, and 1 Federal District. Governors of the States are elected in the same manner as the President of the Republic, as are also the Legislatures and the judiciary of each State. The Territories are administered by Governors appointed by the President, while the government of the Federal District, which includes the capital, Mexico City, is in the hands of three officials, likewise appointed by the President. The States and Territories are subdivided into municipalities, which elect their own administrative councils and Mayors.

COAST OF MEXICO.

Mexico has a coast line of 1,400 miles along the Mexican Gulf, 327 miles on the Caribbean Sea, and no less than 4,574 miles on the Pacific Ocean, including the Gulf of California between the peninsula of Lower California and the Mexican mainland, measuring indentations.

On the Gulf of Mexico the chief ports are: Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Puerto Mexico (Coatzacoalcos), Frontera, Campeche, and Progreso. On the Caribbean Sea there are two ports of entry: Ascension and Espiritu Santo, also Payo Obispo for Government transports. On the Pacific side there are the ports of Guaymas, Topolobampo, Altata, Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Puerto Angeles, Salina Cruz, Tonala, and San Benito, on the mainland, and Ensenada and La Paz on the peninsula of Lower California.

RECENT STATISTICS.

Notable progress has been made in the extension of the post and telegraph service in the Republic. There are now about 3,000 post-offices of all classes, 500 telegraph stations, with 25 telephone and 6 wireless-telegraph stations. The length of wires totals about 75,000 kilometres (46,602 miles), while an equally efficient cable system shows a total length of cable amounting to 775,000 metres (over 480 miles). There has been but little activity in the development of railway systems, owing to the prevailing political unrest. The recent additions make a total of about 16,000 miles.

Mexican trade statistics are not available for a date later than June 30, 1913. The following are estimates:

FOREIGN COMMERCE (IN GOLD):

Year ended June 30, 1914, estimate—

Exports	$176,000,000
Imports	65,000,000
Total	$241,000,000

Year ended June 30, 1915, estimate—

Exports	$150,000,000
Imports	61,000,000
Total	$211,000,000

United States trade with Mexico for year ended June 30, 1916: Imports, $97,676,544; exports, $48,308,542. (Report of Department of Commerce in Washington, D. C.)

ARGENTINA.

ARGENTINA, the third largest of the American Republics, is situated between latitude 22° and 56° south and longitude west of Greenwich 53° and 57°, being bounded by the Republics of Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic Ocean.

It is a Federal republic of fourteen Provinces, ten Territories, and one Federal District. The provinces and Federal District are represented in the National Congress, composed of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

For commerce see table of "Latin-American Foreign Trade."

BRAZIL.

THE Republic of the United States of Brazil is the largest of the South American countries and the second largest of the American republics. It is situated between 4° 22′ north and 33° 45′ south and longitude 34° 40′ and 75° 15′ west, and touches every other South American republic with the exception of Chile; besides, it is bounded by British, Dutch, and French Guiana.

The language of the country is Portuguese. Under the Constitution Brazil is a Federal Union of States, republican and representative. The Union is composed of 21 States, one National Territory, and the Federal District.

For commerce see table of "Latin-American Foreign Trade."

CHILE.

THE Republic of Chile extends over more than 38 degrees of latitude, from 17° 57′ to 55° 59′ south, stretching from the Samu River to Cape Horn, and occupying a long, narrow strip of land between the Andean mountain range and the Pacific Ocean, with a coast line of 2,625 miles and an average width of 90 miles. The republic has a single republican form of government, with the customary division into legislative, executive and judicial branches. There are twenty-three provinces and one Territory.

The principal exports are nitrate of soda, copper, wheat, iodine, borate of lime, oats, bran, wool, etc. The principal imports are textiles, mineral products, coal oils, etc., machinery, hardware, carriage, etc., vegetable products, animal products, paper, and manufactures; wines, liquors, and other beverages. For commerce see table of "Latin-American Foreign Trade."

PERU.

PERU became an independent republic July 28, 1821. It is divided into 19 departments and three provinces. The executive power is vested in the President, who is elected for four years. The legislative power is intrusted to a Senate of 52 members and a House of Representatives of 116 members. The Government owns and operates the postal and telegraph lines in Peru, with the exception of the railway telegraphs. Principal exports: Minerals, sugar, rubber, cotton, wool, guano, straw hats, petroleum. For commerce see table of "Latin-American Foreign Trade."

PANAMA.

LIES between Costa Rica and Colombia, with the Caribbean Sea on the north and Pacific Ocean on the south. The Panama Canal Zone runs across this republic. Panama has a single republican form of government with the regular division into legislative, executive and judicial branches. There are eight provinces: Bocas del Toro, Chiriqui, Veraguas, Colon, Los Santos, Cocle, Herrera and Panama as political subdivisions. The capital city is Panama. Panama has no navy and no army, but has a national police corps of 1,000 men. For commerce see table of "Latin-American Foreign Trade."

PARAGUAY.

THE Constitution of Paraguay provides for a republican form of government, with the usual division of legislative, executive, and judicial authority. The National Congress is composed of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, both elected by direct popular vote, all citizens over 18 years of age being entitled to suffrage. Senators are elected for six years on the basis of one for every 12,000 inhabitants, or fraction over 8,000; Deputies are elected for four years at the rate of one for every 6,000 inhabitants, or fraction exceeding 3,000. The Senate is renewed by thirds and the Chamber of Deputies by halves every two years. Congress meets annually on April 1 and continues in session until August 31, but extraordinary sessions may be called at any time by the President or on motion of four Deputies and two Senators. The President and Vice-President are elected by electors chosen for that purpose for a term of four years.

With a subtropical climate considerably modified and made healthful by several mountain chains and an extensive hydrographic system, most of the products of the Tropical and Temperate Zones are successfully cultivated.

Beef products, the valuable quebracho wood, yerba maté or Paraguay tea, and lace are the principal articles of export. Lapacho, curupaz, and cedar are valuable woods found in considerable quantities, and oranges, tobacco, coffee, rice, cotton, mandioca, and sugar are grown and exported. The beautiful nanduti lace is one of the products of native industry. For commerce see table of "Latin-American Foreign Trade."

URUGUAY.

THE Constitution of Uruguay, promulgated on July 18, 1830, is in force. The Senate and House of Representatives compose the General Assembly, in which all legislative power is vested, and meet annually from February 15 to June 15. Representatives, the number of whom varies with the population, are elected directly by popular vote in the proportion of one for every 3,000 inhabitants, or fraction exceeding 2,000, and for a term of three years. The Senate consists of 19 members, who are elected indirectly for a term of six years, one for each department. The Senate is renewed by thirds every two years. Every citizen over 20 years of age, who is physically and mentally able to do so, and is registered, is entitled to vote. In case of the President's disability or death, the presiding officer of the Senate assumes the Presidency, as there is no Vice-President in Uruguay.

The republic of Uruguay lies between the Atlantic Ocean, the Rio de la Plata (River Plate), Brazil, and the Argentine Republic. It is separated from Brazil by the Rivers Cuareim and Yaguaron and by Lake Merim, and from the Argentine Republic by the Rio de la Plata and the Uruguay River. It is the smallest republic in South America. The most notable feature of Uruguay is its extent of long rolling plains, comprising almost the entire length of the country, occasionally broken by low mountain ranges and copiously watered by numerous streams. It is naturally suited for both sheep and cattle, the raising of which is its principal industry. Agriculture is also practiced to a considerable extent, nearly all of the cereals being grown. In the forests are found a number of excellent cabinet and other woods noted for their beauty and durability, and some mining is carried on.

Principal exports: Wool, hides and skins, meats and extracts, grease and tallow, live animals, oil-producing grains, flour, etc. For commerce see table of "Latin-American Foreign Trade."

LATIN-AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE.

NORTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.			SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.		
COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.	COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Mexico (1915)*	$61,000,000	$150,000,000	Argentina (1915)	$220,085,951	$541,532,224
Guatemala (1914)	9,331,115	12,754,026	Bolivia (1915)	15,506,876	35,970,000
Salvador (1914)	4,958,624	10,796,495	Brazil (1914)	168,363,000	225,223,200
Honduras (1913)	5,132,678	3,300,254	Chile (1915)	55,922,218	117,606,365
Nicaragua (1914)	4,134,323	4,955,050	Colombia (1914)	20,979,229	32,632,884
Costa Rica (1913)	8,778,497	10,434,553	Ecuador (1914)	8,402,767	13,061,566
Panama (1913)	11,397,000	5,383,027	Paraguay (1915)	2,333,711	8,624,269
Cuba (1914-15)	128,132,000	219,447,000	Peru (1915)	15,044,347	68,638,128
Dominican Rep. (1914)	6,729,007	10,588,787	Uruguay (1915)	36,378,925	76,222,298
Hayti (1913)	8,100,125	11,315,559	Venezuela (1914)	13,987,465	21,520,533

The above returns were compiled from the reports of the Pan-American Union (Union of American Republics). * Estimated.

THE PAN-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE objects of this society are: To promote acquaintance among representative men of the United States and those of the other republics of America; to show hospitality and attention to representative men of the other republics of America who visit the United States; to take such other steps, involving no political policy, as the society may deem wise; to develop and conserve mutual knowledge and understanding and true friendship among the American republics and peoples. *President*—John Bassett Moore. *Vice-Presidents*—Cabot Ward, John Barrett, and Archibald Cary Coolidge *Secretary*—Harry Erwin Bard. *Treasurer*—Lorenzo Daniels. Headquarters, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

THE Pan-American Union is the official international organization maintained in Washington by the 21 American republics for the development of good understanding, friendly intercourse, commerce and peace among them. It is supported by the joint contributions of these Governments, based on population, and controlled by a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other republics. Its affairs are administered by a Director-General and an Assistant Director, who, in turn, are assisted by a staff of international experts, statisticians, editors, compilers, translators and librarians. It was first established in 1890, and was reorganized in 1906. It occupies a building and grounds at the Seventeenth Street entrance to Potomac Park, representing an expenditure of $1,100,000, toward which Mr. Andrew Carnegie contributed $850,000, and the American republics $250,000. In it is housed the Columbus Memorial Library of 30,000 volumes and 20,000 photographs, which are the best collection of present-day Pan-Americana in the world. The officers are: *Director-General*—John Barrett. *Assistant Director*—Francisco J. Yanes. *Chief Clerk and Editor*—Franklin Adams. All communications should be addressed to the Director-General, Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.

THE CHINA SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The object of this society is to promote, foster and perpetuate the friendly relations between the United States and China and to disseminate among the American and Chinese people, each to the other, a correct knowledge of the ideals, culture and progress of the two nations.

The officers are: *Honorary President*—Andrew D. White. *President*—Louis L. Seaman, 247 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CHINA.

President of the Republic (Acting)—Li Yuang-hung.

MINISTERS (SEPTEMBER, 1916).

Premier and Minister for War—Tuan Chi Jui.
Foreign Affairs—Tang Shao Yi.
Navy—Chen Pih-Kuan.
Commerce and Agriculture—Ku Chung-Hsiu.
Justice—Chang Yao-cheng.
Education—Fan Yuan-lien.
Communications—Hsu Shih-ying.
Finance—Chen Chin-tan.
Interior—Sun-Jung-Yi.

AREA AND POPULATION.

TERRITORY.	Square Miles.	Population.	TERRITORY.	Square Miles.	Population.
China proper*	1,501,000	402,000,000	Thibet	750,000	3,000,000
Manchuria	360,000	11,000,000	Eastern Turkestan	600,000	2,000,000
Mongolia	1,076,000	3,000,000			
			Total	4,287,000	421,000,000

* 18 provinces.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905 a treaty and additional agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and by the latter cities and towns in Manchuria were opened as places of international residence and trade. In July, 1910, a convention was signed between Russia and Japan agreeing to co-operate to maintain the *status quo* in Manchuria in accordance with the treaties and conventions already made. In March, 1915, China agreed to extend the lease of the territory on the peninsula to 99 years.

Latest estimates of the foreign residents at the open ports of China are as follows: British, 8,966; Japanese, 84,950; Americans, 5,340; Russians, 56,765; Germans, 2,949; French, 2,292; Portuguese, 3,486; other nationalities, 3,810; total, 188,558.

Commerce—The foreign trade of China (exclusive of bullion) was as follows in 1914: Imports, $348,187,530; exports, $215,750,545.

Railways—In 1915 there were about 6,500 miles open, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Shipping—In 1914 there were 1,130 vessels registered for inland waters navigation; of these 194 were foreign and 936 under the Chinese flag. In 1914 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 96,326,276, of these 898,750 tons were American, 38,530,500 tons British, 1,926,526 tons French, 4,866,300 tons German, 19,265,000 tons Japanese, 2,889,790 tons Russian, 24,081,574 tons Chinese.

Telegraphs—The total length of line in operation at the end of 1914 was 36,339 miles, with 49,963 miles of wire.

Postal—The number of Chinese post-offices in 1913 was 8,324, and the number of postal articles handled was 544,367,000.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

President.....WOODROW WILSON, of New Jersey*.....Salary, $75,000.
Vice-President.....THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL, of Indiana..... " 12,000.

THE CABINET.

Arranged in the order of succession for the Presidency declared by Chapter 4, Acts of 49th Congress, 1st Session, and subsequent acts.

Secretary of State—Robert Lansing, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury—William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York.
Secretary of War—Newton Diehl Baker, of Ohio.
Attorney-General—Thomas Watt Gregory, of Texas.
Postmaster-General—Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas.
Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.
Secretary of the Interior—Franklin Knight Lane, of California.
Secretary of Agriculture—David Franklin Houston, of Missouri.
Secretary of Commerce—William C. Redfield, of New York.
Secretary of Labor—William Bauchop Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

The salaries of the Cabinet officers are $12,000 each.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Counsellor—Frank L. Polk, N. Y.....$7,500
Assistant Secretary 5,000
Second Assistant Secretary—A. A. Adee, D. C. 4,500
Third Ass't Secretary—William Phillips, Mass. 4,500
Dir. Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr, N. Y.. 4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis, Neb..... 3,000
Solicitor—Cone Johnson, Texas..... 5,000
Foreign Trade Adviser—————.....
Ch. Div. Latin-American Affairs—————.....
Ch. Div. of Mexican Affairs—Leon J. Canova, Fla..... 4,500
Ch. Div. Far Eastern Affairs—Edward T Williams, Ohio.....$4,500
Ch. Div. Near Eastern Affairs—Albert H. Putney, Ill..... 3,000
Ch. Div. of Information—John H. James, Ohio 3,000
Ch. Diplomatic Bureau—S. Y. Smith, D. C... 2,250
Ch. Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler, O. 2,250
Ch. Indexes & Archives—David A. Salmon, Ct. 2,100
Ch. Bureau Accounts—William McNeir, Mich. 2,300
Ch. Bureau Rolls & Lib'y—John A. Tonner, O. 2,100
Ch. Bureau Appointments—M. M. Shand, N. J. 2,100
Ch. Bureau of Citizenship————..... 2,100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—William P. Malburn, Col.$5,000
Assistant Secretary—Byron R. Newton, N. Y. 5,000
Assistant Secretary—Andrew J. Peters, Mass.. 5,000
Chief Clerk—Jas. L. Wilmeth, Ark..... 4,000
Chief Appointment Div.—Jas. E. Harper, S. C. 3,000
Ch. Bookkeeping and Warrants Div.—Chas. H. Miller, Mass..... 4,000
Chief Public Moneys Div.—E. B. Daskam, Ct. 3 000
Chief Customs Div.—F. M. Halstead, Ore..... 4,500
Ch. Loans & Cur. Div.—Wm. S. Broughton, Ill. 3,500
Ch. Stationery & Pr'g Div.—Fred F. Weston, Ia. 2,500
Supt. Mails—S. M. Gaines, Ky..... 2,500
Capt. Com. Coast Guard—E. P. Bertholf, N. J. 5,000
Director of Mint—F. J. H. von Engelken, Fla.. 5,000
Government Actuary—Joseph S. McCoy, N. J. 2,500
Surgeon-General Public Health Service—Rupert Blue, S. C..... 6,000
Director Bur. Eng. & Printing—Jos. E. Ralph, Ill..... 6,000
Supervising Architect—————..... 6,000
Compt. of Treasury—Walter W. Warwick, Ohio 6,000
Auditor for Treasury—Samuel Patterson, Neb. 4,000
Auditor for War Dept.—Jas. L. Baity, Mo....$4,000
Auditor for Int. Dept.—Oscar A. Price, W. Va. 4,000
Auditor for Navy Dept.—Edward L. Luckow, Wis..... 4,000
Auditor for State, etc.—Edw. D. Hearne, Del. 4,000
Auditor for P. O. Dept.—Chas. A. Kram, Pa.. 5,000
Treasurer of U. S.—John Burke, N. Dak..... 8,000
Assistant Treasurer—George Fort, Ga..... 3,600
Register Treasury—Houston B. Teehee, Okla.. 4,000
Ass't Register of Treasury—Jas. W. McCarter, S. Dak..... 2,500
Compt. of Currency—John S. Williams, Va.... 5,000
Commis. Internal Rev.—Wm. H. Osborn, N. C. 6,500
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—David A. Gates, Ark. 4,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—Luther F. Speer, Pa. 4,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—Geo. E. Fletcher, La. 3,600
Solicitor Internal Rev.—Ellis C. Johnson, Wash. 5,000
Solicitor of Treasury—Lawrence W. Becker, Ind..... 5,000
Chief Secret Service—Wm. J. Flynn, N. Y.... 4,000
Disbursing Clerk—S. R. Jacobs, Wis..... 3,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—William M. Ingraham.....$5,000
Ass't and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield, Ga... 4,000
Chief of Staff—Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Nathaniel Hershler, Ill..... 2,250
Adjt.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Henry P. McCain..... 6,000
Chief Clerk—Alonzo W. Shunk, Pa..... 2,250
Insp. Gen.—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington..... 6,000
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker, Va..... 1,800
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder..... 6,000
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—Wm. H. Keith, Mo 2,500
Quartermaster-General—Major-Gen. Henry G. Sharpe..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Emmet Hamilton, Minn..... 2,750
Surgeon-Gen.—Maj.-Gen. William C. Gorgas. 6,000
Chief Clerk—John Wilson, N. J.....$2,250
Ch. of Engineers—Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. Black, N. Y..... 6,000
Chief Clerk—Phineas J. Dempsey, Va..... 2,250
Chief of Ordnance—Brig.-Gen. Wm. Crozier... 6,000
Chief Clerk—John J. Cook, D. C..... 2,250
Chief Signal Officer—Brig.-Gen. George P. Scriven..... 6,000
Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn, D. C..... 2,000
Ch. Bu. In. Aff.—Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre. 6,000
Chief Clerk—Louis V. Carmack, Ky..... 2,250
Officer Charge Pub. Bldgs.—Col. Wm. W. Harts 4,000
Chief Clerk—E. F. Concklin, N. Y..... 2,400
Landscape Gardener—..... 2,400

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Franklin D. Roosevelt.....$5,000
Chief Clerk—Frank S. Curtis..... 3,000
Pres. General Board—Admiral George Dewey. 13,500
Chief Yards and Docks—Civil Engineer Frederic R. Harris..... 6,000
Chief Ordnance—Rear-Adm. Joseph Strauss.. 6,000
Chief Supplies and Accounts—Paymaster-Gen. Samuel McGowan†..... 6,000
Chief Medicine and Surgery—Surgeon-Gen. William C. Braisted†..... 6,000
Chief Construction and Repair—Ch. Constructor David W. Taylor†..... 6,000
Ch. Navigation—Rear-Adm. Leigh C. Palmer.. 6,000
Ch. Steam Engineering—Rear-Adm. Robert S. Griffin.....$6,000
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—Capt. Ridley McLean..... 5,000
Pres. Naval Exam. Board—Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse..... 5,000
Pres. Naval Retiring Board—Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse..... .....
Ch. Intellig. Office—Capt. James H. Oliver... 5,000
Supt. Naval Obs.—Capt. John A. Hoogewerff. 5,000
Director Nautical Almanac—Prof. M. W. S. Eichelberger..... 4,500
Hydrographer—Capt. Thomas Snowden..... 5,000
Comdt. Marine Corps—Maj.-Gen. Geo. Barnett 8,000

* Secretary to the President, Joseph P. Tumulty, of New Jersey ($7,500).
† Rank of Rear-Admiral while holding said office.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk—William I. Denning, Ga. $4,000
Ass't Chief Clerk—William W. Smith, Tenn. 2,000
First Ass't P. M. G.—John C. Koons, Md. 5,000
Second Ass't P. M. G.—Otto Praeger, Tex. 5,000
Third Ass't P. M. G.—Alex. M. Dockery, Mo. 5,000
Fourth Ass't P. M.—James I. Blakslee, Pa. 5,000
Dir. Postal Savings System—Carter B. Keene, Me. 4,800
Solicitor—William H. Lamar, Md. 5,000
Purchasing Agent—James A. Edgerton, N. J. 4,000
Appointment Clerk—George S. Paull, Ohio. 2,000
Supt. Div. of Foreign Mails—Robert L. Maddox, Ky. $3,000
Supt. Div. of Money Orders—Charles E. Matthews, Okla. 2,750
Supt. Division of Postmasters' Appointments—Charles R. Hodges, Tex. 3,000
Gen. Supt. Div. of Ry. M. S.—Joe P. Johnston, Mo. 4,000
Supt. Div. of Dead Letters—Marvin M. McLean, Tex. 2,500
Chief Inspector 4,000
Disbursing Clerk—W. M. Mooney, Ohio. 2,250

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Ass't Secretary—Alexander T. Vogelsang, Cal. $5,000
Assistant Secretary—Bo Sweeney, Wash. 4,500
Chief Clerk—Ezekiel J. Ayers, N. J. 4,000
Solicitor—Charles D. Mahaffie, Ore. 5,000
Commis. Land Office—Clay Tallman, Nev. 5,000
Ass't Commis.—Charles M. Bruce, Va. 3,500
Commis. Pensions—Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, Ohio. 5,000
Deputy Com. of Pensions—Edward C. Tieman, Mo. 3,600
Commis. Education—Phil'der P. Claxton, Tenn. 5,000
Chief Clerk—Lewis A. Kalbach, Pa. 2,000
Com. Ind. Affairs—Cato Sells, Tex. $5,000
Ass't Commis.—Edgar B. Meritt, Ark. 3,500
Commis. Patents—Thomas Ewing, N. Y. 5,000
First Ass't Commis.—Robert F. Whitehead, Va. 4,500
Ass't Commis.—Francis W. H. Clay, Pa. 3,500
Chief Clerk Patents—Wm. F. Woolard, Ill. 3,000
Direc. Geol. Surv.—George Otis Smith, Me. 6,000
Chief Clerk Geol. Survey—Henry C. Rizer, Kan. 2,500
Direc. and Chief Engineer Reclamation Service—Arthur P. Davis, Kan. 7,500
Direc. Bureau of Mines—Van H. Manning, Miss. 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor.-Gen.—John W. Davis, W. Va. $10,000
Ass't to Atty.-Gen.—Geo. Carroll Todd, Va. 9,000
Ass't Attorneys-General—Huston Thompson, Col.; William Wallace, Jr., Mont.; E. Marvin Underwood, Ga.; Charles Warren, Mass.; Samuel J. Graham, Pa. 7,500
Solicitor for the P. O. Dept.—W. H. Lamar, Md. 5,000
Solicitor State Dept—Cone Johnson, Tex. 5,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue—Ellis C. Johnson, Wash. 5,000
Solicitor Dept. Commerce—Albert Lee Thurman, Ohio. 5,000
Solicitor of the Treasury—Lawrence Becker, Ind. 5,000
Chief Clerk and Supt. of Buildings—Charles E. Stewart, Ala. $3,500
Appointment Clerk—Charles B. Sornborger, Vt. 2,000
Atty. for Pardons—James A. Finch, N. Y. 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—James H. Mackey, Col. 2,750
Supt. of Prisons—Francis H. Duehay, D. C. 4,000
Solicitor of Dept. of Labor—John B. Densmore, Mont. 5,000
Solicitor for the Interior Dept.—Charles D. Mahaffie, Ore. 5,000
Private Secretary and Ass't to Atty.-Gen.—John T. Suter, D. C. 3,000
Chief of Division of Investigations—Alexander B. Bielaski, Md. 3,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Ass't Secretary—Carl Vrooman, Ill. $5,000
Chief Clerk—Robt. M. Reese, D. C. 3,500
Solicitor—Francis G. Caffey, N. Y. 5,000
Chief Weather Bureau—Chas. F. Marvin, Ohio 5,000
Ch. Bur. Animal Indust.—Dr. A. D. Melvin, Ill. 5,000
Dir. States' Relations Service—A. C. True, Ct. 4,500
Chief Div. Publications—Jos. A. Arnold, Ind. 3,500
Chief Div. Accounts—A. Zappone, D. C. 4,000
Chief Bureau Soils—Milton Whitney, Md. 4,000
Chief Forest Service—Henry S. Graves, Ct. 5,000
Chief Bur. Crop Est.—L. M. Estabrook, Tex. $4,000
Entomologist—L. O. Howard, N. Y. 4,500
Chemist—Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Mass. 5,000
Chief Bureau Biological Survey—Henry W. Henshaw, Mass. 3,500
Direct. Public Roads—L. W. Page, Mass. 4,500
Chief Bureau of Plant Industry—Wm. A. Taylor, Mich. 5,000
Librarian—Miss C. R. Barnett, N. Y. 2,000
Chief, Office of Markets—Chas. J. Brand, Ill. 4,500

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Ass't Secretary—Edwin F. Sweet, Mich. $5,000
Chief Clerk and Supt.—Geo. C. Havenner, D. C. 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—George Johannes, Ohio. 3,000
Chief of Division of—
Appointments—Clifford Hastings, Wash. 2,500
Publications—Dan. C. Vaughan, Ga. 2,500
Supplies—Francis M. Shore, Ohio. 2,100
Director of the Census—Sam. L. Rogers, N. C. 6,000
Chief Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Edward E. Pratt, N. Y. 6,000
Director Bureau of Standards—S. W. Stratton, Ill. 6,000
Commissioner of Fisheries—Hugh M. Smith, D. C. $6,000
Commissioner of Lighthouses—George R. Putnam, Iowa. 5,000
Supt. Coast and Geodetic Survey—E. Lester Jones, Va. 6,000
Commissioner of Navigation—Eugene T. Chamberlain, N. Y. 4,000
Supervising Inspector-General Steamboat Inspection Service—George Uhler, Pa. 4,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Assistant Secretary—Louis F. Post, Ill. $5,000
Solicitor—John B. Densmore, Mont. 5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert Watson, Mass. 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—George G. Box, N. Y. 3,000
Commis.-Gen. Immigration—A. Caminetti, Cal. 5,000
Commis. Naturalization—Richard K. Campbell, Va. $4,000
Commis. Labor Statistics—Royal Meeker, N. J. 5,000
Ch. Children's Bureau—Julia C. Lathrop, Ill. 5,000
Ch. Div. Inform.—T. V. Powderly, Pa. 3,500

President Civil Service Commission—J. A. McIlhenny, La. $4,500
Civil Serv. Commis.—Chas. M. Galloway, S. C. 4,000
Civil Service Commis.—Hermon W. Craven, Wash. 4,000
Chief Examiner Civ. Ser.—George R. Wales, Vt. 3,500
Secretary Civil Service—John T. Doyle, N. Y. 2,500
Public Printer—Cornelius Ford, N. J. $5,500
Librarian of Congress—Herbert Putnam. 6,500
Assistant Librarian—Appleton P. C. Griffin. 4,000
Director General Pan-American Union—John Barrett, Ill. 7,500
Asst. Director—Francisco J. Yanes, Venez. 4,000
Chief Clerk—Franklin Adams, Cal. 3,600

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Balthasar H. Meyer, Wis., *Chairman* $10,000
Judson C. Clements, Ga. 10,000
Edgar E. Clark, Iowa. 10,000
James S. Harlan, Ill. 10,000
Charles C. McChord, Ky. $10,000
Henry C. Hall, Col. 10,000
Winthrop M. Daniels, N. J. 10,000
Secretary—Geo. B. McGinty, Ga. 5,000

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Chairman—George Vaux, Jr., Pa.
Daniel Smiley, N. Y.
Merrill E. Gates, D. C.
William D. Walker, N. Y.
Wm. H. Ketcham, D. C.
Edward E. Ayer, Ill.
Warren K. Moorehead, Mass.
Samuel A. Eliot, Mass.
Frank Knox, N. H.
Isidore B. Dockweiler, Cal.
Secretary to the Board—Malcolm McDowell.

The board commissioned directly by the President serves without salary.

UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

Sub-Treasuries.	Assistant Treasurers.
Baltimore	Robert G. Hilton
Boston	Charles B. Strecker
Chicago	Robert I. Hunt
Cincinnati	Arthur Espy
New Orleans	
New York	Martin Vogel
Philadelphia	John B. Evans
St. Louis	William D. Vandiver
San Francisco	William J. McGee

SUPERINTENDENTS OF MINTS.

Carson City.. (Equipped as Assay Office), Edward Ryan, Assayer in charge
New Orleans.....Leonard Magruder
Philadelphia.....Adam M. Joyce
San Francisco.....Thaddeus W. H. Shanahan
Denver.....Thomas Annear

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Port.	Name of Collector.	Salary.
Portland, Me.	Charles M. Sleeper	$5,000
St. Albans, Vt.	Herbert C. Comings	5,000
Boston, Mass.	Edmund Billings	8,000
Providence, R. I.	F. E. Fitzsimmons	4,500
Bridgeport, Ct.	James L. McGovern	5,000
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Henry Holland	5,000
Rochester, N. Y.	Geo. F. Roth	4,500
Buffalo, N. Y.	George Bleistein	6,000
New York, N. Y.	Dudley Field Malone	12,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	Wm. H. Berry	8,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	George W. Acklin	4,500
Baltimore, Md.	William P. Ryan	7,000
Norfolk, Va.	Norman R. Hamilton	5,000
Wilmington, N. C.	Walker Taylor	2,500
Charleston, S. C.	F. C. Peters	2,500
Savannah, Ga.	David C. Borrow, Jr.	3,000
Mobile, Ala.	Percy W. Maer	3,500
New Orleans, La.	Murphy J. Foster	7,000
Port Arthur, Tex.	Robert E. Latimer	3,000
Galveston, Tex.	Fred C. Pabst	5,000
Laredo, Tex.	Frank Rabb	3,500
El Paso, Tex.	Zach. L. Cobb	4,500
Eagle Pass, Tex.	A. H. Evans	4,000
Nogales, Ariz.	Charles E. Hardy	3,500
Los Angeles, Cal.	John B. Elliott	5,000
San Francisco, Cal.	J. O. Davis	$7,000
Tampa, Fla.	James F. C. Griggs	6,000
Portland, Ore.	Thomas C. Burke	4,500
Seattle, Wash.	Roscoe M. Drumheller	6,000
Juneau, Alaska	John F. Pugh	4,000
Honolulu, Hawaii	M. A. Franklin	5,000
Great Falls, Mont.	A. J. King	3,500
Pembina, N. Dak.	Judson LaMoure, Jr.	3,500
Duluth, Minn.	Harris Bennett	4,000
Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.	Harry A. Lund	4,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	August M. Garvin	4,500
Detroit, Mich.	Richard I. Lawson	6,000
Chicago, Ill.	Rivers McNeill	7,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	Thomas E. Stucky	4,000
Cleveland, Ohio	W. Burr Gongwer	6,000
Louisville, Ky.	W. S. Kinkead	3,500
Memphis, Tenn.	George P. Woollen	3,500
St. Louis, Mo.	Fountain Rothwell	6,000
Des Moines, Iowa	Christian A. Niemeyer	3,000
Omaha, Neb.	Charles W. McCune	3,500
Denver, Col.	George E. Hosmer	3,500
Salt Lake City, Utah	Thomas F. Thomas	2,500
San Juan, Porto Rico	Hayden L. Moore	5,000

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Portland, Me., Cyrus W. Davis, $4,500.
Boston, Mass., J. A. Maynard, $5,000.
New York, N. Y., Thomas E. Rush, $8,000.
Philadelphia, Pa., Chas. R. Kurtz, $5,000.
Baltimore, Md., Guy W. Steele, $4,500.
New Orleans, La., W. Burch Lee, $3,500.
San Francisco, Cal., J. S. Wardell, $5,000.

NAVAL OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

Boston, Mass., John B. Nash, $5,000.
New York, N. Y., H. Otto Wittpenn, $8,000.
Chicago, Ill., William Brcwn, $5,000.
New Orleans, Jared Y. Sanders, $5,000.
Baltimore, Md., W. Mitchell Digges, $5,000.
San Francisco, Cal., James H. Barry, $5,000.
Philadelphia, Pa., William M. Croll, $5,000.

POSTMASTERS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Edward M. Morgan, 1911.
Chicago, Ill., Daniel A. Campbell, 1912.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Walter C. Burton, 1916.
St. Louis, Mo., Colin M. Selph, 1913.
Boston, Mass., William F. Murray, 1914.
Baltimore, Md., Sherlock Swann, 1913.
San Francisco, Cal., Charles W. Fay, 1913.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Joel C. Clore, 1916.
Cleveland, Ohio, William J. Murphy, 1914.
Buffalo, N. Y., George J. Meyer, 1916.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Alexander S. Guffey, 1916.
Washington, D. C., Merritt O. Chance, 1915.
Detroit, Mich., Wm. J. Nagel, 1913.
Milwaukee, Wis., Frank B. Schutz, 1914.
Newark, N. J., John F. Sinnott, 1916.
Minneapolis, Minn., Edward A. Purdy, 1914.
Jersey City, N. J., Matt Ely, 1915.
Louisville, Ky., E. T. Schmitt, 1913.
Omaha, Neb., Charles E. Fanning, 1916.
Rochester, N. Y., Wm. A. Buckley, 1914.
St. Paul, Minn., Otto N. Raths, 1915.
Providence, R. I., Walter A. Kilton, 1913.
Denver, Col., Benj. F. Stapleton, 1915.
Indianapolis, Ind., R. E. Springsteen, 1913.
Albany, N. Y., William H. Murray, 1914.
Columbus, Ohio, Samuel A. Kinnear, 1914.
Syracuse, N. Y., John J. Kesel, 1913.
Worcester, Mass., John Alden Thayer, 1915.
Toledo, Ohio, George F. Parrish, 1915.
Richmond, Va., Hay T. Thornton, 1914.
New Haven, Ct., Philip Troup, 1914
Nashville, Tenn., Eugene S. Shannon, 1914.
Scranton, Pa., John J. Durkin, 1915.
Fall River, Mass., James H. Hoar, 1916
Memphis, Tenn., C. W. Metcalf, Jr., 1914.
Dayton, Ohio, Forest L. May, 1913.
Troy, N. Y., James H. Burns, 1914.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Charles E. Hogadone, 1915.
Reading, Pa., Charles N. Seitzinger, 1913.
Camden, N. J., Harry M. Knight, 1913.
Trenton, N. J., E. F. Hooper, 1914.
Lynn, Mass., Edmund S. Higgins, 1913.
Atlanta, Ga., Balling H. Jones, 1913.
Wilmington, Del., James J. English, 1913.
New Orleans, La., Charles Janvier, 1916.
Kansas City, Mo., Baylis Steele, 1916.
Philadelphia, Pa., John A. Thornton, 1913.
Charleston, S. C., Jos. M. Poulnot, 1913.
Seattle, Wash., Edgar Battle.
Portland, Ore., F. S. Meyers.

SANTA CLAUS ASSOCIATION.

Incorporated under the membership laws of the State of New York, March 10, 1914. Founded by John D. Gluck, December 1, 1913, and is the largest institution of its kind in the world. The association is supported by popular subscription and by volunteer labor. Its principal object is the purveying of the Christmas spirit in the homes of the poor. It collects all the letters from the Post-Office each December and sends those deemed worthy direct to donors, of which the association has 30,000. *President*—John D. Gluck. *Senior Vice-President*—Martin H. Glynn. *Secretary*—Lester L. Mayer. Headquarters for the United States, Woolworth Building, New York City.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice of the United States—Edward D. White of Louisiana, born 1845, appointed 1910.

		Born.	App.			Born.	App.
Asso. Justice—	Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1843	1898	*Asso. Justice*—	Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1858	1912
" "	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1841	1902	" "	Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1862	1914
" "	William R. Day, Ohio.	1849	1903	" "	Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1856	1916
" "	W. Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910	" "	John H. Clarke, Ohio.	1857	1916

Clerk—James D. Maher ($6,000). *Marshal*—Frank Key Green ($4,500). *Reporter*—Ernest Knoebel ($4,500). The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $15,000; Associate Justices, $14,500 each.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cir.	*Judges.*	*App.*
1.	Geo. H. Bingham, N. H.	1913
	William L. Putnam, Me.	1892
	Frederic Dodge, Mass.	1912
2.	———	
	Alfred C. Coxe, N. Y.	1902
	Henry G. Ward, N. Y.	1907
	Henry W. Rogers, Ct.	1913
	Martin A. Knapp, D. C.	1910
3.	Victor B. Woolley, Del.	1914
	Joseph Buffington, Pa.	1906
3	John B. McPherson, Pa.	1912
4	Charles A. Woods, S. C.	1913
	Jeter C. Pritchard, N. C.	1904
5.	Don A. Pardee, Ga.	1881
	Richard W. Walker, Ala.	1914
6.	Arthur C. Denison, Mich.	1911
	John W. Warrington, Ohio.	1909
	Loyal E. Knappen, Mich.	1910
7.	Francis E. Baker, Ind.	1902
	Samuel Alschuler, Ill.	1915
7.	Christian C. Kohlsaat, Ill.	1905
	Julian W. Mack, Ill.	1911
8.	Walter H. Sanborn, Minn.	1892
	William C. Hook, Kan.	1903
	John Emmett Carland, D. C.	1911
	Walter I. Smith, Iowa.	1911
9.	William B. Gilbert, Ore.	1892
	Erskine M. Ross, Cal.	1895
	William W. Morrow, Cal.	1897
	Wm. H. Hunt, D. C.	1911

Salaries, $7,000 each. The Judges of each circuit and the Justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals. The FIRST CIRCUIT consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Porto Rico. SECOND—Connecticut, New York, Vermont. THIRD—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. FOURTH—Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. FIFTH—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Canal Zone. SIXTH—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee. SEVENTH—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. EIGHTH—Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. NINTH—Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS—*Chief Justice*—Edward K. Campbell, Ala. *Associate Judges*—Fenton W. Booth, Ill.; George W. Atkinson, W. Va.; Samuel S. Barney, Wis.; George E. Downey, Ind. James Hay, Va. Salaries: Chief Justice, $6,500; Justices, $6,000.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Districts.	*Judges.*	*Addresses.*	*App.*
Ala.: N. & M.	Henry D. Clayton.	Montgomery.	1914
" N.	Wm. I. Grubb.	Birmingham.	1909
" S. D.	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	R. W. Jennings	Juneau	1913
"	John R. Tucker	Nome	1913
"	F. M. Brown	Valdez	1913
"	Chas. E. Bunnell	Fairbanks	1915
Ariz.	Wm. H. Sawtelle	Tucson	1913
Ark.: E. D.	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	1901
" W. D.	F. A. Youmans	Fort Smith	1911
Cal.: N. D.	M. T. Dooling	San Francisco.	1913
"	Wm. C. Van Fleet.	San Francisco.	1907
" S. D.	Oscar A. Trippet.	Los Angeles	1915
"	Benj. F. Bledsoe	Los Angeles	1914
Canal Zone	Wm. H. Jackson	Ancon	1914
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	1906
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	New Haven	1913
Delaware	Ed. G. Bradford	Wilmington	1897
Fla.: N. D.	W. B. Sheppard	Pensacola	1908
" S. D.	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville	1913
Ga.: N. D.	Wm. T. Newman	Atlanta	1886
" S. D.	Emory Speer	Macon	1885
" S. D.	Wm. W. Lamdin	Savannah	1915
Hawaii	H. W. Vaughan	Honolulu	1916
"	Chas. F. Clemons	Honolulu	1911
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boisé	1907
Ill.: N. D.	Ken. M. Landis	Chicago	1905
" "	G. A. Carpenter	Chicago	1910
" S. D.	J. O. Humphrey	Springfield	1901
" E.	F. M. Wright	Danville	1905
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	1902
Iowa: N. D.	Henry T. Reed	Waterloo	1904
" S. D.	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	1903
Ky.: W. D.	Walter Evans	Louisville	1899
" E. D.	A. M. J. Cochran	Covington	1901
La.: E. D.	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	1909
" W. D.	.....	Shreveport	...
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	1902
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	1910
Mass.	Jas. M. Morton, Jr.	Boston	1912
Mich.: E. D.	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	1912
" W. D.	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids.	1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth	Minneapolis	1914
"	Page Morris	Duluth	1903
Miss.: N. & S.	Henry C. Niles	Jackson	1892
Mo.: E. D.	David P. Dyer	St. Louis	1907
" W. D.	A. S. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas City	1910
Montana	G. M. Bourquin	Butte	1912
Nebraska	Jas. W. Woodrough.	Omaha	1916
"	Thos. C. Munger	Lincoln	1907
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson City	1907
N. Hamp.	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	1891
New Jersey	John Relistab	Trenton	1909
"	Thos. G. Haight	Newark	1914
"	J. Warren Davis	Trenton	1916
New Mexico	Wm. H. Pope	Santa Fé	1912
N. Y.: N. D.	George W. Ray	Binghamton.	1902
" W. D.	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	1900
" S. D.	Julius M. Mayer	N. Y. City	1912
" S. D.	Augustus N. Hand.	N. Y. City	1914
" S. D.	Chas. M. Hough	N. Y. City	1906
" S. D.	Learned Hand	N. Y. City	1909
" E. D.	T. I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	1907
" E. D.	V. V. Veeder	Brooklyn	1911
N. C.: E. D.	H. G. Conner	Wilson	1909
" W. D.	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	1901
N. Dakota	Chas. F. Amidon	Fargo	1897
Ohio: N. D.	John M. Killits	Toledo	1910
" N. D.	.....	Cleveland	...
" S. D.	H. C. Hollister	Cincinnati	1910
" S. D.	John E. Sater	Columbus	1909
Okla.: E. D.	R. E. Campbell	Muskogee	1908
" W. D.	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	1908
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	1906
"	Robert S. Bean	Portland	1909
Pa.: E. D.	J. W. Thompson	Philadelphia	1912
" E. D.	O. B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	1914
" M. D.	Chas. B. Witmer	Sunbury	1911
" W. D.	W. H. S. Thompson	Pittsburgh	1914
" W. D.	Chas. P. Orr	Pittsburgh	1909
Porto Rico	P. J. Hamilton	San Juan	1913
Rhode Island	A. L. Brown	Providence	1896
S. Car.: E. D.	H. A. M. Smith	Charleston	1911
" W. D.	Joseph T. Johnson.	Greenville	1916
So. Dakota	Jas. D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	1911
Tenn.: E. & M.	Ed. T. Sanford	Knoxville	1908
" W. D.	John E. McCall	Memphis	1905
Tex.: E. D.	Gordon Russell	Sherman	1910
" W. D.	Thos. S. Maxey	Austin	1888
" N. D.	Edw. R. Meek	Dallas	1899
" S. D.	W. T. Burns	Houston	1902
Utah	Till. D. Johnson	Ogden City	1916
Vermont	Harland B. Howe	Windsor	1915
Va.: E. D.	E. Waddill, Jr.	Richmond	1898
" W. D.	H. C. McDowell	Lynchburg	1901
Wash.: W. D.	Ed. E. Cushman	Tacoma	1912
" W. D.	J. Neterer	Seattle	1913
" E. D.	F. H. Rudkin	Spokane	1911
W. Va.: N. D.	A. G. Dayton	Philippi	1905
" S. D.	B. F. Keller	Charleston	1901
Wis.: E. D.	F. A. Geiger	Milwaukee	1912
" W. D.	A. L. Sanborn	Madison	1905
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	1890

Salaries of District Judges, $6,000 each. For District of Columbia Courts see Index for "District of Columbia."

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS.

Districts.	District-Attorneys. Names and Official Addresses.	Appointed.	Marshals. Names and Official Addresses.	Appointed.
Alabama, N.	Robert N. Bell, Birmingham	Dec. 20, 1913	Henry A. Skeggs, Birmingham	May 18, 1914
" M.	Thos. D. Samford, Montgomery	Dec. 20, 1913	McDuffie Cain, Montgomery	June 8, 1914
" S.	Alexander D. Pitts, Mobile	Dec. 20, 1913	Christopher C. Gewin, Mobile	May 7, 1914
Alaska, 1st Div.	James A. Smiser, Juneau	Jan. 30, 1915	Harry A. Bishop, Juneau	May 28, 1914
" 2d Div.	F. M. Saxton, Nome	Oct. 2, 1913	Emmet R. Jordan, Nome	June 16, 1913
" 3d Div.	Wm. N. Spence, Valdez	Mar. 27, 1914	F. R. Brenneman, Valdez	Sept. 9, 1913
" 4th Div.	Rinehart F. Roth, Fairbanks	Oct. 24, 1914	Lewis T. Erwin, Fairbanks	May 20, 1913
Arizona	Thomas A. Flynn, Phoenix	Jan. 27, 1914	Joseph P. Dillon, Phoenix	Jan. 15, 1914
Arkansas, E.	Wm. H. Martin, Little Rock	July 30, 1913	Andrew J. Walls, Little Rock	June 22, 1914
" W.	J. V. Bourland, Fort Smith	June 10, 1913	John H. Parker, Fort Smith	June 22, 1914
California, N.	John W. Preston, San Francisco	Dec. 22, 1913	James B. Holohan, S. Francisco	Mar. 2, 1914
" S.	A. Schoonover, Los Angeles	July 28, 1913	Chas. T. Walton, Los Angeles	Feb. 25, 1914
Canal Zone	Chas. R. Williams, Ancon	June 14, 1915	Wm. Howard May, Culebra	Mar. 23, 1914
Colorado	Harry B. Tedrow, Denver	June 26, 1914	Samuel J. Burris, Denver	Mar. 2, 1915
Connecticut	Thos. J. Spellacy, Hartford	June 30, 1915	C. C. Middlebrooks, Hartford	Feb. 20, 1915
Delaware	Chas. F. Curley, Wilmington	Mar. 11, 1916	Martin F. Farry, Wilmington	Jan. 4, 1915
Dist. of Columbia	John E. Laskey, Washington	Oct. 22, 1914	Maurice Splain, Washington	Feb. 25, 1914
Florida, N.	John L. Neeley, Pensacola	June 4, 1915	Jas. B. Perkins, Pensacola	Oct. 1, 1913
" S.	H. S. Phillips, Tampa	June 10, 1913	Nath. H. Boswell, Jacksonville	Mar. 3, 1916
Georgia, N.	Hooper Alexander, Atlanta	Sept. 29, 1913	Howard Thompson, Atlanta	July 22, 1913
" S.	Earl M. Donalson, Macon	Aug. 24, 1914	Joseph S. Davis, Macon	July 22, 1913
Hawaii (trm 6 y)	S. C. Huber, Honolulu	Mar. 22, 1916	Jerome J. Smiddy, Honolulu	Sept. 11, 1914
Idaho	James L. McClear, Boisé	Dec. 22, 1913	Thomas B. Martin, Boisé	April 6, 1914
Illinois, N.	Chas. F. Clyne, Chicago	Sept. 8, 1914	John J. Bradley, Chicago	April 28, 1914
" E.	Chas. A. Karch, Danville	April 28, 1914	Cooper Stout, Danville	May 14, 1914
" S.	Edward C. Knotts, Springfield	May 20, 1914	Vincent Y. Dallman, Springfield	June 8, 1914
Indiana	Frank C. Dailey, Indianapolis	Dec. 20, 1913	Mark Storen, Indianapolis	July 14, 1914
Iowa, N.	F. A. O'Connor, N. H'pton (P.O.)	May 14, 1914	E. R. Moore, Dubuque	June 19 1914
" S.	C. R. Porter, Centerville (P. O.)	Feb. 25, 1914	Nicholas F. Reed, Ottumwa	Mar. 10, 1914
Kansas	F. Robertson, Kansas City	June 10, 1913	Otto T Wood, Topeka	June 25, 1914
Kentucky, E.	Thomas D. Slattery, Covington	May 19, 1914	Robert C. Ford, Covington	Jan. 26, 1914
" W.	Perry B. Miller, Louisville	June 9, 1914	Edgar H. James, Louisville	Nov. 25, 1913
Louisiana, E.	Walter Guion, New Orleans	July 7, 1913	Frank M. Miller, New Orleans	April 24, 1914
" W.	Geo. W. Jack, Shreveport	July 10, 1913	J. H. Kirkpatrick, Shreveport	Dec. 18 1914
Maine	John F. A. Merrill, Portland	Feb. 15, 1915	John S. P. H. Wilson, Portland	May 19, 1914
Maryland	Samuel K. Dennis, Baltimore	Jan. 8, 1915	Wm. W. Stockham, Baltimore	Jan. 8, 1915
Massachusetts	George W. Anderson, Boston	Oct. 13, 1914	John J. Mitchell, Boston	Feb. 20, 1915
Michigan, E.	Jno. E. Kinnane, Detroit	Aug. 8, 1916	Henry Behrendt, Detroit	May 5, 1914
" W.	Myron H. Walker, Gd. Rapids	Aug 29, 1914	H. O'Connor, Grand Rapids	Mar. 1, 1915
Minnesota	Alfred Jaques, St. Paul	June 9, 1914	James A. Wessel, St. Paul	Mar. 20, 1916
Mississippi, N.	Wilson S. Hill, Oxford	Jan. 26, 1914	W. S. Vardaman, Oxford	Feb. 24, 1914
" S.	Joseph W. George, Jackson	July 8, 1915	John G. Cashman, Jackson	Feb. 24, 1914
Missouri, E.	Arthur L. Oliver, St. Louis	Aug. 4, 1914	John F. Lynch, St. Louis	Aug. 4, 1914
" W.	Francis M. Wilson, Kansas City	Aug. 4, 1913	Wm. A. Shelton, Kansas City	May 10, 1916
Montana	Burton K. Wheeler, Butte	Oct. 30, 1913	Jos. L. Asbridge, Helena	May 1, 1915
Nebraska	*Thos. S. Allen, Lincoln	July 22, 1915	Thos. J. Flynn, Omaha	July 22, 1915
Nevada	William Woodburn, Jr., Reno	April 6, 1914	A. B. Gray, Carson City	July 2, 1913
New Hampshire	F. H. Brown, Somersworth (P.O.)	June 30, 1914	Chas. J. O'Neill, Concord	June 30, 1914
New Jersey	Chas. F. Lynch, Newark	June 17, 1916	Albert Bollschweiler, Trenton	Dec. 11, 1913
New Mexico	S. Burkhart, Albuquerque	Aug. 5, 1913	A. H. Hudspeth, Santa Fé	May 20, 1913
New York, N.	J. H. Gleason, Utica	Sept. 10, 1913	Clayton L Wheeler, Utica	Aug. 24, 1915
" S.	H. S. Marshall, New York City	April 24, 1913	Thos. D. McCarthy, N. Y. City	Mar. 3, 1915
" E.	Melville J. France, Brooklyn	Mar. 2, 1915	Jas M. Power, Brooklyn	Mar. 3, 1915
" W.	John D. Lynn, Buffalo	Mar. 5, 1915	Henry L. Fassett, Elmira	May 28, 1912
N. Carolina, E.	James O. Carr, Wilmington	Aug 7, 1916	W. T Dortch, Raleigh	Dec. 23, 1913
" W.	Wm. C. Hammer, Ashboro	Feb. 24, 1914	Chas. A. Webb, Asheville	Dec. 23, 1913
North Dakota	Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo	Oct. 9, 1914	Stephen J. Doyle, Fargo	April 1, 1914
Ohio, N.	Edwin S. Wertz, Cleveland	Mar. 1, 1915	Chas. W. Lapp, Cleveland	July 22, 1913
" S.	Stuart R. Bolin, Columbus	June 6, 1915	Michael Devanney, Cincinnati	Mar. 1, 1915
Oklahoma, E.	D. H. Linebaugh, Muskogee	May 29, 1913	B. A. Enloe, Muskogee	Aug. 4, 1913
" W.	John A. Fain, Oklahoma City	Dec. 22, 1914	John Q. Newell, Oklahoma City	Nov. 3, 1913
Oregon	C. L. Reames, Portland	April 28, 1913	John Montag, Portland	July 29, 1913
Pennsylvania, E.	Francis F. Kane, Philadelphia	Sept. 10, 1913	Frank J Noonan, Philadelphia	Oct. 30, 1914
" M.	Rogers L. Burnett, Scranton	Dec. 20, 1913	James S. Magee, Scranton	Jan. 27, 1914
" W.	E. Lowry Humes, Pittsburgh	Sept. 10, 1913	Joseph Howley, Pittsburgh	April 28, 1914
Porto Rico	Miles M. Martin, San Juan	Mar. 12, 1915	Wm. R. Bennett, San Juan	Mar. 2, 1915
Rhode Island	Harvey A. Baker, Providence	Sept. 15, 1914	John J. Richards, Providence	Nov. 3, 1913
S. Carolina, E.	Francis H. Weston, Charleston	Feb. 18, 1914	James L. Sims, Charleston	Feb. 18, 1914
" W.	J. Wm. Thurmond, Greenville	April 2, 1915	C. J. Lyon, Greenville	Mar 16, 1915
South Dakota	Robt. P. Stewart, Deadwood	Aug. 4, 1913	T. W. Taubman, Sioux Falls	April 24, 1914
Tennessee, E.	L. M. Coleman, Chattanooga	July 10, 1913	John R. Thompson, Knoxville	April 29, 1914
" M.	Lee Douglas, Nashville	May 14, 1914	John T Amis, Nashville	Jan. 26, 1915
" W.	Hubert F. Fisher, Memphis	May 14, 1914	S. H. Trezevant, Memphis	Feb. 13, 1915
Texas, N.	Jas. C. Wilson, Fort Worth	July 29, 1913	Wm. J. McDonald, Dallas	April 24, 1913
" S.	John E. Green, Jr., Houston	Feb. 25, 1914	Jacob A. Herring, Houston	Oct. 30, 1913
" E.	Clarence Merritt, Paris	June 16, 1914	B. F Sherrell, Texarkana	May 6, 1913
" W.	J. L. Camp, San Antonio	April 24, 1913	John H. Rogers, Austin	April 24, 1913
Utah	Wm. W. Ray, Salt Lake City	Mar. 10, 1914	Aquila Nebeker, Salt Lake City	Feb. 25, 1914
Vermont	Vernon A. Bullard, Burlington	Mar 1, 1915	Arthur P. Carpenter, Rutland	April 24, 1914
Virginia, E.	Richard H. Mann, Richmond	April 24, 1914	John G. Saunders, Richmond	April 16, 1914
" W.	Richard E. Byrd, Roanoke	April 6, 1914	T. G. Burch, Martinsville	April 6, 1914
Washington, E.	Francis A. Garrecht, Spokane	Jan. 27, 1914	James E. McGovern, Spokane	Mar. 3, 1914
" W.	Clay Allen, Seattle	Sept. 29, 1913	John M. Boyle, Tacoma	Mar. 9, 1914
W. Virginia, N.	Stuart W. Walker, Martinsburg	Jan. 6, 1914	Clarence E. Smith, Parkersburg	Feb. 24, 1914
" S.	Wm. G. Barnhart, Charleston	Aug. 18, 1913	William Osborne, Huntington	Feb. 2, 1914
Wisconsin, E.	H. A. Sawyer, Milwaukee	July 13, 1915	S. W. Randolph, Milwaukee	July 13, 1915
" W.	.....	.....	Frank P. O'Connor, Madison	July 21, 1916
Wyoming	Chas. L. Rigdon, Cheyenne	June 9, 1914	Daniel F. Hudson, Cheyenne	May 14, 1914

N., Northern; S., Southern; E., Eastern; W., Western; M., Middle. * Temporarily.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	*Name and State*	*Salary*
Argentina	Frederic J. Stimson, Mass.	$17,500
Aust.-Hungary	Frederic C. Penfield, Pa.	17,500
Brazil	Edwin V. Morgan, N. Y.	17,500
Chile	Joseph H. Shea, Ind.	17,500
France	William G. Sharp, Ohio	17,500
Germany	James W. Gerard, N. Y.	17,500
Great Britain	Walter Hines Page, N. Y.	17,500
Italy	Thomas Nelson Page, Va.	$17,500
Japan	George W. Guthrie, Pa.	17,500
Mexico	Henry P. Fletcher, Pa.	17,500
Russia	David R. Francis, Mo.	17,500
Spain	Joseph E. Willard, Va.	17,500
Turkey	Abram I. Elkus, N. Y.	17,500

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Belgium	Brand Whitlock, Ohio§	$12,000
Bolivia	John D. O'Rear, Mo.	10,000
Bulgaria	See Roumania.	
China	Paul S. Reinsch, Wis.	12,000
Colombia		10,000
Costa Rica	Edward J. Hale, N. C.	10,000
Cuba	Wm. E. Gonzales, S. C.	12,000
Denmark	Maurice Francis Egan, D. C.	10,000
Dominican Rep.	Wm. W. Russell, D. C.	10,000
Ecuador	Charles S. Hartman, Mont.	10,000
Greece	Garrett Droppers, Mass.†	10,000
Guatemala	Wm. H. Leavell, Miss.	10,000
Hayti	A. Bailly-Blanchard, La.	10,000
Honduras	John Ewing, La.	10,000
Netherlands		12,000
Nicaragua	Benjamin L. Jefferson, Col.	$10,000
Norway	A. G. Schmedeman, Wis.	10,000
Panama	Wm. J. Price, Ky.	10,000
Paraguay	Daniel F. Mooney, Ohio	10,000
Persia	John L. Caldwell, Kan.	10,000
Peru	Benton McMillin, Tenn.	10,000
Portugal	Thos. H. Birch, N. J.	10,000
Roumania and Serbia	Chas. J. Vopicka, Ill.	10,000
Salvador	Boaz W. Long, N. Mex.	10,000
Siam		10,000
Sweden	Ira Nelson Morris, Ill.	10,000
Switzerland	Pleasant A. Stovall, Ga.	10,000
Uruguay	Robt. Emmett Jeffery, Ark.	10,000
Venezuela	Preston McGoodwin, Okla.	10,000

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Egypt ..... $6,500.
Liberia ..... James L. Curtis, N. Y. ..... 5,000.

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

Argentina	Frederic O. de Billier, D. C.	$2,625
Aust.-Hungary	U. Grant Smith, Pa.	3,000
Aust.-Hungary	Sheldon L. Crosby, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
Belgium	Albert B. Ruddock, Ill. (2d)	2,000
Bolivia		....
Brazil	Alexander Benson, Pa.	2,625
Bulgaria	See Roumania	....
Chile	George T. Summerlin, La.	3,000
China	J. Van A. MacMurray, D. C.	3,000
China	Francis White, Md. (3d)	1,500
Colombia	Perry Belden, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
Costa Rica	W'mson S. Howell, Jr., Tex. (3d)	1,500
Cuba	Gustave Scholle, Minn.	2,625
Cuba	John Heath, Cal. (3d)	1,500
Denmark	William Walker Smith, Ohio	2,625
Ecuador		....
France	Robert Woods Bliss, N. Y.	3,000
France	Arthur H. Frazier, Pa. (2d)	2,625
France	Henry R. Carey, Mass. (3d)	1,500
Germany	Jos. C. Grew, Mass.	3,000
Germany	Hugh R. Wilson, Ill. (2d)	2,000
Germany	Alexander C. Kirk, Ill. (2d)	2,000
Great Britain	Irwin B. Laughlin, Pa.	3,000
Great Britain		....
Great Britain	Edward Bell, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
Great Britain	Franklin M. Gunther, Va. (2d)	2,000
Great Britain	Elbridge G. Greene, Mass. (2d)	2,000
Greece	John Campbell White, Ind. (2d)	2,000
Guatemala		....
Hayti	Ferdinand L. Mayer, Ind. (3d)	1,500
Honduras		....
Italy	Peter A. Jay, R. I.	$3,000
Italy	N. Richardson, Miss.	2,625
Japan	Post Wheeler, Wash.	3,000
Japan	Sumner Welles, N. Y. (3d)	1,500
Mexico		....
Netherlands	M. M. Langhorne, Va.	3,000
Nicaragua		....
Norway	H. F. A. Schoenfeld, D. C. (2d)	2,000
Panama	Willing Spencer, Pa. (2d)	2,000
Paraguay		....
Persia	Jefferson Caffery, La. (2d)	2,000
Peru		....
Portugal	J. G. Bailey, Ky.	2,625
Roumania	Craig W. Wadsworth, N. Y.	2,625
Russia	J. Butler Wright, Wyo.	3,000
Russia	Wm. P. Cresson, Nev.	2,625
Russia	Sheldon Whitehouse, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
Russia	Norman Armour, N. J. (3d)	1,500
Salvador	John Latta Ryan, Pa.	2,000
Siam	Frank D. Arnold, Pa. (2d)	2,000
Spain	Charles S. Wilson, Me.	3,000
Spain		....
Sweden	Alexander R. Magruder, Md.	2,625
Switzerland	Chas. Campbell, Jr., Va. (2d)	2,000
Turkey	Hoffman Phillip, N. Y.	2,000
Turkey	G. C. Tarler, N. Y. (2d)	2,625
Uruguay	Craig Wadsworth, N. Y.	2,625
Venezuela		....

CONSULAR SERVICE.

C. G., Consul-General; C., Consul; V. C., Vice-Consul; D. C., Deputy Consul; C. A., Consular Assistant.

To insure prompt attention letters upon consular business should be addressed "To the American Consul at .....". Such letters are opened and attended to by the person who happens to be in charge of the office. If addressed to the Consul by name they are forwarded to him unopened if he should be absent, and a delay thus intervenes; if he should in the mean time have gone out of office they may wholly escape attention.

Consuls at the principal places in the world are given here. Where there are a Consul and Vice or Deputy Consul at the same place only the Consul is given. Consular officers are *ex-officio* notaries for all the States of the United States.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Chas. C. Eberhardt, Kan.; Nathaniel B. Stewart, Ga.; Ralph J. Totten, Tenn.; Stuart J. Fuller, Wis. Salaries, $5,000 each.

Argentina.

Buenos Ayres	Wm. H. Robertson, Va., C. G.
Rosario	Wm. Dawson, Jr., Minn., C.

Austria-Hungary.

Budapest	William Coffin, Ky., C. G.
Carlsbad	Wallace J. Young, Ill., C.
Fiume	James B. Young, Pa., C.
Prague	Graham H. Kemper, Mo., C.
Reichenberg	Nicholas R. Snyder, Pa., C.
Trieste	Ralph C. Busser, Pa., C.
Vienna	Albert Halstead, D. C., C. G.

Belgium.

Antwerp	Henry W. Diederich, D. C., C. G.
Brussels	Etheibert Watts, Pa., C. G.
Ghent	Henry A. Johnson, D. C., C.
Liege	Alex. Heingartner, Ohio, C.

Brazil.

Bahia	Edward Higgins, Mass., C.
Para	Geo. H. Pickerell, Onio, C.
Pernambuco	Arminius T. Haeberle, Mo. C.
Rio de Janeiro	Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, N. Y., C. G.
Santos	Carl F. Deichman, Mo., C.
Sao Paulo	Charles L. Hoover, Mo., C.

* Also to Luxemburg. † Also to Montenegro. ‡ Agt. and C. G. § During the German occupation of Brussels the American Minister is serving in the capacity of a special diplomatic agent of the State Department of United States rather than as Minister.

Bulgaria.

Sofia.....Dominic I. Murphy, D. C., C.

Chile.

Antofagasta.....Thos. W. Voetter, N. Mex., C.
Punta Arenas.....David J. D. Myers, Ga., C.
Valparaiso.....Leo J. Keena, Mich., C. G.

China.

Amoy.....Clarence E. Gauss, Ct., C.
Antung.....John K. Davis, Ohio, C.
Canton.....P. S Heintzleman, Pa., C. G.
Changsha.....Nelson T. Johnson, Okla., C.
Chefoo.....Lester Maynard, Cal., C.
Chungking.....Myrl S. Myers, Pa., C.
Foochow.....Albert W. Pontius, Minn., C.
Hankow.....E. S. Cunningham, Tenn., C. G.
Harbin.....Charles K. Moser, Va., C.
Mukden.....E. Carleton Baker, Cal., C. G.
Nanking.....J. Paul Jameson, Pa., C.
Shanghai.....Thomas Sammons, Wash., C. G.
Swatow.....Geo. C. Hanson, Ct., C.
Tientsin.....Fred D. Fisher, Ore., C. G.

Colombia.

Barranquilla.....C.
Cartagena.....Alphonse J. Lespinasse, N. Y., C.

Costa Rica.

Port Limon.....Chester Donaldson, N. Y., C.
San José.....Benjamin F. Chase, Pa., C.

Cuba.

Cienfuegos.....R. M. Bartleman, Mass., C.
Habana.....James L. Rodgers, Ohio, C. G.
Santiago.....P. Merrill Griffith, Ohio, C.

Denmark and Dominions.

Copenhagen.....Edward D. Winslow, Ill., C. G.
St. Thomas.....Chris. H. Payne, W. Va., C.

Dominican Republic.

Puerto Plata.....Frank A. Henry, Del., C.
Santo Domingo....Carl M. J. von Zielinski, Va., V. C.

Ecuador.

Guayaquil.....F. W. Goding, Ill., C. G.

France and Dominions.

Algiers, Africa.....Dean B. Mason, Ohio, C.
Bordeaux.....Geo. A. Bucklin, Jr., Okla., C.
Calais.....Kenneth S. Patton, Va., C.
Dakar, Senegal....Wm. J. Yerby, Tenn., C.
Grenoble.....Thos. D. Davis, Okla., C.
Guadelupe, W. I...Henry T. Wilcox, N. J., C.
Havre.....John B. Osborne, Pa., C.
La Rochelle.....James H. Goodier, N. Y., C.
Limoges.....Eugene L. Belisle, Mass., C.
Lyons.....John E. Jones, D. C., C.
Marseilles.....Alphonse Gaulin, R. I., C. G.
Martinique, W. I...Thos. R. Wallace, Iowa, C.
Nantes.....Milton B. Kirk, Ill., C.
Nice.....William D. Hunter, Minn., C
Paris.....A. M. Thackara, Pa., C. G.
Paris.....Tracy Lay, Ala., C.
Rouen.....Albro L. Burnell, Me., C.
Saigon.....Lawrence P. Briggs, Mich., C.
St. Etienne.....William H. Hunt, N. Y., C.
St. Pierre.....Samuel H. Wiley, N. C., C.
Tahiti, Soc. Isl....Thos. B. L. Layton, La., C.
Tamatave, Madagascar.....James G. Carter, Ga., C.
Tunis.....Edwin Carl Kemp, Fla., C.

Germany.

Aix la Chapelle....Henry C. A. Damm, Tenn., C.
Apia, Samoa.....Mason Mitchell, N. Y., C.
Barmen.....Geo. Eugene Eager, Ill., C.
Berlin.....Julius G. Lay, D. C., C. G.
Bremen.....William T. Fee, Ohio, C.
Breslau.....Harry G. Seltzer, Pa., C.
Chemnitz.....John I. Wood, Hawaii, C.
Cologne.....Emil Sauer, Tex., C.
Dresden.....Leo A. Bergholz, N. Y., C. G.
Erfurt.....Henry C. von Struve, Tex., C.
Frankfort.....H. W. Harris, Ohio, C. G.
Hamburg.....Henry H. Morgan, La., C. G.
Hanover.....Talbot J. Albert, Md., C.
Kiel.....Milo A. Jewett, Mass., C.
Leipsic.....William P. Kent, Va., C.
Magdeburg.....Alfred W. Donegan, Ala., C.
Mannheim.....Cornelius Ferris, Jr., Col., C.
Munich.....Wm. H. Gale, Va., C. G.*
Nuremberg.....Charles S. Winans, Mich., C.
Plauen.....Michael J. Hendrick, N. Y., C.
Stettin.....Theodore Jaeckel, N. Y., C.
Stuttgart.....George N. Ifft, Idaho, C.

Great Britain and Dominions.

Aden, Arabia.....Addison E. Southard, Ky., C.
Auckland, N. Z....Alfred A. Winslow, Ind., C. G.
Barbados, W. I....C. L. Livingston, Pa., C.
Belfast, Ireland....Hunter Sharp, N. C., C.
Belize, Honduras...William L. Avery, Mont., C.
Birmingham.....Samuel M. Taylor, Ohio, C.
Bombay, India....Stuart Lupton, Tenn., C.
Bradford, Eng.....Augustus E. Ingram, Cal., C.
Bristol, Eng.....John S. Armstrong, Jr., N. C., C.
Calcutta, India....James A. Smith, Vt., C. G.
Calgary, Can.....Harold D. Clum, N. Y., C.
Camp'b't'n, N. B...Theodosius Botkin, Utah, C.
Cape Town.....Geo. H. Murphy, N. C., C. G.
Cardiff, Wales.....Lorin A. Lathrop, Cal., C.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.....William A. Pierce, C.
Colombo, Ceylon...F. W. Smith, N. Y., C.
Cork, Queenstown..Wesley Frost, Ky., C.
Cornwall, Ontario...Giles R. Taggart, N. J., C.
Dublin.....Edward L. Adams, N. Y., C.
Dundee.....Charles L. Latham, C.
Dunfermline.....Howard D. Van Sant, N. J., C.
Durban, Natal....Wm. W. Masterson, Ky., C.
Edinburgh.....Rufus Fleming, Ohio, C.
Fernie, B. C.....William E. Alger, Mass., C.
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur, Ontario..Perry C. Hays, Mont., C.
Georgetown, G'na..Geo. E. Chamberlin, N. Y., C.
Gibraltar.....Richard L. Sprague, Mass., C.
Glasgow.....John N. McCunn, Wis., C.
Halifax, N. S.....Evan E. Young, S. Dak., C. G.
Hamilton, Bermuda.Carl R. Loop, Ind., C.
Hamilton, Ontario..José de Olivares, Mo., C.
Hobart, Tasmania..William A. Bickers, Va., C.
Hongkong.....G. E. Anderson, Ill., C. G.
Huddersfield.....Franklin D. Hale, Vt., C.
Hull, England.....Chas. M. Hathaway, Jr., Pa., C.
Johannesburg.....John P. Bray, N. Dak., C.
Karachi, India.....Charles C. Broy, Va., C.
Kingston, Jamaica..James C. Monaghan, N. J., C.
Kingston, Ontario..Felix S. S. Johnson, N. J., C.
Lagor, Nigeria.....Henry M. Wolcott, N. Y., C.
Leeds.....Homer M. Byington, Ct., C.
Liverpool.....H. L. Washington, D. C., C.
London.....Robert P. Skinner, Ohio, C. G.
London.....Ripley Wilson, Ill., C.
Madras.....Lucien Memminger, S. C., C.
Malta.....Wilbur Keblinger, Va., C.
Manchester.....Ross E. Holaday, Ohio, C.
Melbourne.....Wm. C. Magelssen, Minn., C.
Mombassa, B. E. A..Henry P. Starrett, Fla., C.
Moncton, N. B....F. V. Richardson, C.
Montreal.....William H. Bradley, Ill., C. G.
Nassau, N. P.....William F. Doty, N. J., C.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.Walter C. Hamm, Pa., C.
Newcastle, N. S. W.Lucien N. Sullivan, Pa., C.
Niagara Falls, Ont.James B. Milner, Ind., C.
Nottingham.....Calvin M. Hitch, Ga., C.
Ottawa, Ontario...John G. Foster, Vt., C. G.
Plymouth.....Joseph G. Stephens, Ind., C.
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....Ross Hazeltine, Ind., C.
Port Elizabeth, Africa.....E. A. Wakefield, Me., C.
Prescott, Ont.....Frank C. Denison, Vt., C.
Prince Rupert, B. C.Geo. N. Hanson, Utah, C.
Quebec, Can.....Gebhard Willrich, Wis., C.
Rangoon.....W. Roderick Dorsey, Md., C.
Regina, Sask.....John A. Gore, Miss., C.
Riviere du Loup, Que.....B. S Rairden, Me., C.
St. John, N. B....Henry S. Culver, Ohio, C.
St. John's, N. F...James S. Benedict, N. Y., C.
St. Stephen, N. B..Edward A. Dow, C.
Sarnia, Ontario....Fred. C. Slater, Kan., C.
Sault Ste Marie, Ontario.....Geo. W. Shotts, Mich., C.
Sheffield.....John M. Savage, N. J., C.
Sherbrooke, Que...Chas. N. Daniels, Ct., C.
Singapore.....E. N. Gunsaulus, Ohio, C. G.
Southampton.....Albert W. Swalm, Iowa, C.
Stoke-on-Trent.....R. S. S. Bergh, N. Dak., C.
Swansea, Wales....Maxwell K. Moorhead, Pa., C.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE—*Continued.*

Sydney, N. S.....Chas. M. Freeman, N. H., C.
Sydney, Aus.....Joseph I. Brittain, Ohio, C. G.
Toronto, Ont.....Chas. W. Martin, Mich., C.
Trinidad, W. I.....Henry D. Baker, Ill., C.
Vancouver, B. C...George N. West, D. C., C. G.
Victoria, B. C.....Robert B. Mosher, D. C., C.
Windsor, Ont.....Harry A. Conant, Mich., C.
Winnipeg, Man.....Fred. M. Ryder, Ct., C. G.
Yarmouth, N. S....John J. C. Watson, Ky., C.

Greece.

Athens.....Alex. W. Weddell, Va., C. G.
Patras.....Arthur B. Cooke, S. C., C.
Salonica.....John E. Kehl, Ohio, C.

Guatemala.

Guatemala.....Samuel C. Reat, Ill., C.

Hayti.

Cape Haitien.....Lem W. Livingston, Fla., C.
Port-au-Prince.....John B. Terres, N. Y., C.

Honduras.

Ceiba.....Francis J. Dyer, Cal., C.
Puerto Cortez.....Walter F. Boyle, Ga., C.
Tegucigalpa.....Ezra M. Lawton, Ohio, C.

Italy.

Catania.....Robertson Honey, N. Y., C.
Florence.....Fred T. F. Dumont, Pa., C.
Genoa.....David F. Wilber, N. Y., C. G.
Leghorn.....William J. Grace, N. Y., C.
Milan.....John H. Grout, Mass., C.
Naples.....Jay White, Mich., C.
Palermo.....Samuel H. Shank, Ind., C.
Rome.....Roger C. Tredwell, Ind., C.
Turin.....Joseph E. Haven, Ill., C.
Venice.....B. H. Carroll, Jr., Tex., C.

Japan.

Dairen, Manch.....Adolph A. Williamson, D. C., C.
Kobe.....Robert Frazer, Jr., Pa., C.
Nagasaki.....E. L. Neville, Ohio, C.
Yokohama.....Geo. H. Scidmore, Wis., C. G.
Seoul, Korea .....R. S. Miller, N. Y., C. G.

Congo.

Boma.....C. G.

Liberia.

Monrovia.....James L. Curtis, N. Y., C. G.

Mexico.

Acapulco.....Clement S. Edwards, Minn., C.
Aguascalientes.....Gaston Schmutz, La., C.
Chihuahua.....C.
Ciudad Juarez.....T. D. Edwards, S. Dak., C.
Durango.....C.
Frontera, Tabas....Thomas D. Bowman, Mo., C.
Guadalajara, Jalisco.John R. Silliman, Tex., C.
Hermosillo.....L. Hostetter, N. Mex., C.
Matamoros.....Jesse H. Johnson, Tex., C.
Manzanillo, Coli.....C.
Mazatlan.....Wm. E. Chapman, Okla., C.
Mexico City.....C. G.
Monterey.....Philip C. Hanna, Iowa, C. G.
Nogales, Sonora....Fred Simpich, Wash., C.
Nuevo Laredo.....Alonzo B. Garrett, W. Va., C.
Progreso.....Claude E. Guyant, Ill., C.
Piedras Negras.....C.
Salina Cruz, Oax.....C.
Saltillo, Coahuila.....C.
San Luis Potosi.....C.
Tampico.....Claude I. Dawson, S. C., C.
Vera Cruz.....William W. Canada, Ind., C.

Morocco.

Tangier.....Maxwell Blake, Mo., C. G.

Netherlands and Dominions.

Amsterdam.....Frank W. Mahin, Iowa, C.
Batavia, Java.....James O. Laing, Mo., C.
Curaçao, W. I.....G. S. Messersmith, Del., C.
Rotterdam.....Soren Listoe, Minn., C. G.

Nicaragua.

Bluefields.....W. C. Teichmann, Mo., C.
Corinto.....John A. Gamon, Ill., C.

Norway.

Bergen.....Charles Forman, La., C.
Christiania.....E. H. Dennison, Ohio, C. G.
Stavanger.....Maurice P. Dunlap, Minn., C.

Panama.

Colon.....Julius D. Dreher, S. C., C.
Panama.....A. G. Snyder, W. Va., C. G.

Paraguay.

Asuncion.....Henry H. Balch, Ala., C.

Persia.

Tabriz.....Gordon Paddock, N. Y., C.

Peru.

Callao, Lima.....Wm. W. Handley, N. Y., C. G.

Portugal and Dominions.

Lisbon.....Will L. Lowrie, Ill., C. G.
Lourenco Marquez, Africa.....John F. Jewell, Ill., C.
St. Michael's Azores.....William Bardel, N. Y., C.

Russia.

Batum.....Felix W. Smith, N. Y., C.
Moscow.....J. H. Snodgrass, W. Va., C. G.
Moscow.....Maddin Summers, Tenn., C.
Odessa.....John A. Ray, Tex., C.
Riga.....Douglas Jenkins, S. C., C.
Petrograd.....North Winship, Ga., C.
Vladivostok.....Jno. K. Caldwell, Ky., C.
Warsaw.....Hernando de Soto, Cal., C.

Salvador.

San Salvador.....Francis M. Sack, N. Y., V. C.

Santo Domingo. (See Dominican Republic.)

Serbia.

Belgrade.....Clarence Carrigan, Cal., C.

Siam.

Bangkok.....Carl C. Hansen, Cal., V. C.

Spain and Dominions.

Barcelona.....Carl B. Hurst, D. C., C. G.
Bilbao.....Paul H. Foster, Tex., C.
Madrid.....Ely E. Palmer, R. I., C.
Malaga.....Percival Gassett, D. C., C.
Seville.....Wilbur T. Gracey, Cal., C.
Teneriffe.....Geo. K. Stiles, Md., C.
Valencia.....John R. Putnam, Ore., C.

Sweden.

Gothenburg.....Bertil H. Rasmusen, Iowa, C.
Stockholm.....R. E. Mansfield, Ind., C. G

Switzerland.

Basel.....Philip Holland, Tenn., C.
Berne.....Walter H. Schulz, Okla., C.
Geneva.....Lewis W. Haskell, S. C., C.
St. Gall.....William J. Pike, Pa., C.
Zurich.....Francis B. Keene, Wis., C. G.

Turkey and Dominions.

Aleppo, Syria.....Jesse B. Jackson, Ohio, C.
Alexandria.....Arthur Garreis, Mo., C.
Bagdad.....Charles F. Brissel, N. J., C.
Beirut, Syria.....W. Stanley Hollis, Mass., C. G.
Cairo.....Paul Knabenshue, Ohio, V. C.
Constantinople.....G. B. Ravndal, S. Dak., C. G.
Diarbekir.....Leslie A. Davis, N. Y., C.
Jerusalem.....Otis A. Glazebrook, N. J., C.
Mersina.....Edward I. Nathan, Pa., C.
Smyrna.....George Horton, Ill. C. G.
Trebizond.....Oscar S. Heizer, Iowa, C.

Uruguay.

Montevideo.....Herman Spahr, S. C., C.

Venezuela.

La Guayra.....Homer Brett, Miss., C.
Maracaibo.....George K. Donald, Ala., C.
Puerto Cabello.....Herbert R. Wright, Iowa, C.

It is not necessary to address a Consul by name if the business is of an official nature. "Official business" should be written on the envelope.

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

This society is a National organization of Indians and their friends. The purpose of the society is to work for the uplift and advancement of the American Indian. It seeks to bring about better conditions, so that the Indians may develop normally as an American people in America. Membership, 3,000. *President*—Arthur C. Parker, Albany, N. Y. *Secretary*—Gertrude R. Bonnin (Zit-kala-Sa). The society publishes *The American Indian Magazine.*

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

COUNTRY.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.
Argentina	Mr. Romulo S. Naon	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Federico M. Quintana	Counsellor of Embassy.
Austria-Hungary	Count Adam von Tarnow Tarnowski	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Baron Erich Zwiedinek	Counsellor of Embassy and Charge d'Affaires.
Belgium	Mr. E. Havenith	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Charles Symon	Counsellor.
Bolivia	Senor Don Ignacio Calderon	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Brazil	Mr. Domicio da Gama	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Alberto de Ipanema Moreira	Counsellor.
Bulgaria	Mr. Stephen Panaretoff	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Chile	Santiago Aldunate Bascunan	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don G. Munizaga-Varela	Charge d'Affaires ad interim.
"	Senor Don Dario Ovalle	Acting Secretary.
"	Lieut.-Commander Julio Dittborn	Naval Attache.
China	Mr. Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
"	Mr. Yung Kwai	Counsellor.
Colombia	Senor Don Julio Betancourt	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Roberto Ancizar	Secretary.
Costa Rica	Senor Don Manuel Castro Quesada	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Cuba	Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Dr. Joaquin R. Torralbas	First Secretary.
Denmark	Mr. Constantin Brun	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Dominican Rep.	Senor Dr. A. Perez-Perdomo	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Ecuador	Senor Dr. Don Gonzalo S. Cordova	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Joaquin F. Cordova	Second Secretary.
France	Mr. Jean J. Jusserand	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Dejean	Acting Counsellor.
German Empire	Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Haniel von Haimhausen	Counsellor of Embassy.
"	Prince von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg	Counsellor of Embassy.
Great Britain	Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Colville Barclay	Counsellor of Embassy.
"	Capt. Guy Gaunt	Naval Attache.
Greece	Mr. A. Vouros	Charge d'Affaires ad interim.
Guatemala	Senor Don Joaquin Mendez	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Hayti	Mr. Solon Menos	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Honduras	Dr. Alberto Membreno	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don R. Camilo Diaz	Secretary.
Italy	Count V. Macchi di Cellere	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Giuseppe Brambilla	Counsellor of Embassy.
Japan	Mr. Aimaro Sato	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Tokichi Tanaka	Counsellor of Embassy.
Mexico	Mr. Eliseo Arredondo	Ambassador Designate.
Netherlands	Chevalier W. L. F. C. van Rappard	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Jonkheer W. H. de Beaufort	Secretary of Legation.
Nicaragua	Senor Dr. Don J. Cuadra Zavala	Charge d'Affaires.
Norway	Mr. H. H. Bryn	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. William Malthe Johannessen	First Secretary.
Panama	Senor Dr. Don Belisario Porras	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don J. E. Lefevre	First Secretary.
Paraguay	Mr. Hector Velazquez	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Persia	Mehdi Khan	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mirza Ali Kuli Khan	Charge d'Affaires.
Peru	Mr. Manuel de F. y Santander	Charge d'Affaires ad interim.
Portugal	Visconde de Alte	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Russia	Mr. George Bakhmeteff	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. C. Onou	Counsellor of Embassy.
Salvador	Dr. Don Rafael Zaldivar	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Siam	Phya Prabha Karavongse	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Edward H. Loftus	First Secretary.
Spain	Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Manuel Walls y Merino	Counsellor of Embassy.
Sweden	Mr. W. A. F. Ekengren	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Baron E. Akerhielm	Counsellor.
Switzerland	Dr. Paul Ritter	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Dr. Carl Paul Huebscher	Secretary of Legation.
Turkey	A. Rustem Bey (absent)	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Abdul Hak Hussein Bey	First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires.
Uruguay	Dr. Carlos Maria de Pena	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Hugo V. de Pena	Secretary.
Venezuela	Dr. Don Santos A. Dominici	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Luis Churion	First Secretary.

NATIONAL AIRS AND ANTHEMS.

Austria—Hymn to the Emperor.
Belgium—Brabanconne.
Denmark—Song of Danebrog.
France—Marseillaise.
Germany—Die Wacht am Rhein; Deutschland, Deutschland ueber Alles; Heil dir im Siegerkranz.
Great Britain—God Save the King; Rule Britannia. (Ireland—Wearing of the Green, also.)
Hungary—Rakoczy March.
Italy—Garibaldi's Hymn, the War Song of the Alpine Huntsmen; Marcia Reale.
Japan—Kimi Ga Yo.
Russia—God Save the Czar.
Spain—Spread the Tidings Afar.
Switzerland—Hail Thee, Helvetia.
United States—Star Spangled Banner.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

In pursuance of the Executive order of June 27, 1906, whereby the President promulgated regulations governing appointments and promotions in the consular service, the following rules have been adopted by the Board of Examiners, who, under that order, have been designated to formulate rules for and hold examinations of applicants for admission to the consular service whom the President shall have designated for examination to determine their eligibility for appointment therein:

1. The examinations will be the same for all grades and will be to determine a candidate's eligibility for appointment in the consular service, irrespective of the grade for which he may have been designated for examination and without regard to any particular office for which he may be selected.

2. The examinations will consist of an oral and a written one, the two counting equally. The object of the oral examination will be to determine the candidate's business ability, alertness, general contemporary information, and natural fitness for the service, including moral, mental, and physical qualifications, character, address, and general education and good command of English. In this part of the examination the applications previously filed will be given due weight by the Board of Examiners, especially as evidence of the applicant's business experience and ability. The written examination will include those subjects mentioned in the Executive order, to wit: French, German, or Spanish; the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to possibilities of increasing and extending the foreign trade of the United States; political economy, and the elements of international, commercial and maritime law. It will likewise include American history, government, and institutions; political and commercial geography; arithmetic (as used in commercial statistics, tariff calculations, exchange, accounts, etc.); the modern history, since 1850, of Europe, Latin-America, and the Far East, with particular attention to political, commercial and economic tendencies. In the written examination, composition, grammar, punctuation, spelling, and writing will be given attention.

3. To become eligible for appointment, except as student interpreter, in a country where the United States exercises extra-territorial jurisdiction, the applicant must pass the examination outlined above, but supplemented by questions to determine his knowledge of the fundamental principles of common law, the rules of evidence, and the trial of civil and criminal cases.

4. The examinations to be given candidates for appointment as student interpreters will follow the same course as in the case of other consular officers, provided, however, that no one will be examined for admission to the consular service as a student interpreter who is not between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six, inclusive, and unmarried; and, provided further, that upon appointment each student interpreter shall sign an agreement to continue in the service so long as his services may be required, within a period of five years.

5. Upon the conclusion of the examinations the names of the candidates who shall have attained upon the whole examination an average mark of at least eighty, as required by the Executive order, will be certified by the board to the Secretary of State as eligible for appointment in the consular service, and the successful candidates will be informed that this has been done.

6. The names of candidates will remain on the eligible list for two years, except in the case of such candidates as shall within that period be appointed or shall withdraw their names, and of candidates holding subordinate positions in the consular service, when eligibility shall not expire until appointment to consular rank or until separation from the service. Candidates whose names have thus been dropped from the eligible list will not be eligible for appointment unless upon fresh application, designation anew for examination, and the successful passing of such second examination.

DUTIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Consular officers are expected to endeavor to maintain and promote all the rightful interests of American citizens, and to protect them in all privileges provided for by treaty or conceded by usage; to visé and, when so authorized, to issue passports; when permitted by treaty, law or usage, to take charge of and settle the personal estates of Americans who may die abroad without legal or other representatives, and remit the proceeds to the Treasury in case they are not called for by a legal representative within one year; to ship, discharge, and, under certain conditions, maintain and send American seamen to the United States; to settle disputes between masters and seamen of American vessels; to investigate charges of mutiny or insubordination on the high seas and send mutineers to the United States for trial; to render assistance in the case of shipwrecked or stranded American vessels, and, in the absence of the master or other qualified person, take charge of the wrecks and cargoes if permitted to do so by the laws of the country; to receive the papers of American vessels arriving at foreign ports and deliver them after the discharge of the obligations of the vessels toward the members of their crews, and upon the production of clearances from the proper foreign port officials; to certify to the correctness of the valuation of merchandise exported to the United States where the shipment amounts to more than $100; to act as official witnesses to marriages of American citizens abroad; to aid in the enforcement of the immigration laws, and to certify to the correctness of the certificates issued by Chinese and other officials to Chinese persons coming to the United States; to protect the health of our seaports by reporting weekly the sanitary and health conditions of the ports at which they reside, and by issuing to vessels clearing for the United States bills of health describing the condition of the ports, the vessels, crews, passengers, and cargoes; and to take depositions and perform other acts which notaries public in the United States are authorized or required to perform. A duty of prime importance is the promotion of American commerce by reporting available opportunities for the introduction of our products, aiding in the establishment of relations between American and foreign commercial houses, and lending assistance wherever practicable to the marketing of American merchandise abroad.

In addition to the foregoing duties, consular officers in China, Turkey, Siam, Maskat, Morocco, and a few other so-called un-Christian countries, are invested with judicial powers over American citizens in those countries. These powers are usually defined by treaty, but generally include the trial of civil cases to which Americans are parties, and in some instances extend to the trial of criminal cases.

THE SAFETY FIRST FEDERATION OF AMERICA.

Organized February 26, 1915. This society has for its objects uniform laws for control of automobile traffic and improvement of street traffic conditions throughout the country by a standard system of supervision. *President*—Darwin P. Kingsley, New York. *First Vice-President*—Harold W. Newman, New Orleans, La. *Second Vice-President*—Charles M. Talbert, St. Louis, Mo. *Third Vice-President*—John Gillespie, Detroit, Mich. *Fourth Vice-President*—Dr. Gardner T. Swarts, Providence, R. I. *Treasurer*—Charles L. Bernheimer, New York. *Executive Secretary*—Wayne D. Heydecker, New York. *Assistant Secretary*—Francis X. Butler, New York. Headquarters, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

Safety First Society of New York: *President*—Charles L. Bernheimer. *Vice-President*—Jefferson De Mont Thompson, Magistrate McAdoo, Thomas W. Churchill, Police Commissioner Woods, Fire Commissioner Adamson, and William R. Willcox. *Secretary*—Wayne D. Heydecker. Headquarters, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(In Principal Places. For Foreign Consuls in the City of New York consult Index.)

C. G., Consul-General; C., Consul; V. C., Vice-Consul; C. A., Consular Agent; A. C., Acting Consul; P. C., Pro-Consul.

ARGENTINA.

Ala., Mobile, Manuel S. Macias, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Boutwell Dunlap, V. C.
Fla., Fernandina, Thomas C. Borden, V. C.
Fla., Pensacola, J. Harris Pierpont, V. C.
Fla., Apalachicola, Wm. W. Pooser, V. C.
Ga., Brunswick, Rosendo Torras, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, William G. Morell, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, Alberto W. Brickwood, V. C.
La., New Orleans, Alfred Le Blanc, V. C.
Me., Portland, Clarence W. Small, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Richard J. Leupold, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Guillermo McKissock, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, Gustavo von Brecht, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Guillermo P. Wilson, V. C.
P. I., Manila, J. F. Fernandez, V. C.
P. R., San Juan, Sergio Ramirez, V. C.
Tex., Port Arthur, C. S. Flanagan, V. C.
Va., Newport News, H. C. Leslie, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, Franklin A. Oro., V. C.
Wash., Tacoma, Beecher A. McKensis, V. C.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cal., San Francisco, Ferdinand Freyesleben (in charge). (a)
Col., Denver, Nicolaus von Bozovics, C. (b)
Fla., Pensacola, Robert Tümler, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Herman P. F. Schultze, C.
Ga., Savannah, Ludwig E. Busch, V. C. (y)
Ill., Chicago, Hugo Silvestri, C. G. (p)
La., New Orleans, Franz Hindermann, C. (q)
Md., Baltimore, G. Louis Hester, C.
Mass., Boston, Oswald Kunhardt, C. (w)
Minn., St. Paul, Edgar Prochnik, C. (z)
Mo., St. Louis, Hans Schwegel, C. (r)
N. Y., Buffalo, J. von Nyiri, Dep. C. A.
Ohio, Cleveland, Ernst Ludwig, C. (*)
Pa., Uniontown, Ludwig Vaczek, C. A.
Pa., Wilkes-Barre, Emil Neumann, Deputy C. A.
Pa., Philadelphia, Geo. von Grivicic, C. G.
Pa., Pittsburgh, Baron L. von Hauser, C.
P. I., Manila, Karl Ziegler, C.
P. R., San Juan, Joannes D. Stubbe, C.
Tex., Galveston, John Reymershoffer, C.
Va., Richmond, C. L. D. Borchers, C. (c)
W. Va., Charleston, Alex. R. von Kaltenbrunn (in charge). (†)

BELGIUM.

Ala., Birmingham, ————, V. C.
Ala., Mobile, T. J. McSweaney, C.
Ark., Little Rock, F. Vinsonhaler, C.
Cal., San Francisco, F. Drion, C. (s)
Cal., Los Angeles, Ch. Winsel, V. C.
Col., Denver, J. Mignolet, C. (t)
Fla., Jacksonville, J. Mucklow, V. C.
Fla., Pensacola, W. D. Howe, V. C.
Ga., Atlanta, H. L. de Give, C.
Ga., Savannah, E. W. Rosenthal, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, R. F. Lange, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, Cyrille Vermeren, C. (u)
Kan. and Mo., Kansas City, G. Mignolet, C.
Ky., Louisville, St. de Ridder, C. (v)
La., New Orleans, L. de Waele, C. (¶)
Md., Baltimore, Vivian C. Leftwich (in charge). (d)
Mass., Boston, E. S. Mansfield, C. (**)
Mich., Detroit, Theophile François, C.
Mo., St. Louis, M. Seguin, C.
Neb., Omaha, A. L. Delanney, C. (e)
Ore., Portland, S. Hill, C. G.
Pa., Philadelphia, Paul Hagemans, C. G.
Pa., Pittsburgh, F. O. Henzi, V. C.
P. I., Manila, E. L. P. J. Franck, C.
P. R., Mayaguez, A. Bravo, V. C.
P. R., Ponce, J. Lacot, V. C.
Cuba, Havana, Ch. de Waepenaert, C. G. for Porto Rico and dependencies.
P. R., San Juan, J. E. Saldana, C.
S. C., Charleston, B. Rutledge, C. (c)
Tex., Galveston, A. Genoyer (in charge). (f)
Va., Norfolk, A. J. P. Mottu, V. C.
Va., Richmond, Fred E. Nolting, C. (aa)
Wash., Seattle, J. Hertogs, V. C.
Wis., Green Bay, M. J. Heynen, C. (bb)

BOLIVIA.

Ala., Mobile, T. G. McGonigal, Hon. V. C
Cal., Los Angeles, Wm. Dunkerley, C.
Cal., San Diego, Philip Morse, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Carlos Sanjines T., C.
Ill., Chicago, Frederick Harnwell, C.
La., New Orleans, Juan Argote, Hon. C.
Md., Baltimore, Raymond M. Glacken, C.
Mass., Boston, Arthur P. Cushing, C.
Mo., Kansas City, E. R. Heath, Hon. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Wilfred H. Schoff, Hon. C.
Va., Norfolk, John D. Leitch, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, W. C. Dawson, C.

BRAZIL.

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Cal., San Francisco, L. M. Hoefler, V. C.
Fla., Fernandina, John B. G. Hall, V. C.
Ga., Brunswick, W. B. Cook, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Antonio D. Castro, C.
Ill., Chicago, Stuart R. Alexander, V. C.
La., New Orleans, Charles Dittman, V. C.
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Mass., Boston, Jayme M. d'Almeida, V. C.
Miss., Gulfport, Gabriel B. Dantzler, V. C.
Miss., Pascagoula, Manuel Ros, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, Affonso de Figueiredo, V. C.
N. Y., Buffalo, Pedro Nunes de Sá, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Napoleon Bonaparte Kelly, V. C.
P. I., Manila, J. M. Poizat, C.
P. R., San Juan, Waldemar E. Lee, V. C.
Tex., Port Arthur, R. P. Flanigan, V. C.
Va., Norfolk and Newport News, Barton Myers, V. C.

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Ga., Savannah, ————, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, J. W. Waldron, C.
Ill., Chicago, M. H. Ehlert, C.
Ind., Indianapolis, C. V. Balbontin, C.
La., New Orleans, Marcos Garcia Huidobro, C.
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Mo., St. Louis, Francisco Méndez, C.
Ore., Portland, Ramon Escobar, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Dudley Bartlett, C.
P. I., Manila, A. Malvehy, C.
Va., Norfolk, Carlos Peulma F., C.
Wash., Seattle, Luis A. Santander Ruiz, C.

CHINA.

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Hawaii, Honolulu, Wu Huang, C.
Ore., Portland, Moy Back Hin, Hon. C.
P. I., Manila, Sze Chao Tsang, C. G.
Wash., Seattle, Goon Dip, Hon. C.

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Mo., St. Louis, J. Arbuckle, C.
N. J., Newark, Alfredo, J. de Leon, C.
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P. R., Ponce, M. A. Morales, C.
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Va., Norfolk, Howard P. Wilson, C.

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Ore., Portland, G. G. Ames, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Wilfred H. Schoff, C.
P. R., San Juan, Nicolas Megiolnoff, C.
Tex., Galveston, Henry Mosle, C.
Va., Norfolk, Harry Reyner, Hon. C.
Va., Richmond, Rafael Villafranca, Hon. C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

CUBA.

Ala., Mobile, Ramon L. B. y Sardny, C.
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Cal., San Francisco, B. E. P. y Nunez, C.
D. C., Washington, J. A. A. y Valdes, V. C.
Fla., Fernandina, J. N. Partridge, Hon. C.
Fla., Jacksonville, F. R. y Perez, C.
Fla., Pensacola, Vincent J. Vidal, Hon. C.
Fla., Tampa, Rafael M. Ibor, C.
Fla., Key West, José M. G. Cuervo, C.
Ga., Atlanta, C. H. Whilington, Hon. C.
Ga., Brunswick, R. Torras, Hon. C.
Ga., Savannah, Arthur J. Howard, Hon. C.
Ill., Chicago, F. P. Cob. y Tápany, C.
Ky., Louisville, Richard P. Cane, Hon. C.
La., New Orleans, José R. C. y Zunzunegui, C.
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Mich., Detroit, C. W. Harrah, Hon. C.
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Mo., Kansas City, Clarence S. Palmer, Hon. C.
Mo., St. Louis, Agusto A. y Requeijo, C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, F. P. Hernandez, Hon. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Jacinto J. Luis, C.
P. R., San Juan, José C. del Rio, C.
P. R., Ponce, F. P. y Castillo, C.
Tenn., Chattanooga, ———, Hon. C.
Tex., Galveston, Ernesto Casaus y Almoina, C.
Va., Newport News, T. E. P. y Guardiola, C.
Va., Norfolk, G. de la Vega y Calderon, Hon. C.

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Hawaii, Honolulu, Christian Hedemann, C.
Fla., Pensacola, C. McKenzie Oerting, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, Johannes E. Boggild, C.
Iowa, Council Bluffs, ———, V. C.
Kan., Kansas City, ———, V. C.
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Md., Baltimore, Holger A. Koppel, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Gustaf Lundberg, C. (ff)
Mich., Detroit, Peter Sörensen, V. C.
Minn., St. Paul, John C. Nelson, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, P. Ibsen, V. C.
Neb., Omaha, Otto Wolff, V. C.
Nev., Lovelocks, Peter Anker, V. C.
N. J., Perth Amboy, ———, V. C.
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Ohio, Cleveland, Chas. E. Currie (in charge).
Ore., Portland, H. Harkson, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Christian Moe, V. C.
P. I., Manila, R. H. Wood, C.
P. R., San Juan, T. G. I. Waymouth, C.
S. C., Charleston, James M. Seignious, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, Hans Guldmann, V. C.
Utah, Salt Lake City, Thorvald Oriob, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, E. O. Parkinson, V. C.
Va., Newport News, B. E. Parker, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, M. J. Lehmann, V. C. (hh)
Wis., Kenosha, ———, V. C.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Ala., Mobile, T. G. McGonigal, V. C.
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Md., Baltimore, William A. Riordan, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Primitivo Logrono, C.
Mo., Kansas City, R. W. Lightburne V. C.
N. C., Wilmington, Thomas F. Wood, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker, C.
P. R., San Juan, Socrates Nolasco, C. G.
Tex., Galveston, Frank Webb, Hon. V. C.
Va., Norfolk, Harry Reynor, V. C.

ECUADOR.

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Ill., Chicago, Frutos T. Plaza, C.
La., New Orleans, Alfredo Garcia G., C.
Md., Baltimore, ———, C.
Mass., Boston, Hugo Barja, C.
Mo., St. Louis, ———, C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, ———, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Arturo de Brigard, C.
P. I., Manila, ———, C.
Tex., Galveston, ———, C.
Va., Norfolk, ———, V. C.

FRANCE.

Ala., Birmingham, Simon Klotz, C. A.
Ala., Mobile, C. J. Wheeler, C. A.
Cal., San Francisco, H. C. J. Neitner, C. G. (ii)
Col., Denver, A. Bourquin, C. A.
Fla., Pensacola, W. Howe, C. A.
Fla., Tampa, Ernest W. Monrose, C. A.
Ga., Savannah, Alexis Nicolas, C. A.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Auguste Marques, Hon. C.
Ill., Chicago, Antonin Barthelemy, C. (jj)
Ky., Louisville, Michel Hermann, C. A.
La., Baton Rouge, J. St.-C air Favrot, C. A.
La., New Orleans, Paul G. J. Ferrand (in charge). (kk)
Me., Portland, E. de Beaufort le Prohon, C. A.
Md., Baltimore, Leonce Rabillon, C. A.
Mass., Boston, Joseph J. Flamand, C. A.
Mich., Detroit, Joseph Belanger, C. A.
Miss., Gulfport, John Paoli, C. A.
Mo., Kansas City, Emile-Stanislas Brus, C. A.
Mo., St. Louis, Marc F. E. Seguin, C. A.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Eugene C. Podey, C. A.
Ore., Portland, Charles Henri Labbe, C. A.
Pa., Philadelphia, Maurice Heilmann, C.
P. I., Manila, V. Fontenau, V. C.
P. R., San Juan, Yves L. N. du Courthial, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, F. E. Genoyer (in charge).
Va., Norfolk, Aubrey G. Bailey, C. A.
Wash., Seattle, R. G. E. H. A. de Lobel-Mahy, V. C. (hh)

GERMANY.

Ala., Mobile, R. Du-Mont, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Franz Bopp, C. (ll)
Cal., Los Angeles, ———, C.
Col., Denver, Kurt Zeigler, C. (mm)
Fla., Pensacola, Gerhard Rolfs, C.
Ga., Atlanta, Wilhelm Mueller, Act. C. (nn)
Ga., Savannah, Ernst Eichorn, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Georg Rodiek, C.
Ill., Chicago, Alfred Geissler, C. G. (oo)
La., New Orleans, Paul Roh, C. (pp)
Md., Baltimore, Carl A. Luderitz, C. (qq)
Mass., Boston, Oswald Kunhardt, C. (cc)
Minn., St. Paul, Johannes Grunow, C. (ss)
Mo., St. Louis, Wilhelm Breitling, C. (tt)
N. C., Wilmington, J. Gieschen, C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Oscar Mezger, C. (uu)
Ore., Portland, Fritz Kirchoff, C. (tt)
Pa., Philadelphia, George Stobb, C. (d)
P. I., Manila, Franz K. Zitelmann, C.
P. R., Ponce, Julius Umbach, V. C.
P. R., San Juan, Waldemar Hepp, C.
S. C., Charleston, Emil Jahnz, C.
Tex., Galveston, Henry J. Runge, C.
Va., Richmond, E. Carl Vietor, C.
Wash., Seattle, Erich Zoepffel, Act. C. (xx)
Wash., Tacoma, Otto Richter, V. C.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ala., Mobile, Thos. J. McSweany, V. C.
Ariz., Douglas, Alex. Baird, V. C.
Cal., Los Angeles, Charles W. Mortimer, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Alex. C. Ross, C. G. (rr)
Col., Denver, Alfred Crebben, V. C.
D. C., Washington, Hugh B. Rowland, V. C.
Fla., Fernandina A. J. W. Maddison, V. C.
Fla., Jacksonville, Walter Mucklow, V. C.
Fla., Key West, W. J. H. Taylor, V. C.
Fla., Pensacola, W. D. Howe, V. C.
Fla., Port Tampa, P. F. Kennard, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, Arthur M. Brookfield, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Edw. L. S. Gordon, C.
Ill., Chicago, Horace D. Nugent, C. G. (vv)
La., New Orleans, H. T. Carew-Hunt, C. G. (§§)
Me., Portland, John Bernard Keating, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Gilbert Fraser, C. G. (††)
Mass., Boston, Frederick Peter Leay, C. G. (yy)
Mich., Detroit, Howard G. Meredith, V. C.
Minn., Duluth, David Quail, V. C.
Minn., St. Paul, Chas. E. Hamilton, V. C.
Miss., Gulfport, Max Rowland, V. C.
Mo., Kansas City, Herbert W. Mackirdy, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, C. L. Markham-Pearson, C. (zz)
Neb., Omaha, Mathew Alexander Hall, V. C.
N. C., Wilmington, James Sprunt, V. C.
N. Y., Buffalo, Wm. H. J. Cole, V. C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Will L. Finch, V. C.
Ohio, Cleveland, H. E. Gresham, V. C.
Ore., Portland, H. L. Sherwood, C. G. (2)
Pa., Philadelphia, Thos. P. Porter, C. G. (2)
Pa., Pittsburgh, Chas. E. F. Childers, C.
P. I. Manila, J. B. Rentiers, C. G.
P. I., Cebu, J. T. R. Knowles, V. C.
P. R., San Juan, E. M de Garston, C.
R. I., Providence, H. J. C. Dubois, V. C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

S. C., Charleston, Alexander Harkness, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, A. J. Ogston, (3)
Tutuila Samoa, Thomas Trood, Act. V. C.
Va., Norfolk, Wm. M. Royds, V. C.
Va., Richmond, Arthur Ponsonby Wilmer, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, Bernard Pelly, C.
Wash., Tacoma, Chas. E. L. Agassiz, V. C.

GREECE.

Ala., Mobile, Chas. S. Wheeler (in charge).
Cal., San Francisco, Alex. Pavelias, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, Nickolaos Salopoulos, C.
Mass., Boston, Demosthenis Timagenis, C. G.(ff)
Mo., St. Louis, H. M. Pesmazoglou (in charge).
Mont., Butte, Th. Staikos (in charge). (4)
Neb., Omaha, John Stout, C.
N. C., Wilmington, D. Vañades, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Geo. Vilara (in charge). (5)
Tenn., Nashville, ————, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, Christo Lilliopoulos, C. (6)

GUATEMALA.

Ala., Mobile, Guillermo Valenzuela, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Juan P. Matute, C. G.
Fla., Pensacola, Vincente J. Vidal, Hon. V. C.
Ill., Chicago, ————, C. G.
Kan., Kansas City, Edwin R. Heath, Hon. C.
Ky., Louisville, S. M. Crawford, Hon. C.
La., New Orleans, Manuel M. Saenz, C. G.
Md., Baltimore, C. M. Stewart, Jr., Hon. C. G.
Mass., Boston, A. C. Garcia, C.
Miss., Gulfport, B. Richards, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland, Hon. C. G.
N. J., Jersey City, Virgilio R. Beteta, C. G.
Pa., Philadelphia, Dudley Bartlett, Hon. C.
P. R., San Juan, Carlos Vere, C.
R. I., Providence, E. G. Kelton, C.
Tex., Galveston, J. Merrow, Hon. C.
Wash., Seattle, ————, C.

HAYTI.

Ala., Mobile, Emile Macelin, C. (7)
Mass., Boston, B. Preston Clark, C.
P. R., Mayaguez, Adolfo Steffens, Hon. C.
P. R., San Juan, Chas. Vere, C.

HONDURAS.

Ala., Mobile, Leopoldo Cordova, Jr., C.
Cal., San Francisco, Timoteo Miralda, C. G.
D. C., Washington, Alan O. Clephane, C.
Fla., Jacksonville, James Easterby, V. C.
Fla., Tampa, A. L. Galeano, Hon. C.
Ill., Chicago, Julie F. Brower, Hon C.
Ky., Louisville, E. B. Coffey, Hon. C.
La., New Orleans, Santiago Chavez, C. G.
Mass., Boston, J. H. Emslie, Hon C.
Mo., Kansas City, Gabriel M. Hernandez, Hon. C.
Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland, C. G.
Ohio, Cincinnati, ————, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, H. H. Haines, Hon. C.
Va., Newport News, A. W. Duckett, Hon. C.

ITALY.

Cal., Los Angeles, Giovanni Piuma, C. A.
Cal., San Francisco, Chevalier F. Daneo, C. (8)
Col., Denver, Chevalier Orestes de Vella, C. (g)
Ct., New Haven, Pasquale de Cicco, C. A.
Del., Wilmington, Giuseppe De Stefano, C. A.
D. C. Washington, Emanuele Fronani (in charge).
Fla., Tampa, Raffaele Angelo Scotti, C. A.
Ga., Savannah, Mose Cañero, C. A.
Hawaii, Honolulu, E. L. Gordon (in charge).
Ill., Chicago, Giulio Bolognesi, C. (9)
Ill., Springfield, Giovanni Maria Picco, C. A.
Ind., Clinton, Annibale Salaroglio, C. A.
Kan., Frontenac, Raffaele Purgatorio, C. A.
Ky., Louisville, Giuseppe Cuneo, C. A.
La., New Orleans, Chevalier G. Gentile, C. (10)
Me., Portland, Vervena Gaspare, C. A.
Md., Baltimore, Giovanni Schiaffino, C. A.
Mass., Boston, Gustav Di Rosa, C. **
Mich., Detroit, C. Pietro Cardiello, C. A.
Minn., Duluth, Attelio Castigliano, C. A.
Minn., St. Paul, Vincenzo Gialloreti, C. A.
Miss., Gulfport, Nino E. Piaggio, C. A.
Mo., St. Louis, Alessandro Broletti, C. A.
Mont., Butte, Carlo Trucano, C. A.
Neb., Omaha, Antonio Venuto, C. A.
N. J., Newark, Euplio Conoscenti, C. A.
N. J., Trenton, Felice Ronca, C. A.
N. M., Albuquerque, C. Melini, C. A.
N. Y., Albany, Germano P. Baccelli, C. A.
N. Y., Buffalo, Michele Caboni, C. A.
N. Y., Rochester, Cesare Sconfietti, C. A.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Carlo Ginocchio, C. A.
Ohio, Cleveland, Nicola Cerri, C. A.
Okla., McAlester, Giovanni B. Tua, C. A.
Ore., Portland, Carlo Viestti, C. A.
Pa., Philadelphia, Gaetano Poccardi, C.
Pa., Pittsburgh, G. Natali, Act. V. C.
P. I., Manila, Thos. Harrington (in charge).
P. R., San Juan, C. D. Elphic, C.
R. I., Providence, Mariano Vervena, C. A.
S. C., Charleston, Carlo Bottigliero, C. A. (c)
Tenn., Memphis, G. Galella (in charge).
Tex., Galveston, C. Nicolini, C. A.
Va., Norfolk, Arturo Parati, C. A.
Va., Richmond, C. Verta, C. A.
Wash., Seattle, C. Paolo Brenna, C. (1)
W. Va., Clarksburg, Chevalier T. Lucci, C. A.
Wis., Milwaukee, Arminio Conte, C. A.

JAPAN.

Ala., Mobile, Wm. P. Hutchison, Hon. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Yasutaro Numano, Act. C. G.
Col., Denver, A. L. Bennett, Hon. C
Hawaii, Honolulu, Rokuro Moroi, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, Saburo Kurusu, C. (11)
La., New Orleans, John Walker Phillips, Hon. C.
Mo., St. Louis, J. E. Smith, Hon. C.
Ore., Portland, Kyo Kumasoki, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. F. McFadden, Hon. C.
P. I., Manila, Tsunezo Sugimura, C.
Tex., Galveston, J. H. Langbehn, Hon. C.
Wash., Seattle, I. Tamaki, C. (12)

LIBERIA.

Ala., Mobile, Geo. W. Lovejoy, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Oscar Hudson, C.
Md., Baltimore, Ernest Lyon, C. G.
La., New Orleans, L. H. Reynolds, V. C
Mo., St. Louis, Hutchins Inge, C.
N. J., Jersey City, Albert W. Minick, C. V.
Pa., Philadelphia, Thomas J. Hunt, C.
P. I., Manila, R. Summers, C.
Tex., Galveston, J. R. Gibson, C.

MEXICO.

Cal., San Francisco, Ramon P. Denegei, C. G.
La., New Orleans, Fca. R. Villaricencio, C.
Md., Baltimore, Fernando R. Pesqueira, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Teodore Frezieres, C.

MONACO.

Cal., San Francisco, Ray P. Saffold, C.

NETHERLANDS.

Ala., Mobile, L. Donald, V. C.
Cal., Los Angeles, F. J. Zeehandelaar, V. C. (‡)
Cal., San Francisco, H. A. Van C. Torchiana, C. G.(13)
Fla., Jacksonville, H. W. Van Till, V. C.
Fla., Pensacola, J. W. Boellaard, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, H. R. Jolles, C. (14)
Hawaii, Honolulu, H. M. von Holt, C.
Ill., Chicago, J. Vennema, C. G., (15)
La., New Orleans, W. J. Hammond, C. (16)
Md., Baltimore, R. H. Mottu, C (17)
Mass., Boston, C. C. Dasey, C. (yy)
Mich., Grand Rapids, Jacob Steketee, C. (bb)
Minn., Minneapolis, A. Eenkema, V. C.
Miss., Gulfport, Max Rowland, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, J. J. Houwink (in charge). (h)
Ohio, Cleveland, P. Plantinga, C. (i)
Ore., Portland, A. H. Metzelaar, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. Elias, C.
P. I., Manila, P. K. A. M. Van Embden, C.
P. R., San Juan, Albert E. Lee, C.
Tex., Galveston, O. S. Flint, C.
Va., Norfolk, Barton Myers, V. C. (c)
Wash., Seattle, J. C. J. Kempees, V. C.

NICARAGUA.

Ala., Mobile, Joaquin S. Gutierrez, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Alejandro Canton, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, B. Singer, C.
Kan., Kansas City, E. R. Heath, C. G.
La., New Orleans, Clarence A. Burgheim, C. G. (j)
Mo., Kansas City, Willis Wood, C.
Mo., St. Louis, R. J. Gutierrez, C. G.
Pa., Philadelphia, Lorenzo G. Potter, C. G.
P. I., Manila, T. E. Lacayo, C. G.
Va., Norfolk, Chas. M. Barnett, C.

NORWAY.

Ala., Mobile, Louis Donald, V. C.
Alaska, Nome, Gudbrand J. Lomen, V. C.
Cal., Los Angeles, G. M. Ottis, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Nils Voll, C. (18)
Col., Denver, Viggo E. Baerresen, V. C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

D. C., Washington, H. H. Bryn, C. G.
Fla., Jacksonville, Walter Mucklow, V. C.
Fla., Key West, Wm. J. H. Taylor, V. C.
Fla., Tampa, Barton H. Smith, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, Einar S. Trosdahl, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Lowe M. Vetlesen, C.
Ill., Chicago, F. H. Gade, C. (19)
Iowa, Decorah, Johannes B. Wist, V. C.
La., New Orleans, A. E. Ugland, V. C.
Me., Portland, Percy Firmin Keating, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, A. F. Sidebotham, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Peter Justin Paasche, V. C.
Minn., St. Paul, Engebreth H. Hobe, C. (20)
Miss., Gulfport, Olus J. Dedeaux, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, J. G. Borresen, V. C.
Mont., Great Falls, S. E. Peterson, V. C.
Neb., Omaha, A. L. Undeland, V. C.
N. Y., Buffalo, S. T. M. B. Kielland, V. C.
N. C., Wilmington, Walte Smallbones, V. C.
N. Dak., Grand Forks, Ingoold A. Berg, V. C.
Ohio, Cleveland, Chas. F. Taplin, V. C.
Ore., Portland, E. M. Cederbergh, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Christian Moe, V. C.
P. I., Manila, Harold M. Pitt, C.
P. R., San Juan, Waldemar E. Lee, C.
S. C., Charleston, C. J. Larsen, V. C.
S. Dak., Yankton, Sigurd O. Hanger, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, J. W. Focke, V. C.
Utah, Salt Lake City, John M. Hanson, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, Aubrey G. Bailey, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, T. S. H. Kolderup, V. C.
Wash., Tacoma, Ole Granrud, V. C.
Wis., Milwaukee, Olof I. Rove, V. C.

PANAMA.

Ala., Mobile, Arturo M. Moragne, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Alejandro Briceno, C.
Fla., Pensacola, Leopoldo J. Castellanos, Hon. C.
Ga., Atlanta, Russell Hopkins, C.
Hawaii, Hilo, R. F. Guard, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, A. Marquez, Hon. C.
Ill., Chicago, Antonio Navarro E., C.
La., New Orleans, Rodolfo Perez, C. G.
Md., Baltimore, James F. Ferguson, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Arthur P. Cushing, C.
Miss., Gulfport, Max Rowland, Hon. C.
Mo., Kansas City, Loren O. Booram, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Wilfred H. Schoff, V. C.
P. R., San Juan, Chas. Vere, C.
Tex., Galveston, A. A. Van Alstyne, C.
Va., Norfolk, J. D. Leitch, Hon. C.
Wash., Puget Sound, H. S. Garfield, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, Adolfo Bracons, Hon. C.

PARAGUAY.

Ala., Mobile, Elliot G. Rickarby, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Max C. Richter, Hon. C.
Del., Wilmington, A. L. Demorest, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, Alberto W. Holmes, C.
Ind., Indianapolis, Chas. E. Coffin, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Eben E. Flagg, C.
Mich., Detroit, Juan Walker, V. C.
Mo., Kansas City, F. L. Philips, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, J. E. Brock, V. C.
N. J., Newark, James A. Coe, V. C.
N. Y., Buffalo, Alberto W. Bayard, Hon. V. C.
N. Y., Rochester, John M. Ives, V. C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Irwin F. Westheimer, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker, C. G. (k)
P. R., San Juan, Manuel Fernandez Juncos, C.
Va., Richmond, M. D. Hoge, V. C.

PERSIA.

Cal., San Francisco, Harry T. Moore, Hon. C.
Ill., Chicago, Sargis Y. Baaba, Hon. V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, Milton Seropyan, V. C.
N. J., Jersey City, Alphonse Rutis, C. G.
Pa., Philadelphia, H. H. Pakradooni, V. C.

PERU.

Ala., Mobile, Chas. H. Brown, Hon. V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Enrique Grau, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Bruce Cartwright, Jr., C.
Ill., Chicago, Hiram Slifer, Hon. C.
La., New Orleans, Salvador M. Cavero, C.
Md., Baltimore, O. G. H. E. Kehrhahn, C.
Mass., Boston, E. C. Andres, C.
Mo., St. Louis, C. H. Wetmore, C.
N. Y., Buffalo, E. R. de Money, Hon. C.
Ohio, Toledo, C. S. Rowley, C.
Ore., Portland, Carlos Barreto, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, W. H. Schoff, Hon. C.
P. I., Manila, A. M. Barreto, C.
P. R., San Juan, R. Loubriel Cueto, Hon. C.
S. C., Charleston, ————, C. (21)
Va., Norfolk, E. J. Rudgard Wigg, V. C.
Wash., Port Townsend, F. A. Bartlett, C.
Wash., Tacoma, Luis M. Duarte, C.

PORTUGAL.

Cal., San Francisco, Simao Lopez Ferreira, C.
Fla., Pensacola, Juan L. Borras, V. C.
Ga., Brunswick, Rosendo Torres, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Agnelo L. da C. Pessoa, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, S. C. Simms, V. C.
La., New Orleans, Luiz da Costa Carvalho, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Adelbert W. Mears, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Jorge da S. D. d'Almeida, C. (ff)
Miss., Gulfport, John Paoly, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. J. de Macedo, Jr., V. C.
P. I., Manila, Daniel R. Williams, C.
P. R., San Juan, José Maria Lomba, C.
Va., Norfolk, James Haughton, V. C.

RUSSIA.

Alaska, Nome, N. Bogoyavensky, C. G. (22)
Ala., Mobile, Murray Wheeler, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Artemi Vyvodtzew, C. G. (23)
Fla., Pensacola, Fannin Chipley, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Auguste Marques, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, Antoine Volkoff, C. G. (24)
Md., Baltimore, Chas. Fawcett, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Joseph A. Conry, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, William Tucker, C.
Pa., Pittsburgh, Georges Tchirkow, C. (25)
Wash., Seattle, N. Bogoyavensky, C. G. (26)

SALVADOR.

Cal., San Francisco, Encarnacion Mejia, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, B. Singer, Hon. C.
La., New Orleans, Lamar C. Quintero, Hon. C.

SIAM.

Cal., San Francisco, H. G. W. Dinkelspiel, C.
Ill., Chicago, Milward Adams, C.

SPAIN.

Ala., Mobile, Juan L. y Marti, Hon. V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, E. de S. y Cologan, C. (s) (27)
Fla., Tampa, A. N. y Casas, Hon. V. C.
Ga., Savannah, Javier E. y Borrell, Hon. V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Luis Guillen y Gil, C.
Ill., Chicago, Berthold Singer, Hon. V. C.
La., New Orleans, Alejandro B. y Rodrigo, C. (29)
Me., Portland, C. R. Burr, Hon. V. C.
Md., Baltimore, ————, Hon. V. C. (qq)
Mass., Boston, P. M. de Almeida, Hon. V. C.
Miss., Gulfport, A. C. Aldecoa, Hon. V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, José A. Hernandez, Hon. V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Horace C. Newcomb, Hon. V. C. (d)
P. I., Manila, José M. T. y O'Donell, C. G.
P. R., San Juan, Emilio de Motta y Ortiz, C.
S. C., Charleston, Chas. F. Middleton, Hon. V. C.
Tex., Galveston, A. S. de la S. y F. de la Puente, Hon. V. C.
Va., Norfolk, Arthur C. Humphries, Hon. V. C.

SWEDEN.

Ala., Mobile, Harold Green Grimley, V. C.
Alaska, Nome, Eric W. Carleton, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, William Matson, C. (30)
Col., Denver, Walter A. Peterson, V. C.
Fla., Pensacola, C. McKenzie-Oertling, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, Andrew John Ritch, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Geo. F. Rodiek, C.
Ill., Chicago, Carl G. G. Anderberg, C. (31)
Iowa, Sioux City, Gustavus N. Swan, V. C.
La., New Orleans, Chauncey French, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, P. G. L. Hilken, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Birger G. Adolf Rosentwist, V. C.
Mich., Grand Haven, D. F. Pagelson, V. C.
Minn., Minneapolis, Carl E. Wallerstedt, C. (ww)
Mo., Kansas City, A. Hawkinson, V. C.
Mont., Missoula, John Dahlgren, V. C.
Neb., Omaha, Peter A. Edquist, V. C.
N. Y., Jamestown, Carl Alfred Okerlind, V. C.
N. Dak., Grand Forks, Andrew I. Widlund, V. C.
Ohio, Cleveland, Herman J. Nord, V. C.
Ore., Portland, E. V. Lidell, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Marcel Alonzo Viti, V. C.
P. I., Manila, Herman Forst, C.
P. R., Ponce, M. K. Wilhelm Heine, V. C.
P. R., San Juan, J. F. von U. Schomburg, C.
Tex., Galveston, L. A. Adoue, V. C.
Utah, Salt Lake City, Oscar W. Carlson, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, Henning Fernstrom, V. C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Wash., Seattle, Andrew Chilberg, V. C.
Wis., Madison, ————, V. C.

SWITZERLAND.

Cal., San Francisco, John Freuler, C. (x)
Col., Denver, Paul Weiss, C. (mm)
Ill., Chicago, Arnold Holinger, C. (32)
La., New Orleans, Emile Hohn, C. (1)
Minn., St. Paul, Alfred Karlen, C. (33)
Mo., St. Louis, John J. Meyer, C. (m)
Ohio, Cincinnati, Edmund Luthy, C. (u)
Ore., Portland, Albrecht Streiff, C. (‡‡)
Pa., Philadelphia, Chas. Vuilleumier, C. (n)
P. I., Manila, Otto Gnür, C.
Tex., Galveston, Ulrich Muller, C. (o)
Wash., Seattle, S. J. Wetrick, C. (hh)
Wash., Tacoma, J. M. Thüringer, V. C.

TURKEY.

Cal., San Francisco, Maurice Hall, Hon. C.
Ill., Chicago, Norris Henrotin, Act. C. G.
Mass., Boston, ————, C. G.
P. I., Manila, Franz K. Zitelmann (in charge).

URUGUAY.

Ala., Mobile, J. L. Marty, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, O. M. Goldaracena, C.
Fla., Jacksonville and Fernandina, Salomon Brash, C.
Ga., Savannah, Ramon Esteve, C.
Ill., Chicago, Rodolfo C. Liebrecut, C.
La., New Orleans, Rafael Marin, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Leonce Rabillon, C.
Mass., Boston, Wm. A. Mosman, C.
Me., Portland, Jas. E. Marret, C.
Miss., Pascagoula, Manuel L. Ros, V. C.
Mo., Kansas City, G. M. Hernandez, V. C.
N. Y., Albany, G. A. Saxton, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker, C.
P. R., Ponce, Carlos Armstrong, V. C.
P. R., San Juan, M. M. Morales, C.
Tex., Galveston, Enrique Schroeder, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, A. G. Bailey, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, Adolfo Bracons, V. C.

VENEZUELA.

Ala., Mobile, T. G. McGonigal, Hon. C.
Cal., San Francisco, J. L. Eastland, C.
Ill., Chicago, Blaine J. Brickwood, Hon. C.
La., New Orleans, Juan Argote, Hon. C.
Mo., St. Louis, J. G. Arbuckle, Hon. C.
O., Cincinnati, W. P. Whitlock, Hon. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, H. M. Iragorri, C.
P. R., San Juan, Elio R. Rojan.
Wash., Seattle, Luis A. Santander, Hon. C.

REFERENCE MARKS—(*) Also for Mich., except counties under the jurisdiction of the Vice-Consulate at St. Paul; (†) also for Ky., Tenn., and several counties in Va.; (‡) also for Ariz.; (§) for Ark., Col., Iowa, Kan., La., Minn., Miss., Mo., Neb., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., Wyo.; (**) also for Me., N. H., Vt.; (††) also for Md., Va., W. Va.; (‡‡) also for Idaho; (§§) also for Ala., Fla., La., Miss.; (a) for Cal., Nev., Ore., Wash.; (b) for Ariz., Col., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex. Utah, Wyo.; (c) also for N. C.; (d) also for Del.; (e) also for N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb.; (f) also for Okla.; (g) for Col., Utah, Wyo., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., S. Dak., Okla., N. Mex.; (h) also for Ark., Col., Iowa, Kan., Ky., N. Mex., Okla., Tenn., Utah.; (i) also for Ind.; (j) also for Ala., Fla., La., Miss., Tex.; (k) also for Del., Ill., Ind., Mich., Mo., N. J., Ohio, Wis.; (l) also for Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., N. C., S. C., Miss.; (m) also for Kan., Neb., and Southern Ill.; (n) also for N. J., Del.; (o) also for Okla.; (p) for Ill., Ind., Ia., Neb., and other counties in Wis. not included in the jurisdiction of the consulate at St. Paul; (q) for Ala., La., Miss.; (r) for Ark., Kan., Mo., Okla.; (s) for Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Alaska, Ariz., Hawaii; (t) for Col., N. Mex., Wyo.; (u) also for Ind., Ky., Tenn.; (v) also for Ohio, Tenn.; (w) for Me., Mass., N. H.; (x) also for Nev.; (y) for Ga., S. C.; (z) for Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak.; (aa) also for W. Va.; (bb) also for Minn.; (cc) also for Me., N. H., R. I.; (dd) also for Alaska, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Wash.; (ee) also for Ala., Ark., Fla., La., Miss., N. Mex., Okla., Tex.; (ff) also for Ct., Me., N. H., R. I., Vt.; (gg) also for S. Dak.; (hh) also for Alaska; (ii) also for Ariz., Hawaii, Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah; (jj) also for Col., Ind., Iowa., Kan, Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Neb., N. Dak., Ohio, S. Dak., Wis., Wyo.; (kk) also for Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N. Mex., Okla., Tenn.; (ll) also for Nev.; (mm) also for Ariz., N. Mex., Utah; (nn) also for Ala., Fla., N. C., S. C., Tenn; (oo) also for Iowa, Mich., Neb., Wis.; (pp) also for Miss., Tex.; (qq) also for D. C.; (rr) also for Ariz., Nev., Utah; (ss) also for N. Dak., S. Dak.; (tt) also for Ark., Kan., Mo., Okla.; (uu) also for Ind., Ky., Ohio, W. Va.; (vv) also for Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Neb., N. Dak., S. Dak., Wis., Wyo.; (ww) also for Col., Mont., Neb., N. Mex., N. Dak., S. Dak., Wyo.; (xx) also for Ala., Idaho, Mont., Ore., Wash.; (yy) also for Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.; (zz) also for Ark., Col., Kan., Ky., Okla., Tenn., and E. St. Louis, Ill.; (1) also for Alaska, Idaho, Mont., Ore., Wash.; (2) also for Del., Ohio; (3) also for N. Mex.; (4) also for Utah; (5) also for Md., Va.; (6) also for Alaska, Ore.; (7) Consul also at Galveston and New Orleans; (8) also for Alaska, Ariz., Nev.; (9) also for Ind., Iowa, Ky., Mich., Mo., Ohio, Wis.; (10) also for Ala., Ark., Fla., Miss., Tenn., Tex.; (11) also for Ala., Ark., Ind., Iowa., Kan., Ky., La., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Neb., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Wis; (12) also for Alaska, Mont., and several counties in Idaho; (13) also for Ala., Ariz., Nev., Ore., Wash.; (14) also for S. C. and Fla. east of Appalachicola River; (15) also for Idaho, Mont., Neb., N. Dak., S. Dak., Wis., Wyo; (16) also for Ala. and Fla. west of Appalachicola River, Miss.; (17) also for Del., W. Va.; (18) also for Ariz., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Wash., Alaska; (19) also for Ind., Mich.; (20) also for Idaho, Iowa, Mont., N. Dak., S. Dak., Wis., Wyo.; (21) also for N. C., Tenn.; (22) also at Seattle; (23) also for Ariz., Col., Nev., N. Mex., Utah, Hawaii; (24) also for Ind., Iowa, Kan., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Wis.; (25) also for D. C., Ky., Md., Ohio, Pa., Tenn., Va., W. Va.; (26) also for Alaska, Idaho, Mont., Ore., Wyo.; (27) also for Wyo.; (28) also for Ky., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; (29) also for Ark., Col., Kan., N. Mex., Okla.; (30) also for Alaska, Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.; (31) also for Ark., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Mich., Mo., Ohio, Okla., Wis.; (32) also for Iowa, Mich., Wis.; (33) also for Mont., N. Dak., S. Dak., Wyo.

BLIND MEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB OF NEW YORK.

Organized 1906 with the view of improving the unhappy conditions of the blind men of New York. In case of a member's illness funds are contributed to relieve his necessities. Questions relative to the general welfare of the blind are considered, and resolutions for improved legislation are drafted and sent to the city and State authorities. The club interests itself on behalf of its members in obtaining newsstand privileges, hospital treatment, etc. Meetings are held the second and fourth Monday evening of each month at the Lighthouse, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York City. Membership, about 151. *President*—W. I. Scandlin. *Treasurer*—H. Baumann. *Corresponding Secretary*—G. H. Longenecker.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

President—J. H. Wigmore, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. *Vice-President*—E. R. A. Seligman, Columbia University, New York City. *Treasurer*—J. C. Rolfe, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—H. W. Tyler, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

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NOTICE—*Exact information concerning the European Governments was not obtainable (because of the war) at time* ALMANAC *went to press.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY*.

Minister Foreign Affairs—Baron von Burian.
Minister Finance—Moriz von Koerber.

Premier—Count Dr. Ernest von Koerber.
Minister Interior—Prince Hohenlohe Schillingfürst.
Minister Finance—Ritter von Leth.
Minister Defence—F. Z. M. von Georgi.
Minister Railways—Baron Zdenko Forster.
Minister Justice—Ritter von Hochenburger.

Premier—Count Stephen Tisza.
Interior—Johann Sándor.
Minister Finance—Baron Johann Teleszky.
Minister Defence—F. Z. M. Baron Samuel Hazai.
Minister Commerce—Baron Johann Harkányi.

EMPIRE.

Minister War—F. Z. M. Ritter von Krobatin.
Minister Navy—Vice-Admiral Haus.

AUSTRIA.

Minister Public Instruction—Max Hussarek von Heinlein.
Minister Agriculture—Dr. Franz Zenker.
Minister Commerce—Herr von Spitzmiller.
Minister Labor—Otto Trnka.

HUNGARY.

Minister Education and Worship—de Jankovics.
Minister Agriculture—Baron Ghillányi.
Minister Justice—Dr. Eugen von Balogh.
Minister for Croatia—Count Pejacsevics.

DENMARK.

Premier and Minister of Justice—C. Th. Zahle.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Erik Scavenius.
Minister National Defence—P. Munch, Ph. D.
Minister Interior—Ove Rode.
Minister Finance—E. Brandes, Ph. D.
Minister Instruction—S. Keiser-Nielsen.
Minister Agriculture—K. Pedersen Sandby.
Minister Public Works—Hassing Jorgensen.
Minister of Commerce—C. Hage.
Minister Iceland—Einar Arnorson.

FRANCE.

Premier and Minister Foreign Affairs—Aristide Briand.
Minister of Finance—Alexander Ribot.
Minister of War—Gen. Hubert Lyautey.
Minister of Marine—Rear-Admiral Lacoze.
Minister of National Manufactures, including Munitions and Transport—Albert Thomas.
Minister of the Interior—Louis J. Malry.
Minister of Justice and Public Works—Rene Viviani.
Minister of Public Instruction—Paul Painleve.
Minister of Commerce and Agriculture—Etienne Clementel.
Minister of National Subsistence and Labor—M. Herriot.
Minister of the Colonies—Gaston Doumergue.
Under Secretaries under Albert Thomas.
Munitions—M. Loucheur.
Transportation—Albert Clavelle.
Sanitary Service—Justin Godart.

GERMANY.

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Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Alfred Zimmermann.
Home Office and Representative of Chancellor—Dr. Karl Helfferich.
Secretary of the Navy—Admiral von Capelle.
Colonial Secretary—Dr. Solf.
Secretary of Justice—Dr. Lisco.
Minister of War—Lieut. Gen von Stein.
Secretary of Treasury—Count von Rödern.
Minister Post-Office—Herr Krätke.
President Railways—Dr. Breitenbach.

ITALY.

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Minister Foreign Affairs—Baron Sidney Sonnino.
Minister Justice—Signor Sacchi.
Minister War—Gen. Morrone.
Minister Marine—Vice-Admiral Camillo Corsi.
Minister Instruction—Ruffini.
Minister Finance—Signor Meda.
Minister Treasury—Signor Paolo Carcano.
Minister Agriculture—Signor Raineri.
Minister Public Works—Signor Bonomi.
Minister Posts and Telegraphs—Signor Fera.
Minister Colonies—Signor Colosimo.
Ministers Without Portfolio—Bissolati, Comandini.
Minister of Munitions—Signor Dallolio.
Under Secretary of State for War—Gen. Alfieri.

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Prime Minister and Home Affairs—Dr. P. W. A. Cort van der Linden.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Dr. J. Loudon.
Minister Colonies—Dr. Th. B. Pleyte.
Minister Public Works—Dr. C. Lely.
Minister Justice—Dr. B. Ort.
Minister Agriculture, Industry and Commerce—M. Posthuma.
Minister War—General-Major N. Bosboom.
Minister Finance and Social Insurance—Dr. A. van Gyn.
Minister Marine—Captain J. J. Rambonnet.

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Minister Worship and Instruction—Jorgen Lovland.
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Minister for Social Affairs—Lars Abrahamsen.
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Minister Commerce, Navigation and Industry—Kristian Friis Petersen.
Minister Provision—Oddmund Jakobson Vik.

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Minister Foreign Affairs—M. Pokrovsky.
Minister Finance—P. L. Bark.
Minister Public Instruction—Count Ignatieff.
Minister Imperial Household—Baron Fredericks.
Minister Interior—A. D. Protopopoff.
Minister Agriculture—Count Bobrinsky.
Minister War—General Schouvaieff.
Minister Marine—Admiral Grigorovitch.
Minister Commerce—Prince V. N. Shakhovskoy.
President of Munitions Bureau—Alexander J. Guchkof.

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Public Instruction—Julio Burell.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Amalio Jimeno.
Minister Grace and Justice—Antonio Barroso.
Minister War—Teniente General Luque.
Minister Marine—Admiral Miranda.
Minister Posts and Telegraphs (not in Cabinet)—José Francos Rodriguez.

SWEDEN.

Premier—Knut Hjalmar Leonard Hammarskjöld.
Foreign Affairs—Knut Agathon Wallenberg.
Justice—Berndt Fridolf Engelbrekt Hasselroth.
Minister War—Bror Birger Emil Mörcke.
Minister Marine—Dan Broström.
Minister of Interior—Oscar F. von Sydow.
Minister Finance—Axel Fredrik Vennersten.
Minister Instruction—Karl Gustaf Westman.
Minister Agriculture—Johan Beck Friis.
Ministers Without Portfolio—Sten Johannes Stenberg and Sigfrid Nathanael Linnér.

*Resigned December 13, 1916. Not reconstructed when ALMANAC went to press.

GEOGRAPHIC RESEARCH IN 1916.

A REVIEW specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the National Geographic Society, and covering the year between October 1, 1915, and October 1, 1916.

IN GENERAL.

The European war extended its territory, and the number of people involved, beyond the remarkable bounds of 1915. All other wars in the world's history pale before it in territory involved, in the people affected, in munitions expended, in debts piled up, in sacrifices demanded, in casualties sustained, almost as the moon pales before the sun. All this has left little time in the warring nations for thought of anything else than the fearful competition for survival, and the outstanding events in the year's record of geographic research are few. The work of Sir Ernest Shackleton, Vilhjalmur Stefansson and Robert Griggs, and the reports of Prof. Hiram Bingham and Prof. O. F. Cook to the National Geographic Society on their Peruvian researches are the leading events in the year.

NORTH AMERICA.

Dr. Robert F. Griggs, financed by the National Geographic Society, returned from an important expedition to Katmai volcano, Alaska. Crossing the mountains toward Bering Sea, he entered the wonderful "Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes," where he estimated that there were 1,000 columns of steam more than 500 feet high, even at that time, which seemed to be a period of minimum activity. He also found the crater of Katmai to be almost as large as the whole mountain of Vesuvius, discovered a number of volcanoes of the first magnitude and a canyon rivalling the Grand Canyon in depth and the Canadian Rockies in its bordering mountains. He reported that new seedlings of all the important plants had been able to germinate in the ash deposited by the eruption and had survived the Winter. He also secured incontestable evidence to show that plants regained their vitality after three years' burial in the volcanic ash, during which no vegetative activity was possible.

Ten parties from the United States Geological Survey are engaged in geological exploration in Alaska. Reports on the geological formations and history of the Canal Zone and adjacent regions are approaching completion.

An investigation of the "natural mounds" of Oklahoma by J. B. Thoburn and Dr. Irving Perrine, of the University of Oklahoma, indicates that each of the thousands of tumuli is really the ruin of a dome-shaped, timber-framed habitation built by a race that passed away at least 600 years ago without leaving even a tradition, a people distinct from the cave-dwellers and the mound-builders, energetic, and skilled in making stone implements and in the manufacture of pottery. The population was denser than that of any of the later aboriginal tribes.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey announced the completion in May, 1916, of the work at the Rio Grande, west of Brownsville, Texas, and Matamoros, Mexico, which connects the triangulation system of the United States and Mexico.

Dr. J. W. Fewkes, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, is engaged in research northeast of the Hopi villages of Northern Arizona.

Discovery of an immense archaeological field hitherto unknown to science, in the San Juan region of New Mexico, was reported by Professor Earl H. Morris, of the University of Colorado.

G. Allen Hancock gave the City of Los Angeles thirty-two acres of La Brea ranch. This area contains ancient deposits of asphalt, embedded in which some of the richest finds known to palaeontological science have been discovered.

The Columbia University Physiographic excursion to the West, led by Prof. Douglas W. Johnson, did field work for some months.

A successful exploration and archaeological study of the prehistoric Iroquoian site near Roebuck, Ontario, was completed by W. J. Wintemberg, of the Geological Survey of Canada.

After a second attempt to reach the summit of Mount Kitchi in the Canadian Rockies, in which she approached to within 200 feet of the top, Miss Mary L. Jobe returned through unmapped areas along Sheep Creek, Sulphur and Big Smoky Rivers.

Prof. T. P. Savage and Dr. F. M. Van Tuyl, of the Department of Geology of the University of Illinois, are on an expedition to Hudson Bay.

The discovery of new vegetation at the extreme end of Alacran Reef, in the Gulf of Mexico of Yucatan, was announced, March 22, 1916, by Prof. Charles F. Millspaugh, of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. When charted by the British Admiralty in 1842 it was marked devoid of vegetation. Three species of vegetation, entirely new to science, were discovered.

As evidence of the increasing interest of Americans in geographic research, it is interesting to note that during the year the National Geographic Society's membership crossed the half million mark and is now climbing up toward 600,000.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The reports of the National Geographic Society-Yale University expedition of 1915 to Peru, Dr. Hiram Bingham, director, were published. These reports throw much new light on the ancient civilization of Peru, and bring out much new botanical, zoological and ethnological data. A large number of ancient highways and buried towns are described, showing that Machu Picchu was the centre of what was perhaps the most densely populated region of the pre-Columbian New World; that these ancient people made pottery strikingly like that of ancient Greece; that the trepanning of skulls was general among them; that they were a peace-loving people who had only one word to designate soldier and enemy. Careful topographic, ethnographic, botanical and zoological surveys were also reported of the Apurimac-Urubambu region of high Peru. Naturalist Edmund Heller found vampire bats which have lost the power of swallowing solids through their sucking of the blood of animals for so many generations. Botanist O. F. Cook shows how, when our ancestors in Europe were still dressed in skins and diving by the chase, settled agricultural conditions must have existed in Peru. He shows how most of the land of the Incas had a soil that was brought long distances; how our reclamation projects sink into insignificance measured by those of these ancient Peruvians; how the hanging gardens of Babylon were a mere transient toy compared to the staircase farms of the Incas; how these people laid stones weighing tons with such nicety that a lens is still required to locate their joints; how they domesticated some eighty species of plants, one of them, the potato, becoming the most nearly universal crop in the world, with the largest yield of any food plant civilization uses; how a single world crop of potatoes is more valuable than all the gold the conquerors took from the Incas. He also concludes that we owe our corn, the chief source of America's agricultural supremacy, to the Incas.

The University Museum, Philadelphia, received an account, in October, 1915, of Dr. W. C. Farrabee's journey between the Tapajoz and Xingu Rivers.

Dr. Emilia Snethlaga, of the Museu Goeldi, Para, Brazil, conducted an expedition to the region between the middle reaches of the Xingu and Tapajoz and brought back important ethnological collections from the Indians living along those water courses.

Dr. J. N. Rose returned in October, 1915, from his second South American exploration trip, where he was sent by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The chief object of the trip was to study the cacti of the great desert regions.

The Brazilian expedition of Lieut. de Souza, despatched under orders of Col. Rondon, of the Roosevelt-Rondon expedition, after several disasters, including the loss of the leader, proved the Ananaz River to be the Cordoza of Col. Roosevelt's map.

Early in 1916 Capt. A. G. Noble, in com-

mand of the SS. Falstaff, visited the port of Puerto Madryn, of the Welsh colony in Chubut Valley, Patagonia. The vegetation and weather conditions were observed.

George and Stephen Gester, engineers of Berkeley, Cal., returned from an expedition into the eastern Andes early in January. They had reached the headwaters of Rio Dubina. The river was described as having its source among the glaciers high in the Andes and running 900 miles from the boundary of Bolivia into Brazil and emptying into the Madeira River near latitude 5.

Capt. Fritz Joubert Duquesne, of New York, who was in command of an expedition into the Bolivian wilds, was found, it was reported May 7, by troops at Rio Pilcomayo in a wounded state after a battle in which the expedition had defeated a band of Indians on the Bolivian frontier. Capt. Duquesne was expected to recover.

Dr. K. T. Preuss engaged in an ethnological expedition to the Arduaco Indians in Colombia.

Dr. Frank M. Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History and the National Geographic Society, has left on an expedition to the Andes to secure the setting for habitat groups of several birds of South America. He will carry to a conclusion the work of Naturalist Heller, of the recent National Geographic Society-Yale University expedition.

T. A. Bendrat, in July, started an expedition to explore the Orinoco River's sources and the surrounding region.

AFRICA.

A discovery important to archaeologists of a large statue of Jupiter was made at Cyrene, in the Barca region, Africa.

Herbert Lang, who was in charge of the Congo expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, returned to New York in November, 1915, after an absence of several years.

G. J. F. Tomlinson, an official of British Nigeria, made the journey from Mongonu to Seyoram, on the shores of Lake Chad, and secured an account of the territory, vegetation and people.

ASIA.

The joint expedition of the University Museum of Philadelphia and the University Museum of Oxford from Warsaw to the mouth of the Yenesei for the study of the primitive races within the Arctic Circle gave the University of Pennsylvania Museum a valuable collection of weapons, costumes, instruments and ornaments of copper and iron. The Samoyeds, Tungus and Tartars were studied, and the scientific world enriched by much data about a branch of the Mongolian race of which hitherto virtually nothing has been known.

Sir Aurel Stein travelled through the Alai region, across the Russian Pamirs and down the whole length of the Oxus. Remains of a large Buddhist sanctuary were found on Koh-i-Khwaja Hill among the terminal marshes of the Helmand, and in the desert further south, once watered by a branch of the Helmand, prehistoric potsherds, stone implements, mainly of Neolithic Age, as well as some Bronze Age relics. Another interesting discovery was a close line of ancient watch stations stretching across the desert.

Jonas Lied demonstrated that the mouth of the Obi can be entered by vessels of considerable draught, in spite of the shoals that partially obstruct it.

The Chinese Government and the Nanking forestry school have undertaken important work of reforestation in China.

The Asiatic expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, under the leadership of Roy Chapman Andrews, left on March 17, 1916, to explore the province of Kwei-chau, China.

An expedition sent out by the Russian Department of Agriculture to study the supply of furbearing animals returned in March after covering 7,450 miles along the Yenesei. Three additional years were recommended for the period during which the killing of sable should be prohibited.

Dr. Wellington D. Jones, of the University of Chicago, is engaged in a study of the geography of Japan, Korea, Manchuria and North and Central China.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANICA.

Prof. H. E. Gregory, of Yale University, spent the Winter of 1915-16 in the Australian deserts.

An expedition into Central Borneo under Carl Lumholtz left Batavia, Java, in the Fall of 1915.

The survey vessel Carnegie, under the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution, arrived at Port Lyttelton in November, 1915. The Carnegie is engaged in the circumnavigation of the region between parallels 50 degrees and 60 degrees, where almost no magnetic data have been secured during the past seventy-five years. Observations concerning two doubtful groups of islands in the South Pacific seem to disprove their existence.

The Department of Commerce, through the Coast and Geodetic Survey, announced January 20, 1916, that it had surveyed a safe passage through the Sulu Sea. The steamer Pathfinder made some remarkable soundings in the neighborhood of the Philippines. From these it appears that the Cagayanes, Cavilli and Arena Islands are coral-capped summits of a submerged mountain range which divides the Sulu Sea into two basins. The peaks rise, from depths of 6,000 to 12,000 feet, with stupendous submarine slopes.

Since the Australian occupation of Kaiser-Wilhelmsland, the new authorities have made some effort to penetrate inland from the coast near Friedrich Wilhelmshafen. Lieut. Ogilvy made a short journey from Madang inland among the Hansemann ranges. Separate explorations by German travellers, Dr. R. Thurnwald and a missionary named Pilhofer, during and before the Australian occupation, were of unusual interest.

The Scoresby Routledge expedition to Easter Island returned to England, June 24, 1916. The antiquities of the island were studied, detail surveys made of the parts most important from an archaeological point of view, and the exact positions of all the larger mountains laid down. On the return, Pitcairn, Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands were visited. A valuable collection of stone implements was made at Pitcairn.

EUROPE.

The Archangel Society has issued an appeal for subscriptions to finance a search for the two lost Russian Arctic expeditions which went out in 1912.

Observations of the little-known Island of Imbros, in the Aegean, were made between August, 1915, and January, 1916, by A. G. Ogilvie, while doing military duty connected with the operations on Gallipoli.

POLAR RESEARCH.

Capt. French, nephew of Sir John French; two non-commissioned officers and four constables of the Northwest Mounted Police sailed from Montreal, July 29, 1916, to the Arctic to arrest the Esquimau murderers of Harry V. Radford, an American explorer, and George T. Street, of Ottawa, who were murdered at Bathurst, Canada, June, 1912, when Esquimau guides mutinied.

The work of the expedition led by Dr. W. S. Bruce to Spitzbergen in the Summer of 1915 was curtailed by abnormal ice conditions and difficulties arising out of the war. Dr. Bruce later in the year went to the Seychelles.

A party headed by Birger Johnsson left Sweden with the project of working the coal deposits at the head of Bell Sound and Isiford, Spitzbergen. Various plants were taken along by the botanist of the expedition, which he hoped might be acclimatized.

Capt. Roald Amundsen is proceeding with the North Polar expedition plans which were suspended at the outbreak of the war. The Storthing had previously voted $12,000 toward the expenses of the expedition, but Capt. Amundsen did not accept the money lest it might be needed for more pressing things.

The Vilhjalmour Stefaussen expedition spent the Winter of 1915-16 exploring the new land which was discovered north of Prince Patrick Island. It was planned in the Summer of 1916 to pene-

GEOGRAPHIC RESEARCH IN 1916—*Continued.*

trate further into the region between Alaska and the North Pole where no ship has ever gone. Stefansson was to return this Autumn, and, on July 25, Capt. L. L. Lane and John Borden, of Chicago, sailed in the Great Bear to join him at Banks Land. The Great Bear was wrecked at Pinnacle Rock in Bering Sea, and the members of the relief expedition were marooned on St. Matthew's Island until picked up by the United States Coast Guard cutter McCulloch. The Borden party landed at Nome, August 27, 1916. The records found by Stefansson on Prince Patrick Island, left by Sir Francis Leopold McClintock in 1853, have been received by the Naval Service Department at Ottawa.

The southern party of the Stefansson expedition reached Nome, Alaska, on August 15, 1916. Detail surveys on the Arctic mainland coast of Canada, from Cape Parry to Bathurst Inlet, were completed in the Spring of 1916. One hundred and fifty islands were mapped in Bathurst Inlet where three were previously indicated. A large collection of birds, mammals and photographs was brought back. The studies of Diamond Jenness on Victoria Island resulted in important discoveries relative to Esquimau migrations, tribal distinctions, customs and language.

Although the relief ship Cluett was disabled at North Star Bay, Dr. E. O. Hovey, leader of the expedition that went to the relief of Donald Macmillan, succeeded in reaching the original party at Etah. He brought away four members and the most important records. The Crocker Land Committee is sending the steamer Danemark to pick up the members of both expeditions.

Knud Rasmussen left Copenhagen in April with plans to explore the region between Peary Land and Greenland. His start was made later than was originally contemplated, and it was doubtful that he would be able to reach the unknown country during the year. As an alternative, he was to devote the season to systematic exploration of the shores of Melville Bay, investigations in marine zoology in the waters of the bay, and study of the Esquimau migrations on the west coast.

The Endurance, carrying Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition to Antarctica, was crushed by ice in the middle of Weddell Sea in October, 1915. The entire party succeeded in landing on the ice with supplies and boats. After ineffectual attempts to land elsewhere, they finally were able to land on Elephant Island and find shelter in an ice cave. Thereafter, Sir Ernest Shackleton and a party of six succeeded in reaching South Georgia and crossing that island for the first time. Reaching civilization on May 31, he enlisted four different expeditions for the relief of the marooned men. After his unsuccessful attempt in the Emma, Sir Ernest Shackleton obtained the Chilean steam yacht Yelcho which, manned and equipped at the expense of the Chilean Government, left Punta Arenas for the south on August 4. Approaching Elephant Island from the northwest, the Yelcho pushed through innumerable stranded bergs and reached the men on August 30. All of the party being found alive and well, they were immediately taken on board and the steamer was homeward bound within an hour after her arrival. The day after Sir Ernest Shackleton had left Elephant Island for South Georgia, it was beset with dense pack ice, and they were forced to come out of the cave and make dwellings of the two boats set up as far back from the sea as possible on a narrow spit of land forty yards wide, where they were in constant danger of being conquered either by the ice laden waves or the terrific blizzards. Apart from the small supply of boveril and other provisions, the party depended for food on small penguins, seals being unable to land owing to the ice foot. Just before the arrival of the Yelcho the party had made preparations for an attempt to reach Deception Island, a Summer rendezvous of whalers in the remaining boat.

The Aurora, the auxiliary vessel of the Shackleton expedition, which was to establish a base at Ross Sea, was torn from her moorings during a blizzard in May and drifted in an ice pack for ten months before getting free and reaching New Zealand. Immediate steps were taken to rescue the ten men she left ashore at Cape Evans.

Mr. Stenhouse, chief officer of the Aurora, stated that in May two months' provisions for twelve men were put ashore; later in that month provisions were landed at another point for five men for two months. Mr. Stenhouse also reported that the provisions left by the Scott expedition at Cape Evans were ample for all the party's needs, and that there were large colonies of seals in the vicinity. On June 27 it was announced at Wellington, New Zealand, that Mr. Stenhouse would lead the party for the relief of Mr. Mackintosh and the nine others left on Cape Royds. As no news of them had been received in the middle of November, Sir Ernest Shackleton sailed from San Francisco for New Zealand to begin a final dash for Ross Sea. The explorer plans to enter the British army as soon as the marooned party is rescued.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS.

The American Association of Fairs and Expositions comprises fifty-five fairs and expositions of the United States and Canada which have reached the stability of permanent institutions. In most instances they are State, interstate or provincial organizations, and thus represent the North American Continent in the progress made in agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, manufacturing, domestic science, public welfare, education, transportation, good roads, art, etc., etc. *Secretary*—Charles Downing, Indianapolis, Ind.

SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Adolph Germer, Executive Secretary, 803 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. This organization, known nationally as the Socialist Party, is officially known as the Public Ownership Party in Minnesota, to conform to the election laws in that State. The National Executive Committee is composed of five members, elected by the referendum of the membership. The Executive Secretary is elected in like manner. The term of office is two years. The following are the Executive Committee: Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.; Anna A. Maley, New York, N. Y.; John Spargo, Old Bennington, Vt.; John M. Work, Chicago Ill.

The National Committee is composed of representatives from each organized State or Territory, of which there are 64. Representation is as follows: The National Committee consists of the State Secretaries of all organized States and Territories, or such other persons as the members of the party in the State elect by referendum vote, with one additional member from each State or Territory for every three thousand members in good standing in such State or Territory. For the purpose of determining the representation to which each State or Territory may be entitled, the National Secretary computes the beginning of each calendar year, the average dues-paying membership of such State or Territory for the preceding year. Three years' consecutive membership in the party is necessary to qualify for membership in the National Committee.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN 1916.

BY CHARLES H. HUGHES.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The ruin of a building more than 1,000 years old was unearthed in Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, by Dr. J. W. Fewkes, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

A large amphitheatre was discovered at Pozzuoli, Italy. The building was first buried in its own debris, and later by a volcanic eruption. Fragments of gilded and colored stucco attest the former magnificence of the building.

There was found among the temple archives at Warka, the Biblical Erech, a small tablet which contains the interpretation of two dreams by a seer of the time of Belshazzar. The tablet is now in the Yale Babylon Collection.

The ruins of Zuni Valley, New Mexico, were examined, and the stratified shell-heaps studied, making it possible to determine the order in which these ruins were occupied and the shifting of the centre of poulation. Some of these ruins were those seen by the Spaniards with Coronado when New Mexico was first visited by them in 1540. This work is being carried on by the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Announcement was made of the publication of a five-volume work on the great Oseberg burial ship. This ship was found at Oseberg, near Tonsberg, in Southern Norway, in 1904, and contained not only the body of the Queen of Vastfold, but also complete outfits of personal and household effects.

Dr. Farabee, of the University Museum, Philadelphia, Pa., made excavations on the Island of Marajó, at the mouth of the Amazon River, and obtained quantities of Indian pottery which throw light on the culture of former inhabitants of that region.

An altar erected by Ptolemy, father of Cleopatra, was unearthed in the ruins of a temple at Koptos (now known as Kuft), Egypt. The sides of the altar were covered with illustrations and finely inscribed hieroglyphics.

A human skeleton, with the skull apparently petrified, was found near Gaylord, Kan.

A fortification declared to be more remarkable from an engineering standpoint than the pyramids of Egypt was discovered by a member of the Yale and Geographical Society Expedition in Peru.

The excavation of the palace of Memphis, in Egypt, was continued by Dr. Fisher of the University Museum, Philadelphia, Pa. He discovered the throne room and developed a general plan of the palace.

Viking relics of the ninth century were found at Valtos, on Lewis Island, one of the Hebrides Islands. Among them were large oval brooches, part of a bronze chain, and a disc-shaped ornament.

A paper, published in the Journal of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society, volume V., calls attention to the fact that between Kismayu and Port Durnford there are about 60 miles of coast full of ruins, and north of Port Durnford there are innumerable ruins of stone buildings. No record remains of the builders, but they are supposed to be early Persian settlers.

A new stage in the evolution of the horse is represented by a skeleton secured in the Pliocene of Nebraska, in the Summer of 1916, by the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. It is intermediate between the "three-toed horses" and the "one-toed" or modern type.

ASTRONOMY.

Observations on Mars, at the Lowell Observatory, showed that the canal development corroborates the theory of seasonal dependence on the melting of the polar cap.

A total solar eclipse on February 3, 1916, was observed through thin clouds by a party from the Argentine National Observatory, stationed at Tucacas, Venezuela.

The Mount Wilson Solar Observatory completed a catalogue of the magnitudes and colors of more than 1,000 stars in the globular cluster Messier 13.

According to a Harvard University circular an examination of photographic plates of the region near the South Pole has led to the discovery of 19 new variable stars.

The first cometary discovery of 1916 was made by Mr. Neujmin on February 24 at the Simeis Observatory, Crimea. From the character of the orbit it is believed that the comet (aNeujmin, 1916) will be one with a short period. Another comet was discovered by Mr. Wolf at Heidelberg, on April 27.

A meteorite weighing about 20 tons was reported to have fallen at Bezerros, Pernambuco, Brazil.

Measurements of the radiation of stars by Dr. Coblentz, of the United States Bureau of Standards, brought out the relationship between total radiation and optical brightness. It was found that, in general, red stars emit two or three times as much total radiation as blue stars of the same photometric magnitude.

Observations on Saturn at the Lowell Observatory showed a remarkable change in the color and brightness of the planet's ball.

A new method for the determination of latitude was published in Atti R. Accademia dei Lincei, volume III. The method is a modification of Struves, in which high altitude stars are observed in the prime vertical, but the improvement consists in the employment of pairs of stars, one east and the other west, chosen so that the observation of both can be made in a short interval of time.

The 72-inch reflector telescope, built for the Dominion Astronomical Observatory, Victoria, British Columbia, was completed at the works of the builder in Cleveland, Ohio.

A revision of the catalogue of stars found in *Ptolemy's Almagest* (138, A. D.), was published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C.

The annual report of the *Astronomer-Royal* states that the magnetic declination is decreasing at the rate of nearly 10 minutes of arc per annum, the declination at Greenwich Observatory being now less than 15 degrees.

A unique use was made of the steel dome of the Chabot Observatory in the Oakland Hills, Cal., it being utilized to form part of a wireless system for transmitting time from the observatory to Oakland.

The Van Vleck Observatory of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., was completed.

Markings of a new kind were observed on Mars at the Lowell Observatory. A small dot was noted within some of the polygons, made by the intersections of certain canals, and from this dot delicate lines extended to a corner and to the sides of the polygon.

A machine for computing perturbation of the planets was described in a memoir by the Finnish mathematician, K. F. Sundmann, an abstract of which was published by Dr. H. D. Curtis, of the Lick Observatory.

The Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., installed a Ross photographic reflex zenith tube for the determination of the variation of latitude.

After nearly seven years' work students completed, at the University of Nebraska, one of the largest telescopes in the Middle West of the United States. The telescope is 18 feet long and has a 12-inch lens.

CHEMISTRY.

A new method for determining barium carbonate in vulcanized rubber goods was described in United States Bureau of Standards Technologic Paper No. 64.

Zinc works were built at Drammen, Norway, for the extraction of zinc by an electric wet process. Special attention will be paid to ores containing 8 to 30 per cent. zinc.

Results on the effect of various amounts of carbon and manganese on the corrosive properties of iron and steel were described in a paper read at the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, in London.

A revised edition of a bulletin on Standard Density and Volumetric Tables was published by the United States Bureau of Standards.

Deposits of alunite were discovered on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Raw alunite has been successfully used as a fertilizer, but, if roasted double, the yield of a crop is obtained.

An improved method of determining the chemical constituents of wood was brought out by the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

A further proof of the difference between ordinary

lead and that obtained from radio-active materials is afforded by the determinations of their respective densities (*Journal American Chemist Society XXXVIII.*). The density of ordinary lead with atomic weight 207.2 was found to be 11.337, while that of radio-active lead (atomic weight 206.3) was 11.28.

As a result of the great increase in the price of potassium-ferri-cyanide, or red prussiate of potash, which is used as a coating material for blue print paper, an economical method of preparing the substance was devised by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Second National Exposition of Chemical Industries was held in New York City, from September 25 to 30.

The extraction of gasoline from natural gas by absorption was outlined in a paper read before the Natural Gas Association of America at a meeting in Pittsburgh in May.

That the amounts of nitric and nitrous acids in rain bears certain relations to the prevailing weather conditions was shown in a paper read before the Chemical Society of Melbourne, Australia. A result of this paper was the establishing of several observation stations in Australia.

The manufacture of gasoline and benzene-toluene from petroleum and other hydrocarbons was described in *Bulletin No. 114*, published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Exploitation of an immense deposit of sulphur was begun in the foothills of At-Chagyl, alongside the salt lake of Kukurt-Ata, Russia.

That the vacuum treatment of commercial iron increases the maximum permeability from two to three times and decreases the hysteresis loss correspondingly was proved by Prof. Yensen, of Illinois University.

An improved process of tinning and preparing plates for tinning was tried out at Malingriffith Tinplate Works, South Wales. The process dispenses with the necessity of white pickling, and the white annealed plates after being separated are without any handling taken up by machinery and pickled, washed, turned, cleaned and piled.

A new method of treating brine to remove barium chloride was published by the United States Bureau of Chemistry.

GEOLOGY.

A geologic reconnaissance for phosphate in the Salt River range of Wyoming by the United States Geological Survey, resulted in the discovery of beds of phosphate, most of it of high grade, aggregating several billion tons.

Since the outbreak of the European war, the Geological Survey of Great Britain has been investigating the production of the important minerals in the British Isles. A late publication on the subject deals with the sources of supply of fluor-spar and the methods of working it.

A volcanic mountain presenting some novel features was described in the transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa. The particular mountain (Gotsi Cubib) is situated in what was formerly German Southwest Africa, near the Keetmanshoop Railway, and rises to a height of about 5,000 feet above the sea. The noticeable feature is the complete absence of fragments of lava of the ordinary kinds.

The whole of Queensland is a vast cemetery of fossilized species—on the surface, buried in drifts or hidden in clays. No human bones, flint flakes or any kind of native weapons have ever been discovered with the extinct mammalia (Geological Notes on Queensland—*North Queensland Register*).

A recessional moraine consisting of several segments disposed along a sinuous course lies near the Atlantic Coast and has been traced from Saco, Me., to Newbury, Mass. Further particulars will be published by the United States Geological Survey.

From another examination of the Tuxpan beds, it seems that these beds refer to the Oligocene, and it appears that along the western gulf shore there is no Miocene on the surface between Tuxpan, Mexico and Galveston, Tex.

It is estimated by the United States Geological Survey that the State of North Dakota contains the enormous amount of 697,000,000,000 short tons of lignite in beds over 3 feet thick and within 1,000 feet of the surface. If formed into one compact mass it would make a cube about 5 miles on a side.

An improved recording micrometer for geometrical rock analysis was described in the *Journal of Geology* for May.

In a paper on the geology of the district between Abereiddy and Abercastle, Pembrokeshire, is a description of a new mode of igneous brecciation (*Quarterly Journal Geological Society*, volume LXXI.).

A monograph on the Pleistocene of Indiana and Michigan and the History of the Great Lakes was published by the United States Geological Survey. The monograph contains the most recently gathered facts and latest opinions concerning the forming of the Great Lakes.

The Geological Survey of Great Britain issued a memoir on the thickness of strata in the counties of England and Wales, exclusive of rocks older than the Permian.

The Canadian Arctic Expedition in charge of V Stefansson studied the geological formation of Stapylton Bay and the Arctic coast line of Canada. A large area was mapped and investigated where native copper was widely distributed in large amounts.

An original and important paper on the origin of the diamond appeared in *Mining Journal* for May. Among the conclusions is the statement—that the economic diamond is to be regarded as essentially a secondary mineral grown in situ in the kemberlite matrix.

The United States Geological Survey reports the following: (1) The finding of tin deposits in Northern Nevada of an uncommon type; (2) the determination that the rich silver minerals of most of the ores now mined at Tonopah, Nev., were probably deposited by ascending solutions and that therefore the geologic conditions are favorable for the extent of the rich ores to depths considerably greater than those yet attained in mining, and (3) the total petroleum remaining in the developed and prospective oil territory in the United States is estimated at 7,629,000,000 barrels, and the amount obtainable by distillation of hydrocarbon shales is over 20,000,000,000 barrels.

ENGINEERING.

One of the largest developments ever undertaken by a municipality was started by the City of Los Angeles, Cal. The development consists of the reclamation of over 137 square miles by the building of an irrigation system of 350 miles of steel pipes and approximately 13 miles of concrete conduits.

The United States Bureau of Standards built a house of 56 panels, each about 12 feet by 14 feet of different mixtures of cement, for ascertaining which mixture would stand best the sun, wind rain and freezing temperatures of out of door and yet remain in good condition.

One of the largest double deck concrete viaducts in the United States was completed in Cleveland Ohio. It consists of 12 quadruple concrete arches with an average length of 140 feet each, and a steel arch over the Cuyahoga River with a span of 591 feet.

An aerial scenic tramway 1,800 feet long, built for taking passengers across the Whirlpool was completed at Niagara Falls, Ontario. There are six parallel cables, over which run sheaves, forming part of the frame that the passenger car is fastened to.

Work was started on a new water supply system for Winnipeg, Manitoba. The water will be brought by gravity from Shoal Lake, a distance of about 100 miles, through nearly 85 miles of concrete conduit.

The Rhone-Marseilles Canal was finished early in 1916. The total length of the canal is 60 miles and it can accommodate barges up to 600 tons dead weight.

Precast reinforced concrete piles 100 feet long (reported as the longest ever driven) were used in building wharves at Auckland, New Zealand.

The contract was awarded for a large low service reservoir at Cleveland, Ohio. When completed the reservoir will have a storage capacity of 130,000,000 gallons.

A large steel arch bridge was built over the St John River, at St. John, New Brunswick. The

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN 1916—*Continued.*

bridge has a span of 565 feet, and a clear height of 76 feet from the underside of the arch to the extreme high water level.

Rapid progress has been made on the new water tunnel for Chicago, Ill. The tunnel will be about 8 miles long, with cross sections 12 feet by 12 feet, and 13 feet by 13 feet with vertical sides, semicircular roof and invert floor. The flow capacity will be 350,000,000 gallons per day.

A new water supply system was planned for Aberdeen, Scotland. The population to be supplied will be about 170,000, and the average daily consumption per head is computed as 40 gallons.

The largest steel rolling crest dam in the United States was completed by the United States Reclamation Service across the Grand River, near Grand Junction, Col. On the weir is 420 feet of rolling crest, 10 feet 3 inches high, in six units of 70 feet each.

The Elephant Butte Dam in Sierra County, New Mexico, was completed in May, at an approximate cost of $5,000,000. It contains about 608,000 cubic yards of masonry, and is said to be one of the largest masonry structures in the world. The dam forms part of an extensive irrigation system whereby 200,000 acres of land in New Mexico and Texas will become productive.

Among the notable concrete structures completed was an ore dock 80 feet above water level and 1,132 feet long at Ashland, Wis., built by the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie Railroad.

In August both cantilever arms of the Quebec Bridge over the St. Lawrence River were completed. Early in September, in attempting to place in position the suspended span of 640 feet in length by 88 feet in width, weighing about 5,000 tons, connecting the two cantilever arms, the span fell into the river, killing and injuring a number of workmen. Work, however, on the bridge will be continued.

INTERNATIONAL CANCER RESEARCH SOCIETY.

President—L. M. Ottofy, M. D., St. Louis, Mo. *Secretary-Treasurer*—F. W. Kirsch, M. D., St. Louis, Mo. *Necrologist*—J. A. Carpenter, Firvale (Bella Coala), B. C., Canada. Headquarters, 706 N. Grand Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1917.

REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS under the control of the University of the State of New York (office, Albany, N. Y.) will be held in 1917 at the following times and places: January 22-26, inclusive, at New York, and about 900 academies and high schools; June 18-22, inclusive, at New York, and about 900 academies and high schools. Examinations for teachers' certificates are held on the same dates as the Regents', and August 6-10, September 10-12, inclusive, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo; 33 subjects. September examinations are for professional and technical students only. Morning session begins 9.15 o'clock. Afternoon session begins 1.15 o'clock. For conditions governing examinations, see WORLD ALMANAC for 1913, page 161.

UNIVERSITY CREDENTIALS—Preliminary (preacademic) certificate—Reading, writing, spelling, elementary English, arithmetic, geography, and elementary United States history with civics. Students from countries where English is not the mother tongue must pass an examination in second year English for any one of the professional certificates.

LAW, MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, ETC.—Sixty counts qualifying certificate. All candidates taking Regents' examinations for qualifying certificates in law, dentistry, veterinary science, for admission to examination for certified public accountant, and for certified shorthand reporter, must earn counts upon examination as follows:

English, three years, 10 counts; elementary algebra, 5 counts; plane geometry, 5 counts; physics and chemistry, 10 counts; or physics and biology, 10 counts, or chemistry and biology, 10 counts (for a medical student certificate, physics, chemistry, and biology, 15 counts); any second year foreign language, 10 counts; American history with civics, 5 counts; electives, 15 counts (for a medical student certificate, 10 counts).

The electives shall be: English fourth year, 3 counts; Latin second year, or Greek second year, or French second year, or German second year, or Spanish second year, or Italian second year, or Hebrew second year, 10 counts; advanced algebra, 5 counts; advanced arithmetic, 2 counts; physical geography, 5 counts; ancient history, 5 counts; *history of Great Britain and Ireland, 5 counts; *modern history 1, 3 counts; *modern history 2, 3 counts; economics, 2 counts; elementary bookkeeping and business practice, 3 counts; advanced bookkeeping and office practice, 5 counts; shorthand 1, 5 counts; shorthand 2, 5 counts; †elementary representation, 2 counts; †advanced design, 2 counts; †advanced representation, 2 counts.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATES WITHOUT EXAMINATION—Candidates having credentials which can be accepted in place of examinations should send them to the University of the State of New York.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS—Examinations for license to practice medicine in this State will be held as follows: January 30 to February 2, May 15-18, June 26-29, October 2-5, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

PHARMACY AND DRUGGIST EXAMINATIONS—January 31 to February 1, May 22-25, June 27-28, October 3-4.

CHIROPODY EXAMINATIONS—Dates and places of examinations same as Medical Examinations.

DENTAL EXAMINATIONS—Dates and places of examinations same as Medical Examinations shown above, except that no examination is given in May. The practical examination is held on the Saturday morning following the regular examinations.

VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS—Dates and places of examinations same as Medical Examinations shown above.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS—Dates of examinations: January 30 to February 1, June 26-28, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTERS—Examinations on the first two days of the other regular professional examinations, when there are applicants, in January and June of each year.

REGISTRATION OF NURSES—Two examinations will be held annually in January and June, respectively. Applications should be made at least ten days in advance to the University of the State of New York, Examination Division, Albany, N. Y. Dates: January 30 to February 1, June 26-28, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

OPTOMETRY EXAMINATIONS—Examinations January 30 to February 1, June 26-28, October 2-4. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.) Application should be made at least one week in advance to the University of the State of New York, Examination Division, Albany, N. Y.

* Candidates who have credit in history of Great Britain and Ireland (3 or 5) may receive credit for modern history 2 but not for modern history 1. Candidates who have credit in European history may not have credit in modern history 1 or 2. † Candidates who have credit in elementary drawing based on the 1905 syllabus will receive no additional counts for passing elementary representation, but will receive two counts for passing advanced design and two counts for passing advanced representation. Candidates who have credit for advanced drawing general based on the 1905 syllabus can obtain no additional counts in drawing.

THE TORRENS SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION OF TITLES TO REAL ESTATE.

(A statement prepared by the Registrar of the County of New York.)

The "Torrens System" or "Torrens Law" is a system of "registration of titles to real estate." Under this system an owner of land receives from the public officer, called the Registrar, an official certificate of title, which gives the name of the owner, a description of the land and a statement of all liens and incumbrances affecting the land. The certificate is issued in duplicate—the original remains on file in the Registrar's office and a duplicate is given to the owner as his evidence of title.

When the property is sold and it is desired to transfer title, the owner surrenders his certificate with an instrument in the form of a deed or similar writing authorizing the Registrar to transfer the title, whereupon the Registrar cancels the surrendered certificate and issues a new certificate in duplicate form to the new owner. The transfer is made in much the same way that bank stock is transferred on the books of the corporation. The fee of the Registrar for making the transfer is $2 or $3 and ordinarily the matter is attended to in a few minutes. No title searching is necessary because the certificate is like a ledger page and is kept posted to date. All open matters affecting the title are carried over upon the new certificate and all cancelled or expired matters are omitted.

The system was devised in its present general form by Robert R. Torrens and first promulgated in the form of law in South Australia in 1858. The "Registration of Titles to Land," however, was in use as early as 1811 in Austria and in 1855 in Hungary. Denmark registered such titles by judicial decree as early as 1550. The provisions of the later acts, however, differentiate the "Torrens" laws from these earlier forms. From South Australia the law spread to Queensland (1861), Tasmania (1862), New South Wales (1862), Victoria (1862), New Zealand (1870), Western Australia (1874), Fiji (1876), and New Guinea (1889). In all of these the registration of titles is compulsory on the alienation of crown lands, otherwise voluntary; only fee simple titles may be registered. The title obtained by registration is indefeasible.

Almost immediately after the launching of the system in Australia it was adopted in British Honduras (1858), followed by British Guiana (1880), the Leeward Islands (1886), Jamaica (1888). The system was also adopted in Central America, Tabago, Trinidad, Turks Island, Wales, Norway, Denmark, Germany and Austria. In England a similar law was passed (1862) and Ireland (1865). In these leaseholds for life or for twenty years were brought in. Absolute, qualified or possessory titles may be registered in England; only absolute titles in Ireland. In 1897 registration was made compulsory in the City of London.

In Canada the system was adopted in British Columbia (1871), Ontario (1885), Manitoba (1885), Nova Scotia (1904), Alberta (1906), and Saskatchewan (1906). Throughout Canada the act is compulsory on alienation of crown lands, except in British Columbia, and voluntary otherwise except in Ontario. It is wholly voluntary in Ontario and permissive only in parts of that province. An estate of any kind is entitled to registration except in Ontario, which is open only to fee simple and life or 21-year leaseholds, and Alberta and Saskatchewan, which excludes any estate for less than three years.

In the United States registration laws have been passed in 14 States, in the following order: Ohio (1896), Illinois (1897), California (1897), Massachusetts (1898), Minnesota (1901), Oregon (1901), Colorado (1903), Washington (1907), New York (1908), North Carolina (1913), Mississippi (1914), Nebraska (1915), South Carolina (1916), Virginia (1916).

The system was adopted by the United States Government for the Philippine Islands in 1902 and for Hawaii in 1903.

In all of these States the law is voluntary except in the Philippines (Government grants, compulsory); Hawaii (lands owned by corporations, compulsory) and Illinois (decedent's estates). The unit of registration is the county and generally the Register of Deeds or similar officer is the Recorder or Registrar. The operation of the act is confined to estates in fee simple absolute except in Hawaii, which, like the English law, includes qualified and possessory titles. In all there is a judicial proceeding which is heard, except in Massachusetts, the Philippines and Hawaii, in the local court having equity jurisdiction. The "suit" is analogous to one to quiet title. In Hawaii the law was changed in 1914 so as to admit of registration of the estate or interest of a person instead of the possessory title being registered. Massachusetts has a special "Land Court" and the Territories "Courts of Land Registration."

In 1912 Ohio amended its Constitution and conferred judicial powers upon the Registrar so as to permit the initial registration of titles to be made directly by the Registrar without making it a matter of court litigation. In 1915 Pennsylvania adopted a similar amendment. These constitutional amendments make these two States pioneers in the United States in the adoption of a pure Torrens system.

In the original Torrens law in Australia the Registrar had power to register uncontested titles, but contested titles were sent to the court for settlement. The first law of Illinois (1895, repealed in 1897) and that of Ohio (1896, repealed in 1898) followed the same principle, but were declared unconstitutional on the technical ground that the Registrar was not a judicial officer. Because of this decision it has been necessary under the laws of most States to go to court for the initial registration of all titles, even though uncontested. The constitutional change in Ohio and Pennsylvania obviates this unnecessary expense in those States. In 1913 (amended in 1914) Ohio passed a new law under the authority expressly conferred by its constitutional amendment.

The proceedings are declared to be "in rem" in New York and in most States. The judgment of registration binds the land and makes the title uncontestable.

The decree after a varying period becomes absolute and conclusive. The time is 30 days in Massachusetts and the Philippines, 90 days in Colorado and Washington, 6 months in Minnesota, 2 years in Illinois and Oregon, and 1 year (amendment, 1914) in California. The title so registered is, generally speaking, indefeasible, the exceptions being by private parties for fraud, for varying periods and under varying conditions becoming absolutely indefeasible for this cause in Massachusetts, the Philippines and Hawaii after one year. Proceedings to set aside a certificate for fraud will not lie against an innocent holder for value. It is indefeasible as to boundaries except in Illinois, Minnesota, Oregon, Colorado and Washington, and in those States where the adjacent property owners have been "brought in." It is also defeasible as to unrecorded leases not required by the law to be recorded. Such a title is defeasible in actions by the State or Federal Government, as for eminent domain, taxes, etc.

ASSURANCE FUND—By law the title of an owner as stated on the certificate is indefeasible—that is, it cannot be attacked or upset by the claim of any third party, no matter how meritorious such a claim might be in itself. Any claim not stated on the face of the certificate is cut off. The certificate holder, theoretically at least, does not need any assurance fund for his security, but the assurance fund provides equitable money compensation to any one whose rights have been cut off by mistake. Mistakes, however, are very rare and the amount paid in losses is negligible in every community where the system is in operation. The State as a rule (except in New York State) is back of the fund and each property registered contributes to the fund. The premium rate is usually $1 per thousand on the value of the land.

THE NEW YORK LAW—Although in operation since 1908, the New York law has been practically a dead letter. In 1916 important amendments were passed correcting some of the faults in the

THE TORRENS SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION OF TITLES TO REAL ESTATE—*Continued.*

law. The New York law still differs from that of Massachusetts, Illinois and other States in that the State (county) is not back of the assurance fund; privately employed "official examiners of title" are permitted, and the court procedure is unnecessarily cumbersome and lengthy. By Chapter 52 of the Laws of 1909 the law was made a part of the Real Property Law contained in Chapter 50, the Consolidated Laws. The original law constituted Chapter 444 of the Laws of 1908 and was amended by Chapter 627 of the Laws of 1910 and by Chapter 547 of the Laws of 1916.

PROCEDURE IN NEW YORK FOR INITIAL REGISTRATION—Upon the first application for a certificate of registration the title must be examined in the same way as it is ordinarily examined upon a purchase transaction. This examination is done by an official examiner, who makes a complete examination of the title, including the Register's office, County Clerk's office, Surrogate's Court, Federal Courts, reading of the survey, inspection of the premises and all other matters pertaining to a title.

The results of this examination are placed in a report, which is signed by the official examiner. This report of title by the official examiner, accompanied by a survey, with the owner's application for registration, is presented to the Supreme Court at Special Term, and if the Court considers that the title is one that should be registered an order is made to issue a summons. The proceedings then go forward as in any other action. If title is established to the satisfaction of the Court a final judgment is rendered, which contains instructions to the Registrar as to the manner and the details of the registration of the title. This judgment is filed with the Registrar, who thereupon issues the first certificate of title.

EXPENSE OF INITIAL REGISTRATION IN NEW YORK.

For the first application the costs are as follows:

(1) OFFICIAL EXAMINATION—For the official examination, fees are fixed in the law at $10, plus $1 a thousand on the value of the property; that is, for a $3,000 valuation the examiner's fee would be $13. For a $10,000 valuation the examiner's fee would be $20, and so on. This fee is paid to the Registrar.

(2) SURVEY—According to the surveyor's charge—about $15 for each lot, paid to the surveyor.

(3) PUBLICATION—Once a week for four weeks—about $30, paid to the newspaper.

(4) FILING THE APPLICATION—$1, paid to the Registrar.

(5) REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE—Fee $5, paid to the Registrar.

(6) STATE ASSURANCE PREMIUM—$1 per thousand on the value of the property; that is, for a $3,000 property the assurance premium would be $3; on a $10,000 property it would be $10, and so on. The premium is paid to the Registrar.

(7) ATTORNEY'S CHARGES—Owing to the court proceeding, which in New York is more complicated than in other States, the employment of an attorney for the initial registration is necessary. The legal fees are a matter of arrangement between attorney and client.

All of the foregoing expenses are incidental to the initial registration only. The assurance premium is paid once only. It is not paid on subsequent transfers. That is, the assurance premium once paid assures the title for all time, and safeguards not only the holder of the certificate, but also all other persons dealing in the land, and covers not only the present transaction, but also all future dealings.

For subsequent transfers the only expense is $2, paid to the Registrar for transferring the title, cancelling the old certificate and issuing a new certificate to the new owner. For entering a mortgage or other incumbrance upon the property a charge of $1 is made, which is paid to the Registrar.

WHERE TO MAKE APPLICATION—The law has State-wide application. In the counties of New York, Kings, Bronx and Westchester the Register of the county is the Registrar. In all other counties the County Clerk acts as Registrar. In New York County the Register has designated an official examiner of titles to act in the County of New York, which is co-terminous with the Borough of Manhattan.

Any owner may apply or any person holding a contract of purchase from the owner may apply. The holder of the contract may have the certificate issued in his own name after the title is closed.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED—The New York law has not been successful because it contains features which are foreign to a true Torrens system. Under the advocacy of John J. Hopper, Registrar of New York County, amendments are being pressed that will make the New York law similar to that of Massachusetts and other States where the law has been successful. The chief features of the proposed amendments are (1) to make the examination of titles exclusively official; (2) to put the State (county) back of the assurance fund, and (3) to simplify the court procedure. The effect of these amendments will be to increase public confidence in the system and to make the initial proceeding short and economical.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES HELD ABROAD.

(From a statement issued September 25, 1916, by the President of the Delaware & Hudson Co.)

Class of Security.	Par Value.	Market Value.
		c
Preferred Stock	*$120,597,750.00	*a*$93,816,715.00
	†163,129,850.00	*b*117,863,393.01
	‡204,394,400.00	
Second Pref. Stock	*4,858,650.00	*a*2,060,256.00
	†5,608,850.00	*b*2,115,415.00
	‡5,558,150.00	
Common Stock	*336,761,704.00	*a*234,154,103.00
	†511,437,356.25	*b*342,225,958.00
	‡573,880,393.00	
Notes	*9,070,955.00	*a*6,844,240.00
	†24,632,291.93	*b*22,574,283.93
	‡58,254,390.16	
Debenture Bonds	*74,796,900.00	*a*69,858,284.00
	†160,288,700.00	*b*141,444,593.00
	‡187,508,310.00	
Coll. Trust Bonds	*85,166,470.00	*a*66,526,692.00
	†180,590,850.00	*b*136,422,185.75
Coll. Trust Bonds	‡$282,418,415.26	
Mortgage Bonds	*774,793,834.00	*a*$628,183,797.00
	†1,150,339,139.00	*b*962,081,613.26
	‡1,371,156,851.00	
Equip. Trust Bonds	*7,788,300.00	*a*7,015,683.00
	†25,253,201.00	*b*24,480,410.55
	‡20,233,455.00	
Car Trusts	*836,000.00	*a*681,320.00
	†29,000.00	*b*29,060.00
Receivers' Certif's	*958,000.00	*a*958,000.00
	†2,201,000.00	*b*2,201,000.00
	‡998,000.00	
Total	*$1,415,628,563.00	*a*$1,110,099,090.00
	†$2,223,510,229.18	*b*$1,751,437,912.50
	‡$2,704,402,364.42	

During the year ended July 31, 1916, there were returned to the American market securities of the par value of $807,881,666.

During the six months ended July 31, 1915, there were returned securities of the par value of $480,892,135.

* Compilation as of July 31, 1916. † Compilation as of July 31, 1915. ‡Compilation as of January 31, 1915. *a* As of July 31, 1916. *b* As of August 2, 1915. *c* No market value determined for first compilation

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

THE following statistics of local Building and Loan Associations in the United States were reported at the last annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations held at St. Louis, Mo., July 26 and 27, 1916. The returns are for 1915-1916;

STATES.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.	STATES.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.
Pennsylvania...	1,830	568,000	$277,000,000	Arkansas.....	39	22,540	$10,031,099
Ohio.....	657	649,126	263,106,613	Washington....	24	30,114	10,022,132
New Jersey.....	742	281,464	143,903,994	Minnesota.....	64	18,500	7,501,626
Massachusetts..	179	217,427	101,543,318	West Virginia...	43	18,500	7,073,421
Illinois.....	632	215,150	98,390,668	Maine.....	37	13,120	5,957,696
New York.....	251	179,380	72,419,658	Rhode Island...	7	9,263	5,041,439
Indiana.....	344	190,925	63,679,080	Connecticut....	16	12,618	3,855,546
Nebraska.....	71	83,765	41,660,870	Tennessee.....	14	5,261	3,226,591
California.....	89	38,788	30,441,084	New Hampshire.	20	9,424	2,734,727
Michigan.....	65	59,365	27,696,545	North Dakota...	10	5,550	2,725,859
Louisiana.....	66	50,462	23,362,690	Oklahoma.....	35	8,947	2,700,000
Kentucky.....	115	61,056	23,176,078	New Mexico....	13	3,810	1,578,109
Dist. of Col.....	19	37,044	20,959,574	Montana.....	13	2,020	1,462,982
Kansas.....	65	56,689	20,797,976	Texas.....	19	3,903	1,247,303
Missouri.....	153	43,987	20,509,725	Vermont.....	4	471	201,437
North Carolina..	155	38,945	14,359,449	Other States....	890	325,338	149,092,333
Wisconsin.....	74	37,747	14,228,401				
Iowa.....	51	36,200	12,517,852	Total.....	6,806	3,334,899	$1,484,205,875

The following was the statement of receipts and expenditures by local associations in 1915:

Receipts: Cash on hand January 1, 1915, $37,008,676; weekly dues, $302,050,992; paid-up stock, $35,984,734; deposits, $82,510,726; loans repaid, $267,408,616; interest, $84,568,554; premium, $4,395,030; fines, $1,315,102; pass books and initiation, $742,726; borrowed money, $109,085,326; real estate sold, $6,595,952; miscellaneous receipts, $35,246,980; total receipts, $966,913,414.

Disbursements: Pass book loans, $34,315,304; mortgage loans, $351,820,448; stock withdrawals, $268,185,412; paid-up stock withdrawals, $31,651,030; deposit withdrawals, $78,967,446; expenses, $8,640,152; borrowed money repaid, $106,530,076; interest, $2,964,090; real estate purchased, $10,064,278; miscellaneous disbursements, $32,-162,080; cash on hand, January 1, 1916, $41,613,098; total disbursements, $966,913,414.

The officers of the league; *President*—George F. Gilmore, Omaha, Neb. *First Vice-President*—L. L. Rankin, Columbus, Ohio. *Second Vice-President*—E. L. Keesler, Charlotte, N. C. *Third Vice-President*—Mark D. Rider, Chicago, Ill. *Treasurer*—Joseph K. Gamble, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Assistant Secretary*—Edwin F. Howell, New York, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION.

An educational institution incorporated at Washington, D. C., to investigate the forces and laws involved in the "science of human relations" and to promulgate the truths and principles discovered Founded in 1876, it was incorporated as an institution of university rank and power in 1910 to prescribe university courses of study, to conduct university examinations and to confer university degrees. It has had over 10,000 students and members. Its representative has been around the world three times on these tours of visitation to the colleges and universities of the world in the interest of "Religious Education from the Scientific Viewpoint," for "religion is man's recognition of his relations and the performance of his duties growing out of those relations."

The International University Union is now engaged in establishing State chairs (or professorships) of the "science of human relations" or "the science of religion" in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Offices, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., Shanghai, China. *President*—James G. Rodger, Philadelphia, Pa. *Vice-President*—Henry Brundage, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—G. S. Nicoll. *Treasurer*—J. W. Re'sner, Washington, D. C. *Foreign Secretary*—H. Douglass Rodger, Shanghai, China.

THE MODERN HISTORIC RECORDS ASSOCIATION.

President—Justice Victor J. Dowling. *Secretary*—Alfred Kreymborg, 20 Exchange Place, New York City. *Founder*—Alexander Konta.

The Modern Historic Records Association is a non-commercial body. Its purpose is to preserve, for future generations, the records of our contemporary history and achievement by the best methods known to modern science, and to be of vital service and inspiration to historians, students, educators, and others in the life of our own time. The varying mediums employed are: Moving pictures, phonograms, talking pictures, autographic records on parchment, special stories of great events printed on rag paper, permanent photographs on glass positives, clay tablets, lantern slides, and whatever other means the progress of science and the new triumphs of invention may provide. The organization was founded in 1911 by Alexander Konta, and among its incorporators are some of the most prominent individuals from every field of human activity all over the world.

The larger part of the records of our contemporary history, progress, life, and civilization, as given in our books, newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, and reports, is printed on sulphite or on wood-pulp paper. Many of these records are doomed to dust in from fifty to seventy-five years. In a century comparatively little of the printed record of this great age will be in existence. To seek to offset this situation, so far as possible, by permanent records of the vital events in our history, and to remedy the evil itself, so far as its powers and influence permit, is the aim of the Modern Historic Records Association, the only organization of its kind in the world. The possibilities of the value of this work may be suggested in a single illustration from the past. Lincoln's immortal speech at Gettysburg is one of the treasures of English literature, yet there have been published over a hundred different versions of it. Congress has twice printed it incorrectly. Had it been possible to secure a phonogram record of the address when delivered there could be, at present no dispute as to the actual words spoken by Lincoln.

Pending the securing by the association of a building of its own, for which tentative designs have been made, the association has the privilege of preserving its records in the New York Public Library. Among the many names of famous men who have recorded themselves for all time are: Thomas Edison, ex-President Madero of Mexico, Captain Rostron of the Carpathia, Peary and Amundsen, ex-President Taft, Maurice Maeterlinck, Eugene Brieux, George Brandes, Paul Heyse, George Bernard Shaw, Prof. Paul Ehrlich, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Luther Burbank, Hon. James Bryce, Prof. Paul Dubois, Sir Hiram S. Maxim, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Andrew Carnegie, Admiral George Dewey, Arthur Wing Pinero, John Muir, Richard Strauss, H. G. Wells, Tommaso Salvini, Sir William Ramsay, and Maximilian Harden

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

FINANCES, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TRANQUILLITY OF HAYTI.

PREAMBLE.

The United States and the Republic of Hayti desiring to confirm and strengthen the amity existing between them by the most cordial co-operation in measures for their common advantage:

And the Republic of Hayti desiring to remedy the present condition of its revenues and finances, to maintain the tranquillity of the republic, to carry out plans for the economic development and prosperity of the republic and its people:

And the United States being in full sympathy with all of these aims and objects and desiring to contribute in all proper ways to their accomplishment:

The United States and the Republic of Hayti have resolved to conclude a convention with these objects in view, and have appointed for that purpose, plenipotentiaries,

The President of the United States, Robert Beale Davis, Jr., Charge d'Affaires of the United States:

And the President of the Republic of Hayti, Louis Borno, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, who, having exhibited to each other their respective powers, which are seen to be full in good and true form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The Government of the United States will, by its good offices, aid the Haytian Government in the proper and efficient development of its agricultural, mineral and commercial resources and in the establishment of the finances of Hayti on a firm and solid basis.

ARTICLE II.

The President of Hayti shall appoint, upon nomination by the President of the United States, a general receiver and such aids and employees as may be necessary, who shall collect, receive and apply all customs duties on imports and exports accruing at the several custom houses and ports of entry of the Republic of Hayti.

The President of Hayti shall appoint, upon nomination by the President of the United States, a financial adviser, who shall be an officer attached to the Ministry of Finance, to give effect to whose proposals and labors the Minister will lend efficient aid. The financial adviser shall devise an adequate system of public accounting, aid in increasing the revenues and adjusting them to the expenses, inquire into the validity of the debts of the republic, enlighten both Governments with reference to all eventual debts, recommend improved methods of collecting and applying the revenues, and make such other recommendations to the Minister of Finance as may be deemed necessary for the welfare and prosperity of Hayti.

ARTICLE III.

The Government of the Republic of Hayti will provide by law or appropriate decrees for the payment of all customs duties to the general receiver, and will extend to the receivership, and to the financial adviser, all needful aid and full protection in the execution of the powers conferred and duties imposed herein; and the United States on its part will extend like aid and protection.

ARTICLE IV.

Upon the appointment of the financial adviser, the Government of the Republic of Hayti, in co-operation with the financial adviser, shall collate, classify, arrange and make full statement of all the debts of the republic, the amounts, character, maturity and condition thereof, and the interest accruing and the sinking fund requisite to their final discharge.

ARTICLE V.

All sums collected and received by the general receiver shall be applied, first, to the payment of the salaries and allowances of the general receiver, his assistants and employees, and expenses of the receivership, including the salary and expenses of the financial adviser, which salaries will be determined by previous agreement; second, to the interest and sinking fund of the public debt of the Republic of Hayti; and, third, to the maintenance of the constabulary referred to in Article X, and then the remainder to the Haytian Government for purposes of current expenses.

In making these applications the general receiver will proceed to pay salaries and allowances monthly and expenses as they arise, and on the first of each calendar month, will set aside in a separate fund the quantum of the collection and receipts of the previous month.

ARTICLE VI.

The expenses of the receivership, including salaries and allowances of the general receiver, his assistants and employees, and the salary and expenses of the financial adviser, shall not exceed 5 per centum of the collections and receipts from customs duties, unless by agreement by the two Governments.

ARTICLE VII.

The general receiver shall make monthly reports of all collections, receipts and disbursements to the appropriate officer of the Republic of Hayti and to the Department of State of the United States, which reports shall be open to inspection and verification at all times by the appropriate authorities of each of the said Governments.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Republic of Hayti shall not increase its public debt except by previous agreement with the President of the United States, and shall not contract any debt or assume any financial obligation unless the ordinary revenues of the republic available for that purpose, after defraying the expenses of the Government, shall be adequate to pay the interest and provide a sinking fund for the final discharge of such debt.

ARTICLE IX.

The Republic of Hayti will not without a previous agreement with the President of the United States, modify the customs duties in a manner to reduce the revenues therefrom; and in order that the revenues of the republic may be adequate to meet the public debt and the expenses of the Government, to preserve tranquillity and to promote material prosperity, the Republic of Hayti will co-operate with the financial adviser in his recommendations for improvement in the methods of collecting and disbursing the revenues and for new sources of needed income.

ARTICLE X.

The Haytian Government obligates itself, for the preservation of domestic peace, the security of individual rights and full observance of the provisions of this treaty, to create without delay an efficient constabulary, urban and rural, composed of native Haytians. This constabulary shall be organized and officered by Americans, appointed by the President of Hayti, upon nomination by the President of the United States. The Haytian Government shall clothe these officers with the proper and necessary authority and uphold them in the performance of their functions. These officers will be replaced by Haytians as they, by examination, conducted under direction of a board to be selected by the senior American officer of this constabulary and in the presence of a representative of the Haytian Government, are found to be qualified to assume such duties. The constabulary herein provided for, shall, under the direction of the Haytian Government, have supervision and control of arms and ammunition, military supplies, and traffic therein, throughout the country. The high contracting parties agree that the stipulations in this article are necessary to prevent factional strife and disturbances.

ARTICLE XI.

The Government of Hayti agrees not to surrender any of the territory of the Republic of Hayti by sale, lease, or otherwise, or jurisdiction over such territory, to any foreign Government or power, nor to enter into any treaty or contract with any foreign power or powers that will impair or tend to impair the independence of Hayti.

ARTICLE XII.

The Haytian Government agrees to execute with the United States a protocol for the settlement, by arbitration or otherwise, of all pending pecuniary claims of foreign corporations, companies, citizens or subjects against Hayti.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Republic of Hayti, being desirous to further the development of its natural resources,

agrees to undertake and execute such measures as in the opinion of the high contracting parties may be necessary for the sanitation and public improvement of the republic, under the supervision and direction of an engineer or engineers, to be appointed by the President of Hayti upon nomination by the President of the United States, and authorized for that purpose by the Government of Hayti.

ARTICLE XIV.

The high contracting parties shall have authority to take such steps as may be necessary to insure the complete attainment of any of the objects comprehended in this treaty; and, should the necessity occur the United States will lend an efficient aid for the preservation of Haytian independence and the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty.

ARTICLE XV.

The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the high contracting parties in conformity with their respective laws, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the City of Washington as soon as may be possible.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present treaty shall remain in full force and virtue for the term of ten years, to be counted from the day of exchange of ratifications, and further for another term of ten years if, for specific reasons presented by either of the high contracting parties, the purpose of this treaty has not been fully accomplished.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, in the English and French languages, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, the 16th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

[SEAL.] ROBERT BEALE DAVIS, JR.,
Charge d'Affaires of the United States.
[SEAL.] LOUIS BORNO,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction.

(Ratified and made public February 28, 1916.)

NICARAGUAN CANAL ROUTE CONVENTION.

A convention between the United States and Nicaragua, signed at Washington on August 5, 1914, granting to the United States, in return for a money payment, the exclusive proprietary rights for the construction and operaion of an interoceanic canal by a Nicaragua route, the lease of certain islands, and the right to establish a naval base on the Gulf of Fonseca.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of Nicaragua being animated by the desire to strengthen their ancient and cordial friendship by the most sincere cooperation for all purposes of their mutual advantage and interest and to provide for the possible future construction of an interoceanic ship canal by way of the San Juan River and the great Lake of Nicaragua, or by any route over Nicaraguan territory, whenever the construction of such canal shall be deemed by the Government of the United States conducive to the interests of both countries, and the Government of Nicaragua wishing to facilitate in every way possible the successful maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, the two Governments have resolved to conclude a Convention to these ends, and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State; and

The President of Nicaragua, Senor General Don Emiliano Chamorro, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to the United States:

Who, having exhibited to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.—The Government of Nicaragua grants in perpetuity to the Government of the United States, forever free from all taxation or public charge, the exclusive proprietary rights necessary and convenient for the construction, operation and maintenance of an interoceanic canal by way of the San Juan River and the great Lake of Nicaragua or by way of any route over Nicaraguan territory, the details of the terms upon which such canal shall be constructed, operated and maintained to be agreed to by the two Governments whenever the Government of the United States shall notify the Government of Nicaragua of its desire or intention to construct such canal.

ARTICLE II.—To enable the Government of the United States to protect the Panama Canal and the proprietary rights granted to the Government of the United States by the foregoing article, and also to enable the Government of the United States to take any measure necessary to the ends contemplated herein, the Government of Nicaragua hereby leases for a term of ninety-nine years to the Government of the United States the islands in the Caribbean Sea known as Great Corn Island and Little Corn Island; and the Government of Nicaragua further grants to the Government of the United States for a like period of ninety-nine years the right to establish, operate and maintain a naval base at such place on the territory of Nicaragua bordering upon the Gulf of Fonseca as the Government of the United States may select. The Government of the United States shall have the option of renewing for a further term of ninety-nine years the above leases and grants upon the expiration of their respective terms, it being expressly agreed that the territory hereby leased and the naval base which may be maintained under the grant aforesaid shall be subject exclusively to the laws and sovereign authority of the United States during the terms of such lease and grant and of any renewal or renewals thereof.

ARTICLE III.—In consideration of the foregoing stipulations and for the purposes contemplated by this Convention and for the purpose of reducing the present indebtedness of Nicaragua, the Government of the United States shall, upon the date of the exchange of ratification of this Convention, pay for the benefit of the Republic of Nicaragua the sum of three million dollars United States gold coin, of the present weight and fineness, to be deposited to the order of the Government of Nicaragua in such bank or banks or with such banking corporation as the Government of the United States may determine, to be applied by Nicaragua upon its indebtedness or other public purposes for the advancement of the welfare of Nicaragua in a manner to be determined by the two high contracting parties, all such disbursements to be made by orders drawn by the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Nicaragua and approved by the Secretary of State of the United States or by such person as he may designate.

ARTICLE IV.—This Convention shall be ratified by the high contracting parties in accordance with their respective laws, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereunto their seals.

Done at Washington, in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, on the 5th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and fourteen.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, [SEAL.]
EMILIANO CHAMORRO. [SEAL.]

[February 18, 1916—Convention amended, ratified and injunction of secrecy removed.]

In the resolution of ratification by the United States Senate is the following:

Provided, that whereas Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras have protested against the ratification of said Convention in the fear or belief that said Convention might in some respect impair existing rights of said States; therefore, it is declared by the Senate that in advising and consenting to the ratification of the said Convention as amended such advice and consent are given with the understanding, to be expressed as a part of the instrument of ratification, that nothing in said Convention is intended to affect any existing right of any of the said named States.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.
Washington	John Jay	N. Y.	1	Buchanan	Lewis Cass	Mich	1857
"	Thomas Jefferson	Va	1789	"	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa	1860
"	Edmund Randolph	"	1794	Lincoln	William H. Seward	N. Y.	1861
"	Timothy Pickering	Mass	1795	Johnson	"	"	1865
Adams	"	"	1797	Grant	Elihu B. Washburn	Ill	1869
"	John Marshall	Va	1800	"	Hamilton Fish	N. Y.	1869
Jefferson	James Madison	"	1801	Hayes	William M. Evarts	"	1877
Madison	Robert Smith	Md	1809	Garfield	James G. Blaine	Me	1881
"	James Monroe	Va	1811	Arthur	"	"	1881
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	Mass	1817	"	F. T. Frelinghuysen	N. J.	1881
J. Q. Adams	Henry Clay	Ky	1825	Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard	Del	1885
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1829	B. Harrison	James G. Blaine	Me	1889
"	Edward Livingston	La	1831	"	John W. Foster	Ind	1892
"	Louis McLane	Del	1833	Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	Ill	1893
"	John Forsyth	Ga	1834	"	Richard Olney	Mass	1895
Van Buren	"	"	1837	McKinley	John Sherman	Ohio	1897
Harrison	Daniel Webster*	Mass	*1841	"	William R. Day	"	1898
Tyler*	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C	1843	"	John Hay	"	1898
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va	1843	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C	1844	"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1905
Polk	James Buchanan	Pa	1845	"	Robert Bacon	"	1909
Taylor	John M. Clayton	Del	1849	Taft	Philander C. Knox	Pa	1909
Fillmore	Daniel Webster	Mass	1850	Wilson	William J. Bryan	Neb	1913
"	Edward Everett	"	1852	"	Robert Lansing	N. Y.	1915
Pierce	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1853				

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Washington	Alexander Hamilton	N. Y.	1789	Buchanan	Philip F. Thomas	Md	1860
"	Oliver Wolcott, Jr	Ct	1795	"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1861
Adams	"	"	1797	Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	1861
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass	1801	"	William P. Fessenden	Me	1864
Jefferson	"	"	1801	"	Hugh McCulloch	Ind	1865
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa	1801	Johnson	"	"	1865
Madison	"	"	1809	Grant	George S. Boutwell	Mass	1869
"	George W. Campbell	Tenn	1814	"	Wm. A. Richardson	"	1873
"	Alexander J. Dallas	Pa	1814	"	Benjamin H. Bristow	Ky	1874
"	William H. Crawford	Ga	1816	"	Lot M. Morrill	Me	1876
Monroe	"	"	1817	Hayes	John Sherman	Ohio	1877
J. Q. Adams	Richard Rush	Pa	1825	Garfield	William Windom	Minn	1881
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham	"	1829	Arthur	"	"	1881
"	Louis McLane	Del	1831	"	Charles J. Folger	N. Y.	1881
"	William J. Duane	Pa	1833	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind	1884
"	Roger B. Taney	Md	1833	"	Hugh McCulloch	"	1884
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H	1834	Cleveland	Daniel Manning	N. Y.	1885
Van Buren	"	"	1837	"	Charles S. Fairchild	"	1887
Harrison	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1841	B. Harrison	William Windom	Minn	1889
Tyler	"	"	1841	"	Charles Foster	Ohio	1891
"	Walter Forward	Pa	1841	Cleveland	John G. Carlisle	Ky	1893
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1843	McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	Ill	1897
"	George M. Bibb	Ky	1844	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Polk	Robert J. Walker	Miss	1845	"	Leslie M. Shaw	Ia	1902
Taylor	William M. Meredith	Pa	1849	"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1907
Fillmore	Thomas Corwin	Ohio	1850	Taft	Franklin MacVeagh	Ill	1909
Pierce	James Guthrie	Ky	1853	Wilson	William G. McAdoo	N. Y.	1913
Buchanan	Howell Cobb	Ga	1857				

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Washington	Henry Knox	Mass	1789	Buchanan	Joseph Holt	Ky	1861
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1795	Lincoln	Simon Cameron	Pa	1861
"	James McHenry	Md	1796	"	Edwin M. Stanton¶	"	1862
Adams	"	"	1797	Johnson¶	U. S. Grant (*ad. in.*)	Ill	1867
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass	1800	"	John M. Schofield	"	1868
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	"	1801	Grant	John A. Rawlins	"	1869
Madison	William Eustis	"	1809	"	William T. Sherman	Ohio	1869
"	John Armstrong	N. Y.	1813	"	William W. Belknap	Ia	1869
"	James Monroe	Va	1814	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
"	William H. Crawford	Ga	1815	"	James Don. Cameron	Pa	1876
Monroe	Geo. Graham (*ad. in.*)	Va	1817	Hayes	George W. McCrary	Ia	1877
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C	1817	"	Alexander Ramsey	Minn	1879
J. Q. Adams	James Barbour	Va	1825	Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill	1881
"	Peter B. Porter	N. Y.	1828	Arthur	"	"	1881
Jackson	John H. Eaton	Tenn	1829	Cleveland	William C. Endicott	Mass	1885
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1831	B. Harrison	Redfield Proctor	Vt	1889
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1837	"	Stephen B. Elkins	W. Va	1891
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	S. C	1837	Cleveland	Daniel S. Lamont	N. Y.	1893
Harrison	John Bell †	Tenn	†1841	McKinley	Russell A. Alger	Mich	1897
Tyler†	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1841	"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1899
"	James M. Porter	Pa	1843	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	William Wilkins	"	1844	"	William H. Taft	Ohio	1904
Polk	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1845	"	Luke E. Wright	Tenn	1908
Taylor	George W. Crawford	Ga	1849	Taft	Jacob M. Dickinson	"	1909
Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	La	1850	"	Henry L. Stimson	N. Y.	1911
Pierce	Jefferson Davis	Miss	1853	Wilson	Lindley M. Garrison	N. J.	1913
Buchanan	John B. Floyd	Va	1857	"	Newton D. Baker	Ohio	1916

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Appointed	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Appointed
Taylor	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1849	Arthur	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa	1881
Fillmore	Thos. M. T. McKennan	Pa.	1850	"	Henry M. Teller	Col	1882
"	Alexander H. H. Stuart	Va	1850	Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Miss	1885
Pierce	Robert McClelland	Mich	1853	"	William F. Vilas	Wis	1888
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	Miss	1857	B. Harrison	John W. Noble	Mo	1889
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	Ind	1861	Cleveland	Hoke Smith	Ga	1893
"	John P. Usher	"	1863	"	David R. Francis	Mo	1896
Johnson	"	"	1865	McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	N. Y	1897
"	James Harlan	Iowa	1865	"	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo	1898
"	Orville H. Browning	Ill	1866	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	Ohio	1869	"	James R. Garfield	Ohio	1907
"	Columbus Delano	"	1870	Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	Wash.	1909
"	Zachariah Chandler	Mich	1875	"	Walter L. Fisher	Ill	1911
Hayes	Carl Schurz	Mo	1877	Wilson	Franklin K. Lane	Cal	1913
Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa	1881				

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Adams	Benjamin Stoddert	Md	1798	Fillmore	John P. Kennedy	Md	1852
Jefferson	"	"	1801	Pierce	James C. Dobbin	N. C	1853
"	Robert Smith	"	1801	Buchanan	Isaac Toucey	Ct	1857
Madison	Paul Hamilton	S. C	1809	Lincoln	Gideon Welles	"	1861
"	William Jones	Pa	1813	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	B. W. Crowninshield	Mass	1814	Grant	Adolph E. Borie	Pa	1869
Monroe	"	"	1817	"	George M. Robeson	N. J	1869
"	Smith Thompson	N. Y	1818	Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	Ind	1877
"	Samuel L. Southard	N. J	1823	"	Nathan Goff, Jr	W. Va	1881
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	Garfield	William H. Hunt	La	1881
Jackson	John Branch	N. C	1829	Arthur	"	"	1881
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H	1831	"	William E. Chandler	N. H	1882
"	Mahlon Dickerson	N. J	1834	Cleveland	William C. Whitney	N. Y	1885
Van Buren	"	"	1837	B. Harrison	Benjamin F. Tracy	"	1889
"	James K. Paulding	N. Y	1838	Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	Ala	1893
Harrison	George E. Badger	N. C	1841	McKinley	John D. Long	Mass	1897
Tyler	"	"	1841	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va	1841	"	William H. Moody	"	1902
"	David Henshaw	Mass	1843	"	Paul Morton	Ill	1904
"	Thomas W. Gilmer	Va	1844	"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md	1905
"	John Y. Mason	"	1844	"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal	1906
Polk	George Bancroft	Mass	1845	"	Truman H. Newberry	Mich	1908
"	John Y. Mason	Va	1846	Taft	George von L. Meyer	Mass	1909
Taylor	William B. Preston	"	1849	Wilson	Josephus Daniels	N. C	1913
Fillmore	William A. Graham	N. C	1850				

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	Mo	1889	Roosevelt	James Wilson	Ia	1901
B. Harrison	Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis	1889	Taft	"	"	1909
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	Neb	1893	Wilson	David F. Houston	Mo	1913
McKinley	James Wilson	Ia	1897				

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.†

Washington	Samuel Osgood	Mass	1789	Johnson	William Dennison	Ohio	1865
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1791	"	Alexander W. Randall	Wis	1866
"	Joseph Habersham	Ga	1795	Grant	John A. J. Creswell	Md	1869
Adams	"	"	1797	"	James W. Marshall	Va	1874
Jefferson	"	"	1801	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct	1874
"	Gideon Granger	Ct	1801	"	James N. Tyner	Ind	1876
Madison	"	"	1809	Hayes	David McK. Key	Tenn	1877
"	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	Ohio	1814	"	Horace Maynard	"	1880
Monroe	"	"	1817	Garfield	Thomas L. James	N. Y	1881
"	John McLean	"	1823	Arthur	"	"	1881
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	"	Timothy O. Howe	Wis	1881
Jackson	William T. Barry	Ky	1829	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind	1883
"	Amos Kendall	"	1835	"	Frank Hatton	Ia	1884
Van Buren	"	"	1837	Cleveland	William F. Vilas	Wis	1885
"	John M. Niles	Ct	1840	"	Don M. Dickinson	Mich	1888
Harrison	Francis Granger	N. Y	1841	B. Harrison	John Wanamaker	Pa	1889
Tyler	"	"	1841	Cleveland	Wilson S. Bissell	N. Y	1893
"	Charles A. Wickliffe	Ky	1841	"	William L. Wilson	W. Va	1895
Polk	Cave Johnson	Tenn	1845	McKinley	James A. Gary	Md	1897
Taylor	Jacob Collamer	Vt	1849	"	Charles Emory Smith	Pa	1898
Fillmore	Nathan K. Hall	N. Y	1850	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Samuel D. Hubbard	Ct	1852	"	Henry C. Payne	Wis	1902
Pierce	James Campbell	Pa	1853	"	Robert J. Wynne	Pa	1904
Buchanan	Aaron V. Brown	Tenn	1857	"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y	1905
"	Joseph Holt	Ky	1859	"	George von L. Meyer	Mass	1907
"	Horatio King	Me	1861	Taft	Frank H. Hitchcock	"	1909
Lincoln	Montgomery Blair	Md	1861	Wilson	Albert S. Burleson	Tex	1913
"	William Dennison	Ohio	1864				

† The Postmaster-General was not considered a Cabinet officer until 1829.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Washington	Edmund Randolph	Va	1789	Jefferson	Cæsar A. Rodney	Del	1807
"	William Bradford	Pa	1794	Madison	"	"	1809
"	Charles Lee	Va	1795	"	William Pinkney	Md	1811
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Richard Rush	Pa	1814
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln	Mass	1801	Monroe	"	"	1817
"	John Breckinridge	Ky	1805	"	William Wirt	Va	1817

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL—*Continued.*

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Ap-point'd	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Ap-point'd
J. Q. Adams	William Wirt	Va.	1825	Johnson	William M. Evarts	N. Y.	1868
Jackson	John McP. Berrien	Ga.	1829	Grant	Ebenezer R. Hoar	Mass.	1869
"	Roger B. Taney	Md.	1831	"	Amos T. Akerman	Ga.	1870
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1833	"	George H. Williams	Ore.	1871
Van Buren	"	"	1837	"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1875
"	Felix Grundy	Tenn.	1838	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
"	Henry D. Gilpin	Pa.	1840	Hayes	Charles Devens	Mass.	1877
Harrison	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1841	Garfield	Wayne MacVeagh	Pa.	1881
Tyler	"	"	1841	Arthur	"	"	1881
"	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C.	1841	"	Benjamin H. Brewster	"	1881
"	John Nelson	Md.	1843	Cleveland	Augustus H. Garland	Ark.	1885
Polk	John Y Mason	Va.	1845	B. Harrison	William H. H. Miller	Ind.	1889
"	Nathan Clifford	Me.	1846	Cleveland	Richard Olney	Mass.	1893
"	Isaac Toucey	Ct.	1848	"	Judson Harmon	Ohio	1895
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1849	McKinley	Joseph McKenna	Cal.	1897
Fillmore	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1850	"	John W. Griggs	N. J.	1898
Pierce	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1853	"	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	1901
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1857	Roosevelt.	"	"	1901
"	Edwin M. Stanton	"	1860	"	William H. Moody	Mass.	1904
Lincoln	Edward Bates	Mo.	1861	"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md.	1906
"	James Speed	Ky.	1864	Taft	Geo. W. Wickersham	N. Y.	1909
Johnson	"	"	1865	Wilson	James C. McReynolds	Tenn.	1913
"	Henry Stanbery	Ohio	1866	"	Thomas W. Gregory	Texas	1914

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Roosevelt	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1903	Roosevelt	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	1906
"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1904	Taft	Charles Nagel	Mo.	1909

Above department divided in 1913 into Department of Commerce and Department of Labor as follows:

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

Wilson..... William C. Redfield..... N. Y. 1913

SECRETARY OF LABOR.

Wilson..... William B. Wilson..... Pa 1913

NOTE.—The individual States have been represented the following number of times in Cabinet positions: New York, 43; Massachusetts, 34; Pennsylvania, 33; Ohio, 25; Virginia, 22; Maryland, 16; Kentucky, 15; Illinois, 10; Tennessee, 11; Connecticut, 9; Indiana, 10; Missouri, 8; Georgia, 12; Maine, 6; South Carolina, 6; Wisconsin, 6; New Jersey, 6; Delaware, 5; Iowa, 8; Michigan, 6; North Carolina, 5; California, 4; Mississippi, 4; Louisiana, 3; Minnesota, 3; New Hampshire, 3; West Virginia, 3; Vermont, 2; Nebraska, 2; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 1; Oregon, 1; Washington, 1; Texas, 2.

* Daniel Webster also continued by President Tyler, in 1841, until appointment of successor. † John Bell also continued by President Tyler, in 1841, until appointment of successor. ‡John Jay was Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Confederation, and continued to act, at the request of Washington, until Jefferson's arrival, March 21, 1790. ¶ Edwin M. Stanton continued also in Johnson Cabinet.

JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Service. Term.	Yrs.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Service. Term.	Yrs.	Born.	Died.
John Jay, N. Y.	1789-1795	6	1745	1829	Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1861-1881	20	1804	1884
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789-1791	2	1739	1800	Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1862-1890	28	1816	1890
William Cushing, Mass.	1789-1810	21	1733	1810	David Davis, Ill.	1862-1877	15	1815	1886
James Wilson, Pa	1789-1798	9	1742	1798	Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863-1897	34	1816	1899
John Blair, Va.	1789-1796	7	1732	1800	*Salmon P. Chase*, Ohio	1864-1873	9	1808	1873
Robert H Harrison, Md.	1789-1790	1	1745	1790	William Strong, Pa.	1870-1880	10	1808	1895
James Iredell, N. C	1790-1799	9	1751	1799	Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870-1892	22	1813	1892
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1791-1793	2	1732	1819	Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1872-1882	10	1811	1886
William Paterson, N. J.	1793-1806	13	1745	1806	*Morrison R. Waite*, Ohio	1874-1888	14	1816	1888
John Rutledge, S. C.	1795-1795	...	1739	1800	John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877-1911	34	1833	1911
Samuel Chase, Md	1796-1811	15	1741	1811	William B. Woods, Ga.	1880-1887	7	1824	1887
Oliver Ellsworth, Ct.	1796-1800	4	1745	1807	Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1881-1889	8	1824	1889
Bushrod Washington, Va	1798-1829	31	1762	1829	Horace Gray, Mass.	1881-1902	21	1828	1902
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799-1804	5	1755	1810	Samuel Blatchford, N. Y.	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
John Marshall, Va.	1801-1835	34	1755	1835	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888-1893	5	1825	1893
William Johnson, S. C.	1804-1834	30	1771	1834	*Melville W. Fuller*, Ill.	1888-1910	22	1833	1910
Brock, Livingston, N. Y.	1806-1823	17	1757	1823	David J. Brewer, Kan.	1889-1910	21	1837	1910
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1807-1826	19	1765	1826	Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1890-1906	16	1836	1913
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811-1845	34	1779	1845	George Shiras, Jr., Pa.	1892-1903	11	1832	1916
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1811-1836	25	1752	1844	Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823-1843	20	1767	1843	Edward D. White, La.	1894-1910	16	1845	....
Robert Trimble, Ky	1826-1828	2	1777	1828	Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.	1895-1909	14	1838	1909
John McLean, Ohio	1829 1861	32	1785	1861	Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1898- ..	..	1843	....
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830-1846	16	1779	1844	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass	1902- ...	..	1841	....
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1835-1867	32	1790	1867	William R. Day, Ohio.	1903- ...	.	1849	....
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836-1864	28	1777	1864	William H. Moody, Mass.	1906-1910	4	1853	....
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836-1841	5	1783	1841	Horace H. Lurton, Tenn.	1909-1914	5	1844	1914
John Catron, Tenn.	1837-1865	28	1786	1865	Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1910-1916	6	1862	....
John McKinley, Ala.	1837-1852	15	1780	1852	Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.	1910- ..	..	1859	....
Peter V. Daniel, Va	1841-1860	19	1785	1860	Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.	1910-1916	6	1857	1916
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1845-1872	27	1792	1873	*Edward D. White*, La.	1910-	..	1845	....
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845-1851	6	1789	1851	Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1912-	..	1858	...
Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1846 1870	24	1794	1870	Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1914-	..	1862	.....
Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851-1857	6	1809	1874	Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1916-	..	1856	....
John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853-1861	8	1811	1889	John H. Clarke, Ohio	1916-	..	1857	....
Nathan Clifford, Me.	1858-1881	23	1803	1881					

Names of the Chief Justices in italics.

APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Ratios under Constitution and at each Census, 1790 to 1910, by States.

STATE.	Ratios Under Constitution and Censuses.													
	Constitution.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
	30,000.	33,000.	33,000.	35,000.	40,000.	47,700.	70,680.	93,423.	127,381.	131,425.	151,911.	173,901.	194,182.	211,877.
	Representation.													
Alabama	....	....	....	1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	4	6	7	8	11
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2
Illinois	....	....	....	1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27
Indiana	....	....	....	1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	6	9	11	11	11	11
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	7	8	8	8
Kentucky	....	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11
Louisiana	....	....	....	1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8
Maine	....	....	....	* 7	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16
Michigan	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	5	7	9	10
Mississippi	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8
Missouri	....	....	....	....	1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	6	6	6
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3
Ohio	....	....	1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	3
Tennessee	....	1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	6	11	13	16	18
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Vermont	....	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	5
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	4	5	6
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	6	8	9	10	11	11
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1
Total	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	386	435

* Included in the 20 members originally assigned to Massachusetts, but credited to Maine after its admission as a State March 15, 1820.

NOTE—The following representation included in the table was added after the several census apportionments indicated: First—Tennessee, 1. Second—Ohio, 1. Third—Alabama, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 7; Mississippi, 1. Fifth—Arkansas, 1; Michigan, 1. Sixth—California, 2; Florida, 1; Iowa, 2; Texas, 2; Wisconsin, 2. Seventh—Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Oregon, 1. Eighth—Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 1. Ninth—Colorado, 1. Tenth—Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1. Eleventh—Utah, 1. Thirteenth—Alabama, 1; Arizona, 1; California, 3; Colorado, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 1; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 2; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1, Minnesota, 1; Montana, 1; New Jersey, 2; New Mexico, 1; New York, 6; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 4; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 2; Utah, 1; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 1.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

BEGAN MARCH 4, 1915, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1917.

SENATE.

President.....Thomas R. Marshall, Dem., of Indiana.
Secretary.....James Marion Baker, Dem., of South Carolina.

Terms Expire.	*Senators.*	*P. O. Address.*
	ALABAMA.	
1919	John H. Bankhead, D.	Jasper.
1921	Oscar W. Underwood, D.	Birmingham.
	ARIZONA.	
1917	Henry F. Ashurst, D.	Prescott.
1921	Marcus A. Smith, D.	Tucson.
	ARKANSAS.	
1919	Joe T. Robinson, D.	Lonoke.
1921	William F. Kirby, D.	Texarkana.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1917	John D. Works, R.	Los Angeles.
1921	Jas. D. Phelan, D.	San Francisco.
	COLORADO.	
1919	John F. Shafroth, D.	Denver.
1921	Charles S. Thomas, D.	Denver.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1917	George P. McLean, R.	Simsbury.
1921	Frank B. Brandegee, R.	New London
	DELAWARE.	
1917	Henry A. du Pont, R.	Winterthur.
1919	Willard Saulsbury, D.	Wilmington.
	FLORIDA.	
1917	Nathan P. Bryan, D.	Jacksonville.
1921	Duncan U. Fletcher, D.	Jacksonville.
	GEORGIA.	
1919	Thomas W. Hardwick, D.	Sandersville.
1921	Hoke Smith, D.	Atlanta.
	IDAHO.	
1919	William E. Borah, R.	Boisé.
1921	James H. Brady, R.	Pocatello.
	ILLINOIS.	
1919	Hamilton Lewis, D.	Chicago.
1921	L. Y. Sherman, R.	Springfield.
	INDIANA.	
1917	John W. Kern, D.	Indianapolis.
1921	James E. Watson, R.	Indianapolis.
	IOWA.	
1919	William S. Kenyon, R.	Fort Dodge.
1921	Albert B. Cummins, R.	Des Moines.
	KANSAS.	
1919	W. H. Thompson, D.	Garden City.
1921	Charles Curtis, R.	Topeka.
	KENTUCKY.	
1919	Ollie M. James, D.	Marion.
1921	J. C. W. Beckham, D.	Frankfort.
	LOUISIANA.	
1919	Joseph E. Ransdell, D.	L. Providence.
1921	Robt. F. Broussard, D.	New Iberia.
	MAINE.	
1917	Charles F. Johnson, D.	Waterville.
1919	Bert M. Fernald, R.	West Poland.
	MARYLAND.	
1917	Blair Lee, D.	Silver Spring.
1921	John W. Smith, D.	Snow Hill.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1917	Henry C. Lodge, R.	Nahant.
1919	John W. Weeks, R.	West Newton.
	MICHIGAN.	
1917	Charles E. Townsend, R.	Jackson.
1919	William A. Smith, R.	Grand Rapids.
	MINNESOTA.	
1917	Moses E. Clapp, R.	St. Paul.
1919	Knute Nelson, R.	Alexandria.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1917	John S. Williams, D.	Benton.
1919	J. K. Vardaman, D.	Jackson.
	MISSOURI.	
1917	James A. Reed, D.	Kansas City.
1921	William J. Stone, D.	Jefferson City.
	MONTANA.	
1917	Henry L. Myers, D.	Hamilton.
1919	Thomas J. Walsh, D.	Helena.
	NEBRASKA.	
1917	G. M. Hitchcock, D.	Omaha.
1919	Geo. W. Norris, R.	McCook.
	NEVADA.	
1917	Key Pittman, D.	Tonopah.
1921	Francis G. Newlands, D.	Reno.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1919	Henry F. Hollis, D.	Concord.
1921	Jacob H. Gallinger, R.	Concord.
	NEW JERSEY.	
1917	James E. Martine, D.	Plainfield.
1919	William Hughes, D.	Paterson.
	NEW MEXICO.	
1917	Thomas B. Catron, R.	Santa Fé.
1919	Albert B. Fall, R.	Three Rivers.
	NEW YORK.	
1917	James A. O'Gorman, D.	New York.
1921	James W. Wadsworth, Jr., R.	Mount Morris
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1919	F. McL. Simmons, D.	Newbern.
1921	Lee S. Overman, D.	Salisbury.
	NORTH DAKOTA.	
1917	Porter J. McCumber, R.	Wahpeton.
1921	Asle J. Gronna, R.	Lakota.
	OHIO.	
1917	Atlee Pomerene, D.	Canton.
1921	Warren G. Harding, R.	Marion.
	OKLAHOMA.	
1919	Robert L. Owen, D.	Muskogee.
1921	Thomas P. Gore, D.	Lawton.
	OREGON.	
1919	Harry Lane, D.	Portland.
1921	George E. Chamberlain, D.	Portland.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1917	Geo. T. Oliver, R.	Pittsburgh.
1921	Boies Penrose, R.	Philadelphia.
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1917	Henry F. Lippitt, R.	Providence.
1919	Le Baron B. Colt, R.	Bristol.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1919	Beni. R. Tillman, D.	Trenton.
1921	Ellison D. Smith, D.	Florence.
	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
1919	Thomas Sterling, R.	Vermilion.
1921	Ed. S. Johnson, D.	Yankton.
	TENNESSEE.	
1917	Luke Lea, D.	Nashville.
1919	John K. Shields, D.	Knoxville.
	TEXAS.	
1917	Charles A. Culberson, D.	Dallas.
1919	Morris Sheppard, D.	Texarkana.
	UTAH.	
1917	George Sutherland, R.	Salt Lake City.
1921	Reed Smoot, R.	Provo.
	VERMONT.	
1917	Carroll S. Page, R.	Hyde Park.
1921	William P. Dillingham, R.	Montpelier
	VIRGINIA.	
1917	Claude A. Swanson, D.	Chatham.
1919	Thomas S. Martin, D.	Charlottesville.
	WASHINGTON.	
1917	Miles Poindexter, R.	Spokane.
1921	Wesley L. Jones, R.	N. Yakima.
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
1917	William E. Chilton, D.	Charleston.
1919	Nathan Goff, R.	Clarksburg.
	WISCONSIN.	
1917	Robert M. La Follette, R.	Madison.
1921	Paul O. Husting, D.	Mayville.
	WYOMING.	
1917	Clarence D. Clark, R.	Evanston.
1919	Francis E. Warren, R.	Cheyenne.

D., Democrats, 55; R., Republicans, 41. Total, 96.

The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum. Congress each session votes an appropriation of 20 cents per mile for travelling from and to the seat of government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
	ALABAMA.		
1	O. L. Gray	Dem.	Mobile.
2	S. H. Dent, Jr.*	Dem.	Montgomery.
3	H. B. Steagall	Dem.	Ozark.
4	F. L. Blackmon*	Dem.	Anniston.
5	J. T. Heflin*	Dem.	Lafayette.
6	W. B. Oliver	Dem.	Tuscaloosa.
7	J. L. Burnett*	Dem.	Gadsden.
8	E. B. Almon	Dem.	Tuscumbia.
9	George Huddleston	Dem.	Birmingham.
	At Large.		
	J. W. Abercrombie*	Dem.	Tuscaloosa.
	ARIZONA.		
	Carl Hayden*	Dem.	Phœnix.
	ARKANSAS.		
1	T. H. Caraway*	Dem.	Jonesboro.
2	W. A. Oldfield*	Dem.	Batesville.
3	J. N. Tillman	Dem.	Fayetteville.
4	O. T. Wingo*	Dem.	De Queen.
5	H. M. Jacoway*	Dem.	Dardanelle.
6	S. M. Taylor*	Dem.	Pine Bluff.
7	W. S. Goodwin*	Dem.	Warren.
	CALIFORNIA.		
1	William Kent*	Ind.	Kentfield.
2	J. E. Baker*	Dem.	Alturas.
3	C. F. Curry*	Rep.	Sacramento.
4	Julius Kahn*	Rep.	San Francisco.
5	J. I. Nolan*	Prog.	San Francisco.
6	J. A. Elston	Prog.	Berkeley.
7	D. S. Church*	Dem.	Fresno.
8	E. A. Hayes*	Rep.	San José.
9	C. H. Randall	Dem.	Los Angeles.
10	H. S. Benedict	Rep.	Los Angeles.
11	William Kettner*	Dem.	San Diego.
	COLORADO.		
1	B. C. Hilliard	Dem.	Denver.
2	Charles B. Timberlake	Rep.	Sterling.
3	Edward Keating*	Dem.	Pueblo.
4	Edward T. Taylor*	Dem.	Glenwood Sp'gs.
	CONNECTICUT.		
1	P. D. Oakey	Rep.	Hartford.
2	R. P. Freeman	Rep.	New London.
3	J. Q. Tilson†	Rep.	New Haven.
4	E. J. Hill†	Rep.	Norwalk.
5	J. P. Glynn	Rep.	Winsted.
	DELAWARE.		
	At Large.		
	T. W. Miller	Rep.	Wilmington.
	FLORIDA.		
1	S. M. Sparkman*	Dem.	Tampa.
2	Frank Clark*	Dem.	Gainesville.
3	Emmett Wilson*	Dem.	Pensacola.
4	W. J. Sears	Dem.	Kissimmee.
	GEORGIA.		
1	C. G. Edwards*	Dem.	Savannah.
2	Frank Park*	Dem.	Sylvester.
3	C. R. Crisp*	Dem.	Americus.
4	W. C. Adamson*	Dem.	Carrollton.
5	W. S. Howard*	Dem.	Kirkwood.
6	J. W. Wise	Dem.	Fayetteville.
7	Gordon Lee*	Dem.	Chickamauga.
8			
9	Thomas M. Bell*	Dem.	Gainesville
10	Carl Vinson*	Dem.	Milledgeville.
11	J. R. Walker*	Dem.	Valdosta.
12	D. M. Hughes*	Dem.	Danville.
	IDAHO.		
	At Large.		
	Robert McCracken	Rep.	Boisé.
	A. T. Smith*	Rep.	Twin Falls.
	ILLINOIS.		
1	M. B. Madden*	Rep.	Chicago.
2	J. R. Mann*	Rep.	Chicago.
3	G. W. Wilson†	Rep.	Chicago.
4	J. T. McDermott*	Dem.	Chicago.
5	A. J. Sabath*	Dem.	Chicago.
6	James McAndrews*	Dem.	Chicago.
7	Frank Buchanan*	Dem.	Chicago.
8	Thomas Gallagher*	Dem.	Chicago.
9	F. A. Britten*	Rep.	Chicago.
10	G. E. Foss†	Rep.	Chicago.
11	I. C. Copley*	Prog.	Aurora.
12	C. E. Fuller†	Rep.	Belvidere.
	ILLINOIS—*Continued.*		
13	J. C. McKenzie*	Rep.	Elizabeth.
14	C. H. Tavenner*	Dem.	Cordova.
15	E. J. King	Rep.	Galesburg.
16	C. U. Stone*	Dem.	Peoria.
17	J. A. Sterling†	Rep.	Bloomington.
18	J. G. Cannon†	Rep.	Danville.
19	W. B. McKinley†	Rep.	Champaign.
20	H. T. Rainey*	Dem.	Carrollton.
21	L. E. Wheeler	Rep.	Springfield.
22	W. A. Rodenberg†	Rep.	East St. Louis.
23	M. D. Foster*	Dem.	Olney.
24	T. S. Williams	Rep.	Louisville.
25	E. E. Denison	Rep.	Marion.
	At Large.		
	B. M. Chipperfield	Rep.	Canton.
	W. E. Williams*	Dem.	Pittsfield.
	INDIANA.		
1	Charles Lieb*	Dem.	Rockport.
2	W. A. Cullop*	Dem.	Vincennes.
3	W. E. Cox*	Dem.	Jasper.
4	Lincoln Dixon*	Dem.	North Vernon.
5	R. W. Moss*	Dem.	Center Point.
6	F. H. Gray*	Dem.	Connersville.
7	Merrill Moores	Rep.	Indianapolis.
8	J. A. M. Adair*	Dem.	Portland.
9	M. A. Morrison*	Dem.	Frankfort.
10	W. R. Wood	Rep.	Lafayette.
11	G. W. Rauch*	Dem.	Marion.
12	Cyrus Cline*	Dem.	Angola.
13	H. A. Barnhart*	Dem.	Rochester.
	IOWA.		
1	C. A. Kennedy*	Rep.	Montrose.
2	H. E. Hull	Rep.	Williamsburg.
3	B. E Sweet	Rep.	Waverly.
4	G. N. Haugen*	Rep.	Northwood.
5	J. W. Good*	Rep.	Cedar Rapids.
6	C. W. Ramseyer	Rep.	Bloomfield.
7	C. C. Dowell	Rep.	Des Moines.
8	H. M. Towner*	Rep.	Corning.
9	W. R. Green*	Rep.	Audubon.
10	F. P. Woods*	Rep.	Estherville.
11	T. J. Steele	Dem.	Sioux City.
	KANSAS.		
1	D. R. Anthony, Jr.*	Rep.	Leavenworth.
2	Joseph Taggart*	Dem.	Kansas City.
3	P. P. Campbell*	Rep.	Pittsburg.
4	Dudley Doolittle*	Dem.	Strong City.
5	G. T. Helvering*	Dem.	Marysville.
6	J. R. Connelly*	Dem.	Colby.
7	Jouett Shouse	Dem.	Kinsley.
8	W. A Ayres	Dem.	Wichita.
	KENTUCKY		
1	A. W. Barkley*	Dem.	Paducah.
2	D. H. Kinchloe	Dem.	Madisonville.
3	R. Y. Thomas, Jr.*	Dem.	Central City.
4	Ben Johnson*	Dem.	Bardstown.
5	Swagar Sherley*	Dem.	Louisville.
6	A B. Rouse*	Dem.	Burlington.
7	J C. Cantrill*	Dem.	Georgetown.
8	Harvey Helm*	Dem.	Stanford.
9	W. J. Fields*	Dem.	Olive Hill.
10	J. W. Langley*	Rep.	Pikeville.
11	Caleb Powers*	Rep.	Barbourville.
	LOUISIANA.		
1	Albert Estopinal*	Dem.	Estopinal.
2	H. G. Dupré*	Dem.	New Orleans.
3	W. F. Martin	Prog.	Thibodaux.
4	J. T. Watkins*	Dem.	Minden.
5	Riley J. Wilson	Dem.	Harrisonburg.
6	L. L. Morgan*	Dem.	Covington.
7	L. Lazaro*	Dem.	Washington.
8	J. B. Aswell*	Dem.	Natchitoches.
	MAINE.		
1	A. C. Hinds*	Rep.	Portland.
2	D. J. McGillicuddy*	Dem.	Lewiston.
3	J. A. Peters*	Rep.	Ellsworth.
4	F. E. Guernsey*	Rep.	Dover.
	MARYLAND.		
1	J. D. Price*	Dem.	Salisbury.
2	J. F. C. Talbott*	Dem.	Lutherville.
3	C. P. Coady*	Dem.	Baltimore.
4	J. C. Linthicum*	Dem.	Baltimore.
5	S. E. Mudd	Rep.	La Plata.
6	D. J. Lewis*	Dem.	Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	A. T. Treadway*	Rep.	Stockbridge.
2	F. H. Gillett*	Rep.	Springfield.
3	C. D. Paige*	Rep.	Southbridge.
4	S. E. Winslow*	Rep.	Worcester.
5	J. J. Rogers*	Rep.	Lowell.
6	A. P. Gardner*	Rep.	Hamilton.
7	M. F. Phelan*	Dem.	Lynn.
8	F. W. Dallinger	Rep.	Cambridge.
9	E. W. Roberts*	Rep.	Chelsea.
10	P. F. Tague	Dem.	Boston.
11	G. H. Tinkham	Rep.	Boston.
12	J. A. Gallivan*	Dem.	Boston.
13	W. H. Carter	Rep.	Needham H'ts.
14	Richard Olney, 2d	Dem.	Dedham.
15	W. S. Greene*	Rep.	Fall River.
16	Joseph Walsh	Rep.	New Bedford.

MICHIGAN.

1	F. E. Doremus*	Dem.	Detr it.
2	S. W. Beakes*	Dem.	Ann Arbor.
3	J. M. C. Smith*	Rep.	Charlotte.
4	E. L. Hamilton*	Rep.	Niles.
5	C. E. Mapes*	Rep.	Grand Rapids.
6	P. H. Kelley*	Rep.	Lansing.
7	L. C. Cramton*	Rep.	Lapeer.
8	J. W. Fordney*	Rep.	Saginaw.
9	J. C. McLaughlan*	Rep	Muskegon.
10	G. A. Loudt	Rep.	Bay City.
11	F. D. Scott	Rep.	Alpena.
12	W. F. James	Rep.	Hancock.
13	C. A. Nichols	Rep.	Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1	Sydney Anderson*	Rep.	Lanesboro.
2	E. E. Ellsworth	Rep.	Mankato.
3	C. R. Davis*	Rep.	St. Peter.
4	C. C. Van Dyke	Dem.	St. Paul.
5	G. R. Smith*	Rep.	Minneapolis.
6	C. A. Lindbergh*	Rep.	Little Falls.
7	A. J. Volstead*	Rep.	Granite Falls.
8	C. B. Miller*	Rep.	Duluth.
9	Halvor Steenerson*	Rep.	Crookston.
10	Thomas D. Schall	Prog.	Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI.

1	E. S. Candler, Jr.*	Dem.	Corinth.
2	H. D. Stephens*	Dem	New Albany.
3	B. G. Humphreys*	Dem.	Greenville.
4	T. U. Sisson*	Dem.	Winona.
5	W. W. Venable	Dem.	Meridian.
6	B. P. Harrison*	Dem.	Gulfport.
7	P. E. Quin*	Dem.	McComb City.
8	J. W. Collier*	Dem.	Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.

1	J. T. Lloyd*	Dem.	Shelbyville.
2	W. W. Rucker*	Dem.	Keytesville.
3	J. W. Alexander*	Dem.	Gallatin.
4	C. F. Booher*	Dem.	Savannah.
5	W. P. Borland*	Dem.	Kansas City.
6	C. C. Dickinson*	Dem.	Clinton.
7	C. W. Hamlin*	Dem.	Springfield.
8	D. W. Shackleford*	Dem.	Jefferson City.
9	Champ Clark*	Dem.	Bowling Green.
10	J. E. Meeker	Rep.	St. Louis.
11	W. L. Igoe*	Dem.	St. Louis.
12	L. C. Dyer†	Rep.	St. Louis.
13	W. L. Hensley*	Dem.	Farmington.
14	J. J. Russell*	Dem.	Charleston.
15	P. D. Decker*	Dem.	Joplin.
16	T. L. Rubey*	Dem.	Lebanon.

MONTANA.

At Large.

	J. M. Evans*	Dem.	Missoula.
	Tom Stout*	Dem.	Lewiston.

NEBRASKA.

1	C. F. Reavis	Rep.	Falls City.
2	C. O. Lobeck*	Dem.	Omaha.
3	D. V. Stephens*	Dem.	Fremont.
4	C. H. Sloan*	Rep.	Geneva.
5	A. C. Shallenberger†	Dem.	Alma.
6	Moses P. Kinkaid*	Rep	O'Neil'.

NEVADA.

At Large.

	E. E. Roberts*	Rep.	Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1	Cyrus A. Sullowayt	Rep.	Manchester.
2	Edward H. Wason	Rep.	Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	William J. Browning*	Rep.	Camden.
2	Isaac Bacharach	Rep.	Atlantic City.
3	T. J Scul y*	Dem.	South Amboy.
4	E. C. Hutchinson	Rep.	Trenton.
5	J H. Capstick	Rep.	Montville.
6	A. C. Hart*	Dem.	Hackensack.
7	D. H. Drukker*	Rep.	Passaic.
8	E. W Gray	Rep.	Newark.
9	R. W. Parker*	Rep.	Newark.
10	Fred R. Lehlbach	Rep.	Newark.
11	J. J. Eagan*	Dem.	Weehawken.
12	J. A. Hamill*	Dem.	Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO.

At Large.

	B. C. Hernandez	Rep.	Tierra Amarilla.

NEW YORK.

1	Frederick C. Hicks	Rep.	Port Wash'ton
2	C. P. Caldwell	Dem.	Forest Hills.
3	Joseph V Flynn	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	H. H. Dale*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	J. P. Maher*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	F W. Rowe	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	J. J. Fitzgerald*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	D. J. Griffin*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	O. W. Swift	Rep.	Brooklyn.
10	R. L. Haskell	Rep.	Brooklyn.
11	D. J. Riordan*	Dem.	New York City.
12	Meyer London	Soc.	New York City.
13	G. W. Loft*	Dem.	New York City.
14	M. F. Farley	Dem.	New York City.
15	M. F. Conry*	Dem.	New York City.
16	Peter Dooling*	Dem.	New York City.
17	J. F. Carew*	Dem.	New York City.
18	T. G. Patten*	Dem.	New York City.
19	W. M. Chandler*	Rep.	New York City.
20	Isaac Siegel	Rep.	New York City.
21	Murray Hulbert	Dem.	New York City.
22	Henry Bruckner*	Dem.	New York City.
23	Wm. S. Bennet	Rep.	New York City.
24	W. R. Oglesby*	Dem.	Yonkers.
25	J. W. Husted	Rep.	Peekskill.
26	Edmund Platt*	Rep.	Poughkeepsie.
27	C. B. Ward	Rep.	Debruce.
28	R. B. Sanford	Rep.	Slingerlands.
29	J. S Parker*	Rep.	Salem.
30	W. B. Charles	Rep.	Amsterdam.
31	B. H. Snell	Rep.	Potsdam.
32	L. W. Mott*	Rep.	Oswego.
33	H. P. Snyder	Rep.	Little Falls.
34	G. W. Fairchild*	Rep.	Oneonta.
35	W. W. Magee	Rep.	Syracuse.
36	N. J. Gould	Rep.	Seneca Falls.
37	H. H. Pratt	Rep.	Corning.
38	T. B. Dunn*	Rep.	Rochester.
39	H. G. Danforth*	Rep.	Rochester.
40	S. W. Dempsey	Rep.	Lockport.
41	C. B. Smith*	Dem.	Buffalo.
42	D. A. Driscoll*	Dem.	Buffalo.
43	C. M. Hamilton*	Rep.	Ripley.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1	J. H. Small*	Dem.	Washington.
2	Claude Kitchin*	Dem.	Scotland Neck.
3	George Hood	Dem.	Goldsboro.
4	E. W. Pou*	Dem.	Smithfield.
5	C. M. Stedman*	Dem.	Greensboro.
6	H. L. Godwin*	Dem.	Dunn.
7	R. N. Page*	Dem.	Biscoe.
8	R. L. Doughton*	Dem.	Laurel Springs.
9	E. Y. Webb*	Dem.	Shelby.
10	J. J. Britt	Rep.	Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1	H. T. Helgesen*	Rep.	Milton.
2	G. M. Young*	Rep.	Valley City.
3	P. D. Norton*	Rep.	Hettinger.

OHIO.

1	Nicholas Longworth†	Rep.	Cincinnati.
2	A. G. Allen*	Dem.	Cincinnati.
3	Warren Gard*	Dem.	Hamilton.
4	J. E. Russell	Rep.	Sidney.
5	N. E. Matthews	Rep.	Defiance.
6	C. C. Kearns	Rep.	Batavia.
7	S. D. Fess*	Rep.	Yellow Springs.
8	J. A. Key*	Dem.	Marion.
9	I. R. Sherwood*	Dem.	Toledo.

OHIO—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
10	R. M. Switzer*	Rep.	Gallipolis.
11	Edwin D. Ricketts	Rep.	Logan.
12	C. Brumbaugh*	Dem.	Columbus.
13	A. W. Overmyer	Dem.	Fremont.
14	S. H. Williams	Rep.	Lorain.
15	W. C. Mooney	Rep.	Woodsfield.
16	R. C. McCulloch	Rep.	Canton.
17	W. A. Ashbrook*	Dem.	Johnstown.
18	D. A. Hollingsworth†	Rep.	Cadiz.
19	J. G. Cooper	Rep.	Youngstown.
20	William Gordon*	Dem.	Cleveland.
21	Robert Crosser*	Dem.	Cleveland.
22	H. I. Emerson	Rep.	Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA.

1	J. S. Davenport*	Dem.	Vinita.
2	W. W. Hastings	Dem.	Talequah.
3	C. D. Carter*	Dem.	Ardmore.
4	W. H. Murray*	Dem.	Tishomingo.
5	J. B. Thompson*	Dem.	Pauls Valley.
6	Scott Ferris*	Dem.	Lawton.
7	J. V. McClintic	Dem.	Snyder
8	D. T. Morgan*	Rep.	Woodward.

OREGON.

1	W. C. Hawley*	Rep.	Salem.
2	N. J. Sinnott*	Rep.	The Dalles.
3	C. N. McArthur	Rep.	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	W. S. Vare*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
2	G. S. Graham*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
3	J. H. Moore*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
4	G. W. Edmonds*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	P. E. Costello	Rep.	Tacony.
6	G. P. Darrow	Rep.	Philadelphia.
7	T. S. Butler*	Rep.	West Chester.
8	H. W. Watson	Rep.	Langhorne.
9	W. W. Griest*	Rep.	Lancaster.
10	J. R. Farr*	Rep.	Scranton.
11	J. J. Casey*	Dem.	Wilkes-Barre.
12	R. D. Heaton	Rep.	Ashland.
13	A. G. Dewalt	Dem.	Allentown.
14	L. T. McFadden	Rep.	Canton.
15	E. R. Kiess*	Rep.	Williamsport.
16	J. V. Lesher*	Dem.	Sunbury.
17	B. K. Focht†	Rep.	Lewisburg.
18	A. S. Kreider*	Rep.	Annville.
19	W. W. Bailey*	Dem.	Johnstown.
20	C. W. Beales	Rep.	Gettysburg.
21	C. H. Rowland	Rep.	Philipsburg.
22	A. L. Keister*	Rep.	Scottdale.
23	R. E. Hopwood	Rep.	Uniontown.
24	Henry W. Temple	Rep.	Washington.
25	Michael Liebel Jr.	Dem.	Erie
26	H. J. Steele	Dem.	Easton.
27	S. T. North	Rep.	Punxsutawney.
28	S. H. Millert	Rep.	Mercer
29	S. G. Porter*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
30	W. H. Coleman	Rep.	McKeesport.
31	J. M. Morin*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
32	A. J. Barenfeld*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.

At Large.

	T. S. Cragot	Rep.	Waynesburg.
	M. H. Gerland	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
	D. F. Lafean†	Rep.	York.
	John R. Scott	Rep.	Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	G. F. O'Shaunessy*	Dem.	Providence.
2	W. R. Stiness	Rep.	Cowesett.
3	Ambrose Kennedy*	Rep.	Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	R. S. Whaley*	Dem.	Charleston.
2	J. F. Byrnes*	Dem.	Aiken.
3	Wyatt Aiken*	Dem.	Abbeville.
4	S. J. Nicholls	Dem.	Spartanburg.
5	D. E. Finley*	Dem.	York.
6	J. W. Ragsdale*	Dem.	Florence.
7	A. F. Lever*	Dem.	Lexington.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1	C. H. Dillon*	Rep.	Yankton.
2	R. C. Johnson	Rep.	Aberdeen.
3	H. L. Gandy	Dem.	Rapid City.

TENNESSEE.

1	S. R. Sells*	Rep.	Johnson City.
2	R. W. Austin*	Rep.	Knoxville.
3	J. A. Moon*	Dem.	Chattanooga.

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
4	Cordell Hull*	Dem.	Carthage.
5	W. C. Houston*	Dem.	Woodbury.
6	J. W. Byrns*	Dem.	Nashville.
7	L. P. Padgett*	Dem.	Columbia.
8	T. W. Sims*	Dem.	Linden.
9	F. J. Garrett*	Dem.	Dresden.
10	K. D. McKellar*	Dem.	Memphis.

TEXAS.

1	Eugene Black	Dem.	Clarksville.
2	Martin Dies*	Dem.	Beaumont.
3	James Young*	Dem.	Kaufman.
4	Sam Rayburn*	Dem.	Bonham.
5	H. W. Sumners*	Dem.	Dallas.
6	Rufus Hardy*	Dem.	Corsicana.
7	A. W. Gregg*	Dem.	Palestine.
8	J. H. Eagle*	Dem.	Houston.
9	G. F. Burgess*	Dem.	Gonzales.
10	J. P. Buchanan*	Dem.	Brenham.
11	R. L. Henry*	Dem.	Waco.
12	Oscar Callaway*	Dem.	Comanche.
13	J. H. Stephens*	Dem.	Vernon.
14	J. L. Slayden*	Dem.	San Antonio.
15	J. N. Garner*	Dem.	Uvalde.
16	W. R. Smith*	Dem.	Colorado.

At Large.

	J. H. Davis	Dem.	Sulphur Springs.
	Jeff. McLemore	Dem.	Houston.

UTAH.

1	Joseph Howell*	Rep.	Logan.
2	J. H. Mays	Dem.	Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

1	F. L. Greene*	Rep.	St. Albans.
2	P. H. Dale	Rep.	Island Pond.

VIRGINIA.

1	W. A. Jones*	Dem.	Warsaw.
2	E. E. Holland*	Dem.	Suffolk.
3	A. J. Montague*	Dem.	Richmond.
4	W. A. Watson*	Dem.	Jenn'gs Ordinary
5	E. W. Saunders*	Dem.	Rockymount.
6	Carter Glass*	Dem.	Lynchburg.
7	T. W. Harrison	Dem.	Winchester.
8	C. C. Carlin*	Dem.	Alexandria.
9	C. B. Slemp*	Rep.	Big Stone Gap.
10	H. D. Flood*	Dem.	Appomattox.

WASHINGTON.

1	W. E. Humphrey*	Rep.	Seattle.
2	L. H. Hadley	Rep.	Bellingham.
3	A. Johnson*	Rep.	Hoquiam.
4	W. L. La Follette*	Rep.	Pullman.
5	C. C. Dill	Dem.	Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1	M. M. Neely*	Dem.	Fairmont.
2	Geo. M. Bowers	Rep.	Martinsburg.
3	Adam B. Littlepage†	Dem.	Charleston.
4	Harry C. Woodyard†	Rep.	Spencer.
5	Ed. Cooper	Rep.	Bramwell.

At Large.

	H. Sutherland*	Rep.	Elkins.

WISCONSIN.

1	H. A. Cooper*	Rep.	Racine.
2	M. E. Burke*	Dem.	Beaver Dam.
3	J. M. Nelson*	Rep.	Madison.
4	W. J. Cary*	Rep.	Milwaukee.
5	W. H. Stafford*	Rep.	Milwaukee.
6	M. K. Reilly*	Dem.	Fond du Lac.
7	J. J. Esch*	Rep.	La Crosse.
8	E. E. Browne*	Rep.	Waupaca.
9	T. F. Konop*	Dem.	Green Bay.
10	J. A. Frear*	Rep.	Hudson.
11	I. L. Lenroot*	Rep.	Superior.

WYOMING.

A Large.

	F. W. Mondell*	Rep.	Newcastle.

ALASKA.

	James Wickersham*	Rep.	Fairbanks.

HAWAII.

	J. K. Kalanianaole	Rep.	Honolulu.

PORTO RICO.

Resident Commissioner.....

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	Manuel L. Quezon*	Dem.	Tayabas.
	Manuel Earnshaw*	Dem.	Manila.

Democrats, 230; Republicans, 201; Progressives, 5; Independent, 1; Socialist, 1. Whole number, 434 and 1 vacancy.

* Served in the Sixty-third Congress. † Served in a previous House. Salaries of Representatives are $7,500 per annum, and mileage of 20 cents per mile each way. Salary of the Speaker is $12,000.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

BEGINS MARCH 4, 1917, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1919.

SENATE.

President.....Thomas R. Marshall, D., of Indiana.
Secretary.....James M. Baker, D., of South Carolina.

Terms Expire.	*Senators.*	*P. O. Address.*
	ALABAMA.	
1921	Oscar W. Underwood, D.	Birmingham.
1919	John H. Bankhead, D.	Jasper.
	ARIZONA.	
1923	Henry F. Ashurst, D.	Prescott.
1921	Marcus A. Smith, D.	Tucson.
	ARKANSAS.	
1921	William F. Kirby, D.	Texarkana.
1919	Joe T. Robinson, D.	Lonoke.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1923	Hiram W. Johnson, R.	San Francisco
1921	James D. Phelan, D.	San Francisco.
	COLORADO.	
1921	Charles S. Thomas, D.	Denver.
1919	John F. Shafroth, D.	Denver.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1923	George P. McLean, R.	Simsbury.
1921	Frank B. Brandegee, R.	New London.
	DELAWARE.	
1923	Josiah O. Wolcott, D.	Wilmington.
1919	Willard Saulsbury, D.	Wilmington.
	FLORIDA.	
1923	Park Trammell, D.	Tallahassee.
1921	Duncan U. Fletcher, D.	Jacksonville.
	GEORGIA.	
1921	Hoke Smith, D.	Atlanta.
1919	Thomas W. Hardwick, D.	Sandersville.
	IDAHO.	
1921	James H. Brady, R.	Pocatello.
1919	William E. Borah, R.	Boisé.
	ILLINOIS.	
1921	Lawrence Y. Sherman, R.	Springfield.
1919	James H. Lewis, D.	Chicago.
	INDIANA.	
1923	Harry S. New, R.	Indianapolis.
1921	James E. Watson, R.	Rushville.
	IOWA.	
1921	Albert B. Cummins, R.	Des Moines.
1919	William S. Kenyon, R.	Fort Dodge.
	KANSAS.	
1921	Charles Curtis, R.	Topeka.
1919	William H. Thompson, D.	Garden City.
	KENTUCKY.	
1921	J. C. W. Beckham, D.	Frankfort.
1919	Ollie M. James, D.	Marion.
	LOUISIANA.	
1921	Robert F. Broussard, D.	New Iberia.
1919	Joseph E. Ransdell, D.	L. Providence.
	MAINE.	
1923	Frederick Hale, R.	Portland.
1919	Bert M. Fernald, R.	West Poland.
	MARYLAND.	
1923	Joseph I. France, R.	Port Deposit.
1921	John W. Smith, D.	Snow Hill.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1923	Henry C. Lodge, R.	Nahant.
1919	John W. Weeks, R.	West Newton.
	MICHIGAN.	
1923	Charles E. Townsend, R.	Jackson.
1919	William A. Smith, R.	Grand Rapids.
	MINNESOTA.	
1923	Frank B. Kellogg, R.	St. Paul.
1919	Knute Nelson, R.	Alexandria.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1923	John S. Williams, D.	Benton.
1919	James K. Vardaman, D.	Jackson.
	MISSOURI.	
1923	James A. Reed, D.	Kansas City.
1921	William J. Stone, D.	Jefferson City.
	MONTANA.	
1923	Henry L. Myers, D.	Hamilton.
1919	Thomas J. Walsh, D.	Helena.
	NEBRASKA.	
1923	Gilbert M. Hitchcock, D.	Omaha.
1919	George W. Norris, R.	McCook.
	NEVADA.	
1923	Key Pittman, D.	Tonopah.
1921	Francis Newlands, D.	Reno.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1921	Jacob H. Gallinger, R.	Concord.
1919	Henry F. Hollis, D.	Concord.
	NEW JERSEY.	
1923	Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, R.	Raritan.
1919	William Hughes, D.	Paterson.
	NEW MEXICO.	
1923	Andrieus A. Jones, D.	E. Las Vegas.
1919	Albert B. Fall, R.	Three Rivers.
	NEW YORK.	
1923	Wm. M. Calder, R.	Brooklyn.
1921	Jas. W. Wadsworth, Jr., R.	Mt. Morris.
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1921	Lee S. Overman, D.	Salisbury.
1919	Furnifold McL. Simmons, D.	Newbern.
	NORTH DAKOTA.	
1923	Porter J. McCumber, R.	Wahpeton.
1921	Asle J. Gronna, R.	Lakota.
	OHIO.	
1923	Atlee Pomerene, D.	Canton.
1921	Warren G. Harding, R.	Marion.
	OKLAHOMA.	
1921	Thomas P. Gore, D.	Lawton.
1919	Robert L. Owen, D.	Muskogee.
	OREGON.	
1921	George E. Chamberlain, D.	Portland.
1919	Harry Lane, D.	Portland.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1923	Philander C. Knox, R.	Pittsburgh.
1921	Boies Penrose, R.	Philadelphia.
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1923	Peter G. Gerry, D.	Warwick.
1919	Le Baron B. Colt, R.	Bristol.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1921	Ellison D. Smith, D.	Florence.
1919	Benj. R. Tillman, D.	Trenton.
	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
1921	Edwin S. Johnson, D.	Yankton.
1919	Thomas Sterling, R.	Vermillion.
	TENNESSEE.	
1923	Kenneth D. McKellar, D.	Memphis.
1919	John K. Shields, D.	Knoxville.
	TEXAS.	
1923	Charles A. Culberson, D.	Dallas.
1919	Morris Sheppard, D.	Texarkana.
	UTAH.	
1923	Wm. H. King, D.	Salt Lake City
1921	Reed Smoot, R.	Provo.
	VERMONT.	
1923	Carroll S. Page, R.	Hyde Park.
1921	William P. Dillingham, R.	Montpelier.
	VIRGINIA.	
1923	Claude A. Swanson, D.	Chatham.
1919	Thomas S. Martin, D.	Charlottesville.
	WASHINGTON.	
1923	Miles Poindexter, R.	Spokane.
1921	Wesley L. Jones, R.	N. Yakima.
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
1923	Howard Sutherland, R.	Elkins.
1919	Nathan Goff, R.	Clarksburg.
	WISCONSIN.	
1923	Robert M. La Follette, R.	Madison.
1921	Paul O. Husting, D.	Mayville.
	WYOMING.	
1923	John B. Kendrick, D.	Cheyenne.
1919	Francis E. Warren, R.	Cheyenne.

The whole number of Senators is 96. Democrats 54, Republicans 42. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum and 20 cents per mile for travelling from and to the seat of Government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Oscar L. Gray*	Dem.	Mobile.
2	S. Hubert Dent, Jr.*	Dem.	Montgomery.
3	Henry B. Steagall*	Dem.	Ozark.
4	Fred. L. Blackmon*	Dem.	Anniston.
5	J. Thomas Heflin*	Dem.	Lafayette.
6	William B. Oliver*	Dem.	Tuscaloosa.
7	John L. Burnett*	Dem.	Gadsden.
8	Edward B. Almon*	Dem.	Tuscumbia.
9	George Huddleston*	Dem.	Birmingham.
10	W. B. Bankhead	Dem.	Jasper.

ARIZONA.

At Large.

	Carl Hayden*	Dem.	Phœnix.

ARKANSAS.

1	Thaddeus H. Caraway*	Dem.	Jonesboro.
2	William A. Oldfield*	Dem.	Batesville.
3	John N. Tillman*	Dem.	Fayetteville.
4	Otis Wingo*	Dem.	De Queen
5	Henderson M. Jacoway*	Dem.	Dardanelle.
6	Sam. M. Taylor*	Dem.	Pine Bluff.
7	William S. Goodwin*	Dem.	Warren.

CALIFORNIA.

1	Clarence F. Lea	Dem.	Santa Rosa.
2	John E. Raker*	Dem.	Alturas.
3	Charles F. Curry*	Rep.	Sacramento.
4	Julius Kahn*	Rep.	San Francisco.
5	John I. Nolan*	Rep.	San Francisco.
6	John A. Elston*	Rep.	Berkeley.
7	Denver S. Church*	Dem.	Fresno.
8	Everis A. Hayes*	Rep.	San José.
9	Charles H. Randall*	Proh.	Los Angeles.
10	Henry Z. Osborne	Rep.	Los Angeles.
11	William Kettner*	Dem.	San Diego.

COLORADO.

1	Benjamin C. Hilliard*	Dem.	Denver.
2	Charles B. Timberlake*	Rep.	Sterling.
3	Edward Keating*	Dem.	Pueblo.
4	Edward T. Taylor*	Dem.	Glenwood Springs.

CONNECTICUT.

1	Augustine Lonergan†	Dem.	Hartford.
2	Richard P. Freeman*	Rep.	New London.
3	John Q. Tilson*	Rep.	New Haven.
4	Ebenezer J. Hill*	Rep.	Norwalk.
5	James P. Glynn*	Rep.	Winsted.

DELAWARE.

At Large.

	Albert F. Polk	Dem.	Georgetown.

FLORIDA.

1	H. J. Drane	Dem.	Lakeland.
2	Frank Clark*	Dem.	Gainesville.
3	Walter Kehoe	Dem.	Pensacola.
4	William J. Sears*	Dem.	Kissimmee.

GEORGIA.

1	J. W. Overstreet†	Dem.	Statesboro.
2	Frank Park*	Dem.	Sylvester.
3	Charles R. Crisp*	Dem.	Americus.
4	William C. Adamson*	Dem.	Carrollton.
5	William S. Howard*	Dem.	Kirkwood.
6	James W. Wise*	Dem.	Fayetteville.
7	Gordon Lee*	Dem.	Chickamauga.
8	.....		
9	Thomas M. Bell*	Dem.	Gainesville.
10	Carl Vinson*	Dem.	Milledgeville.
11	J. Randall Walker*	Dem.	Valdosta.
12	W. W. Larsen	Dem.	Dublin.

IDAHO.

At Large.

	Addison T. Smith*	Rep.	Twin Falls.
	Burton L. French	Rep.	Moscow.

ILLINOIS.

1	Martin B. Madden*	Rep.	Chicago.
2	James R. Mann*	Rep.	Chicago.
3	William W. Wilson	Rep.	Chicago.
4	Charles Martin	Dem.	Chicago.
5	Adolph J. Sabath*	Dem.	Chicago.
6	James McAndrews*	Dem.	Chicago.
7	Niels Juul	Rep.	Chicago
8	Thomas Gallagher*	Dem.	Chicago.
9	Fred. A Britten*	Rep.	Chicago.
10	George E. Foss*	Rep.	Chicago.
11	Ira C. Copley*	Rep.	Aurora.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address
12	Charles E. Fuller*	Rep.	Belvidere.
13	John C. McKenzie*	Rep.	Elizabeth.
14	William J. Graham	Rep.	Aledo.
15	Edward J. King*	Rep.	Galesburg.
16	Clifford Ireland	Rep.	Peoria.
17	John A. Sterling*	Rep.	Bloomington.
18	Joseph G. Cannon*	Rep.	Danville.
19	William B. McKinley*	Rep.	Champaign.
20	Henry T. Rainey*	Dem.	Carrollton.
21	Loren E. Wheeler*	Rep.	Springfield.
22	William A. Rodenberg*	Rep.	East St. Louis.
23	Martin D. Foster*	Dem.	Olney.
24	Thomas S. Williams*	Rep.	Louisville.
25	Edward E. Denison*	Rep.	Marion.

At Large.

	Medill McCormick	Rep.	Chicago.
	William E. Mason†	Rep.	Chicago.

INDIANA.

1	George K. Denton	Dem.	Evansville.
2	Oscar E. Bland	Rep.	Linton.
3	William E. Cox*	Dem.	Jasper.
4	Lincoln Dixon*	Dem.	North Vernon.
5	Everett Sanders	Rep.	Terre Haute.
6	D. W. Comstock	Rep.	Richmond.
7	Merrill Moores*	Rep.	Indianapolis.
8	A. H. Vestal	Rep.	Anderson.
9	Fred S. Purnell	Rep.	Attica.
10	William R. Wood*	Rep.	Lafayette.
11	Milton Krauss	Rep.	Peru.
12	L. W. Fairfield	Rep.	Angola.
13	Henry A. Barnhart*	Dem.	Rochester.

IOWA.

1	Charles A. Kennedy*	Rep.	Montrose.
2	Harry E. Hull*	Rep.	Williamsburg.
3	Burton E. Sweet*	Rep.	Waverly.
4	Gilbert N. Haugen*	Rep.	Northwood.
5	James W. Good*	Rep.	Cedar Rapids.
6	C. William Ramseyer*	Rep.	Bloomfield.
7	Cassius C. Dowell*	Rep.	Des Moines.
8	Horace M. Towner*	Rep.	Corning.
9	William R. Green*	Rep.	Audubon.
10	Frank P. Woods*	Rep.	Estherville.
11	George C. Scott†	Rep.	Sioux City.

KANSAS.

1	Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.*	Rep.	Leavenworth.
2	E. C. Little	Rep.	Kansas City.
3	Philip P. Campbell*	Rep.	Pittsburg.
4	Dudley Doolittle*	Dem.	Strong City.
5	Guy T. Helvering*	Dem.	Marysville.
6	John R. Connelly*	Dem.	Colby.
7	Jouett Shouse*	Dem.	Kinsley.
8	William A. Ayres*	Dem.	Wichita.

KENTUCKY.

1	Alben W. Barkley*	Dem	Paducah.
2	David H. Kincheloe*	Dem.	Madisonville.
3	R. Y. Thomas, Jr.*	Dem.	Central City.
4	Ben Johnson*	Dem.	Bardstown.
5	Swagar Sherley*	Dem.	Louisville.
6	Arthur B. Rouse*	Dem.	Burlington.
7	James C. Cantrill*	Dem.	Georgetown.
8	Harvey Helm*	Dem.	Stanford.
9	William J. Fields*	Dem.	Olive Hill.
10	John W. Langley*	Rep.	Pikeville.
11	Caleb Powers*	Rep.	Barbourville.

LOUISIANA.

1	Albert Estopinal*	Dem.	Estopinal.
2	H. Garland Dupré*	Dem.	New Orleans.
3	Whitmell P. Martin	Prog.	Thibodaux.
4	John T. Watkins*	Dem.	Minden.
5	Riley J. Wilson*	Dem.	Harrisonburg.
6	J. Y. Sanders	Dem.	Franklin.
7	Ladislas Lazaro*	Dem.	Washington.
8	James B. Aswell*	Dem.	Natchitoches.

MAINE.

1	Louis B. Goodall	Rep.	Sanford.
2	Wallace H. White, Jr.	Rep.	Lewiston.
3	John A. Peters*	Rep.	Ellsworth.
4	Ira G. Hersey	Rep.	Houlton.

MARYLAND.

1	Jesse D. Price*	Dem.	Salisbury.
2	J. Fred C. Talbott*	Dem.	Lutherville.
3	Charles P. Coady*	Dem.	Baltimore.
4	J. Charles Linthicum*	Dem.	Baltimore.
5	Sydney E. Mudd*	Rep.	La Plata.
6	Frederick N. Zihlman	Rep.	Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Allen T. Treadway*	Rep.	Stockbridge.
2	Frederick H. Gillett*	Rep.	Springfield.
3	Calvin D. Paige*	Rep.	Southbridge.
4	Samuel E. Winslow*	Rep.	Worcester.
5	John Jacob Rogers*	Rep.	Lowell.
6	Augustus P. Gardner*	Rep.	Hamilton.
7	Michael F. Phelan*	Dem.	Lynn.
8	Frederick W. Dallinger*	Rep.	Cambridge.
9	A.T.Fuller	Ind.	Malden.
10	Peter F. Tague*	Dem.	Boston.
11	Geo. Holden Tinkham	Rep.	Boston.
12	James A. Gallivan*	Dem.	Boston.
13	William H. Carter*	Rep.	Needham Heights
14	Richard Olney, 2d*	Dem.	Dedham.
15	William S. Greene*	Rep.	Fall River.
16	Joseph Walsh*	Rep.	New Bedford.

MICHIGAN.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Frank E. Doremus*	Dem.	Detroit.
2	Samuel W. Beakes*†	Dem.	Ann Arbor.
	Mark R. Bacon†	Rep.	Wyandotte.
3	John M. C. Smith*	Rep.	Charlotte.
4	Edward L. Hamilton*	Rep.	Niles.
5	Carl E. Mapes*	Rep.	Grand Rapids.
6	Patrick H. Kelley*	Rep.	Lansing.
7	Louis C. Cramton*	Rep.	Lapeer.
8	Joseph W. Fordney*	Rep.	Saginaw.
9	James C. McLaughlin*	Rep.	Muskegon.
10	Gilbert R. Currie	Rep.	Midland.
11	Frank D. Scott*	Rep.	Alpena.
12	W. Frank James*	Rep.	Hancock.
13	Charles A. Nichols*	Rep.	Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Sydney Anderson*	Rep.	Lanesboro.
2	Franklin F. Ellsworth*	Rep.	Mankato.
3	Charles R. Davis*	Rep.	St. Peter.
4	Carl C. Van Dyke*	Dem.	St. Paul.
5	Ernest Lundeen	Rep.	Minneapolis.
6	Harold Knutson	Rep.	St. Cloud.
7	Andrew J. Volstead*	Rep.	Granite Falls.
8	Clarence B. Miller*	Rep.	Duluth.
9	Halvor Steenerson*	Rep.	Crookston.
10	Thomas D. Schall*	Prog.	Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Ezekiel S. Candler*	Dem.	Corinth.
2	Hubert D. Stephens*	Dem.	New Albany.
3	Benj. G. Humphreys*	Dem.	Greenville.
4	Thomas U. Sisson*	Dem.	Winona.
5	William W. Venable*	Dem.	Meridian.
6	Byron P. Harrison*	Dem.	Gulfport.
7	Percy E. Quin*	Dem.	McComb City.
8	James W. Collier*	Dem.	Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Milton A. Romjue	Dem.	Macon.
2	William W. Rucker*	Dem.	Keytesville.
3	Joshua W. Alexander*	Dem.	Gallatin.
4	Charles F. Booher*	Dem.	Savannah.
5	William P. Borland*	Dem.	Kansas City.
6	Clement C. Dickinson*	Dem.	Clinton.
7	Courtney W. Hamlin*	Dem.	Springfield.
8	D. W. Shackleford*	Dem.	Jefferson City
9	Champ Clark*	Dem.	Bowling Green.
10	Jacob E. Meeker*	Rep.	St. Louis.
11	William L. Igoe*	Dem.	St. Louis.
12	L. C. Dyer*	Rep.	St. Louis.
13	Walter L. Hensley*	Dem.	Farmington.
14	Joseph J. Russell*	Dem.	Charleston.
15	Perl D. Decker*	Dem.	Joplin.
16	Thomas L. Rubey*	Dem.	Lebanon.

MONTANA.

At Large.

John M. Evans*	Dem.	Missoula.
Miss Jeannette Rankin	Rep.	Missoula.

NEBRASKA.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Charles F. Reavis*	Rep.	Falls City.
2	Charles O. Lobeck*	Dem.	Omaha.
3	Dan. V. Stephens*	Dem.	Fremont.
4	Charles H. Sloan*	Rep.	Geneva.
5	A. C. Shallenberger*	Dem.	Alma.
6	Moses P. Kinkaid	Rep.	O'Neill.

NEVADA.

At Large.

E. E. Roberts*	Rep.	Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Cyrus A. Sulloway*	Rep.	Manchester.
2	Edward H. Wason*	Rep.	Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	William J. Browning*	Rep.	Camden.
2	Isaac Bacharach*	Rep.	Atlantic City.
3	Thomas J. Scully*(a)	Dem.	South Amboy.
	Robert Carson (a)	Rep.	New Brunswick.
4	Elijah C. Hutchinson*	Rep.	Trenton.
5	John H. Capstick*	Rep.	Montville.
6	John R. Ramsey	Rep.	Hackensack.
7	Dow H. Drukker*	Rep.	Passaic.
8	Edward W. Gray*	Rep.	Newark.
9	Richard W. Parker*	Rep.	Newark.
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach*	Rep.	Newark.
11	John J. Eagan*	Dem.	Weehawken.
12	James A. Hamill*	Dem.	Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO.

At Large.

W.B.Walton	De m.	Silver City.

NEW YORK.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Frederick C. Hicks*	Rep.	Port Washington
2	Chas. Pope Caldwell*	Dem.	Forest Hills.
3	Joseph V. Flynn*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Harry H. Dale*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	James P. Maher*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	Frederick W. Rowe*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	John J. Fitzgerald*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	Daniel J. Griffin*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	Oscar W. Swift*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
10	Reuben L. Haskell*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
11	Daniel J. Riordan*	Dem.	New York City.
12	Meyer London*	Soc.	New York City.
13	Chris. D. Sullivan	Dem.	New York City.
14	F. H. LaGuardia	Rep.	New York City.
15	Michael F. Conry*	Dem.	New York City.
16	Peter J. Dooling*	Dem.	New York City.
17	John F. Carew*	Dem.	New York City.
18	George B. Francis	Rep.	New York City.
19	Walter M. Chandler*	Rep.	New York City.
20	Isaac Siegel	Rep.	New York City.
21	Murray Hulbert*	Dem.	New York City.
22	Henry Bruckner*	Dem.	New York City
23	Daniel C. Oliver	Dem.	New York City
24	Benjamin L. Fairchild	Rep.	Pelham.
25	James W. Husted*	Rep.	Peekskill.
26	Edmund Platt*	Rep.	Poughkeepsie.
27	Charles B. Ward* (a)	Rep.	De Bruce.
	James O. Woodward (a)	Dem.	Esperance.
28	Rollin B. Sanford	Rep.	Slingerlands.
29	James S. Parker*	Rep.	Salem.
30	George R. Lunn	Dem.	Schenectady.
31	Bertrand H. Snell*	Rep.	Potsdam.
32	Luther W. Mott*	Rep.	Oswego.
33	Homer P. Snyder*	Rep.	Little Falls.
34	George W. Fairchild*	Rep.	Oneonta.
35	Walter W. Magee*	Rep.	Syracuse.
36	Norman J. Gould*	Rep.	Seneca Falls.
37	Harry H. Pratt*	Rep.	Corning.
38	Thomas B. Dunn*	Rep.	Rochester.
39	Archie D. Sanders	Rep.	Stafford.
40	S. Wallace Dempsey*	Rep.	Lockport.
41	Charles B. Smith*	Dem.	Buffalo.
42	William F. Waldo	Rep.	Buffalo.
43	Charles M. Hamilton*	Rep.	Ripley.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	John H. Small*	Dem.	Washington.
2	Claude Kitchin*	Dem.	Scotland Neck.
3	George E. Hood*	Dem.	Goldsboro
4	Edward W. Pou*	Dem.	Smithfield.
5	Charles M. Stedman*	Dem.	Greensboro.
6	Hannibal L. Godwin*	Dem.	Dunn.
7	L. D. Robinson	Dem.	Wadesboro.
8	Robert L. Doughton*	Dem.	Laurel Springs.
9	Edwin Y Webb*	Dem.	Shelby.
10	Zeb Weaver	Dem.	Hendersonville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Henry T. Helgesen*	Rep.	Milton.
2	George M. Young*	Rep.	Valley City.
3	Patrick D. Norton*	Rep.	Hettinger.

OHIO.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Nicholas Longworth*	Rep.	Cincinnati.
2	Victor Heintz	Rep.	Cincinnati.
3	Warren Gard*	Dem.	Hamilton.
4	Benjamin F. Welty	Dem.	Lima.
5	John S. Snook†	Dem.	Paulding.
6	Charles C. Kearns*	Rep.	Batavia.
7	Simeon D. Fess*	Rep.	Yellow Springs.
8	John A. Key*	Dem.	Marion.
9	Isaac R. Sherwood*	Dem.	Toledo.
10	Robert M. Switzer*	Rep.	Gallipolis.
11	Horatio C. Claypool†	Dem.	Chillicothe.
12	Clement Brumbaugh*	Dem.	Columbus.

OHIO—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
13	Arthur W. Overmyer*	Dem.	Fremont.
14	Ellsworth R. Bathrick†	Dem.	Akron.
15	George White†	Dem.	Marietta.
16	Roscoe C. McCulloch*	Rep.	Canton.
17	William A. Ashbrook*	Dem.	Johnstown.
18	D. A. Hollingsworth*	Rep.	Cadiz.
19	John G. Cooper*	Rep.	Youngstown.
20	William Gordon*	Dem.	Cleveland.
21	Robert Crosser*	Dem.	Cleveland.
22	Henry I. Emerson*	Rep.	Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA.

1	T. A. Chandler	Rep.	Vinita.
2	William W. Hastings*	Dem.	Tahlequah.
3	Charles D. Carter*	Dem.	Ardmore.
4	T. D. McKeown	Dem.	Ada.
5	Joseph B. Thompson*	Dem.	Pauls Valley.
6	Scott Ferris*	Dem.	Lawton.
7	James V. McClintic*	Dem.	Snyder.
8	Dick T. Morgan*	Rep.	Woodward.

OREGON.

1	Willis C. Hawley*	Rep.	Salem.
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott*	Rep.	The Dalles.
3	C. N. McArthur*	Rep.	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	William S. Vare*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
2	George S. Graham*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
3	J. Hampton Moore*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
4	George W. Edmonds*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	Peter E. Costello*	Rep.	Tacony.
6	George P. Darrow*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
7	Thomas S. Butler*	Rep.	West Chester.
8	Harry W. Watson*	Rep.	Langhorne.
9	William W. Griest*	Rep.	Lancaster.
10	John R. Farr*	Rep.	Scranton.
11	D. W. Templeton	Rep.	Plymouth.
12	Robert D. Heaton*	Rep.	Ashland.
13	Arthur G. Dewalt*	Dem.	Allentown.
14	Louis T. McFadden*	Rep.	Canton.
15	Edgar R. Kless*	Rep.	Williamsport
16	John V. Lesher*	Dem.	Sunbury.
17	Benjamin K. Focht*	Rep.	Lewisburg
18	Aaron S. Kreider*	Rep.	Annville.
19	John M. Rose	Rep.	Johnstown.
20	Andrew W. Brodbeck†	Dem.	Hanover.
21	Chas. H. Rowland* (*a*)	Rep.	Phillipsburg.
	William E. Tobias (*a*)	Dem.	Clearfield.
22	Edwin E. Robbins	Rep.	Greensburg.
23	Bruce F. Sterling	Dem.	Uniontown.
24	Henry W. Temple*	Rep.	Washington.
25	Henry A. Clark	Rep.	Erie.
26	Henry J. Steele*	Dem.	Easton.
27	Nathan L. Strong	Rep.	Brookville.
28	O. D. Bleakley	Rep.	Franklin.
29	Stephen G. Porter*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
30	M. Clyde Kelly†	Dem.	Braddock.
31	John M. Morin*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
32	Guy E. Campbell	Dem.	Crafton.

At Large.

	Thomas S. Crago*	Rep.	Waynesburg.
	Mahlon M. Garland*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
	Joseph McLaughlin	Rep.	Philadelphia.
	John R. K. Scott*	Rep.	Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	Geo. F. O'Shaunessy*	Dem.	Providence.
2	Walter R. Stiness*	Rep.	Cowesett.
3	Ambrose Kennedy*	Rep.	Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	Richard S. Whaley*	Dem.	Charleston.
2	James F. Byrnes*	Dem.	Aiken.
3	Fred. H. Dominick	Dem.	Newberry.
4	Sam. J. Nicholls*	Dem.	Spartanburg.
5	David E. Finley*	Dem.	Yorkville.
6	J. Willard Ragsdale*	Dem.	Florence.
7	Asbury F. Lever*	Dem.	Lexington.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1	Charles H. Dillon*	Rep.	Yankton.
2	Royal C. Johnson*	Rep.	Aberdeen.
3	Harry L. Gandy*	Dem.	Rapid City.

TENNESSEE.

1	Sam. R. Sells*	Rep.	Johnson City.
2	Richard W. Austin*	Rep.	Knoxville.
3	John A. Moon*	Dem.	Chattanooga.
4	Cordell Hull*	Dem.	Carthage.
5	William C. Houston*	Dem.	Woodbury.
6	Joseph W. Byrns*	Dem.	Nashville.
7	Lemuel P. Padgett*	Dem.	Columbia.

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
8	Thetus W. Sims*	Dem.	Linden.
9	Finis J. Garrett*	Dem.	Dresden.
10	Hubert Fisher	Dem.	Memphis.

TEXAS.

1	Eugene Black*	Dem.	Clarksville.
2	Martin Dies*	Dem.	Beaumont.
3	James Young*	Dem.	Kaufman.
4	Sam. Rayburn*	Dem.	Bonham.
5	Hatton W. Sumners*	Dem.	Dallas.
6	Rufus Hardy*	Dem.	Corsicana.
7	Alexander W. Gregg*	Dem.	Palestine.
8	Joe H. Eagle*	Dem.	Houston.
9	J. J. Mansfield	Dem.	Columbus.
10	James P. Buchanan*	Dem.	Brenham.
11	Tom Connally	Dem.	Marlin.
12	James C. Wilson	Dem.	Fort Worth.
13	Marvin Jones	Dem.	Amarilla.
14	James L. Slayden*	Dem.	San Antonio.
15	John N. Garner*	Dem.	Uvalde.
16	Thomas L. Blanton	Dem.	Abilene.

At Large.

	Jeff. McLemore*	Dem.	Houston.
	Daniel E. Garrett†	Dem.	Houston.

UTAH.

1	M. H. Welling	Dem.	Brigham City.
2	James H. Mays*	Dem.	Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

1	Frank L. Greene*	Rep.	St. Albans.
2	Porter H. Dale*	Rep.	Island Pond.

VIRGINIA.

1	William A. Jones*	Dem.	Warsaw.
2	Edward E. Holland*	Dem.	Suffolk.
3	Andrew J. Montague*	Dem.	Richmond.
4	Walter A. Watson*	Dem.	Jennings Ordinary
5	Edward W. Saunders*	Dem.	Rocky Mount.
6	Carter Glass*	Dem.	Lynchburg.
7	T. W. Harrison	Dem.	Winchester.
8	Charles C. Carlin*	Dem.	Alexandria.
9	C. Bascom Slemp*	Rep.	Big Stone Gap.
10	Henry D. Flood*	Dem.	Appomattox.

WASHINGTON.

1	John F. Miller	Rep.	Seattle.
2	Lindley H. Hadley*	Rep.	Bellingham.
3	Albert Johnson*	Rep.	Hoquiam.
4	William L. La Follette*	Rep.	Pullman.
5	C. C. Dill*	Dem.	Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1	M. M. Neely*	Dem.	Fairmont.
2	George M. Bowers*	Rep.	Martinsburg.
3	Stuart F. Reed	Rep.	Charleston.
4	Harry C. Woodyard†	Rep.	Spencer
5	Edward Cooper*	Rep.	Bramwell.
6	Adam B. Littlepage*	Dem.	Charleston.

WISCONSIN.

1	Henry A. Cooper*	Rep.	Racine.
2	Eward Voight	Rep.	Sheboygan.
3	John M. Nelson*	Rep.	Madison.
4	William J. Cary*	Rep.	Milwaukee.
5	William H. Stafford*	Rep.	Milwaukee.
6	J. H. Davidson†	Rep.	Oshkosh.
7	John J. Esch*	Rep.	La Crosse
8	Edward E. Browne*	Rep.	Waupaca.
9	David G. Classon	Rep.	Oconto.
10	James A. Frear*	Rep.	Hudson.
11	Irvine L. Lenroot*	Rep.	Superior.

WYOMING.

At Large.

	Frank W. Mondell*	Rep.	Newcastle.

ALASKA.

Delegate.

	Charles A. Sulzer	Dem.	Fairbanks.

HAWAII.

Delegate.

	J. Kuhio Kalanianaole*	Rep.	Honolulu.

PHILIPPINES.

Resident Commissioners.

	Manuel Earnshaw*	Dem.	Manila.

PORTO RICO

Resident Commissioner

Democrats, 213; Republicans, 212; Progressives, 2; Prohibition, 1; Socialist, 1; Independent, 1; 1 vacancy; undetermined, 4; whole number, 435. *Served in Sixty-fourth Congress †Served in a previous Congress. (*a*) Election returns contested and result undetermined when ALMANAC went to press.

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES.

PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE (King of Westphalia), born Ajaccio, Corsica, November 15, 1784; died at Ville Genis, near Paris, June 24, 1860. Married, first, at Baltimore, Md., December 24, 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of William Patterson, Esq. She was born at Baltimore, February 6, 1785, and died in that city April 4, 1879. The issue of the marriage was:

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Camberwell, England, July 7, 1805; died at Baltimore, Md., June 17, 1870. Married, November 3, 1829, Susan May, daughter of Benjamin Williams, who was born in Roxbury, Mass., but spent his life in Baltimore, Md. She was born April 2, 1812, and died September 15, 1881. The issue of the marriage was:

(1) Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Baltimore, Md., November 5, 1830; died at Beverly, Mass., September 3, 1893. He was educated at and graduated from West Point Military Academy, and served for two years in the American Army, entered the French Army in 1854, took part in the Crimean and Italian campaigns and resigned after seventeen years' service at the close of the Franco-German war, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

He was married September 7, 1871, to Caroline Le Roy, daughter of Samuel Appleton, granddaughter of Daniel Webster, and widow of Newbold Edgar. She died November 19, 1911. The issue of the marriage was:

(1) Louise Eugenie Bonaparte, born February 7, 1873. Married December 29, 1896, Comte Adam de Moltke-Huitfeldt, of Denmark, and has issue; (1) Marie Louise Caroline, born November 7, 1897; (2) Leon Charles Joseph, born November 14, 1898; (3) Jerome Eugene Otto, born January 14, 1902; (4) Adam Nicolas, born May 17, 1908; (5) Eyler Helweg.

(2) Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born Paris, France, February 26, 1878, Harvard B. A. and Georgetown University. Lives in Washington, D. C. Married April 8, 1914, to Blanche Pierce Strebeigh.

(2) Charles Joseph Bonaparte, born at Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1851. Married September 1, 1875, Ellen Channing, daughter of Thomas Mills Day, of Hartford, Ct. No issue. Mr. Bonaparte is a Harvard B. A., 1871; LL. B., 1875; a lawyer. Was Secretary of the Navy from July 1, 1905, to December 17, 1906, and Attorney-General of the United States from December 17, 1906, to March 5, 1909; is now President of Enoch Pratt Library of Baltimore and was for 12 years Overseer of Harvard; is now Trustee Catholic University.

PARTY DIVISIONS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 64TH AND 65TH CONGRESSES.

STATES.	SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.*			SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.*	
	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	10	.....	.....	10	.....
Arizona	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Arkansas	7	.....	.....	7	.....
California	4	4	†3	4	b7
Colorado	3	1	.....	3	1
Connecticut	.....	5	.....	1	4
Delaware	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Florida	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Georgia	‡11	.....	.....	‡11	.....
Idaho	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Illinois	10	16	1	6	21
Indiana	11	2	.....	4	9
Iowa	1	10	.....	.....	11
Kansas	6	2	.....	5	3
Kentucky	9	2	.....	9	2
Louisiana	7	.....	1	7	(c)
Maine	1	3	.....	.....	4
Maryland	5	1	.....	4	2
Massachusetts	4	12	.....	4	†12
Michigan e	2	11	.....	1	11
Minnesota	1	8	1	1	f9
Mississippi	8	.....	.....	8	.....
Missouri	14	2	.....	14	2
Montana	2	.....	.....	1	1
Nebraska	3	3	.....	3	3

STATES.	SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.*			SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.*	
	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Dem.	Rep.
Nevada	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New Hampshire	.....	2	.....	.....	2
New Jersey e	4	8	.....	2	9
New Mexico	.....	1	.....	1	.....
New York e	18	24	a1	16	g26
North Carolina	9	1	.....	10	.....
North Dakota	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Ohio	9	13	.....	13	9
Oklahoma	7	1	.....	6	2
Oregon	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Pennsylvania e	6	30	.....	7	28
Rhode Island	1	2	.....	1	2
South Carolina	7	.....	.....	7	.....
South Dakota	1	2	.....	1	2
Tennessee	8	2	.....	8	2
Texas	18	.....	.....	18	.....
Utah	1	1	.....	2	.....
Vermont	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Virginia	9	1	.....	9	1
Washington	1	4	.....	1	4
West Virginia	2	4	.....	2	4
Wisconsin	3	8	.....	.....	11
Wyoming	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Totals	228	199	d5	213	h217

* As constituted at time ALMANAC went to press. † One Independent member included. ‡ And one vacancy. a Socialist. b Includes one Prohibitionist. c Progressive. d Whole number of members in House 435, including one vacancy, one Independent and one Socialist. e One district undetermined. f Includes one Progressive. g Includes one Socialist. h Includes 212 Republicans, one Prohibitionist, two Progressives, one Independent, one Socialist. Whole number of members in House 435.

PARTY DIVISIONS IN CONGRESS.

Congresses.	Years.	Senate. Fed.	Senate. Rep.	House of Repres'tives. Fed.	House of Repres'tives. Rep.	Congresses.	Years.	Senate. Fed.	Senate. Rep.	House of Repres'tives. Fed.	House of Repres'tives. Rep.
1st	1789–1791	26	..	53	12	11th	1809–1811	10	24	46	95
2d	1791–1793	17	13	55	14	12th	1811–1813	6	30	36	105
3d	1793–1795	18	12	51	54	13th	1813–1815	9	27	67	115
4th	1795–1797	19	13	46	59	14th	1815–1817	12	26	61	122
5th	1797–1799	21	11	51	54	15th	1817–1819	10	34	57	128
6th	1799–1801	19	13	57	48	16th	1819–1821	10	36	42	145
7th	1801–1803	13	19	34	71	17th	1821–1823	7	41	58	129
8th	1803–1805	10	24	38	103	18th	1823–1825	8	40	72	141
9th	1805–1807	7	27	29	112	19th	1825–1827	10	38	79	134
10th	1807–1809	7	27	31	110	20th	1827–1829	11	37	85	128

Congresses.	Years.	Senate. Dem.	Senate. Whig.	House of Repres'tives. Dem.	House of Repres'tives. Whig.	Congresses.	Years.	Senate. Dem.	Senate. Whig.	House of Repres'tives. Dem.	House of Repres'tives. Whig.
21st	1829–1831	38	10	142	71	23d	1833–1835	30	18	147	93
22d	1831–1833	35	13	130	83	24th	1835–1837	33	19	144	98

Congresses.	Years.	Senate. Dem.	Senate. Whig.	Senate. Ind.	House of Representatives. Dem.	House of Representatives. Whig.	House of Representatives. Ind.
25th	1837–1839	29	18	5	108	118	13
26th	1839–1841	22	28	2	103	132	6
27th	1841–1843	23	29	..	98	144	..
28th	1843–1845	23	27	1	140	69	1
29th	1845–1847	30	24	..	139	76	..
30th	1847–1849	34	21	..	108	115	4

Congresses.	Years.	Senate. Dem.	Senate. Whig.	Senate. Free Soil.	House of Representatives. Dem.	House of Representatives. Whig.	House of Representatives. Free Soil.
31st	1849–1851	33	25	2	116	111	3
32d	1851–1853	36	23	3	140	88	5
33d	1853–1855	39	18	5	157	73	3

Congresses.	Years.	Senate. Dem.	Senate. Rep.	Senate. Amer.	House of Representatives. Dem.	House of Representatives. Rep.	House of Representatives. Amer.
34th	1855–1857	41	16	5	83	108	43
35th	1857–1859	38	26	2	111	113	23
36th	1859–1861	36	26	2	93	114	24

Congresses.	Years.	Senate. Dem.	Senate. Rep.	Senate. Am.†	Senate. Union.	Senate. Ind.	House of Representatives. Dem.	House of Representatives. Rep.	House of Representatives. Am.†	House of Representatives. Union.	House of Representatives. Ind.
37th	1861–1863	10	31	.....	2	.....	42	106	.....	28	.....
38th	1863–1865	9	36	.....	5	.....	75	102	.....	.....	9
39th	1865–1867*	11	41	.....	.....	.....	40	145	.....	.....	.....
40th	1867–1869*	11	42	.....	.....	.....	49	143	.....	.....	.....
41st	1869–1871	11	58	.....	.....	.....	78	151	.....	.....	.....
42d	1871–1873	17	57	.....	.....	.....	103	138	.....	.....	*a*5
43d	1873–1875	20	47	.....	.....	*a*7	92	194	.....	.....	14
44th	1875–1877	29	43	.....	.....	*a*2	168	107	.....	.....	.....
45th	1877–1879	39	36	.....	.....	*a*1	151	142	.....	.....	.....
46th	1879–1881	44	32	.....	.....	.....	148	129	.....	.....	*b*16
47th	1881–1883	38	37	.....	.....	*c*1	138	146	.....	.....	*b*10
48th	1883–1885	36	‡40	.....	.....	.....	198	124	.....	.....	*b*1
49th	1885–1887	34	42	.....	.....	.....	204	120	.....	.....	*b*1
50th	1887–1889	37	39	.....	.....	.....	168	153	.....	.....	4
51st	1889–1891	37	39	.....	.....	.....	159	166	.....	.....	.....
52d	1891–1893	39	47	.....	.....	*d*2	236	88	.....	.....	*d*8
53d *e*	1893–1895	44	38	.....	.....	*d*3	220	126	.....	.....	*d*8
54th	1895–1897	39	42	.....	.....	*d*5	104	246	.....	.....	*d*7
55th	1897–1899	34	46	.....	.....	*f*10	*g*134	206	.....	.....	*h*16
56th	1899–1901	26	53	.....	.....	*j*11	163	185	.....	.....	*i*9
57th	1901–1903	29	56	.....	.....	*l*3	153	198	.....	.....	*k*5
58th	1903–1905	32	58	.....	.....	.....	174	206	.....	.....	*m*2
59th	1905–1907	32	58	.....	.....	.....	136	250	.....	.....	.....
60th	1907–1909	31	61	.....	.....	.....	164	222	.....	.....	.....
61st	1909–1911	32	60	.....	.....	.....	172	219	.....	.....	.....
62d	1911–1913	41	51	.....	.....	.....	228	162	.....	.....	*n*1
63d	1913–1915	51	45	.....	.....	.....	290	145	.....	.....	.....
64th	1915–1917	55	41	.....	.....	.....	227	199	.....	.....	*o*9
65th	1917–1919	54	42	.....	.....	.....	213	217	.....	.....	*p*5

Parties as constituted at beginning of each Congress are given. These figures were liable to change by contests for seats, etc. † Two Senators and 23 Representatives in 36th Congress under American Party designation.

* During the Civil War most of the Southern States were unrepresented in Congress. *a* Liberal Republicans. *b* Greenbackers. *c* David Davis, Independent, of Illinois. ‡ Two Virginia Senators were Readjusters and voted with the Republicans. *d* People's Party, except that in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress one member is classed as Silver Party. *e* Three Senate seats were vacant (and continued so) and two Representative seats were unfilled (Rhode Island had not yet effected a choice) when the session began. Rhode Island subsequently elected two Republicans. *f* Five Populists, two Silver Party, three Independents. *g* Including fifteen members classed as Fusionists. *h* Including three members classed as Silver Party. There was one vacancy. *i* Six Populists, three Silver Party. *j* Five Populists, one Silver Party, two Independents, and three vacancies. *k* Three Populists, one Silver Party, one Fusion Party, one vacancy. *l* One Populist, one Silver Party, one Fusionist, two vacancies. *m* Two Union Labor and two vacancies—one Democratic, one Republican. *n* One Socialist and delegates from Territories. *o* Consisting of 5 Progressives, 1 Socialist, 1 Independent, 1 Prohibitionist and 1 vacancy. *p* Two Progressives, 1 Prohibitionist, 1 Socialist, and 1 Independent.

WIDOW MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

RELIEF FOR THE CHILDREN OF WIDOWED MOTHERS.

Twenty-nine States now have so-called "Widow Mothers' Pension" acts. The word "pension" is a misnomer and therefore misleading. A law passed in 1915 by the New York Legislature shows the clear purpose of these acts. In a memorandum on that law, on signing it, Governor Whitman said: "The bill provides for the appointment of local boards of child welfare in the city of New York and in each county of the State outside of New York City. * * * Such boards are created for the sole purpose of granting 'allowances to widowed mothers with one or more children under the age of 16 years, in order that such children may be suitably cared for in their homes by such mothers.' Such allowances are to be granted in the discretion of the board when money has been appropriated therefor, in the county by the Board of Supervisors and in the city by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and Board of Aldermen. The powers of the board in affording the relief provided by the bill will therefore be limited by the money made available by the local authorities. * * * An allowance to a widowed mother may only be made under the bill where the board determines that the mother is a suitable person to bring up her own children and that aid is necessary to enable her to do so. It must further appear that if such is not granted the child or children must be cared for in an institutional home. The amount of allowance to the mother is limited to the amount which it would be necessary to pay to an institutional home for the care of such child or children. The allowance, when made, is to continue for a period of not longer than six months and may thereafter be continued for similar periods if renewed by the board, or it may be revoked at the pleasure of the board."

An investigation by a committee of the State Senate of New York, of which Senator William H. Hill is Chairman, disclosed "the fact that Missouri was the first State to attempt even in a limited form to have half-orphans cared for by their mothers in their home, said mothers to be compensated for such service from public funds." Senator Hill stated in a letter to Governor Whitman in 1915 that "the Missouri law was approved April 7, 1911, and went into effect in June, 1911. By a population limitation it only applied to Jackson County, in which Kansas City is situated. The law has by amendment since been extended to St. Louis and possibly by later amendments to a larger territory. Illinois, in the same year (1911) passed a similar but more comprehensive 'Funds to Parents act.' The third State was Colorado, which adopted by popular vote the 'Mothers' Compensation act,' submitted at the November election in 1912. The law followed in general the provision of the Illinois 'Funds to Parents act' and became operative upon proclamation of the Governor on January 22, 1913. At the present time twenty-nine States have either general or limited laws commonly known as 'widowed mothers' pension laws,'" as follows:

Arizona.	Minnesota.	Oklahoma.
California.	Missouri.	Oregon.
Colorado.	Montana.	Pennsylvania.
Florida.	Nebraska.	South Dakota.
Idaho.	Nevada.	Tennessee.
Illinois.	New Hampshire.	Utah.
Iowa.	New Jersey.	Washington.
Kansas.	New York.	Wisconsin.
Massachusetts.	North Dakota.	Wyoming.
Michigan.	Ohio.	

Florida—Legislature of 1915 authorized appointment of commission to study question of mothers' pensions. Commission of five persons has been appointed.

An account of the various widows' "pension" laws was given by the Hon. David F. Tilley, a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities, before the National Conference of Catholic Charities, held at Washington in September, 1914. He said: "The purpose underlying all these laws is that of preventing the breaking up of the home when, on account of death or disability, the support of the natural breadwinner of the family is removed. The methods adopted to secure this end vary widely in the different States, as will be seen from the following summary of the laws:

"Persons to Whom Aid May Be Given.—The law applies to any parent who, on account of poverty, is unable to care properly for a dependent or neglected child, but is otherwise a proper guardian, in Colorado and Nebraska; to any parent or grandparent in Nevada; to any parent or guardian in Wisconsin. In other States it applies only to mothers. In California, New Jersey, Oklahoma (and also in St. Louis), the mother must be a widow to receive the benefits of the act. In the remaining States not only widows but the following other classes of mothers with dependent children are included: In Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington, mothers whose husbands are in prison; in Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri Oregon and Washington, mothers whose husbands are in State insane asylums; in Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington, mothers whose husbands are totally incapacitated, physically and mentally; in Michigan, Ohio (if deserted three years), Pennsylvania and Washington (if deserted one year), deserted wives. In Michigan are included also unmarried and divorced mothers. The law in Massachusetts applies to all mothers with dependent children who shall have resided in the Commonwealth not less than three years. In Colorado, Oregon and Wisconsin, if the person having custody of the child is not regarded as capable of expending the aid wisely the court may order it to be paid to some other person for the benefit of the child.

"Conditions On Which Aid Is Given—(a) Degree of Poverty.—The condition of receiving aid under these laws is uniformly that of poverty, with certain definitions added in some of the laws. For instance, in Washington the mother must be destitute; in New Hampshire and Utah she must be dependent entirely on her own efforts for support; in Oregon, wholly or partly dependent; in Illinois she may not own real property or personal property other than household effects. In Idaho, Illinois, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, South Dakota and Utah the aid must, in the judgment of the court, be necessary to save the child from neglect; in New Jersey, from becoming a public charge. In Massachusetts we have few restrictions other than that the mother must be fit to bring up her children and that public relief is necessary.

"(b) Home Conditions—In most of the laws the requirement is made that the mother is a fit person morally and physically to bring up her children and that it is for the welfare of the child to remain at home. In Idaho, Illinois, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, South Dakota and Utah it is made conditional that the child or children be living with the mother and that the mother shall not work regularly away from home. In South Dakota she may not be absent from home more than one day in a week; in Illinois and Ohio the amount of time is left to the discretion of the court, while in Massachusetts the Overseers granting the relief determine how much work the mother may perform and give proper care to her family.

"(c) Residence—In Washington and Minnesota one year's residence in the county is required; in Idaho, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio and Utah, two years' residence; in Illinois, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, three years' residence. Some of the States require 'legal' residence in the State. Minnesota, two years' residence, and California, three years. California and Illinois require, in addition, that the applicant be a citizen of the United States.

"Age of Child—The maximum age of a child

on whose account an allowance may be made is 14 years in California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota and Wisconsin, also Illinois, although the limit may be extended to 16 years if child is ill or incapacitated for work; 15 years in Idaho, Utah and Washington; 16 in Colorado, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon and Michigan; 18 in Nebraska and Nevada. The legal working age is the limit in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

"Amount of Allowance—The maximum allowance for one child is $2 a week in Iowa; $3 a week in Michigan. It is $9 a month for one child, $14 for two children, and $4 for each additional child in New Jersey; $10 a month for each child in Minnesota and Nebraska; $10 a month for one child, $5 for each additional child in Idaho, Missouri (i. e., Jackson County), New Hampshire, and Utah; $10 for one child and $7.50 for each additional child in Oregon; $12 for one child and $4 for each additional child in Wisconsin (amount may, however, be temporarily increased in cases of sickness or unusual conditions); $12 for one child, $20 for two children, $26 for three children and $5 for each additional child in Pennsylvania; $12.50 for each child in California ($6.25 a month by the State and a like amount by the city or county); $15 for one child and $5 for each additional child in Washington; $15 for one child and $7 for each additional child in Ohio and South Dakota; $15 for one child and $10 for each additional child in Illinois (not to exceed, however, $50 for any one family). In Colorado, Nevada and Massachusetts no maximum is set, but the amount must be sufficient to care properly for the children, with the restriction in Nevada that it may not exceed what it would cost to maintain and educate the child in a county or State home. In Oklahoma the 'school scholarship' is the equivalent of the wages of the child. In the city of St. Louis the maximum is $3.50 a week, which may be increased temporarily on account of sickness or other exceptional conditions.

"Administration—The law is administered by the Juvenile Court or some other county court with similar functions in Colorado, Illinois, Idaho (Probate Court), Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey (Common Pleas), Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin; by the County Commissioners, upon the advice of the School Board, in New Hampshire; by the City or Town Overseers of the Poor in Massachusetts, and by an unpaid board of five to seven women residents of each county, appointed by the Governor, in Pennsylvania. In Ohio, Nebraska and South Dakota, the order granting aid is good only for six months unless renewed. In Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Utah and Washington the court may at any time modify or discontinue the allowance. In California supervisory powers are given to the State Board of Control, which can appoint three State children's agents with an unpaid advisory committee of three persons in each county; in New Jersey all cases granted aid are under the supervision of the State Board of Children's Guardians. In Massachusetts certain supervisory powers are given to the State Board of Charity; in Wisconsin to the State Board of Control. In Illinois and Ohio the law requires that visits shall be made to the homes from time to time by the probation officers; in Massachusetts, that the Overseers of the Poor shall visit the families at least once every three months and reconsider each case at least once a year.

"Source of Funds—In all the States except California, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin the funds for carrying out the provisions of these laws come out of the county treasury. In Illinois they are raised by a special tax of not exceeding three-tenths of a mill on the dollar of a taxable property of the county, and in Ohio by a tax not exceeding one-tenth of a mill.

"Reimbursements to the extent of $75 a year is made to the local authorities by California, and in Massachusetts one-third of the amount in settled cases and the whole amount in unsettled cases. The State bears one-half of the expense in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, within the limits of the appropriation, which is apportioned according to the population of the counties.

"Penalty for Fraud—Penalties are provided for procuring or attempting to procure an allowance fraudulently in Idaho, Illinois, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Washington."

The Hon. William E. Hannan, Legislative Reference Librarian of the State of New York, prepared a bulletin which summarizes Mothers' Pension legislation in New York and other States. In this bulletin Mr. Hannan thus summarizes the provisions of the various States in regard to the persons who are to receive an allowance for the care of a child:

State.	To Whom Allowance Paid.
Arizona	Widows who are mothers of dependent children; wives whose husbands are consigned to State penal institutions or insane asylums.
California	Dependent mother who is a widow.
Colorado	To parent or parents if poor but otherwise proper guardians. May be paid to other person for benefit of child.
Idaho	Dependent mother who is a widow or whose husband is confined in either State Penitentiary, State Insane Asylum or State Home for Feeble-Minded. May be paid to individual or organization as trustee for mother's benefit.
Illinois	Dependent mother who is a widow or whose husband is incapacitated by a physical or mental infirmity or who has deserted her for a period of two years prior to application.
Iowa	Dependent mother who is a widow or whose husband is an inmate of an institution under the State Board of Control.
Kansas	Mother who is a widow or divorced or whose husband is incapacitated by a physical or mental infirmity or is an inmate of any penal or other State institution or whose husband has deserted her for at least three months.
Massachusetts	All mothers with dependent children in need of support.
Michigan	Mother who is a widow or unmarried or divorced or deserted by her husband; whose husband is insane, feeble-minded, epileptic or blind and confined in a State institution or who is an inmate of some State penal institution.
Minnesota	Mother who is a widow or whose husband is confined in a penal institution or insane asylum, or because of physical disability is unable to support his family.
Missouri	Women whose husbands are dead, prisoners, or whose husbands are in hospitals for insane or colony for the feeble-minded and epileptic.

State.	To Whom Allowance Paid.
Montana	Mother who is a widow or whose husband is an inmate of some institution of charity or correction or who is physically and mentally unable to work, such disability to have occurred while a resident of the State and who has failed to provide for his family for a period of two years or more. Aid to be given to mother.
Nebraska	To any parent unable to care properly for dependent child.
Nevada	Mother who is a widow or whose husband has deserted her for more than one year or whose husband is totally disabled or an inmate of a penal institution or insane asylum.
New Hampshire	Dependent mothers.
New Jersey	Dependent mother who is a widow.
New York	Dependent widow whose deceased husband was a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State at the time of his death.
North Dakota	Any woman with children dependent upon her for support.
Ohio	Mother who is a widow or whose husband is permanently incapacitated physically or mentally or who is in prison or who has deserted her for a continuous period of three years. (No aid given to mother who, while her husband is imprisoned, receives sufficient of his wages to support her children.)
Oklahoma	Indigent women whose husbands are dead or insane or prisoners in any State institution.
Oregon	Mother whose husband is either dead or an inmate of a State institution or physically or mentally incapacitated and whose support as well as that of the children is dependent wholly or partly upon her labor. May be paid to other person for benefit of mother.
Pennsylvania	Dependent mother who is a widow or whose husband is permanently confined in institution for the insane.
South Dakota	Women whose husbands are dead or permanently disabled for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity or who are prisoners. Women granted a divorce and who are poor. Not to apply to woman who, while her husband is imprisoned, receives sufficient of his wages to support the children.
Tennessee	Women whose husbands are dead or disabled mentally or physically as to be unable to aid in the support of the family.
Utah	Mothers who are dependent upon their own efforts for the maintenance of their children.
Washington	Mother whose husband is dead or confined in a penal institution or insane hospital or who, through total disability, is unable to support his family.
Wisconsin	Mother who is a widow or whose husband is incapacitated by permanent mental or physical disability or who has been sentenced to a penal institution for one year or more or who has continuously deserted her for one year or more. Aid may be granted to the child, its parents or other person having care of child.
Wyoming	Any woman whose husband is dead or permanently disabled for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity or is a prisoner or who has deserted her for a continuous period of one year.

The child welfare boards of New York State are subject to the general supervision of the State Board of Charities. The Hon. Simon W. Rosendale, of Albany, who is Chairman of the Committee on Child Welfare of the State Board of Charities reported to it on May 17, 1916, as follows:

"Since the enactment of the law, boards of child welfare have been appointed in all the counties of the State excepting Hamilton and Wyoming. It is taken for granted that in these the County Judges will appoint such boards at an early date, as the act in part provides that 'The members of the Board of Child Welfare established by this act shall be appointed within sixty days after this act takes effect,' but in the two counties named the County Judges failed to make appointments within the time limit fixed by the statute.

"A number of the counties which established boards of child welfare made no appropriation for their work. The section of the law which governs appropriations conferred discretion in the determination of the necessity as well as the amount required for the purpose, and in twenty-four counties, including Hamilton and Wyoming, the Supervisors made no appropriations. These twenty-four counties are:

Clinton,	Fulton,	Lewis,	Otsego,	Schoharie,	Ulster,
Columbia,	Greene,	Madison,	St. Lawrence,	Schuyler,	Washington,
Delaware,	Hamilton,	Orange,	Saratoga,	Seneca,	Wyoming.
Franklin,	Jefferson,	Orleans,	Schenectady,	Tioga,	Westchester."

The counties which made appropriations during the 9 months ending June 30, 1916, were:

Albany, $20,000; Allegany, $20,000; Broome, $15,000; Cattaraugus, $2,500; Cayuga, $4,000; Chautauqua, $2,600; Chemung, $4,000; Chenango, $4,000; Cortland, $3,000; Dutchess, $4,000; Erie, $50,000; Essex, $3,000; Herkimer, $2,050; Livingston, $1,000; Montgomery, $3,500; Nassau, $13,024; New York, $437,142 (number of children cared for in New York 3,179, families 930); Niagara, $10,000; Oneida, $14,775; Onondaga, $15,000; Oswego, $6,200; Rensselaer, $45,000; Rockland, $5,000; Steuben, $6,500; Suffolk, $5,400; Warren, $5,001; Wayne, $2,000.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Grand Stre—F. C. Goudy, Denver, Col.
D. Grand Stre—Henry V. Borst, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Grand Secretary—John B. Goodwin, Baltimore, Md.
Assistant Grand Secretary—J. Edward Kroh, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Treasurer—William H. Cox, Mayville, Ky.
Grand Chaplain—J. A. Lucas, Illinois.
Grand Marshal—Winn. Powers, St. Paul, Minn.
Grand Guardian—O. E. Gipson, Caldwell, Idaho.
Grand Messenger—O. C. Black, Oklahoma City, Okla.

GRAND LODGES AND MEMBERSHIP IN SUBORDINATE LODGES, 1915.

Jurisdiction.	No. of Members.	Jurisdiction.	No. of Members.	Jurisdiction.	No. of Members.
Alabama	19,274	Manitoba	9,988	Ontario	54,027
Alberta	7,505	Maritime Provinces	11,443	Oregon	19,746
Arizona	2,100	Maryland	15,229	Pennsylvania	164,875
Arkansas	20,538	Massachusetts	61,761	Quebec	5,877
British Columbia	6,757	Michigan	66,212	Rhode Island	6,448
California	44,831	Minnesota	24,148	Saskatchewan	7,693
Colorado	13,941	Mississippi	2,779	South Carolina	2,753
Connecticut	24,294	Missouri	60,934	South Dakota	12,726
Delaware	3,969	Montana	7,692	Tennessee	27,889
District of Columbia	1,822	Nebraska	25,246	Texas	39,298
Florida	4,294	Nevada	1,821	Utah	3,175
Georgia	25,604	New Hampshire	15,493	Vermont*	7,597
Idaho	7,599	New Jersey	30,206	Virginia	26,599
Illinois	105,992	New Mexico	2,448	Washington	26,499
Indiana	84,466	New York	129,333	West Virginia	29,548
Iowa	59,710	North Carolina	14,368	Wisconsin	20,171
Kansas	48,954	North Dakota	7,369	Wyoming	2,906
Kentucky	26,789	Ohio	90,296		
Louisiana	3,732	Oklahoma	33,549	Total	1,606,546
Maine	26,233				

*1914 figures.

The lodge membership of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows includes the Grand Lodges of Australasia, 44,177; Denmark, 3,487; Germany, 6,502; Netherlands, 714; Sweden, 7,500; Switzerland, 599, total 62,979, female members not included. The American organization is not in affiliation with an English order entitled the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows.

STATISTICS OF THE ORDER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FROM 1830 TO DEC. 31, 1915, including Australasia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

Initiations in subordinate lodges, 4,292,111; members relieved, 4,563,816; widowed families relieved, 356,596; members deceased, 469,913. Total relief, $166,808,700.59; total revenue, $368,161,469.46.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD DECEMBER 31, 1915.

Sovereign Grand Lodge, 1; quasi-independent grand lodges (Australasia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland), 6; grand lodges, 68; grand encampments, 58; subordinate lodges, 18,086; subordinate encampments, 3,552; Rebekah Lodges, 9,654; lodge members, 1,670,597; encampment members, 233,212; Rebekah Lodge members, 752,938. Total number of persons belonging to the order, 2,188,458; total relief paid in 1915, $5,975,208.09; total receipts of subordinate bodies for 1915, $17,822,992.79; total expenses of grand and subordinate bodies for 1915, $9,860,670.96; invested funds of grand and subordinate bodies December 31, 1915, $66,773,961.56.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS MANCHESTER UNITY.

Officers of New York District: J. W. Teare, Prov. G. M.; W. E. de Banke, Deputy Prov. G. M.; Harry Porter, Prov. C. S., 120 W. 143d Street, New York City.

Officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States are: *Grand Master*—Joseph H. Handford, New Bedford, Mass. *Deputy Grand Master*—John Rigg, 264 Riverside Drive, New York City. *Grand Secretary*—J. S. B. Clarke, Fall River, Mass. *Grand Treasurer*—George Lord, Providence, R. I.

This order was founded in 1806 and is represented throughout the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and India by 352 districts, 5,803 lodges, and 1,509,892 members; total funds, $82,500,000.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF AMERICA.

Grand Master—Edward H. Morris, Chicago, Ill. *Deputy Grand Master*—J. C. Johnson, Baltimore, Md. *Grand Secretary*—J. F. Needham, N. W. corner Twelfth and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. *Grand Treasurer*—W. David Brown, 146 W. 53d Street, New York City.

This organization is composed of colored Odd Fellows, subordinate to G. U. O. O. F. Friendly Society, Manchester, England. The following is the statistical report for the year ended July, 1916: Lodges, 7,488; Households, 5,128; P. G. M. Councils, 448; Patriarchies, 222; D. G. Lodges, 42; Juvenile societies, 1,321; District Grand Households, 31. Total number of branches, 14,680. The total membership is 294,970. General meetings are biennial. Next one will be held at New York, N. Y., 1918.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

INTERNATIONAL SUPREME LODGE—*Int. Chief Templar*—Edvard Wavrinsky, M. P., Stockholm, Sweden. *Int. P. Chief Templar*—Jos. Malins, Birmingham, England. *Int. Vice-Templar*—Lars O. Jensen, Norway. *Int. Secretary*—Tom Honeyman, 160 Hill Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Int. Treasurer*—Herman Blume, Hamburg, Germany.

NATIONAL GRAND LODGE—*N. C. T.*—Ben D. Wright, Lockport, N. Y. *N. V. T.*—Mrs. Harry E. Wellman, Kendall, N. Y. *N. Sec.*—Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass. *N. Treas*—W. P. Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn. Next Session in 1917. Time and place not determined at time ALMANAC went to press.

The International Order of Good Templars is a world-wide brotherhood of over 600,000 total abstainers, banded together for mutual protection and co-operation in temperance work.

The Order of Good Templars first sprang into existence in 1851 in Oneida County, New York State. One of its most radical features was the recognition of women's rights.

The last report of the International Secretary returned the number of grand lodges as seventy and the membership in both adult and juvenile branches, 620,000. Grand lodges exist in nearly all States of the Union, in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Hungary, Roumania, Holland, the various provinces of Canada, the West Indies, East, West, and South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, British India, Iceland, and other countries.

ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

NATIONAL DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICA.

M. W. Patriarch—Emil G. Hohenthal, South Manchester, Ct. *M. W. Associate*—E. S. Hennigar, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. *M. W. Scribe*—Ross Slack, 4539 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *M. W. Treasurer*—M. M. Evenson, Camden, N. J. *M. W. Patrin*—Miss Cora M. Lavers, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the City of New York September 29, 1842. It is composed of subordinate, grand, and national divisions. It has five national divisions—one for North America, one for Great Britain and Ireland, two for Australia, and one for New Zealand. It has been introduced in India and South Africa. In the course of its existence it has had nearly four million members on its rolls. Its present membership in North America is 25,000, of whom 12,200 are in the United States. Its fundamental principle is total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

The 73d annual session of the National Division of North America will be held at Boston, Mass., September 27-30, 1917. The 75th anniversary of the order to be celebrated at the same time, September 29-30.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

Supreme Regent—Samuel N. Hoag, Mount Vernon, N. Y. *Supreme Vice-Regent*—C. Arch. Williams, Chicago, Ill. *Supreme Secretary*—A. T. Turner, Boston, Mass. *Supreme Treasurer*—A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.

The membership of the order September 1, 1916, was 238,776; the number of grand councils 32 and subordinate councils 1,886. The Supreme Council was organized at Boston June 23, 1877, and incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. Number of deaths to September 1, 1916, 69,438. Benefits paid to September 1, 1916, $184,809,542.53. Emergency fund, September 1, 1916, $3,903,992.21.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme Chancellor—John J. Brown, Vandalia, Ill. *Supreme Vice-Chancellor*—Charles S. Davis, Denver, Col. *Supreme Prelate*—Joseph H. Spearing, New Orleans, La. *Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal*—Fred E. Wheaton, Minneapolis, Minn. *Supreme Master of Exchequer*—Thos. D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.

MEMBERSHIP, JANUARY 1, 1916.

Alabama	11,024	Idaho	3,157	Michigan	25,135	N. Dakota	2,934	Utah	1,420
Alberta	928	Illinois	55,304	Minnesota	7,829	Ohio	87,120	Vermont	2,735
Arizona	2,167	Indiana	64,009	Mississippi	6,469	Oklahoma	7,012	Virginia	7,310
Arkansas	5,556	Iowa	25,334	Missouri	25,763	Ontario	3,743	Washington	10,982
Br. Columbia	3,886	Kansas	10,255	Montana	2,778	Oregon	7,375	West Virginia	21,104
California	23,544	Kentucky	12,205	Nebraska	6,672	Pennsylvania	58,328	Wisconsin	14,104
Colorado	6,819	Louisiana	6,038	Nevada	1,827	Quebec	804	Wyoming	1,379
Connecticut	8,740	Maine	17,240	N. Hampshire	6,983	Rhode Island	2,836	Subordinate lodges	1,264
Delaware	1,937	Manitoba	2,478	New Jersey	14,369	S. Carolina	10,024		
Dist. of Col.	1,219	Mar. Prov's	3,634	New Mexico	1,240	S. Dakota	2,687		
Florida	5,875	Maryland	10,106	New York	22,178	Tennessee	7,561	Total	722,026
Georgia	10,902	Massach'tts	27,101	N. Carolina	7,969	Texas	22,683		

Membership of the insurance department (life insurance), 70,952, representing an aggregate insurance of $96,271,082. Membership of the military department, 17,529. The office of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal is at Minneapolis, Minn. The next biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge will be held at Detroit, Mich., beginning August 13, 1918.

MEMBERSHIP OF FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

ACCORDING to the last reports of the supreme bodies of these organizations to THE WORLD ALMANAC, membership of principal fraternal organizations in United States and Canada is as follows:

Freemasons	1,829,255	Tribe of Ben Hur	100,018
Odd Fellows	1,606,546	Protected Home Circle	92,489
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity	1,509,892	Sons and Daughters of Liberty	92,473
Modern Woodmen of America	990,113	Mystic Workers of the World	91,971
Eastern Star, Order of	819,724	Court of Honor	77,063
Woodmen of the World	770,631	Knights of the Golden Eagle	74,063
Knights of Pythias	722,075	United Com'l Travellers of Am., Order of	73,062
Rechabites, Independent Order of	701,040	Order of Gleaners	72,331
Good Templars, International Order	620,000	Patriotic and Protective Order of Stags	68,574
Loyal Order of Moose	620,000	Daughters of America	68,000
Improved Order of Red Men	469,480	Hermann's Sons	64,800
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks	453,516	Fraternal Aid Union	64,293
Royal Arch Masons	422,359	Catholic Mutual Benefit Association	64,187
Order of Owls	413,627	Oaks, The Fraternal Order of	58,000
Order of Eagles	400,000	National Union Assurance Society	57,817
Knights of Columbus	368,135	Ladies of the Maccabees	51,073
Druids, United Ancient Order of	335,310	Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm	50,000
The Maccabees	316,575	New England Order of Protection	49,350
Junior Order of United American Mechanics	250,950	Knights of Malta, Ancient and Illustrious	45,000
Ancient Order of Hibernians in America	250,000	Independent Order of B'nai B'rith	44,893
Knights Templar	243,590	United Order of American Mechanics	38,212
Royal Arcanum	238,776	Improved Order of Heptasophs	36,521
Brotherhood of American Yeomen	227,643	Royal League	31,838
Nobles of the Mystic Shrine	225,000	Sons of St. George	30,683
Foresters of America	210,617	Daughters of Isabella	27,000
B'rith Abraham Order	203,509	Fraternal Brotherhood	25,632
Independent Order of Foresters	198,725	Order of the Sons of Temperance	25,000
Woman's Benefit Assn. of the Maccabees	187,591	Smaller organizations	144,883
Knights and Ladies of Security	165,779		
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association	161,375	Total	7,801,049
Loyal Orange Institution	150,000		

PRINCIPAL FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

NOTICE—The following data concerning fraternal organizations is based upon the latest information obtainable, but is subject to the frequent changes incidental to the formation of these bodies.

BEN HUR, TRIBE OF—Founded 1894; supreme temple, Crawfordsville, Ind.; courts, 1,356; members, 100,018; benefits disbursed since organization, $14,-412,743; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,241,895; Supreme Chief, R. H. Gerard; Supreme Scribe, J. C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Keeper of Tribute, S. E. Voris.

B'NAI B'RITH, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF—Founded 1843; grand lodges, 11; subordinate lodges, 428; members, 44,893; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $563,422; President, Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; First Vice-President, Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.; Second Vice-President, Archibald A. Marx, New Orleans, La.; Treasurer, Jacob Furth, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, A. B. Seelenfreund, Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

B'RITH ABRAHAM ORDER—Founded 1887; grand lodge, 1; sub-lodges, 768; members, 203,509; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,655,567; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $743,890; Grand Master, Leon Sanders, 217 Broadway, New York; Secretary, Max L. Hollander, 37 East Seventh Street, New York; Treasurer, David Goldberg, Brooklyn, N. Y. Next convention will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., June, 1917.

BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMEN—Founded 1897; supreme castle, 1; subordinate homesteads, 3,942; members, 227,643; benefits disbursed since organization, $14,961,870; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $2,041,465; Grand Foreman, William Koch; Chief Correspondent, W. E. Davy; Grand Master of Accounts, F. S. Dunshee. Address of officers, Des Moines, Iowa.

CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION—Founded 1881; State councils, 4; subordinate councils, 343; members, 15,289; benefits disbursed since organization, $24,408,463; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $616,-777; President, R. B. Tippett, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, John E. Dunn, 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, Edward Hartung, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CATHOLIC FRATERNAL LEAGUE, THE—Founded 1893; grand assemblies, 3; subordinate assemblies, 85; members, 5,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $391,136; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $24,232; President, John Merrill, Boston, Mass.; Vice-President, Joseph E. Pellerin, Manchester, N. H.; Secretary, J. F. Reynolds, Somerville, Mass.; Treasurer, Arthur Vaillancourt, Cambridge, Mass.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA—Founded 1877; grand councils, 27; subordinate councils, 513; members, 18,542; benefits disbursed since organization, $19,886,143; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $558,-979; Supreme President, Felix Gaudin, New Orleans, La.; Supreme Vice-President, Geo. D. Landwehr, Cumberland, Md.; Supreme Secretary, Henry Siemer, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Treasurer, Charles E. Hannauer, St. Louis, Mo.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—Founded 1876; grand State councils, 7; subordinate branches, 785; members, 64,187; benefits disbursed since organization, $30,786,867; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,655,630; Supreme President, John J. Hynes, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Recorder, Martin A. Cameron, Hornell, N. Y.; Supreme Treasurer, William Muench, Syracuse, N. Y.

COURT OF HONOR—Founded 1895; grand court, 1; district courts, 1,230; members, 77,063; benefits disbursed since organization, $11,139,739; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $941,342; Chancellor, A. L. Hereford, Springfield, Ill.; Recorder, W. E. Robinson, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, L. M. Dixon, Springfield, Ill.

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Founded 1891; State councils, 12; subordinate councils, 800; members, 68,000; National Councillor, Miss Annie G. Nicholson, 812 Weedon Street, Fredericksburg, Va.; National Secretary, Mrs. Julia T. Roth, 1321 Oregon Avenue, Steubenville, Ohio; National Treasurer, Mr. A. M. Vaux, 807 Manor Avenue, Woodhaven, Long Island, N. Y.

DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA—National Supreme Regent, Mrs. Genevieve H. Walsh, 4241 Broadway, New York City; National Secretary, M. F. Kelly, 106 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.; State Regent, Katherine M. Rosney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; membership, 27,000.

DRUIDS, UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF—Founded 1781, in England; 1839, in America; number of grand groves, 17; sub-groves, 495; total number of members, in United States, 32,917; in all, 335,310; benefits disbursed since organization, $8,061,199; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $111,427; Supreme Arch, Gen. E. P. Edsen, Seattle, Wash.; Supreme Secretary, H. Freudenthal, Albany, N. Y.; Supreme Treasurer, H. Ackerman, Marion, Ohio.

EAGLES, ORDER OF—Founded 1898; grand aerie, 1; subordinate aeries, 2,048; members, 400,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $15,685,244; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,876,583; President, Rex B. Goodcell, San Bernardino, Cal.; Secretary, John S. Parry, Kansas City, Mo.; offices, Kansas City, Mo.

EASTERN STAR, ORDER OF—General Grand Chapter founded 1876; grand chapters, 54; subordinate chapters, 8,379; members, 819,724; Grand Matron, Mrs. Emma C. Ocobock, Hartford, Mich.; Grand Secretary, Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, 1066 Berwyn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Treasurer, Mrs. Alcena Lamond, Washington, D. C. Next meeting will be held in Seattle, Wash., in 1919.

ELKS, BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF—Founded 1868; grand lodge, 1; sub-lodges, 1,340; members in the United States, 453,516; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,145,068; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $656,245; Grand Exalted Ruler, Edward Rightor, 1010 Hennen Building, New Orleans, La.; Grand Secretary, Fred. C. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa; Treasurer, Chas. A. White, Chicago, Ill. Headquarters in New York (Lodge No. 1), 110 West Forty-third Street.

FORESTERS, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF—Founded 1874; high courts, 54; subordinate courts, 3,583; members, 198,725; benefits disbursed since organization, $49,633,813; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $3,772,633; Supreme Chief Ranger, E. G. Stevenson, Toronto, Ontario; Supreme Secretary, Fred J. Darch, Toronto, Ontario; Supreme Treasurer, Robert Mathison, Toronto, Ontario.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA is a distinct organization, not in affiliation with the above. Its present jurisdiction is limited to the United States. Founded 1864; grand courts, 18; sub-courts, 1,557; members, 210,617; benefits disbursed since organization, $50,617,310; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,617,318; Supreme Chief Ranger, C. P. Rendon, Stockton, Cal.; Supreme Sub-Chief Ranger, P. J. Schotland, Newark, N. J.; Supreme Treasurer, P. J. O'Keeffe, New York City; Supreme Secretary, Thomas M. Donnelly, 275 Grove Street, Jersey City, N. J.; Supreme Recording Secretary, P. J. Kennedy, Exeter, N. H.

FRATERNAL AID UNION, THE—Founded 1890; grand lodge, 1; local lodges, 1,456; members, 64,283; benefits disbursed since organization, $14,368,337; benefits disbursed for year ended August 31, 1916, $1,176,156; President, V. A. Young, Lawrence, Kan.; Secretary, L. D. Roberts, Lawrence, Kan.

FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD—Founded 1896; grand lodge, none; subordinate lodges, 409; members, 25,-632; benefits disbursed since organization, $4,501,268; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $370,767; President, Mrs. Emma R. Neidig, Los Angeles, Cal.; Secretary, Chas. W. Dempster, Los Angeles, Cal.

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF—Founded 1849; grand lodges, 3; subordinate lodges, 81; members, 7,842; benefits disbursed since organization, $7,445,626; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $296,741; Grand Master, Emil Tausig, 36 West Twentieth Street, New York City; Secretary, Abraham Hafer, 21 West 124th Street, New York City; Treasurer, Benj. Blumenthal, 1215 Madison Avenue, New York City.

GLEANERS, ANCIENT ORDER OF—Founded 1894; supreme arbor, 1; local arbors, 1,367; members, 72,331; benefits disbursed since organization, $3,-571,216; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $321,649; President Supreme Council, John Livingston; Secretary, G. H. Slocum; Treasurer, John M. Ealy. Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

GOLDEN CROSS, UNITED ORDER OF—Founded 1876; grand commanderies, 11; subordinate commanderies, 468; members, 16,759; benefits disbursed since organization, $12,726,836; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $403,768; Commander, J. P. Bur-

lingame, Providence, R. I.; Keeper of Records, W. R. Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.; Treasurer, Fred. W. Ranskolb, Boston, Mass.

GOLDEN SEAL, ORDER OF—Founded 1902; supreme camp, 1; subordinate camps, 350; members, 8,292; benefits disbursed since organization, $9,286,844; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $146,373; President, Hill Montague, Richmond, Va.; Treasurer, J. Frisbee Bouton; Secretary, Arthur F. Bouton Roxbury, N. Y.

HEPTASOPHS, IMPROVED ORDER—Founded 1878; supreme conclave, 1; conclaves, 750; members, 36,521; benefits disbursed since organization, $25,-356,696; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,485,-889; Supreme Archon, John C. Tolson, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Secretary, Frank E. Pleitner, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Treasurer, James O. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HERMANN'S SONS—Founded 1840; grand lodges, 23; subordinate lodges, 745 brothers, 423 sisters; members, 44,000 brothers, 20,800 sisters; benefits disbursed since organization, $16,550,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $550,000; National Grand Secretary, Richard Schafer, New Britain, Ct.

HIBERNIANS OF AMERICA, ANCIENT ORDER OF—Founded 1836; national board, 1; State boards, 50, including Dominion of Canada; county boards, 450; Divisions, 1,500; members, 250,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $625,000; National President, Joseph McLaughlin, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Vice-President, Patrick F. Cannon, Clinton, Mass.; Canadian Vice-President, Peter Doyle, Montreal, Quebec; National Secretary, Thomas J. Mathews, Providence, R. I.; National Treasurer, Michael W. Delaney, Chicago, Ill.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT UNION—Founded 1869; National Union, 1; subordinate organizations, 75; members, 6,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,725,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $28,969; President, Daniel Duffy, Pottsville, Pa.; Treasurer, Wm. F. Fanning, Providence, R. I.; Secretary, Augustus A. Boyle, 1431 North Marshall St., Philadelphia, Pa.

IROQUOIS, ORDER OF—Founded in 1896; representative form of government through district conventions composed of elected delegates from the subordinate lodges, members, 1,410; benefits disbursed since organization, $381,746; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $32,265; Supreme President, Medford B. Farrington; Supreme Secretary, Charles F. Jekel; Supreme Treasurer, Dr. Earle S. Strong. Headquarters, Iroquois Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR—Merged and consolidated with the North American Union of Chicago, August 24, 1916.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF SECURITY—Founded 1892; national lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 1,739; members, 165,779; benefits disbursed since organization, $14,-854,740; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,782,-921; National President, J. M. Kirkpatrick, Security Building, Topeka, Kan.; National Secretary, J. V. Abraham, Topeka, Kan.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS—Founded 1882; State councils, 52; subordinate councils, 1,754; members, 368,135; assessments collected since organization, $14,066,873; all funds deposited last fiscal year, $2,119,433; Supreme Knight, James A. Flaherty, New Haven, Ct.; Supreme Secretary, William J. McGinley, New Haven, Ct.; Supreme Treasurer, D. J. Callahan, Washington, D. C.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA, ANCIENT AND ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER—Founded in Jerusalem, 1048; in America, 1870; grand commanderies, 5; sub-commanderies, 300; members, 45,000; Supreme Commander, J. T. Sembower, Uniontown, Pa.; Supreme Recorder Frank Gray, Philadelphia, Pa.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE—Founded 1878; supreme castle, 1; grand castles, 14; grand temples, 6; castles, 695; temples, 307; members, 74,063; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,963,920; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $396,805; Supreme Chief, Dan F. Bilmyer, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Master of Records, John B. Treibler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Keeper of Exchequer, Eli Manchester, New Haven, Ct.

KNIGHTS OF THE ROYAL ARCH—Founded 1901; grand lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 45; members, 3,500; benefits disbursed since organization, $305,-000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $20,000; Grand President, Theo. Lunstedt, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, F. G. Roney, San Francisco, Cal.; Treasurer, Theo. Gier, Oakland, Cal.

LADIES' CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—Founded 1890; subordinate branches, 1,261; members, 161,375; benefits disbursed since organization, $14,593,450; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,402,534; Supreme President, Miss Kate Mahoney, Troy, N. Y.; Supreme Recorder, Mrs. J. A. Royer, Erie, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Costelloe, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADIES OF THE MACCABEES—Founded 1886; great hive, 1; subordinate hives, 890; members, 51,073; benefits disbursed since organization, $7,190,211; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $379,392; Great Commander, Frances E. Burns; Great Record Keeper, Emma E. Bower, M. D.; Great Finance Keeper, Susie S. Graves. Headquarters, Port Huron, Mich.

LOYAL AMERICAN LIFE ASSOCIATION—Founded 1890; grand lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 582; members, 13,090; benefits disbursed since organization, $3,316,853; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $191,726; Supreme President, E. J. Dunn, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, H. D. Cowan, Karpen Building, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, W. A. Holman, Decatur, Ill.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION—Founded 1688; supreme grand lodge, 1; members (1916), 150,000; Supreme Grand Master, Alexander McClintock, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Grand Treasurer, Thomas Lees, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Supreme Grand Secretary, Wm. J. Kirkland, 2217 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Next Biennial Session meets in Boston, Mass., August 13, 1918.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE—Founded 1888; supreme lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 1,675; members, 620,-000; Supreme Dictator, Hy. D. Davis, Cleveland, Ohio; Supreme Secretary, Wm. T. Giles, Mooseheart, Ill.

MACCABEES, THE—Founded 1883; supreme tent 1; great camps, 10; subordinate tents, 5,531; members, 316,575; benefits disbursed since organization, $88,026,627; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $5,529,331; Supreme Commander, D. P. Markey, Detroit, Mich.; Supreme Record Keeper, L. E. Sisler, Detroit, Mich.

MASTER MATES AND PILOTS, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION—Founded 1889; subordinate harbors, 34; members, 6,000; President, John H. Pruett, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary, M. D. Tenniswood, 308 Vine Street, Camden, N. J.; Treasurer, A. B. Devlin.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, SOCIETY OF—Founded 1883; head camp, 1; local camps, 14,541; members, 990,113; benefits disbursed since organization, $163,617,911; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $12,411,713; Head Consul, A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.; Head Clerk, James McNamara, Rock Island, Ill.

MYSTIC CIRCLE, THE FRATERNAL—Founded 1884; grand rulings, 17; subordinate rulings, 451; members, 16,883; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,-970,459; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $388,848; Supreme Mystic Ruler, William C. Paul, Philadelphia, Pa.; Recorder, J. D. Myers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, John Smiley, Philadelphia, Pa.

MYSTIC ORDER VEILED PROPHETS OF THE ENCHANTED REALM—Founded 1890; supreme council, 1; grottoes, 78; membership, 50,000; Grand Monarch, William J. Cross, Jersey City, N. J.; Grand Secretary, Sidney D. Smith, Hamilton, N. Y.

MYSTIC WORKERS OF THE WORLD—Founded 1896; grand lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 1,145; members, 91,971; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,089,-985; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $632,412; Supreme Master, J. Ross Mickey, Macomb, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, John R. Walsh, Fulton, Ill.; Supreme Banker, A. F. Schoch, Ottawa, Ill.

NATIONAL UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY—Founded 1881; number councils, 702; members, 57,817; benefits disbursed since organization, $44,476,088; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $2,447,805; President, Edward J. Smejkal, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, E. A. Myers, Toledo, Ohio; Treasurer, C. G. Bentley, Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW ENGLAND ORDER OF PROTECTION—Founded 1887; grand lodges, 6; members, 49,350; benefits disbursed since organization, $15,038,706; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,114,110; Warden, Arthur M. Willis, Melrose, Mass.; Secretary, D. M. Frye, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, John P. Sanborn, Newport, R. I.

OAKS, THE FRATERNAL ORDER OF—Founded 1914; subordinate forests, 185; members, 58,000; Supreme Stalwart Oak, Howard M. Swab, Bourse

PRINCIPAL FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Financial Oak, George W. Hillsey, 629 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Organizer General, C. P. Hughes, Chamber of Commerce Building, Columbus, Ohio. Supreme Headquarters, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

OWLS, ORDER OF—Founded 1904; home nest, 1; subordinate nests, 2,146; members, 413,627; Supreme President, John W. Talbot; Supreme Secretary, George D. Beroth; Supreme Treasurer, Frank W. Bailey. Headquarters, "Home Nest," South Bend, Indiana.

PATRIOTIC AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF STAGS OF THE WORLD—Founded 1912; supreme drove, 1; subordinate droves, 206; members, 68,574; Supreme Director, Dr. W. R. Dupree. Executive offices, Wright Building, St. Louis, Mo.

PROTECTED HOME CIRCLE—Founded 1886; grand circles, 9; sub-circles, 598; members, 92,489; benefits disbursed since organization, $10,168,346; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $898,468; President, A. C. McLean; Vice-President, J. A. McLaughry; Secretary, W. S. Palmer. Offices, Sharon, Pa.

RECHABITES, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF—Founded 1835; grand tents, 4; subordinate tents, 4,037; members (Great Britain and America), 701,040; High Chief Ruler, Chas. T. Carroll, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, John C. Moore, 809 Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Lola V. Marks, Washington, D. C.

RED MEN, IMPROVED ORDER OF—Founded 1763 and 1834; great councils, 65; subordinate branches, 4,936; members, January 1, 1916, 469,480; benefits disbursed since organization, $36,260,900; benefits disbursed 1916, $1,648,894; Great Incohonee, Thomas H. Jeffries, Atlanta, Ga.; Great Senior Sagamore, James T. Rogers, Binghamton, N. Y.; Great Junior Sagamore, A. G. Rutherford, Nashville, Tenn.; Great Prophet, Frederick O. Downes, Boston, Mass.; Great Chief of Records, Wilson Brooks, 230 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; Great Keeper of Wampum, D. K. Reed, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

ROYAL LEAGUE—Founded 1883; advisory councils, 9; subordinate councils, 247; members, 31,838 benefits disbursed since organization, $11,088,023; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $789,831; Supreme Archon, W. E. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Scribe, Charles E. Piper, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, J. W. Fernald, Chicago, Ill.

SCOTTISH CLANS, ORDER OF—Founded 1878; grand clan, 1; subordinate clans, 180; members, 18,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,132,319; benefits disbursed for six months ended June 30, 1916, $101,833; Royal Chief, Alexander G. Findlay, Seattle, Wash.; Royal Secretary, Thomas R. P. Gibb, 248 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.; Royal Treasurer, Duncan MacInnes, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHIELD OF HONOR—Founded 1875; grand lodges, 6; sub-lodges, 107; members, 8,276; benefits disbursed since organization to December, 1916, nearly $5,000,000; Supreme Master, George M. Grim, M. D., Ottsville, Pa.; Secretary, Thomas M. Vansant, Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, Wm. H. H. Sultzer, Baltimore, Md.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY—Founded 1875; State councils, 15; members, 92,473; benefits disbursed since organization, $4,040,653; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $284,398; National Councillor, Walter D. Rhea, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Treasurer, Herman W. Rellstab, Lawrenceville, N. J.; National Secretary, Wm. V. Edkins, 1604 East Passyunk Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE, ORDER—Founded 1871; grand bodies, 10; subordinate bodies, 311; members, 30,683; benefits disbursed since organization, $4,056,-738; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $188,595; Supreme President, J. Henry Perkins, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Secretary, Walter Willis, 9117 Commercial Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, Wm. H. Penney, New York.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS, ORDER OF—Founded 1845; State councils, 17; sub-councils, 464; members, 38,212; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $114,726; National Councillor, D. A. Currier, Concord, N. H.; National Secretary, H. O. Holstein, 420 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.; National Treasurer, Joseph H. Shinn, Haddonfield, N. J.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS, JUNIOR ORDER OF—Founded 1853; State councils, 26; sub-councils, 2,400; members, 250,950; benefits disbursed since organization, $10,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $901,605; National Councillor, C. B. Webb, Statesville, N. C.; Vice-Councillor, John H. Noyes, Plaistow, N. H.; Secretary, Martin M. Woods, P. O. Box 874, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Charles Reimer, Baltimore, Md.

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS OF AMERICA, ORDER OF—Founded 1888; grand councils, 28; subordinate councils, 531; membership, 73,062; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,735,136; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $619,154; Supreme Councillor, Geo. E. Hunt, Everett, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, Walter D. Murphy, Columbus, Ohio; Supreme Treasurer, W. L. Whitacre, Columbus, Ohio; Supreme Office, Columbus, Ohio.

UNITED WORKMEN, ANCIENT ORDER OF—Founded 1867; Supreme Master Workman, Will. M. Narvis, Muscatine, Ia.; Supreme Recorder, E. J. Moore, Fargo, N. D.; Supreme Receiver, Edward F. Danforth, Skowhegan, Me.

WOMAN'S BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE MACCABEES—Founded 1892; reviews, 2,859; members, 187,591; benefits disbursed since organization, $13,-008,661; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,089,034; Supreme Commander, Miss Bina M. West, Port Huron, Mich.; Supreme Record Keeper, Miss Frances Partridge, Port Huron, Mich.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Founded 1891; sovereign camp, 1; subordinate camps, 12,124; members, 770,631; benefits disbursed since organization, $75,330,538; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, August 1, 1916, $7,469,177; Sovereign Commander, W. A. Fraser, Omaha, Neb.; Sovereign Clerk, John T. Yates, Omaha, Neb.; Adviser, B. W. Jewell, Omaha, Neb.

YEOMEN OF AMERICA—Amalgamated with the Loyal American Life Association, of Chicago, Ill., on August 7, 1916.

SOCIETAS ROSICRUCIANA IN AMERICA.

THE AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE ROSICRUCIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1912. Has jurisdiction throughout the United States, operating through a High Council and subordinate colleges, also maintaining colleges on the African West Coast. Is in fraternal communication with councils in Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and Egypt. *Secretary-General's* address, 46 John Street, New York City. Object: "The teaching and study of moral philosophy and ethical principles through the exploration of the archæological, historical and traditional subjects of Rosicrucianism, Freemasonry, Druidism and other arcane organizations.

THE BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT.

This movement was founded in 1904 by Ernest K. Coulter in New York City. Since that time the work has been taken up in over one hundred cities. There is a staff of paid workers, supplemented by volunteers—lawyers, physicians, merchants, executives, teachers—all busy men, selected because of their good will and natural ability to do effective work. The Little Brothers are boys referred by parents, hospitals, police, courts, by other boys and by the boys themselves. They are the sons of widows, inebriates, prisoners, of careless or ignorant parents—boys who are largely the victims of their environment.

The task is to ascertain the cause of the boy's trouble—whether it be truancy, stealing, lying, running away from home, etc.; then, with the co-operation of parents, through the mediation of the Big Brothers, to build up within the boy a sense of honor and good citizenship. Every possible agency is employed to secure results—hospitals for examination or operation, the Y. M. C. A., church and settlement gymnasiums, industrial classes and boys' clubs, Boy Scouts, trade schools, camps, and farm schools. *President*—Franklin C. Hoyt. *Vice-Presidents*—Luther H. Lewis, Robert L. Gerry. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Ernest K. Coulter. *Secretary*—Charles A. Taussig. *Treasurer*—Francis J. Danforth. *General Secretary*—R. C. Sheldon. Headquarters, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

FREEMASONRY.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

Grand Lodges.	Number Members, 1916.	Grand Secretaries.	Grand Lodges.	Number Members, 1916.	Grand Secretaries.
Alabama.....	27,916	G. A. Beauchamp, Montg'y.	N. Brunswick	3,685	J. Twining Hartt, St. John.
Alberta.....	6,672	G. MacDonald, Calgary.	N. Hampshire	10,910	H. M. Cheney, Concord.
Arizona.....	22,808	G. J. Roskruge, Tucson.	New Jersey...	40,569	Theo. B. Townley, Trenton.
Arkansas....	55,341	F. Hempstead, Little Rock.	New Mexico..	3,564	A. A. Keen, Albuquerque.
British Col...	2,564	W. A. DeWolf-Smith, New Westminster.	New York...	197,423	E. M. L. Ehlers, Masonic Temple, W. 23d St. & 6th Ave., New York City.
California....	7,678	J. Whicher, San Francisco.			
Canada.....	17,422	Ralph L. Gunn, Hamilton.	N. Carolina..	23,969	John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
Colorado...	58,983	C. H. Jacobson, Denver.	North Dakota	9,593	W. L. Stockwell, Fargo.
Connecticut..	25,378	Geo. A. Kies, Hartford.	Nova Scotia..	6,965	Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
Delaware....	3,541	Harry J. Guthrie, Wilmington.	Ohio.....	101,185	J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
			Oklahoma....	26,635	W. M. Anderson, Oklahoma City.
Dist. of Col..	10,171	Arvine W. Johnston, Wash.			
Florida.....	12,724	W. P. Webster, Jacksonville.	Oregon.....	14,214	Jas. F. Robinson, Portland.
Georgia.....	41,649	T. J. Carling, Macon.	Pennsylvania.	120,576	John A. Perry, Philadelphia.
Idaho.....	4,640	George E. Knepper, Boisé.	Pr. Ed. Island	799	W. P. Doull, Charlottetown.
Illinois.....	139,271	Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.	Quebec.....	8,152	Will. H. Whyte, Montreal.
Indiana.....	70,014	C. W. Prather, Indianapolis.	Rhode Island.	9,194	S. P. Williams, Providence.
Iowa.....	51,785	N. R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.	Saskatchewan	6,705	W. B. Tate, Regina.
Kansas.....	44,068	Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.	S. Carolina...	16,165	O. Frank Hart, Columbia.
Kentucky....	43,387	Dave Jackson, Louisville.	South Dakota	11,163	G. A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls.
Louisiana....	16,885	J. A. Davilla, New Orleans.	Tennessee....	28,081	S. M. Cain, Nashville.
Maine.....	30,884	Stephen Berry, Portland.	Texas.....	65,809	W. B. Pearson, Waco.
Manitoba....	7,242	James A. Oyas, Winnipeg.	Utah.....	2,355	F. A. McCarty, Salt Lake City.
Maryland....	17,135	George Cook, Baltimore.			
Mass.....	67,938	Fred W. Hamilton, Boston.	Vermont.....	14,055	H. H. Ross, Burlington.
Michigan....	78,857	L. B. Windsor, Reed City.	Virginia.....	24,734	Chas. H. Nesbitt, Richmond.
Minnesota...	30,411	John Fishel, St. Paul.	Washington..	20,724	Horace W. Tyler, Tacoma.
Mississippi...	20,073	F. G. Speed, Vicksburg.	West Virginia	18,827	John M. Collins, Charleston.
Missouri.....	63,966	J. R. Parson, St. Louis.	Wisconsin....	30,551	Wm. W. Perry, Milwaukee.
Montana....	8,970	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.	Wyoming....	.....	J. M. Lowndes, Casper.
Nebraska....	22,305	Francis E. White, Omaha.			
Nevada.....	1,975	E. D. Vanderleith, Carson C.	Total.....	1,829,255	

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Grand Master—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K. G. *Deputy Grand Master*—Rt. Hon. Thomas Frederick Halsey, P. C. *Grand Treasurer*—Lewis Evans. *Grand Secretary*—Sir E. Letchworth.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE.

The officers of the Northern Jurisdiction are: *M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander*—Barton Smith, Toledo, Ohio. *P. G. Lieutenant-Commander*—Leon M. Abbott, Massachusetts. *Grand Minister of State*—Amos Pettibone, Ill. *Grand Treasurer-General*—Leroy A. Goddard. *Grand Secretary-General*—James H. Codding, office, 299 Broadway, New York City.

The officers of the Southern Jurisdiction are: *Sovereign Grand Commander*—George F. Moore. *Secretary-General*—John H. Cowles, Sixteenth and S Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. These grand bodies are in relations of amity with the Supreme Councils for France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Central America, Greece, Canada, Cuba, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, Spain, Serbia, Ecuador, and the Netherlands. Headquarters: House of the Temple, Sixteenth and S Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER.

General Grand High Priest—Geo. E. Corson, Washington, D. C. *General Grand King*—Wm. F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo. *General Grand Treasurer*—Thos. J. Shryock, Baltimore, Md. *General Grand Secretary*—Charles A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich.

The General Grand Chapter was organized at Boston, Mass., October 24, 1797, and is a central organization of the grand chapters of the several State jurisdictions. It exercises direct jurisdiction over territory not occupied by any grand chapter.

The number of grand chapters, each representing a State or Territory (except Pennsylvania and Virginia), is 47, and the number of enrolled subordinate chapters is 3,241. Hawaii, Chile, Philippine Islands, Cuba, Porto Rico, Canal Zone, Alaska, and Panama are under the immediate jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter, with a total of 10 subordinate chapters.

The total membership of the enrolled subordinate chapters is 422,359. The degrees conferred in chapters are Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch Mason.

The next Triennial Convocation will be held at Washington, D. C., October 2, 1918.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Grand Master—Lee Stewart Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Grand Treasurer*—H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Ct. *Grand Recorder*—Frank H. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.

The number of Grand Commanderies in the United States and Territories, each representing individual States or Territories (except that Massachusetts and Rhode Island are combined), is 46. Commanderies subordinate to Grand Commanderies, 1,403, with a membership of 242,127. Commanderies subordinate to Grand Encampments, 10; membership, 1,463; total number of commanderies, 1,413; total membership, 243,590. The orders conferred in a Commandery of Knights Templar are Red Cross, Knight Templar, and Knight of Malta. A Mason, to obtain these orders, must be a Master Mason and Royal Arch Mason in good standing, and a member of both Lodge and Chapter. The next Triennial Conclave will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., September 10, 1919.

FREE AND ACCEPTED (COLORED) MASONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

There are at present about two thousand members in the State of New York, more than four hundred Royal Arch Masons, two hundred Knights Templar, two hundred Scottish Rite Masons, and about one hundred and seventy-five Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In the United States at present there are about one hundred and twenty-five thousand Masons with members of the Adoptive Rites in like proportion as those of New York State. *Grand Master*—William O. Payne, 141 West 136th Street, New York City. *Deputy Grand Master*—Rev. John C. Des Verney. *Grand Treasurer*—Thomas H. Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Grand Secretary*—David W. Parker, 51 West 139th Street, New York City. The Seventy-second Annual Grand Communication will be held on June 7, 1917, in New York City.

NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

The Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is not a regular Masonic body, but its membership is composed strictly of Masons who have reached the 32d degree, A. A. S. Rite (18th degree in England), or Knights Templar in good standing. There are 139 temples in the United States, and a total membership of about 225,000.

The following are the imperial officers for the United States for 1916-17. *Imperial Potentate*—Henry F. Niedringhaus, St. Louis, Mo. *Imperial Deputy Potentate*—Charles E. Ovenshire, Minneapolis, Minn. *Imperial Chief Rabbin*—Elias J. Jacoby, Indianapolis, Ind. *Imperial Treasurer*—William S. Brown, 523 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Imperial Recorder*—Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass. The 1917 Conclave will be held at Minneapolis, Minn., June 26, 27, 28.

RURAL POST ROADS.

AN act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to co-operate with the States, through their respective State Highway Departments, in the construction of rural post roads; but no money apportioned under this act to any State shall be expended therein until its Legislature shall have assented to the provisions of this act, except that, until the final adjournment of the first regular session of the Legislature held after the passage of this act, the assent of the Governor of the State shall be sufficient. The Secretary of Agriculture and the State Highway Department of each State shall agree upon the roads to be constructed therein and the character and method of construction: *Provided*, That all roads constructed under the provisions of this act shall be free from tolls of all kinds.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of this act the term "rural post road" shall be construed to mean any public road over which the United States mails now are or may hereafter be transported, excluding every street and road in a place having a population, as shown by the latest available Federal census, of 2,500 or more, except that portion of any such street or road along which the houses average more than 200 feet apart; the term "State Highway Department" shall be construed to include any department of another name, or commission, or official or officials, of a State empowered, under its laws, to exercise the functions ordinarily exercised by a State Highway Department; the term "construction" shall be construed to include reconstruction and improvement of roads; "properly maintained" as used herein shall be construed to mean the making of needed repairs and the preservation of a reasonably smooth surface considering the type of the road, but shall not be held to include extraordinary repairs, nor reconstruction; necessary bridges and culverts shall be deemed parts of the respective roads covered by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, the sum of $5,000,000; for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, the sum of $10,000,000; for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, the sum of $15,000,000; for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, the sum of $20,000,000; and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, the sum of $25,000,000. So much of the appropriation apportioned to any State for any fiscal year as remains unexpended at the close thereof shall be available for expenditure in that State until the close of the succeeding fiscal year.

SEC. 7. To maintain the roads constructed under the provisions of this act shall be the duty of the States, or their civil subdivisions, according to the laws of the several States. If at any time the Secretary of Agriculture shall find that any road in any State constructed under the provisions of this act is not being properly maintained he shall give notice of such fact to the Highway Department of such State and if within four months from the receipt of said notice said road has not been put in a proper condition of maintenance then the Secretary of Agriculture shall thereafter refuse to approve any project for road construction in said State, or the civil subdivision thereof, as the fact may be, whose duty it is to maintain said road, until it has been put in a condition of proper maintenance.

NOTE.—The construction work and labor in each State shall be done in accordance with its laws, and under the direct supervision of the State Highway Department, subject to the inspection and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and in accordance with the rules and regulations made pursuant to this act.

[Approved July 11, 1916.]

STATE FLOWERS.

THE following are "State Flowers," as adopted in most instances by the vote of the public school scholars of the respective States:

Alabama	Golden Rod
Alaska	†Forget-me-not
Arkansas	*Apple Blossom
California	Golden Poppy
Colorado	Columbine
Connecticut	Mountain Laurel
Delaware	Peach Blossom
Florida	Orange Blossoms
Georgia	Cherokee Rose
Idaho	Syringa
Illinois	Violet
Indiana	Carnation
Iowa	Wild Rose
Kansas	Sunflower
Kentucky	Golden Rod
Louisiana	Magnolia
Maryland	Black Eyed Susan
Michigan	Apple Blossom
Minnesota	Moccasin
Mississippi	Magnolia
Missouri	Golden Rod
Montana	Bitter Root
Nebraska	Golden Rod
New Mexico	Cactus
New York	Rose
North Dakota	Wild Rose
Ohio	*Scarlet Carnation
Oklahoma	*Mistletoe
Oregon	Oregon Grape
Rhode Island	Violet
South Dakota	Anemone Patens
Tennessee	Daisy
Texas	Blue Bonnet
Utah	Sego Lily
Vermont	Clover
Washington	Rhododendron
West Virginia	Rhododendron
Wisconsin	Violet
Wyoming	Blue-fringed Gentian
Hawaii	Slima

In other States the scholars or State Legislatures have not yet taken action. * Adopted by State Legislature, not by public school scholars. † Not adopted but generally accepted.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Seventh-Day Adventists—The following statement has been prepared by H. E. Rogers, Statistical Secretary of the General Conference:

The doctrine of the second coming of Christ was preached extensively in the United States and Europe during 1840-1844, and found adherents in many denominations. The circulation of books and journals on this question deepened the interest, and this study and agitation brought about the formation of a movement which assumed definite form in 1846 in the New England States and was later organized as the Seventh-Day Adventist denomination. The chief tenets of this body are a belief in the literal, personal second appearance of Christ, yet without ever setting a time for that event, and the observance of the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. They believe that the dead sleep until Christ's second coming; that the righteous dead are then raised to life, and that the living righteous are made immortal. Their total communicants throughout the world is 136,879. They have 130 organized conferences, 109 mission fields, 3,876 churches, 67 advanced educational institutions, 692 primary schools; total enrolment, 21,036.

Beginning in 1894, active work was begun in non-Christian lands, and has been continued until the present, so that a segregation of the work conducted in non-Christian and non-Protestant lands, from the foregoing figures, indicates the following: Mission work is carried forward in 74 countries, with a total force of 1,901. There are 842 churches, 24,902 adherents, 10,928 pupils in 246 schools taught by 428 foreign and native teachers.

Headquarters, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

Latter Day Saints' Reorganized Church—The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is a separate body, having its headquarters at Lamoni, Ia. Its membership now numbers 78,326. It has about 1,200 active ministers in the field, 38,938 Sunday-school members and 746 Sunday schools. It claims to be the church in succession to the one founded by Joseph Smith in 1830. It was reorganized in 1852, and is presided over by Frederick M. Smith, of Independence, Mo., grandson of the Prophet. *Presiding Bishop*—Benjamin R. McGuire, Independence, Mo. *General Church Secretary*—Richard S. Salyards, Lamoni, Ia. The only church of this denomination in New York City is at Park Place and Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Pastor*—W. L. Christy, 1312 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Missionary Education Movement—*Chairman*—Samuel Thorne, Jr. *Vice-Chairman*—Rev. H. Paul Douglass. *Recording Secretary*—F. C. Stephenson. *General Secretary*—Harry W. Hicks. *Treasurer*—James S. Cushman. Headquarters, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor—*President*—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D. *General Secretary*—William Shaw, LL. D.

Each society is in some local church, and in no sense outside. It exists simply to make the young people loyal and efficient members of the Church of Christ. It is the church training the young. Its motto is, "For Christ and the Church." In July, 1916, there were more than 77,000 societies, with a membership of about 4,000,000, chiefly in the United States and Canada, and in Australia, Great Britain, China, India, Japan, and in all missionary lands. It is found in about the same proportions in all the great evangelical denominations and in all their subdivisions. Headquarters, Christian Endeavor House, 31 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

American Sunday-School Union—The First Day Society, founded in Philadelphia in 1791, still active, led to the formation of the Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union in 1817, which, uniting with other similar societies, was changed in name to the American Sunday-School Union in 1824. Its object is twofold: To establish and maintain Sunday-schools; to publish and circulate moral and religious publications. It is a voluntary union of Christians of different denominations to teach the truths of our common Christianity as they are taught in the Bible.

Its great field is the rural districts. The Philadelphia Union began with one juvenile book in 1817, and one missionary in 1821. The American Sunday-School Union now issues over a thousand works and ten periodicals. In ninety-nine years it has circulated $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth of Bibles, testaments, and religious works. In ten years it founded 16,640 Sunday schools, with 659,219 members; resulting in over 90,000 hopeful conversions and 900 churches. In ninety-nine years the union founded 130,501 Sunday schools, with 5,805,044 members. It employs Sunday school missionaries, who have organized an average of nearly four new Sunday schools for each day of the last ninety-nine years. Its benevolent work costs $250,000 yearly. Officers: *President*—Martin L. Finckel. *Vice-Presidents*—Clarkson Clothier, James F. Stone, M. D. *Recording Secretary*—William H. Hirst. *Treasurer* John E. Stevenson. The 100th Anniversary will be celebrated in May, 1917. Headquarters, 1816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union—The National W. C. T. U. was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, and is the sober second thought of the great woman's crusade. It is now regularly organized in every State of the Union.

There are about 12,000 local unions, with a membership and following, including the children's societies, of about half a million. The W. C. T. U. has forty distinct departments of work, presided over by as many women experts, in the National and in nearly every State organization. All the States have laws requiring the study of scientific temperance in the public schools, and all these laws were secured by the W. C. T. U.; also the laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. The first police matrons and most industrial homes for girls were secured through the efforts of this society, as were the refuges for erring women.

The World's W. C. T. U. was founded by Frances E. Willard in 1883, and has auxiliaries in more than fifty countries and provinces. The white ribbon is the badge of all the W. C. T. U. members, and is now a familiar emblem in every civilized country.

The headquarters of the National organization is The Willard, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill. The following are the officers: *President*—Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Evanston, Ill.

The Vedanta Society—The Vedanta Society of New York was established in 1894 by Swami Vivekananda of India and was regularly incorporated in 1898 by Swami Abhedananda. The object of the society is to explain through logic and reason the spiritual laws that govern our lives; to show that the True Religion of the Soul is not antagonistic to, but in harmony with, philosophy and science; to establish that Universal Religion which underlies all the various sects and creeds of special religions; to propagate the principles taught by great seers of Truth and religious leaders of different countries; and to help mankind in the practical application of those principles in their spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical needs.

The present headquarters of the society, with its Circulating Library, Reading Room and Meditation Room, is at 236 Central Park West, New York City.

The officers of the society are: *President*—W. N. Goodyear. *Vice-President*—M. Kreedop. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Mrs. M. Storey Williams.

The society has a large publishing department and issues a catalogue containing nearly forty titles of works on the Philosophy and Religion of Vedanta. Within the last five years it has sent out from its headquarters 39,876 books and pamphlets written by Swamis of India. There are also centres in Boston, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Washington, D. C., besides a Peace Retreat in the mountains of Santa Clara County, Cal. These organizations in America are affiliated with hundreds of Vedanta Societies throughout India and Ceylon.

The Daughters of the King—The Order of the Daughters of the King was organized on Easter evening, 1885. It is desired by its promoters that a careful distinction shall be made between the Daughters of the King and the King's Daughters. This is the older organization, and differs from the King's Daughters in many important particulars. In the first place, it is an order, and is distinctively Episcopal. Its work is definite, and is "for the spread of Christ's kingdom among women," and the "active support of the rector's plans in the parish in which the particular chapter may be located." Its emblem is

a cross of silver, a Greek cross fleury, and its motto is "Magnanimeter Crucem Sustine" and its watchword "For His Sake." Its colors are white and blue—white, the old royal color of Israel, and blue, the color of the Virgin Mary, the "blessed daughter of Israel's King, the Mother of the King of Kings." Its Constitution is framed, as far as possible, in the terms of that of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the work of the two organizations being similar. The officers of the Council are: *President*—Mrs. Adam Denmead, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Charles H. Arndt, Germantown, Pa. *General Secretary*—Emma E. Behlendorff. Office of the Council, Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

United Brethren Christian Endeavor Union—The union was organized June 5, 1890. It is a union of all forms of young people's societies within the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. There are now 2,419 societies, with 103,004 members. Each conference is called a Branch and holds annual conventions, when a review of the year's work is made and new plans formed. *The Watchword* is the organ of the union. Rev. H. F. Shupe, D. D., Dayton, Ohio, is editor. The General Secretary, Rev. O. T. Deever, Dayton, Ohio, is elected by the General Conference to serve for the Quadrennium. The work is under the direction of a Board of Control. Rev. J. G. Huber, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio, is Chairman of the Board and also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Young People's Department, which has supervision of the Christian Endeavor work of the denomination.

Christian Science is a religion based on the Bible, and founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866. Her interpretation of the Scriptures, which she named Christian Science, is set forth in a book entitled "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," first published in 1875. Since then it has been often reprinted, with occasional revisions of its wording, before her decease. Other works by the same author are "People's Idea of God" (1886), "Christian Healing" (1886), "Unity of Good" (1887), "Retrospection and Introspection" (1891), "Rudimental Divine Science" (1891), "No and Yes" (1891), "Church Manual" (1895), "Miscellaneous Writings" (1896), "Christ and Christmas" (1897), "Christian Science Versus Pantheism" (1898), "Pulpit and Press" (1898), "Messages to the Mother Church" (1900, 1901, 1902), "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (1913).

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., founded in 1879, and known as The Mother Church, is the parent organization of the Christian Science denomination. Local churches, known as branches of The Mother Church, are situated in towns and cities throughout the world, but mainly in countries where the English language is spoken. The Mother Church is governed by a board of five directors, while the branch churches are self-governed, subject only to a limited supervision by The Mother Church as defined in the Church Manual. At present the number of churches and societies is 1,649, a considerable number of which have beautiful and costly church edifices.

In the Church of Christ, Scientist, the place of preaching is taken by the reading of a "lesson-sermon" composed of selections from the Bible and from "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy. The remainder of the Sunday service consists of hymns, a solo, silent prayer, the Lord's Prayer, and a responsive reading from the Bible.

The Wednesday night meeting includes readings from the Bible and "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," hymns, silent prayer, the Lord's Prayer, and testimonies of Christian Science healing from voluntary speakers. This church claims to be attended by a greater percentage of men than is apt to be the case in other churches.

The Christian Science Publishing Society, under the auspices of The Mother Church, issues a quarterly periodical named *The Christian Science Quarterly Bible Lessons*, a monthly periodical, *The Christian Science Journal*; a monthly, *Der Herold der Christian Science*; a weekly, the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and a daily, *The Christian Science Monitor*, the latter being a daily newspaper of general circulation and includes in each issue an essay or article on Christian Science.

Christian Scientists are unique among religionists by reason of the extent to which they rely on the practise of their religion for the prevention and cure of disease. For this they assign several reasons. They have found Christian Science most effective and reliable for this purpose; they believe it to be the same method of healing that was used and taught by Christ Jesus; they expect that this method of dealing with evil, as it becomes better known and more generally practised, will abate and ultimately abolish sin and mortality.

In this way the Church of Christ, Scientist, is regarded as a necessary agency in the restoration of original Christianity and the realization of the highest ideal in religious hope and faith. Headquarters, Boston, Mass. Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City.

The Theosophical Society—The Theosophical Society was founded in New York City on November 17, 1875, by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky and Col. Henry S. Olcott, but its headquarters was removed in 1879 to Adyar, Madras, India, where the President, Mrs. Annie Besant, resides. Its objects are three: (*a*) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or color; (*b*) to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science; (*c*) to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man. It has now twenty-three territorial sections, each presided over by a General Secretary, three by Presidential Agents; America, England and Wales, India, Scandinavia, Hungary, France, Italy, Germany, Australia, Cuba, Finland, Russia, Bohemia, South Africa, Scotland, Switzerland, Belgium, Dutch East Indies, Netherlands, Burma, Austria, Norway and New Zealand. Three non-sectionalized countries with Presidential Agents: South America, Spain and Ireland. During the 39 years of its existence it has chartered over 1,405 branches. The membership at present of the Society is approximately 30,000, of which the membership in the American section is over 5,000; there are 163 branches. Although there is but one dogma in the society, namely, the belief in the Universal Brotherhood of Man, yet Reincarnation and Karma are among some of the basic stones of the Theosophical system. *National President*—A. P. Warrington, Krotona, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal., contributes the above statement.

The National Spiritualists' Association—Organized September 28, 1893; incorporated November 1, 1893, at Washington, D. C. The object of said association shall be the organization of the various Spiritualist societies of the United States into one general association for the purpose of mutual aid and co-operation in benevolent, charitable, educational, literary, musical, scientific, religious and missionary purposes and enterprises germane to the phenomena, science, philosophy, and religion of spiritualism.

Active working local societies, 1,000; State associations, 22; other local societies meeting at irregular intervals, 400; public meetings not organized as societies, 500; camp meeting associations, 32; academy for liberal education, 1; churches and temples, 200; membership of avowed Spiritualists, 600,000; unidentified with organized societies, but believers in the philosophy and phenomena, and frequent attendants at public services, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000; number of public mediums, 1,500; private mediums, many thousands; ordained ministers, 500; total valuation church, temple and camp meeting property, $6,000,000.

President—Dr. George B. Warne, 749 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago. *Secretary*—George W. Kates, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Cassius L. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa. Headquarters, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip—This organization, founded by Rev. Rufus W. Miller in Reading, Pa., in 1888, held its first federal convention in the City of New York in 1893. It is composed of members of fifteen evangelical denominations, among them the Reformed Church in America, the Reformed Church in the United States, the Congregational, Presbyterian (North, South, Canadian, and United), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Baptist, United Brethren, Lutheran, Reformed Episcopal, Church of Christ, Friends, United Evangelical, Free Baptist, African Methodist Episcopal, and Evangelical Association.

It has chapters in Australia and Japan, China and England, Jamaica, Philippines, Alaska. Its objects are embodied in the statement that "any man can belong to the brotherhood who will promise to pray daily for the spread of the kingdom of Christ among men, and to make an earnest effort to bring men within the hearing of the Gospel." The number of chapters of the brotherhood organized in the United States is 1,300, and the membership 15,000; 102 boys' chapters enrolling 3,000 members. The office of Norman J. Smith, General Secretary, is at 1214 Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew—"The Brotherhood of St. Andrew is an organization of men in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its sole object is the spread of Christ's kingdom among men. It works under two rules, known as (1) The Rule of Prayer: To pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom among men, especially young men, and for God's blessing upon the labors of the brotherhood, and (2) The Rule of Service: To make at least one earnest effort each week to lead some man nearer to Christ through His church." There are now 1,200 active chapters with a membership of about 13,000 men.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada has been formed, with 300 chapters and 3,000 men. A similar organization has been formed in the Scottish Episcopal Church. In the West Indies there is a membership of 1,000 men, and there is also a national organization in Japan. June 12, 1896, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Church of England was formed, and now has a membership of 1,200. It is also well organized in New Zealand.

The brotherhood in the United States includes a Junior Department. It has 500 chapters in the United States, with about 4,000 members.

The officers are: *President*—Edward H. Bonsall. *General Secretary*—Franklin S. Edmondo. *Editor of St. Andrew's Cross and Executive Secretary*—G. H. Randall, Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

The National Council of Congregational Churches—Is composed of delegates from Congregational conferences and associations, and was organized November 17, 1871. The officers are: *Moderator*—Henry M. Beardsley, Kansas City, Mo. *Secretary*—Rev. Hubert C. Herring, D. D., Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—Rev. John J. Walker, Boston, Mass.

Next meeting, Los Angeles, Cal., June 26–July 3, 1917.

Federation of American Zionists—*President*—Harry Friedenwald. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Louis Lipsky. *Secretary*—Bernard A. Rosenblatt. *Treasurer*—Louis Robison. Societies, 140; camps, 87; Circles of Young Judea, 185. Office, 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.

The Epworth League—Officers of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church: *President*—Bishop A. W. Leonard, San Francisco, Cal. *General Secretary*—Wilbur F. Sheridan, D. D. *Treasurer*—Edwin H. Forkel, Chicago, Ill. The central office of the Epworth League is located at 740 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Epworth League was organized at Cleveland, Ohio, May, 1889, by the union of five societies then existing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. These several societies held under their jurisdiction 1,500 local societies, with a membership of about 800,000. The league now consists of two branches, senior and junior, with a membership of about one and one-half million. Its official organ, the *Epworth Herald*, has a circulation of over 100,000.

Officers of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church South: *President*—Bishop J. H. McCoy, D. D. *General Secretary Editor*—Rev. Fitzgerald S. Parker, D. D. *Assistant Secretary Editor*—J. M. Culbreth. *Junior League Secretary*—Ada Trawick. The general organ of the league is the *Epworth Era*, published monthly by the publishing agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Nashville, Tenn., Dallas, Tex., and Richmond, Va. The league in the Methodist Episcopal Church South was provided for by the General Conference of 1890, and in December of the same year its organization was effected. It came under the supervision of the Sunday-School Board. The General Conference of 1894 created it a separate connectional board and elected a General Secretary. The Epworth League includes an organization for adolescent boys called the Knights of Ezelah, and a parallel organization for girls called the Girls of Epworth. It has now 3,745 chapters, with a total membership of 133,044. Office, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn. In addition to weekly chapter meetings, monthly meetings of City Unions and annual District meetings the league holds 32 State and conference conventions and three larger assemblies each year. Its gifts for missions and other benevolences last year were $100,979.39.

Catholic Educational Association—The Catholic Educational Association was organized at St. Louis in 1904. It consists of three general departments, the Seminary, College, and School, and embraces in its membership representatives from all the Catholic educational establishments in the United States. It issues in November a report of the year's work and of the annual convention held each year in the last week of June. The Thirteenth Annual Convention was held at Baltimore, Md., June 26-30, 1916. The development of secondary and college education continues to be the striking feature of the year's progress. *Honorary President*—James Cardinal Gibbons. *President-General*—Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan D. D., Rector of the Catholic University at Washington. *Secretary General*—Rev. Francis W. Howard, LL. D., 1651 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio. Office of the association is at Columbus, Ohio.

The Catholic Church Extension Society—Officers: *Cardinal Protector*—Sebastian Cardinal Martinelli. *Chancellor*—Archbishop Geo. W. Mundelein. *Vice-Chancellor*—Archbishop Sebastian G. Messmer. *President*—Rt. Rev. Francis C. Kelley. *General Secretary*—Rev. E. B. Ledvina. *Recording Secretary*—Mr. Warren A. Cartier. *Treasurer*—Mr. John A. Lynch. Headquarters, McCormick Building, Chicago, Ill.

The objects of this society are to develop the missionary spirit in the clergy and people of the Catholic Church in the United States. To assist in the erection of parish buildings for poor and needy places. To support priests for neglected and poverty-stricken districts. To send the comfort of religion to pioneer localities. In a word, to preserve the faith of Jesus Christ to thousands of scattered Catholics in every portion of our own land, especially in the country districts and among immigrants.

Society of St. Vincent De Paul—Organized in Paris, France, 1833. A Roman Catholic society the objects of which are: (1) the practice of a Christian life; (2) to visit the poor in their dwellings and to carry them succor in kind; (3) to promote the elementary and religious instruction of poor children; (4) to distribute moral and religious books; (5) to undertake any other charitable work to which its resources are adequate.

The society is organized in all countries and is under the general jurisdiction of the Council-General, located at Paris, France. The society in the United States is under the jurisdiction of the Superior Council of the United States, Society of St. Vincent De Paul, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. The President of the Superior Council is George J. Gillespie, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

The society in the city of New York is under the jurisdiction of: The Particular Council of New York, Michael J. Scanlan, *President*, for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, office, 375 Lafayette Street. The Particular Council of Brooklyn, Thomas W. Hynes, *President*, for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, office, 4 Court Square. The Particular Council of Bronx, for the Borough of Bronx, James J. Reid, *President*, office, 509 Willis Avenue.

Conferences: Nearly all the Roman Catholic churches in New York City have conferences of the society. The name of the conference is usually the same as that of the church with which it is connected; its work is confined to the parish in which it is located, and the parish priest is, in most cases, its Spiritual Director. Applications may be made to the Director or to the President.

Special Works: In addition to the Conferences, there are a number of special works maintained by the Particular Councils and directed by committees made up of members of the Particular Councils and Conferences.

The several committees above referred to visit regularly every Sunday the hospitals, prisons, and other city institutions, furnishing reading matter, giving religious instructions to those of their faith, and supplying such material aid and advice as is needed by the sick and convalescent.

The Society for the Propagation of the Faith—*President and Treasurer*—Rt. Rev. Joseph Freri. *Vice-President*—Rev. W. P. Cantwell. *Secretary*—Very Rev. John J. Dunn.

The society assists missionaries in 325 dioceses, vicariates, and prefectures in Africa, Asia, Oceania, the United States, and the non-Catholic countries of Europe. It is the oldest missionary organization in the Catholic Church, dating back to 1822. Since its foundation it has given seven millions of dollars to the various missions of the United States.

The official publication is *The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith*, issued bi-monthly and distributed from the national office at 343 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Total membership in the world, 3,000,000. United States membership, 796,000.

American Federation of Catholic Societies—The American Federation of Catholic Societies was founded in 1901. It is composed of thirty-four national organizations, many State and county federations and parishes. Total membership about 3,000,000. Its objects are the cementing of the bonds of fraternal union among the Catholic laity, and the fostering and protection of Catholic interests. The federation has the approval and blessing of 102 archbishops and bishops, and of Pope Pius X. and Benedict XV. National headquarters is at 175 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. The officers are as follows: *President*—John Whalen, New York. *First Vice-President*—Thos. Flynn, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—Anthony Matre, Chicago, Ill. *Treasurer*—C. H. Schulte, Detroit, Mich.

The Catholic Missionary Union—*President*—His Eminence John Cardinal Farley, of New York. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Rev. Thomas A. Daly, C. S. P., Washington, D. C. *Directors*—Most Rev. Edmond F. Prendergast, Philadelphia, Pa.; Right Rev. Mathew Harkins, Providence, R. I.; Very Rev. John J. Hughes, C. S. P., New York; Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P., Very Rev. E. S. Dyer, S. S., Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Peter J. O. Callaghan, C. S. P., Washington, D. C.

The Catholic Missionary Union was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, November, 1896. Its object is to arouse the Catholic people and clergy of the United States to greater missionary activity; to train priests to be Home Missionaries; to establish bands of Diocesan Missionaries in the United States, that they present the truths of the Catholic Church to all the people in a purely expository manner, without controversy or religious rancor. Its home and training college is the Apostolic Mission House on the grounds of the Catholic University, at Brookland Station, Washington, D. C.

The Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America—The Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America is incorporated under the laws of New York State to train missioners for heathen lands.

In connection with its work it publishes books, pamphlets and other reading matter, including a monthly periodical, *The Field Afar*.

Its incorporators include His Eminence John Cardinal Farley, Very Rev. James A. Walsh, Superior of the society; Rev. Thomas F. Price, Vice-President; Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, D. D.; Very Rev. John J. Dunn; the Hon. Victor J. Dowling, John U. M. Ewing, Michael Maginnis.

Although having its centre in New York, the work is a national one, being organized under the protection of the entire American hierarchy.

The Guild of the Love of God—Object: To unite all faithful Anglican Catholics by prayer and service, and to promote mutual recognition and friendship by the adoption of a distinctive badge.

The guild admits to membership only those who go to confession. Members are pledged to help other members anywhere, at any time, and therefore isolated and lonely Catholics are especially invited to join this guild.

Sub-Warden—Rev. C. T. Pfeiffer, Laurel, Del. *Secretary-General*—Rev. S. D. Van Loan, Georgetown, Del. A quarterly magazine entitled *Caritas* is published by the society.

Northern Baptist Convention — *President* — C. A. Barbour, Rochester, N. Y. *Corresponding Secretary*—W. C. Bitting, D. D., 5109 Waterman Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. *Recording Secretary*—Rev. Maurice A. Levy, 754 Greene Street, Brooklyn. *Treasurer*—Frank L. Miner, Des Moines, Ia.

The purposes of the convention, as defined in its by-laws, are "to give expression to the opinions of its constituency upon moral, religious and denominational matters, and to promote denominational unity and efficiency for the evangelization of the world."

The next meeting will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, May, 1917.

National Baptist Convention — *President* — Rev. E. C. Morris, Helena, Ark. *Secretary*—Prof. R. B. Hudson, Selma, Ala. *Treasurer*—Rev. A. J. Stokes, Montgomery, Ala.

The object of the convention is to do foreign mission, home mission, educational, publishing, Young People's Union, and other work of a religious nature; this work to be done through and by its seven boards.

The membership of the National Baptist Convention as reported by the statistician at the last National Baptist Convention was 2,614,581.

Southern Baptist Convention — *President* — Lansing Burrows, D. D., Americus, Ga. *Secretaries*—Oliver F. Gregory, D. D., Baltimore, Md.; Hight C. Moore, D. D., Raleigh, N. C.

It shall be the design of the convention to promote foreign and domestic missions, and other important objects connected with the Redeemer's kingdom, and to combine for this purpose such portions of the Baptist denomination in the United States as may desire a general organization for Christian benevolence, which shall fully respect the independence and equal rights of the churches.

Next meeting, New Orleans, La., May 16-21, 1917.

Lake Mohonk Conferences—*Secretary*—H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y. Lake Mohonk Conference on the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples—The first annual conference was held in 1883, when Mr. Albert K. Smiley, who was a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, invited a number of those interested in Indian affairs to a meeting at Mohonk Lake to confer regarding measures affecting the interests of the Indians. On Mr. Smiley's death his brother, Daniel Smiley, succeeded him as host of the conferences. In 1904 the scope of the conference was enlarged to include the peoples of the Philippines, Porto Rico, and other dependencies of the United States. The conference seeks to clarify public opinion on these great questions through free discussion by those having first-hand knowledge of existing conditions.

Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration—The first of these annual conferences was held in 1895. The purpose is specifically to create and direct public sentiment in favor of international arbitration and an international court, and generally to encourage the substitution of pacific methods for war in settling disputes between nations. The conference maintains a permanent office.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America—The Federal Council was organized as the chief consummation of the National Federation of Churches at its first meeting, held in Philadelphia, December 2-8, 1908. It is the delegated congress of thirty leading Christian bodies which are constitutionally federated for the purpose of providing this congress, through which to realize their fellowship and united action. The Federal Council, through its commissions and secretaries, seeks to organize efficient State and local federations, to secure co-operation in home missionary work, and to promote moral reform and social service by the churches throughout the United States.

The following denominations are represented in this Federal Council: Baptist (North), Free Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Disciples of Christ, Evangelical Association Evangelical Synod, Friends, Lutheran General Synod, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal (South), German Evangelical Synod, Colored Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Mennonite, Moravian, Presbyterian, Presbyterian (South), Welsh Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian United Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the U. S. A., Reformed Episcopal, Seventh-Day Baptist, United Brethren in Christ, United Evangelical, National Baptist Convention.

The Council has active Commissions on Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Sunday Observance, Evangelism, Peace and Arbitration, Temperance,

Family Life, Social Service, Christian Education, Country Life and Federated Movements. The executive and field work of the council is in charge of the General Secretary, Rev. Chas. S. MacFarland, D. D. The officers may be addressed at the national office, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. An office in Washington, D. C. (Woodward Building), is in charge of Rev. H. K. Carroll, D. D., Associate Secretary.

Religious Education Association—The Religious Education Association was organized on February 12, 1903, at the close of a three days' convention held in Chicago, called to consider the improvement of moral and religious education. Its object is the promotion of moral and religious training in existing educational agencies, in homes, and through the press. It has no theological platform. It now enrolls over 3,000 members, including laymen, college presidents and professors, pastors, teachers and parents interested in the problem of reverent, scientific, effective character training. The next convention will be held at Boston, Mass., February 27 to March 1, 1917.

The officers are: *President*—Francis J. McConnell, LL. D., Bishop M. E. Church, Denver, Col. *Secretary*—Henry Frederick Cope, D. D., 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Luther League of America—*President*—C. T. A. Anderson, Chicago, Ill. *General Secretary*—Harry Hodges, Philadelphia, Pa. *Literature Secretary*—Luther M. Kuhns, 440 Paxton Block, Omaha, Neb.

The first National Convention of the Luther League of America was held at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 30 and 31, 1895. The league is a Lutheran organization, linking together the Lutheran young people who are laboring for the good of the church by means of many individual societies of various names and styles of organization, each within its own immediate church. The Constitution declares that its objects shall be "to encourage the formation of the young people's societies in all Lutheran congregations in America, to urge their affiliation with their respective State or Territorial leagues, and with this league to stimulate the various young people's societies to greater Christian activity and to foster the spirit of loyalty to the church." The fundamental principles are federation and co-operation, and it is non-synodical in character. The membership of the various organizations is over 100,000. These are comprised in twenty-five States, fourteen of which already have permanent State organizations, and five foreign countries. The first local organization adopting the title of "The Luther League" was organized by delegates of six Lutheran Church societies in the city of New York, April 19, 1888, also in Canada, Nova Scotia, Porto Rico, Japan, China, and India.

The Literature Secretary has charge of the educational work, reading courses, publications and literary work of the league.

Reformed Church in America—Officers of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America: *President*—Rev. Peter Moerdyke, Holland, Mich. *Vice-President*—Rev. Thomas H. Mackenzie, Flushing, N. Y. *Stated Clerk*—Rev. Henry Lockwood, East Millstone, N. J. *Permanent Clerk*—Rev. Clifford P. Case, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Treasurers are: Board of Direction, F. R. Van Nest; Foreign Missions and The Arabian Mission, Howell S. Bennet, and Rev. J. L. Amerman, D. D., Assistant; Domestic Missions, Charles W. Osborne; Education, John F. Berry; Publication, J. F. Chambers; Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Mrs. E. H. Peters; Women's Board of Foreign Missions, Miss Gertrude Dodd. The Corresponding Secretaries are: Foreign Missions, Rev. Wm. I. Chamberlain; Education, Rev. John G. Gebhard, D. D.; Domestic Missions Office: *Secretary*—William T. Demarest; Publication, Rev. Isaac W. Gowen, D. D.; Educational Secretary of the Board of Publication and Bible School Works, Rev. Theo. F. Bayles; Business Manager Board of Publication, Louis E. Turk; Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Mrs. John S. Allen; Women's Board of Foreign Missions, Miss Olivia H. Lawrence. Denominational headquarters, 25 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. The General Synod meets at Asbury Park, N. J., June, 1917.

Stony Brook Association—The Stony Brook Association has established a Summer colony and Chautauqua at Stony Brook, L. I.

The Chautauqua season will cover each year from the first day of July to the first of September. Civic, educational, agricultural, and religious conferences are held.

President—Rev. J. F. Carson. *First Vice-President*—W. P. Youngs. *Second Vice-President*—Rev. N. W. Wells. *Secretary-Treasurer*—W. J. Bolen, Business office, 1281 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Baptist Young People's Union of America—The union is a federation of all young people's societies connected with Baptist churches in the States and Canada. The following are the International officers: *President*—H. B. Osgood, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-Presidents*—W. Fred. Reynolds, A. H. Vautier, and Rev. L. R. Scarborough. *General Secretary*—James A. White, 15 No. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. *Treasurer*—Orlo O. Montague, Chicago, Ill. The union was organized July 7 and 8, 1891. It holds annual meetings.

Silver Bay Association—*President*—William D. Murray. *Vice-President*—J. S. Cushman. *Treasurer*—Samuel Thorne, Jr. *Recording Secretary*—George T. Coxhead. *General Secretary*—C. L. Gates, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Silver Bay Association is incorporated under the New York Legislature, and holds the property on Lake George for the use of Summer Christian conferences. The property consists of 1,550 acres, including a large main building, cottages, auditorium, athletic field, and dormitory. Conferences were held June 23 to August 30, 1916, attended by nearly 3,000 persons.

American Unitarian Association—This association was organized in Boston, Mass., May 25, 1825, and incorporated in 1847. Its objects, as defined in the report of the Committee on Organization, are as follows:

1. To collect and diffuse information respecting the state of Unitarian Christianity in our country.
2. To produce union, sympathy, and co-operation among liberal Christians.
3. To publish and distribute books and tracts, inculcating correct views of religion, in such form and at such price as shall afford all an opportunity of being acquainted with Christian truth.
4. To supply missionaries, especially in such parts of our country as are destitute of a stated ministry.
5. To adopt whatever other measures may hereafter seem expedient—such as contributions in behalf of clergymen with insufficient salaries, or in aid of building churches.

President—Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D. D., Boston, Mass. *Secretary*—Rev. Louis C. Cornish, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—Henry M. Williams, Boston, Mass.

Christian and Missionary Alliance—Officers: *President and General Superintendent*—Rev. A. B. Simpson. *Secretary*—Rev. Walter M. Turnbull. *Treasurer*—David Crear.

The Christian Alliance was founded in 1887. It combined with the International Missionary Alliance in 1897, and the present title was adopted. Membership consists of all professing Christians who shall subscribe to the principles of the movement and enroll their names. The objects of the alliance are stated to be "World-wide diffusion of the Gospel in its fulness, the promotion of a deeper and higher Christian life, and the work of evangelization, especially among the neglected classes at home and in heathen countries." Its income in 1915 was over three hundred thousand dollars. Connected with the alliance are the Missionary Training Institute at Nyack, N. Y., a Bible school for the training of home and foreign workers; Wilson Memorial Academy, a boarding school for boys and girls with primary, grammar, and high school departments. Headquarters of the alliance, 690 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

Christian Unity Foundation—Incorporated July 18, 1910. Its purpose is to promote Christian unity at home and throughout the world, by the method of research and conference. Bishop Courtney of New York is President of the Foundation; Rev. Arthur Lowndes, D. D., Secretary; Origen S. Seymour, Treasurer. Lawson Purdy is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Rev. Rockland Tyng Homans is Chairman of the Committee on Research. Headquarters, 143 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

Universalist General Convention—The Universalist General Convention has jurisdiction over the ecclesiastical organizations of the Universalist Church in the United States and Canadian provinces. The convention is composed of the officers of the

General Convention, of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of State conventions, all ordained ministers in fellowship and actively engaged in the work of the ministry unless disabled by years or sickness, and of lay delegates from each local church. All laws relating to fellowship, ordination, and discipline originate in the General Convention, and it is the final court of appeal in all cases of dispute or difficulty between State conventions. It has funds to the amount of over $500,000, the income of which, with the contributions of its constituency, is used for missionary and educational objects. The officers of the convention are: *President*—Rev. Lee S. McCollester, D. D., Tufts College, Mass. *Secretary*—Rev. W. H. Skeels, Watertown, N. Y. *Treasurer*—J. B. Harton, Boston, Mass. The denomination has a membership of 64,825.

The Baptist World Alliance—*President*—Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, New York. *American Secretary*—Rev. R. H. Pitt, Richmond, Va. *European Secretary*—Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, London W. C., England. *Treasurer for the United States*—E. W. Stephens, Columbia, Mo. *Treasurer for Canada*—E. M. Sipprill, St. John, N. B. *Treasurer for Europe*—Herbert Marnham, London, England. *Deputy President for the Eastern Hemisphere*—Rev. John Clifford, London, England.

Church Temperance Society—General Officers: *President*—Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney, D. D., New York. *Treasurer*—Irving Grinnell. *General Secretary*—H. K. Graham. The society was organized within the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1881. Its adult membership combines those who temperately use and those who totally abstain from intoxicating liquors as beverages. It works on the lines of moral as well as of legal suasion, and its practical objects are: 1. Training the young in habits of temperance. 2. Rescue of the drunkard. 3. Restriction of the saloon by legislation. 4. Counteractive agencies, such as iced water fountains, lunch wagons, coachmen's and firemen's coffee vans, coffee houses, workingmen's clubs, reading rooms, and other attractive, wholesome resorts. It has established the Squirrel Inn Free Reading Room, 131 Bowery, New York, and the Longshoremen's Rest, 164 Eleventh Avenue, New York. Headquarters, the Church Mission House, New York.

The Salvation Army—A religious body founded on military principles by the late Gen. William Booth at Mile End, England, July 5, 1865.

The United States is divided into two departments, with the National Headquarters, 120 West Fourteenth Street, New York City. Miss Evangeline Booth is in charge, with Col. William Peart as Chief Secretary. The Salvation Army is incorporated in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, and California.

The Department of the West, which administers the affairs of the Western States, has its headquarters in Chicago. Commissioner Thomas Estill is in charge, with Col. Sidney Gauntlett as Territorial Secretary.

International Statistics, December, 1914; Countries and colonies occupied, 60; languages in which salvation is preached, 39; corps and outposts, 9,673; social institutions, 1,173; day schools, 611; naval and military homes, 17; officers and cadets (including social), 16,768; persons without rank employed wholly in Salvation Army work, 6,452; officers and cadets engaged in social work, 3,071; local officers (senior and junior), 61,685; bandsmen (senior), 24,406; bandsmen (junior), 3,742; songsters, 14,668; corps cadets, 12,719; periodicals issued, 80; total copies per issue, 1,204,222.

The following statistics refer to the United States for the year ended September 30, 1915:

Field Statistics—Corps and outposts, 946; indoor meetings, 198,477; indoor attendance, 8,109,455; open-air meetings, 154,319; converts, 52,236; local officers and bandsmen, 7,367; junior meetings, 75,481; junior attendance, 2,274,020; *War Cry* published, 3,828,858. Workingmen's Hotels—Hotels, 79; accommodation, 7,043; beds supplied, 1,756,459; meals supplied, 108,152. Industrial Homes—Homes, 134; accommodation, 3,280; men admitted, 17,620; men passed out, 15,954; meals supplied, 3,190,072; beds supplied, 1,074,446. Children's Homes—Homes, 2; accommodation, 340; beds supplied, 120,901; meals supplied, 386,093. Rescue and Maternity Homes—Homes and hospitals, 25; accommodation, 1,091; girls admitted, 2,309; girls passed out, 2,277; meals supplied, 1,083,501; beds supplied, 357,765; children admitted, 1,419; children passed out, 1,624; women in homes, end of year, 567; children in homes, end of year, 416.

Slums, Posts, and Nurseries—Posts and nurseries, 16; hours spent in active service, 134,689; families visited, 39,758; children sheltered, 46,416. Prison Work—Hours spent visiting, 14,167; prisoners prayed with and advised, 37,142; prisoners assisted on discharge, 3,414; situations found, 336. Missing and Inquiry—Inquiries, 942; persons found, 346.

General Statistics—Christmas dinners (1914), 352,657; Thanksgiving dinners (1914), 27,114; persons afforded temporary relief outside Industrial Homes and Hotels, 1,281,151; mothers given Summer outings, 8,255; children given Summer outings, 35,134; men found employment outside own institutions, 66,166; women found employment outside own institutions, 22,551; meals given outside own institutions, 501,256; beds given outside own institutions, 223,437; pounds of ice distributed, 577,880; pounds of coal distributed, 4,165,404.

The Volunteers of America—The Volunteers of America is a philanthropic, social, and Christian movement. It was inaugurated in March, 1896. It was incorporated on November 6, 1896, under the Membership Act of the State of New York. It is organized in military style, having as its model the United States Army, but in conjunction with military discipline and methods of work it possesses a thoroughly democratic form of government. Its Constitution and by-laws are framed by a Grand Field Council, which represents the minor councils of officers throughout the country annually. Though only twenty years old, the Volunteers have representatives and branches of their benevolent cause in almost all the principal cities of the United States.

The Volunteers have some 56 principal homes and institutions of benevolence, many of which are Volunteer property, and are open for poor and deserving people in different sections of the country. During the past year the commissioned workers in their visitation called upon and aided, in one form or another, no less than 29,510 families. This was primarily in the poorer sections of the large cities. In the different permanent philanthropic homes and institutions no less than 244,898 free lodgings have been given, and 307,169 have been paid for by work and other means, while 820,072 free meals were given, and 410,103 meals were distributed to persons who paid for them, many doing so by work.

In their latest undertaking, which has proved a large responsibility, that is, the Volunteer Hospital, a separate corporation, which hospital is located at Beekman and Water Streets, New York City, near the Brooklyn Bridge, there have been 2,023 ambulance calls, 9,763 days' treatment given to patients in the surgical and medical wards; in the dispensary department, 7,573 new cases treated, and 12,837 old cases treated. The hospital figures given above cover a period of nine months only to meet the change in the fiscal year now ended, June 30.

The Volunteer Prisoners' League has embraced upward of some 81,000 members since its inauguration. It has leagues in nearly thirty State prisons, and over 70 per cent. of those having left the prisons are, through their Hope Halls, living reformed and honest lives. Through the Fresh Air branch of the work many thousands of mothers and children have been taken from crowded cities for a change in the open air amid hills and lakes, rivers and dales. From the regimental reports of Volunteer centres, it is carefully calculated that 852,350 persons were gathered to their indoor services, while 2,118,196 persons were listeners in God's natural cathedral, their open-air stands. By these services 7,601 were led to promise that they would lead a new life.

In addition to the Volunteer reading rooms, thousands of copies of Christian literature are circulated in the State prisons, jails, hospitals, soldiers' homes, and children's homes. In connection with the Volunteers there are also sewing classes, hospital nursing, temporary financial relief departments, fresh air camps, Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, and many other worthy undertakings. The headquarters of The Volunteers of America is at 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City. The principal officers are General and Mrs. Ballington Booth, Presidents; General Edward Fielding, Vice-President; Col. Walter J. Crafts, Treasurer, and Col. James W. Merrill, National Secretary. (The above statement was prepared by Gen. Ballington Booth.)

Young Men's Christian Associations—Officers of the International Committee. Office, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City: *Chairman*—Alfred E. Marling. *Treasurer*—B. H. Fancher. *General Secretary*—John R. Mott. The International Committee consists of 100 representative Christian laymen, and employs a force of 129 secretaries in the home and 199 in the foreign fields.

Officers of the World's Committee, Headquarters, 3 Rue Général Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland: *President*—Dr. Paul des Gouttes. *Treasurer*—August Rappard. *General Secretaries*—Emil Sautter and Christian Phildius. The committee is composed of members representing America, Australasia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, China, Korea, Japan, and India.

Officers of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York. General office, 215 West Twenty-third Street, New York City: *Chairman*—William M. Kingsley. *Treasurer*—Samuel Woolverton. *State Secretary*—F. W. Pearsall. This committee was incorporated under the laws of New York April 14, 1886, having for its object "the establishing and assisting Young Men's Christian Associations, and generally to provide for the spiritual, intellectual, physical, and social well being of young men in accordance with the aims and methods of Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York." The membership in the State is 73,216, divided as follows: General, 58,259, of which 16,148 are boys; railroad, 11,680; student, 3,311; county and small town, 2,729. A triennial meeting of the State Association, comprising the 208 associations in the State, is held in February.

Officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York. General office, 215 West Twenty-third Street, New York City: *President*—W. Fellowes Morgan. *Treasurer*—Samuel Sloan. *General Secretary*—Henry M. Orne.

There are 8,906 associations in the world, of which 2,757 are in North America. The total membership of these American associations is 689,023; they occupy 782 buildings of their own, valued at $83,263,439. They have 81,920 young men as students in evening educational classes, and 477,731 in their "physical" departments, and 152,160 different students in Bible classes. They employ 4,353 general secretaries and other paid officials, and expended last year for current expenses—local, State and international (including "Foreign" Departments)—$14,812,260.

The association has branches in New York City as follows: 215 West Twenty-third Street, 222 Bowery, 8 East Third Street, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, 153 East Eighty-sixth Street, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, East 150th Street, cor. Spencer Place, foot West Seventy-second Street, 531 West 155th Street, 470 East 161st Street, 129 Lexington Avenue, 346 West Fifty-seventh Street, 252 West 53d Street, 309 Park Avenue, 139th Street and St. Nicholas Terrace, Thirty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, 2929 Broadway, University Avenue and 181st Street, Broadway and 117th Street, Fort Jay, Fort Wood, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Slocum, Fort Schuyler. In Brooklyn, 55 Hanson Place. Founded 1853. 13,879 members. Average attendance of 6,156 daily. Reference libraries in ten branches, with 10,106 volumes; 11 reading rooms, with 512 magazines and newspapers; 8 gymnasiums. Educational departments in 9 branches, in 54 studies, with enrolment of 3,736; lunch rooms in 5 branches; literary societies, chess, checker and camera clubs, entertainments and athletic teams.

Property totalling more than $106,000,000 is now owned by the Young Men's Christian Association throughout the country, according to the annual report, made public Oct. 2, 1916. The money is invested in 782 buildings with their libraries and equipment.

The current expenses of the work in the United States totalled last year $14,345,722. In foreign lands there was an expenditure of $466,538, exclusive of the amount spent for special work among the European soldiers.

The total association membership in North America is now 689,023. Employment was found for 63,148. In physical training 477,731 were enrolled.

The World's Young Women's Christian Association—The World's Young Women's Christian Association was formed in 1894. Eighteen national associations are now affiliated: Great Britain, United States, Canada, Germany, Italy, France, Australasia, Finland, Holland, Japan, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, India, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, and China. The headquarters is in London. Office, 26 George Street, Hanover Square West. The World's Committee is composed of seventy-seven members, the Executive Committee of which is resident in London. The Hon. Mrs. Montagu Waldgrave, President; Miss Clarissa Spencer, General Secretary.

The Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America was formed in December, 1906, the object being stated thus: "To unite in one body the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States; to establish, develop and unify such associations; to advance the physical, social, intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of young women." The National organization is a member of the World's Association; its Student Committee is a member of the World's Student Christian Federation, and is connected with the Student Volunteer Movement. The National Headquarters, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. *President of the National Board*—Mrs. Robert E. Speer. *General Secretary*—Mabel Cratty.

The National Board employs a staff of 113 head quarters and field secretaries. In addition to supervising local associations, through eleven field committees, this staff is promoting such specialized features as: visiting and teaching immigrant girls and women; bringing the "more abundant life" to the isolated farm girl through county associations; helping the industrial girl in vocational guidance, Summer camps, thrift, etc.; establishing club houses for nurses and art students; meeting the special needs of colored and Indian students; bringing to the leisure woman and young alumnae concrete opportunities for service in the Young Women's Christian Association, church, philanthropic and allied agencies; extending its work to the young women of India, China, Japan, South America, and Turkey, through a staff of 43 foreign secretaries. Two hundred and fifty-five city associations, 720 student and 18 county associations are members of the National organization, with a total of 360,965 young women. The National Board conducted in 1916 fifteen city, student and county conferences and seven industrial or high school councils in which 6,634 young women were given ten days of rest, recreation and grounding in Christian fundamentals. The official organ is *The Association Monthly*.

The National Training School, 135 East Fifty-second Street, New York City, offers a one year graduate course preparing young women for executive positions in the associations. The National Training School of the Young Women's Christian Association opened September 27, 1916, with an enrolment of 46 students, 7 of whom came from foreign countries. Eighteen States are represented.

The association has branches in New York City as follows: 600 Lexington Avenue, 7 East Fifteenth Street, 124 West Sixteenth Street, 72 West 124th Street, 113 East 34th Street, 329 East 176th Street, 132 East Forty-fifth Street, 121 West 132d Street, 741 Tenth Avenue, 460 West Forty-fourth Street, 35 East Sixty-second Street.

American Tract Society—The society was founded in 1825. Its work is interdenominational and international in scope, and is commended by all the evangelical churches. It has published the Gospel message in 178 languages, dialects and characters. Its total issues of books, tracts, and periodicials at the Home Office amount to 794,639,700 copies. It has made foreign cash appropriations to the value of $799,456.39, by means of which millions of books and tracts have been published at mission stations abroad. Its colporteurs have made 18,612,343 family visits, largely among the immigrants, and have circulated 17,382,454 volumes. The grand total of its gratuitous distributions has been to the value of $2,634,505.89. The society is wholly dependent upon donations and legacies for the support of its benevolent work. Offices, Park Avenue and Fortieth Street, New York City. *President*—William Phillips Hall. *General Secretary*—Judson Swift, D. D.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—*Continued.*

The Family Altar League—The Family Altar League is a world-wide company of people who have made a covenant to maintain a family altar in their homes, to come together for Bible study and prayer. The league was founded in 1909 and has had a phenomenal growth. Over 300,000 covenant cards have been sent out on request and more than 60,000 family altars have been established. The officers are: *President*—Rev. W. E. Biederwolf. *Vice-President*—Henry P. Crowell. *Treasurer*—E. O Excell. *General Secretary*—Rev. R. Howard Taylor. Headquarters, 508 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

New York Bible Society—(Original society, 1809; incorporated 1866), Room 66, Bible House, New York City—The only society having for its sole work Bible distribution in the city and harbor of New York. Issues only Bibles and portions of the Bible in all languages and styles of binding. Supplies the Scriptures at cost and by gift. Unsectarian, interdenominational, the work being conducted without regard to creed, class or color. Co-operates with missionaries and missionary societies of all denominations. Employs missionaries among the immigrants and sailors. Hotels, hospitals, prisons and needy homes supplied. Total distribution during past year 350,332 volumes in 47 languages and in raised type for the blind. Instituted Bible Sunday, the third Sunday before Christmas. Supported by church collections, donations and legacies. Officers: *President*—John C. West. *Treasurer*—James H. Schmelzel. *General Secretary*—Rev. George William Carter, Ph. D., to whom apply.

American Bible Society—The American Bible Society was founded in 1816. It is a charitable institution whose sole object is to encourage a wider circulation of the Scriptures without note or comment. It invites the contributions and co-operation of all. The officers are a President and many Vice-Presidents. There are thirty-six managers, divided into four classes as to terms of office. The Corresponding Secretaries are Rev. John Fox, D. D., and Rev. W. I. Haven, D. D.; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Rev. L. B. Chamberlain; Recording Secretary, Rev. H. O. Dwight, LL. D. The Treasurer is William Foulke. The issues for the year ended December 31, 1915, were 7,761,377 volumes, and for the one hundred years of the existence of the society, 117,687,591 volumes. This includes Bibles in many foreign tongues and the languages of several American Indian tribes. The offices of the society are at the Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

United Catholic Works—*President*—His Eminence Cardinal John M. Farley, 452 Madison Avenue, New York City. *Vice-Presidents*—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, V. G., 457 West Fifty-first Street, New York City; Rt. Rev. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, V. G., 460 Madison Avenue, New York City. *Secretary*—Frank W. Smith, 82 Franklin Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—John Whalen, 206 Broadway, New York City. Council consists of the officers and Rev. John J Wynne, S. J., George MacDonald, Mrs. Thomas H. Kelly, Miss Teresa R. O'Donohue.

Church of God—The purposes of the Church of God are to gather together into one all the children of God and to evangelize the world by preaching the whole truth of the New Testament. Its teachings are absolutely non-sectarian and entirely orthodox. The New Testament alone is its creed. Mr. A. L. Byers, Anderson, Ind., attends to the correspondence of the general convention, and M. Anna Blewett is Secretary of the New York Headquarters. Annual World's Convention of ministers, missionaries and Sunday-School workers, held May 25 to June 1 at the General Headquarters, Anderson, Ind. New York City Convention, December 22 to January 1, at 2132-2142 Grand Avenue, New York City.

The Big Sisters—The Big Sisters is an incorporated organization of women which helps unfortunate children. Object: To promote the welfare and improvement of children, especially girls who have been brought before the Children's Courts, and others whose physical, mental, and moral development have suffered because of bad environment or other conditions, and to enlist women who individually will take a friendly interest in such children and will aid them to become good citizens.

President—Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. *Secretary*—Mrs. Chas. Dana Gibson. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Willard Parker, Jr. *General Secretary*—Mrs. Henry Beach Needham. *Assistant Secretary*—Miss Beatrice Beaumont. Headquarters, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Young Women's Hebrew Association—The purpose of the association is to promote the temporal, mental, moral, religious, social, and physical welfare of young Jewish women, and more particularly of those dependent upon their own exertions for their support. There are about one thousand sustaining members in the association. Associate membership, $1 yearly; sustaining active membership, $5 yearly; patron, $10 yearly; donors, $25 to $100 yearly.

President—Mrs. Israel Unterberg, 11 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York City. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. A. N. Cohen, 154 West Eighty-second Street, New York City; Mrs. Adolf Guggenheim, 166 West Seventy-second Street, New York City; Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, 1109 Fifth Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Simon Liebovitz, 31 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York City. *Secretary*—Mrs. Samuel I. Hyman. *Superintendent*—Sophia Berger. Headquarters, 31 West 110th Street, New York City.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America—*President*—Rev. John G. Beane. *Secretary*—T. E. McCloskey, Danbury, Ct. Members 100,000.

The New Jerusalem Church—This church is founded on the acknowledgment of the Lord Jesus Christ as the One God, and that the Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit is in Him, as the soul, body, and proceeding life are in man. He took our nature upon Him to overcome the powers of hell by temptations, and thus glorified it or made it divine. So He redeemed man. Salvation is by our co-operating with Him by shunning our evils as sins against Him. The Sacred Scripture is His Word, containing a spiritual sense within the letter, and teaching the way of life in Him. At death the body is forever laid aside, and man rises in a spiritual body into the spiritual world, the environment there being heavenly or infernal according to the character formed on earth. The Second Coming of the Lord is not in Person, but in the Word, to open its genuine meaning, effected through the writings of His servant, Emanuel Swedenborg. Thus the New Christian Church of Divine Promise, signified by the New Jerusalem in Rev. xxi., has begun, introducing a new era of enlightenment and progress.

The body numbers 98 societies in the United States and 72 in Great Britain, but there are many scattered centres in various parts of the world, and there is much interchange of thought and activity through periodical and missionary literature. The General Convention of the New Jerusalem is the leading organization in this country. Its chief officers are: *President*—Rev. Julian K. Smyth, 230 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York. *Recording Secretary*—B. A. Whittemore, 134 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—J. R. Carter, 246 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass. The *New-Church Messenger* is the official organ of the convention. (*Editor*—Rev. John S. Saul, 64 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.)

Swedenborg's works are published by the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York. They have a large and increasing circulation, over 10,000 strangers having ordered volumes during the last two years. Since its incorporation in 1850 the society has donated over 650,000 volumes to libraries, ministers, etc.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

This society was organized April 13, 1883, with an office in New York at 2 West Forty-fifth Street. Descent from Huguenot ancestors is the qualification necessary for membership. *President*—William Mitchell. *Treasurer*—T. J. O. Rhinelander. *Secretary*—Mrs. James M. Lawton.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Statistics of Ministers, Churches, Communicants or Members, prepared by Dr. H. K. Carroll, for year 1915, and published (in 1916) in the Bulletin of Church Statistics, under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

These statistics cover the territory of the United States and its possessions exclusively. Ministers, churches, and communicants or various denominations in foreign countries are deducted from the denominational totals.

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
ADVENTISTS:			
Evangelical	c 8	c 18	c 481
Advent Christians	u 566	u 637	u 28,990
Seventh-Day	552	1,987	73,343
Church of God	34	22	800
Life and Advent Union	c 12	c 12	c 509
Churches of God in Jesus Christ	61	66	2,224
Total Adventists	1,233	2,742	106,347
BAPTISTS:			
Bapt. Chs. (North)	8,290	9,575	1,252,633
Bapt. Chs. (South)	e 15,519	e 24,338	e2,705,121
Bapt. Chs. (Colored)	f 13,806	f 16,842	f2,018,868
Six Principle	9	13	731
Seventh-Day	98	76	8,146
Free	a 805	a 1,110	a 65,440
Freewill	914	834	57,231
General	556	545	33,600
Separate	c 100	c 76	c 5,180
United	c 260	c 196	c 13,698
Bapt. Ch. of Christ	c 99	c 93	c 6,416
Primitive	c 1,500	c 2,922	c 102,311
Primitive (Colored)	c 1,480	c 797	c 35,076
Old Two Seed in the Spirit Predestinarian	c 35	c 55	c 781
Church of God and Saints of Christ	c 75	c 48	c 1,823
Total Baptists	43,546	57,520	6,307,055
BRETHREN (DUNKARDS):			
Conservative	3,032	965	97,000
Old Order	216	70	e 3,500
Progressive	300	210	23,044
Seventh-Day (Ger.)	6	15	300
Total Dun. Brethren	3,554	1,260	123,844
BRETHREN (PLYMOUTH):			
Brethren (I.)	.....	c 134	c 2,933
Brethren (II.)	.....	c 128	c 4,752
Brethren (III.)	.....	c 81	c 1,724
Brethren (IV.)	.....	c 60	c 1,157
Tot. Plym. Brethren	.....	403	10,566
BRETHREN (RIVER):			
Brethren in Christ	178	68	3,731
Old Order, or Yorker	c 24	c 9	c 423
United Zion's Children	c 22	c 28	c 749
Tot. River Brethren	224	105	4,903
BUDDHISTS:			
Chinese Temples	c 1	c 62	....
Japanese Temples	c 14	c 12	c 3,165
Total Buddhists	15	74	3,165
CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC:			
Catholic Apostolic	c 14	c 11	c 2,907
New Apostolic	c 19	c 13	c 2,020
Tot. Catholic Apos.	33	24	4,927
CATHOLIC, EAST. ORTH.:			
Armenian Apostolic	20	53	65,000
Russian Orthodox	179	227	95,000
Greek Orthodox	80	70	175,000
Syrian Orthodox	30	30	45,000
Serbian Orthodox	21	31	64,000
Roumanian Orthodox	5	5	20,000
Bulgarian Orthodox	3	3	3,500
Tot. East. Catholics	338	419	467,500
CATHOLICS, WESTERN:			
Roman Catholic	d 19,397	d 15,237	d 14,049,063
Polish Catholic	37	45	20,145
Amer. Old Catholics	28	20	10,000
Tot. West. Catholics	19,462	15,302	14,079,208
CHRISTADELPHIANS	.....	70	1,500

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
CHRISTIANS	1,066	1,360	113,887
CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC: (DOWIE)	c 35	c 17	c 5,865
CHRISTIAN UNION	360	320	16,300
CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST	2,828	1,414	* 85,096
CHURCHES OF GOD (WINEBRENNARIAN)	440	493	28,650
CHURCHES OF THE LIVING GOD (COL.):			
Christian Workers for Friendship	c 51	c 44	c 2,676
Apostolic	c 30	c 15	c 752
Ch. of Christ in God	c 20	c 9	c 858
Tot. Chs. Liv. God.	101	68	c 4,286
CHUR'S OF NEW JER'M:			
General Convention	109	129	8,500
General Church	38	22	1,213
Tot. Chur'sNewJer'm	147	151	9,713
CHURCH TRANSCENDENT	2	3	144
COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES:			
Shakers	.....	c 15	c 516
Amana	.....	c 7	c 1,756
Tot. Com. Societies	.....	22	2,272
CONGREGATIONALISTS	f 5,923	f 6,108	f 771,362
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST:			
Disciples of Christ	f 6,161	f 8,494	f 1,363,163
Churches of Christ	c 2,100	c 2,649	c 159,658
Tot. Dis. of Christ	8,261	11,143	1,522,821
EVANGELICAL BODIES:			
Evangelical Ass'n	1,036	1,626	118,620
United Evang. Church	528	975	86,635
Total Evang. Bodies	1,564	2,601	205,255
FAITH ASSOCIATIONS:			
Apostolic Faith Move.	.....	c 6	c 538
Peniel Missions	c 30	c 11	c 703
Metro. Church Ass'n.	c 29	c 6	c 466
Hepziba Faith Ass'n.	c 36	c 10	c 293
Missionary Ch. Ass'n.	c 35	c 32	c 1,256
Heavenly Recruit Ch.	c 55	c 27	c 938
Apostolic Christ'n Ch.	c 19	c 42	c 4,558
Christian Congrega.	c 26	c 9	c 395
Voluntary Miss'y Soc. (Colored)	c 11	c 3	c 425
Total Faith Ass'n.	241	146	9,572
FREE CHRISTIAN ZION CHURCH	c 20	c 15	c 1,835
FRIENDS:			
Orthodox	f 1,315	f 775	f 98,356
"Hicksite"	99	167	18,305
"Wilburite"	c 47	c 48	c 3,880
Primitive	c 10	c 8	c 171
Total Friends	1,471	998	120,712
FRIENDS OF THE TEMPLE	c 3	c 3	c 376
GER. EVANG. PROT.	c 59	c 66	c 34,704
GER. EVANG. SYNOD	1,085	1,378	264,097
JEWISH CONGREGA'NS (b)	c 1,084	c 1,769	143,000
LATTER-DAY SAINTS:			
Utah Branch	2,435	905	330,000
Reorganized Branch	1,700	775	67,000
Tot. Latter-Day Saints	4,135	1,680	397,000
LUTHERANS:			
General Synod	1,426	1,830	356,072
United Synod South	271	490	53,705
General Council	1,640	2,419	470,771
Synodical Conference	3,132	3,796	821,386
United Norwegian	674	1,630	171,657
(Independent Synod):			
Ohio	675	1,085	142,355

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
LUTH.—(*Continued*).			
Buffalo	35	44	5,530
Hauge's	172	354	39,748
Eielsen's	4	26	2,500
Iowa	585	1,035	122,428
Norwegian	432	1,050	98,188
Danish in America	71	115	13,346
Icelandic	15	50	3,939
Immanuel	23	26	19,000
Suomai (Finnish)	34	138	13,919
Finnish National	22	72	8,000
Finnish Apostolic	70	309	22,000
Norwegian Free	176	380	26,050
Danish United	131	202	14,090
Church of the Lutheran Brethren	13	18	2,000
Ind. Congregations	87	200	27,500
Total Lutherans	9,688	15,269	2,434,184
SCAN. EVANG. BODIES:‡			
Swedish Evan. Miss. Covenant	402	550	50,000
Swedish Evan. Free Mission	152	154	18,500
Norwegian Evan. Free	75	153	4,400
Tot. Scan. Evan. ‡	629	857	72,900
MENNONITES:			
Mennonite	560	257	14,148
Bruederhoef	32	20	1,033
Amish	128	64	9,888
Old Amish	161	55	6,340
Amish (Conservative)	61	22	1,200
Reformed	32	14	1,029
General Conference	172	112	12,797
Ch. of God in Christ	11	9	300
Old (Wisler)	21	20	1,688
Bundes Conference	46	27	2,425
Defenceless	12	15	824
Brethren in Christ	149	97	5,013
Miscellaneous	91	48	4,646
Tot. Mennonites	1,476	760	61,331
METHODISTS:			
Methodist Episcopal	18,813	28,428	3,657,594
Union American M. E.	170	225	20,000
African Meth. Epis.	5,000	6,000	620,000
African U. M. Prot.	200	125	4,000
African M. E. Zion	3,552	3,180	568,608
Methodist Protestant	1,410	2,400	201,110
Wesleyan Methodist	840	675	20,500
Meth. Epis. (South)	7,203	16,787	2,072,035
Cong. Methodist	337	333	15,529
New Cong. Methodist	c 59	c 35	c 1,782
Zion Union Apostolic	c 33	c 45	c 3,059
Colored M. E.	3,072	3,196	240,798
Primitive	74	94	8,400
Free Methodist	1,293	1,171	35,032
Ref. Meth. Un. Epis.	30	32	2,500
Ind. Methodist	2	2	1,161
Total Methodists	42,088	62,728	7,472,108

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
MORAVIAN BODIES:			
Moravian	145	126	20,146
Union Boh. and Mor.	4	21	1,000
Total Mor. Bodies	149	147	21,146
NONSECTARIAN BIBLE FAITH CHURCHES	c 50	c 204	c 6,396
PENTECOSTAL BODIES:			
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene	775	842	32,139
Other Pen. Ass'ns	c 115	36	1,270
Tot. Pen. Bodies	890	878	33,409
PRESBYTERIANS:			
Northern	9,560	9,881	1,495,157
Cumberland	728	1,439	62,294
Cumberland (Col.)	c 375	c 196	c 18,066
Welsh Calvinistic	81	141	14,877
United	1,451	1,136	153,651
Southern	1,850	3,438	332,339
Associate	9	14	500
Associate Ref., South	113	155	14,821
Reformed (Synod)	128	111	8,634
Ref. (Gen. Synod)	16	17	3,300
Ref. (Covenanted)	.....	1	40
Ref. in the U. S. and Canada	1	1	360
Total Presbyterians	14,012	16,530	2,104,039
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL:			
Protestant Episcopal	5,538	8,061	1,040,896
Reformed Episcopal	83	80	10,800
Tot. Prot. Episcopal	5,621	8,141	1,051,696
REFORMED:			
Reformed (Dutch)	750	718	126,847
Reformed (German)	1,213	1,759	320,459
Christian Reformed	161	231	36,296
Hungarian Reformed	31	74	19,000
Total Reformed	2,155	2,782	502,602
Reformed Catholic	7	6	3,250
SALVATION ARMY	2,961	941	27,664
SCHWENKFELDERS	6	6	1,043
SOCIAL BRETHREN	c 15	c 17	c 1,262
SOC. FOR ETH. CULTURE	7	6	2,450
SPIRITUALISTS	.....	2,100	200,000
THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY	.....	154	4,714
UNITED BRETHREN:			
United Brethren	1,875	3,507	339,215
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	310	515	21,172
Tot. United Brethren	2,185	4,022	360,387
UNITARIANS	512	469	70,542
UNIVERSALISTS	656	763	55,000
IND. CONGREGATIONS	267	879	48,673
Grand Total for 1915.	180,604	225,333	39,380,670

The aggregate of 39,380,670 represents actual church membership, and includes all Catholics (communicants, but not unconfirmed minors). It does not give all persons affiliated by family ties to Protestant bodies. The larger of the Protestant bodies may claim twice the number of their communicants as nominal adherents.—EDITOR OF THE ALMANAC.

NOTE.—(a) About 75 per cent. of these churches are merged with churches of the Northern Baptist Convention. (b) The American Jewish Year Book for 1915-16 estimates the number of the Jewish race in the United States as 2,349,754. (c) Census of 1906. (d) Estimates of increase are by editor of Catholic Directory. (e) Estimates of increase are by statistician of Southern Baptist Convention. (f) Returns of 1914. ‡ Returns for 1913. *For 1907. No figures furnished since. (u) Returns of 1911.

SEATING CAPACITY OF CHURCHES.

The total seating capacity of church edifices reported in 1906, according to the Census Bulletin of August 20, 1909, was 58,536,830, an increase over 1890 of 14,976,767, or 34.4 per cent. The seating capacity reported for the Protestant bodies was 53,282,445; for the Roman Catholic Church, 4,494,377; and for the remaining bodies, 760,008. The rate of increase was practically the same for both the Protestants and the Roman Catholics, being 33.6 per cent. for the former, and 33.3 per cent. for the latter. The increase in the seating capacity of churches has kept pace with the increase in population, the seating capacity being 69.2 per cent. of the population in 1890, compared with 69.5 per cent. in 1906.

The average seating capacity per organization for the Protestant bodies taken together was 317, and for the Roman Catholic Church, 436. With the single exception of the Roman Catholic Church, all the denominations showed an average seating capacity considerably in excess of the average membership.

The floor space of the large cathedrals of the world is as follows, in square feet: St. Peter's, Rome, 227,069; Seville, Spain, 124,000; Milano, Italy, 107,000; St. John the Divine, New York City, 99,500; Cologne, Germany, 91,464; St. Paul's, London, 84,025; York, England, 72,860; Amiens, France, 71,208; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 70,000; Chartres, France, 68,260; Lincoln, England, 66,900; Winchester, England, 64,200; Notre Dame, Paris, 64,108; Westminster, England, 61,729; St. Patrick's, New York City, 55,000.

THE estimates in the first two tables, except footnotes thereto, are by Whitaker's (London) Almanack; those of Religious Divisions in Europe and the World, by Gustav Sundbärg in *Webb-Muthali.* A distinction should be observed between followers and actual communicants.

NUMBER IN THE WORLD ACCORDING TO CREED.

RELIGION.	No. of Followers.	RELIGION.	No. of Followers.
1 Christianity	564,510,000	6 Judaism (*a*)	13,052,846
2 Confucianism and Taoism	300,830,000	7 Animism	158,270,000
3 Hindooism	210,540,000	8 Shintoism	25,000,000
4 Mohammedanism	221,825,000	Unclassified	15,280,000
5 Buddhism	138,031,000		

BY CONTINENTAL DISTRIBUTION.

RELIGION.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	North America.	South America.	Oceania.
Christianity. (See table below.)						
Confucianism and Taoism	.....	300,000,000	30,000	100,000	.....	700,000
Hindooism	.....	210,000,000	300,000	100,000	110,000	30,000
Mohammedanism	3,800,000	142,000,000	51,000,000	15,000	10,000	25,000,000
Buddhism	.....	138,000,000	11,000	.....	.....	20,000
Judaism (*a*)	9,950,175	484,359	404,836	2,144,061	50,000	19,415
Animism	.....	42,000,000	98,000,000	20,000	1,250,000	17,000,000
Shintoism	.....	25,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified	1,000,000	6,000,000	130,000	8,000,000	.....	150,000
Total Non-Christians	14,750,175	863,484,359	149,875,836	10,379,061	1,420,000	42,919,415

CHRISTIANITY.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.	Total Followers.	PROTESTANT CHURCHES.	Total Followers.
Roman Catholic	272,860,000	All Denominations	171,650,000
Eastern Churches	120,000,000	Total Christians	564,510,000

CHRISTIANITY BY CONTINENTAL DISTRIBUTION.

RELIGION.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	North America.	South America.	Oceania.
Catholic Churches:						
Roman Catholic	183,760,000	5,500,000	2,500,000	36,700,000	36,200,000	8,200,000
Eastern Churches	98,000,000	17,200,000	3,800,000	1,000,000	.....	.....
Protestant Churches	93,000,000	6,000,000	2,750,000	65,000,000	400,000	4,500,000
Total Christians	374,760,000	28,700,000	9,050,000	102,700,000	36 600,000	12,700,000

Coptic Church has 706,322 followers (Egyptian census 1907); Nestorians 80,000; Jacobites 70,000.

RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS OF EUROPE AND WORLD BEGINNING OF PRESENT CENTURY.

COUNTRY AND CONTINENT.	NUMBER OF Christians. Protestants.	Roman Catholics.*	Total.*	Jews. (*a*)	Moham-medans.‡	Other Non-Christians.
Europe:						
United Kingdom	36,400,000	5,600,000	42,000,000	245,209	.....	.....
France	700,000	38,100,000	38,800,000	100,000	.....	41,000
Germany	35,400,000	20,300,000	55,700,000	615,029	.....	20,000
Austria-Hungary	4,300,000	35,900,000	†44,400,000	2,246,103	600,000	40,000
Italy	100,000	32,400,000	32,500,000	45,000	.....	.....
Spain	8,000	18,600,000	18,608,000	5,000	.....	25,000
Russia	4,000,000	12,100,000	†100,200,000	(*a*) 6,060,415	3,800,000	340,000
Total Europe	(*c*)98,400,000	179,100,000	*c*382,500,000	(*c*)9,950,175	(*c*) 8,200,000	(*c*) 900,000
	Protestants.	Others.	Total.	Jews.	Moham-medans.	Other Non-Christians.
Asia:						
India	1,000,000	1,900,000	2,900,000	20,980	62,500,000	229,600,000
China	200,000	1,100,000	1,300,000	1,143	30,000,000	368,700,000
Japan	40,000	70,000	100,000	1,000	.....	51,900,000
Russian Asia	25,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	120,636	14,600,000	600,000
Other countries	1,200,000	12,000,000	13,200,000	.....	63,400,000	52,000,000
Total Asia	2,500,000	27,500,000	30,000,000	(*c*)484,359	170,500,000	702,800,000
Africa	2,300,000	6,300,000	8,600,000	404,836	68,000,000	67,700,000
America:						
United States	64,100,000	11,000,000	75,100,000	(*b*) 2,349,754	.....	100,000
Rest of No. Amer.	4,900,000	26,800,000	31,700,000	.....	.....	300,000
South America	400,000	37,400,000	37,800,000	.....	.....	1,500,000
Total America	69,400,000	75,200,000	144,600,000	.....	.....	1,900,000
Australasia	4,700,000	1,000,000	5,700,000	19,415	3,000	800,000
Total for World	177,300,000	394,100,000	571,400,000	(*a*)13 168,924	246,700,000	774,100,000

* The totals are given to the nearest hundred thousand, and include Christians not separately specified. For countries outside Europe, Roman Catholics are not separately specified, but are included under the heading "Others." It is estimated that there are about 89 million Roman Catholics outside Europe, thus making a total in the world of about 268 millions, as against 177 million Protestants. Greek Catholics numbered 119,300,000. Buddhists and Brahminists about 550 millions. † Including Greek Catholics. ‡ Readjustment of boundaries owing to the European wars has doubtless affected the figures given in table.

(*a*) According to the London *Jewish Year Book*, 1915. Because of war data of some countries lacking.
(*b*) The American Jewish Year Book for 1915-16. (*c*) Including countries not enumerated.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The 44th triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in St. Louis from October 11 to 27, 1916. This is the supreme legislative body of the Episcopal Church and is composed of two Houses—the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. Either of these two bodies may initiate legislative measures, but a concurrent vote is necessary for actual legislation. All changes in the Constitution of the church must obtain the approval of each House and must be ratified at the next ensuing convention before becoming effective.

The House of Bishops consists of all diocesan bishops, coadjutor-bishops, and suffragans. The latter have a seat in the House but no vote. There are now 119 bishops, of whom 108 were present at the convention. The newly elected Chairman of the Upper House is the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee, and the Secretary is the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, dean of the Berkley Divinity School, Middletown, Ct. Two new Missionary Bishops were elected—the Rev. Dr. Hugh Latimer Burleson, Editorial Secretary of the Board of Missions, Missionary Bishop of South Dakota, and the Rev. Frank Hale Touret, rector of Grace Church, Colorado Springs, Missionary Bishop of Western Colorado. The Rt. Rev. Edward Osborne, Bishop of Springfield, Ill., and the Rt. Rev. James Sentoe Johnson, Bishop of West Texas, resigned their jurisdictions owing to age and infirmity. Consent was given to the consecration of the Rev. James Wise of St. Louis as Coadjutor-Bishop of Kansas, and the Rev. Dr. Irving P. Johnson of Faribault, Minn., as Coadjutor-Bishop of Colorado.

The House of Deputies consists of 610 clerical and lay deputies. Each of the 68 dioceses of the United States is represented by four clergymen and four laymen. The domestic missionary districts, including the countries under the American sphere of influence, have two delegates, and the same representation is allowed to the ten foreign missionary districts and to the American churches in Europe. This body organized by the election of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, as President, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice of New York as Secretary. The Rev. Dr. White of Newark, N. J., was re-elected Chairman of the Committee on Canons, and Mr. Francis A. Lewis of Philadelphia was appointed to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Despatch of Business.

The main business of the convention was the reception and consideration of the reports and recommendations of various joint committees and commissions appointed in 1913 at the General Convention held in New York.

The report of the joint commission on questions affecting holy matrimony recommended the amendment of the canon law of the church so as to make the remarriage of any person who had a husband or wife living impossible by any clergyman of the Episcopal Church. As the law of that church now stands, the innocent party to a divorce may be married subject to an inspection of the court records and with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, though no clergyman is compelled to officiate at such a marriage. In view of the difficulty of determining questions of guilt or innocence and of the growing prevalence of collusion, the joint commission favored the prohibition of the marriage, in the church, of any divorced person. After a long debate in the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies the proposal was carried by the clergy, but defeated by the laity by two and a half votes. It was therefore lost by non-concurrence of the two orders.

The report of a joint commission on the basis of representation in the House of Deputies recommended the reduction of clerical and lay deputies from each diocese from four in each order to three and the granting of additional representatives to dioceses on the basis of one clergyman and one layman for each 100 resident clergymen in the diocese. The effect of this proposal would be to decrease the deputies from the smaller and poor dioceses of the South and the West and to increase the representation of the larger dioceses of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Chicago. Of the 68 dioceses, under this scheme of proportionate representation, 35 would have 3 deputies in each order; 47 would have 4; 4 would send five deputies and the two largest dioceses would send each 6 deputies. The proposal of the commission was decisively defeated by both the clerical and lay order.

Other proposals which failed of passage were: The resolution making the election of women as deputies possible, which was voted down both in the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies, and the report of a joint commission favoring the election of provincial suffragan-bishops, which would have paved the way for the election of a negro bishop to have the oversight and direction of the work among the colored people of the South. A further proposal to give the suffragan-bishops a vote in the Upper House, where they now have a seat without a vote, was passed by the Bishops, but rejected by the House of Deputies. It failed for want of concurrence.

Turning to actual legislation accomplished at the convention, the most notable was the final adoption of an adequate pension fund for the support of aged and disabled clergymen. This scheme, which was inaugurated at the General Convention of 1913, is based on a scientific actuarial calculation and is, by the terms of its charter, subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Insurance of the State of New York. Funds for the payment of the pensions are provided by an annual assessment on parishes of 7½ per cent. on the salaries paid to the clergy. This assessment will ultimately provide funds to pay a pension ranging from $600 to $2,000 per annum, varying according to the years of service and the stipend paid. All of the 68 dioceses of the church have agreed to levy this tax on the parishes in their jurisdiction. In order, however, to provide for the present generation of the clergy a fund of $5,000,000 is being secured, of which $3,500,000 is now in hand. The fund will be completed by March 1, 1917, at which date all clergymen who have reached the age of 68 and are then in active service will be entitled to retire on a pension. The convention appointed 18 trustees, of whom Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts is Chairman and Mr. John Pierpont Morgan is Treasurer.

Considerable attention was given to the necessity of the adoption of modern business methods in church affairs. On the recommendation of a joint commission the convention adopted a uniform fiscal year beginning on January 1, and a model form for all parochial reports to diocesan conventions, together with the appointment of a finance committee in every diocese. The convention also adopted a new canon requiring the auditing of all church accounts over $3,000 per annum by a certified public accountant, also the depositing of all trust and other permanent funds with a trust company or bank organized under the laws of the United States or of a State. The canon also makes an adequate fire insurance of all church property compulsory.

The convention adopted a new lectionary which provides the tables of lessons from Holy Scripture which are authorized to be read in the public services of the church. This covers a period of two years, during which the major portion of both the Old and the New Testaments will be read where daily services are held. The general tendency of the new lectionary is to shorten the lessons and it follows the Christian year instead of, as heretofore, the civil year. A new hymnal has also been adopted and authorized for use as an alternate to the present one, which has not been revised since 1892. Two hundred of the old hymns have been eliminated and 126 new ones added, so that the new book has 559 hymns as against 679 in the old. The new hymns are drawn from all ecclesiastical sources, ranging from Roman Catholic to Unitarian writers. Twenty-five of the hymns are by American authors, including William Cullen Bryant, Whittier, Holmes and such English writers as Tenny-

son and Kipling. Carols for Christmas and Easter are added for the first time.

Much attention was given to the report of a joint commission on the revision and enrichment of the Book of Common Prayer, the last revision having been in 1892. Owing to the magnitude of this report, it was divided between the two Houses and could not be completed at this convention. Much progress was, however, made. The revision of morning and evening prayer, the psalter and the offices for the burial of the dead and the visitation of the sick was completed. The general tendency of the changes was to shorten the services and to give the officiating minister more liberty in their use in public worship. Scriptural quotations were revised to bring them into harmony with the accepted results of modern critical study, and many archaic expressions have been modernized. The sentence of committal at a burial was radically changed and a new office for the burial of children was adopted. For the first time in the history of the Episcopal Church a prayer for the dead and one for the blessing of a grave appears in the prayer book. In their revision of the office of the Holy Communion the House of Bishops changed its title to "The Divine Liturgy, or Holy Eucharist," these terms being entirely new to the prayer book. They, however, rejected the proposal of the commission to print the Ten Commandments without the reasons heretofore attached for their observance.

Under the head of enrichment several new and important prayers were added to the book. These include a prayer for State Legislatures, for courts of justice, for the army, the navy, for schools and colleges, for children of the church, for Memorial Day social service, religious education and for all who labor. A new table of Psalms for special occasions is provided, and the use of what is known as the "Imprecatory Psalms" is made optional. New collects, epistles and gospels are provided for the Fourth of July, the solemnization of matrimony, the burial of the dead and the dedication of a church.

Inasmuch as all changes in the Prayer Book are alterations of the Constitution of the church, they will have to win the approval of all the dioceses and be ratified at the convention of 1919 before the new Prayer Book can be issued. Individual bishops may, however, authorize the use of any or all of the new prayers in their respective dioceses.

The Board of Missions reported an income of $4,600,054.71 for the triennium and of $1,543,-780.88 for the period of September 1, 1915, to October 1, 1916, this being the largest income in its history. Of this amount the sum of $761,354.32 was contributed by the parishes, $171,864.26 by individuals, and $193,049.20 by Sunday Schools. After the payment of appropriations amounting to $1,550,000, the balance in hand was $31,190.19. The reserve deposits are $748,776.06. The united offering of the Woman's Auxiliary, presented during the convention, was $352,147.04, an increase of $50,000. This is devoted to the support of women missionaries in various parts of the world.

After a sharply contested election the Rt. Rev. Arthur Selden Lloyd was re-elected President of the Board of Missions by a majority of one in the House of Bishops, and George Gordon King was elected Treasurer. The convention gave the board permission to elect a Vice-President who may be a layman. A special commission was appointed to visit Liberia, where the mission has been left without an Episcopal head through the recent death of Samuel Ferguson, the only negro bishop in the Episcopal Church, and also to investigate conditions in the French plateau of the Soudan, with a view to the establishment of a new mission in that part of Africa. By an agreement with the Anglican Church the board is authorized to take over all the missions of the English Church in Central America, with the exception of British Honduras, and, with the addition of the Panama Canal Zone, to establish a new foreign missionary district. When this has been done, the House of Bishops is empowered to elect a missionary bishop for Central America. The convention, by resolutions unanimously adopted, placed itself on record as favoring the introduction of Bible study, with credits, into the high schools, and of the closer supervision of moving pictures. It also favored simpler and more wholesome standards of living; the stricter regulation of the saloon and total abstinence on the part of communicants from intoxicating liquors at all public functions and private social gatherings. A comprehensive report of the state of the church during the last three years contains the official statistics of the Episcopal Church for that period and, in almost every department, notes growth. The number of communicants is given as 1,080,000, but this includes only those who have been actually confirmed, and the committee estimates the working adherents of the church at 4,000,000. There are 5,750 ordained clergymen, of whom about 1,000 are not in active service. In the Sunday Schools there are 53,000 officers and teachers and 450,000 scholars. As compared with the previous triennium, the number of baptisms has increased by 12,000, and the number of confirmations by 14,000. Parishes and missions number 5,341, and the total number of church buildings is 7,310. There is noted a marked increase in endowments for the support of churches, the total now being $19,078,-112.09, as compared with $14,320,147.07 three years ago. The endowment for the support of the Episcopate in the 68 dioceses now amounts to $4,491,057.67. The committee estimates the total endowments of the church and its educational and charitable institutions at $55,000,000. The number of sittings in churches and chapels is 1,504,890, an increase of 194,672. There are 135 church hospitals, as against 79 reported three years ago, and 77 Homes for the Aged and Poor. Contributions for the aged clergy amounted to $3,295,-952.90, but this included the $3,000,000 given for the new pension scheme. There are 24 theological institutions controlled by the church; 24 collegiate institutions and 124 schools and academies.

[E. CLOWES CHORLEY.]

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. held its 128th Annual Meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., May 18 to May 26, 1916. There were present about 900 delegates, officially appointed, including the representatives of the various boards and agencies of the church. Among important matters decided were the following:

The Committee on Church Co-operation and Union, of which the Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., is Chairman, was authorized to go forward with its work.

The Doctrinal Deliverance of the General Assembly of 1910 was unanimously reaffirmed as to the following points: Inerrancy of the Scriptures, Virgin Birth of Jesus Christ, vicarious atonement of Jesus Christ, bodily resurrection of Jesus Christ, the actuality of the miracles of Jesus Christ.

The licensure of candidates for the ministry was ordered deferred, if their views are not in accordance with the Doctrinal Deliverance above given.

The Board of Missions for Freedmen was authorized to continue work in the Northern and Western States.

The 200th anniversary of the meeting of the First General Synod was appointed to be held by the Assembly on May 24, 1917.

The Home Missions Council was again approved and its standing rules and budget were confirmed. This body, which is advisory to the Board of Home Missions, is to meet annually on the Monday preceding the General Assembly.

It was ordered that in foreign mission fields where there is no organized Presbytery, foreign missionaries, not less than three in number, may organize churches and ordain native ministers.

A committee of five was appointed to co-operate with other committees appointed on the 400th anniversary of the Protestant Reformation.

A committee was appointed on the relations

of the Theological Seminaries to the General Assembly.

The matter of the organization of an Evangelical Church in Porto Rico, to include the churches of all Protestant denominations, was referred to the Executive Commission to decide.

The new General Board of Education, to take the place of the College Board, located in New York, and the Board of Education, located in Philadelphia, was established, and its 36 members elected.

The next meeting of the Assembly will be held at Dallas, Tex., May 17, 1917.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The Disciples of Christ as a religious movement began to develop early in the nineteenth century. Among the Protestant bodies of America they rank fifth in number, having a membership of 1,375,000, with 9,000 churches and 6,000 ministers. Their strength is greatest in the Ohio and Mississippi Valley States. Their aim is to occupy a catholic position common to all Christian bodies. They seek to unite all followers of Christ by a return to the common faith and practice of the apostolic church. Their local churches are congregational in polity; their organized co-operative work embodies the following organizations:

A General Convention consisting of delegates from the churches meets annually in October. Its object is to promote unity, economy and efficiency among the philanthropic organizations of the Churches of Christ, promote equitable representation and secure closer co-operation. Its powers are advisory. Judge J. N. Haymaker, Wichita, Kan., is President and Rev. Robert Graham Frank, Liberty, Mo., is Secretary.

The American Christian Missionary Society was organized in 1849, has headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, and operates in all North America. It has departmental work for Sunday schools, Social Service, Rural Church, Immigrants and Foreign Relations. F. W. Burnham is President, Grant K. Lewis, Secretary, and Robert M. Hopkins, Bible School Secretary.

The Christian Woman's Board of Missions was organized in 1874, and has headquarters in the College of Missions Building, Indianapolis, Ind. This board has charge of the women's work and has missions both in the home and foreign lands. Mrs. Anna R. Atwater is the President and Mrs. Effie L. Cunningham, Mrs. J. McDaniel Stearns and Mrs. Ellie K. Payne are Secretaries.

The Foreign Christian Missionary Society was organized in 1875, and has headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio. It is engaged exclusively in the work of foreign missions. A. McLean is the President, and F. M. Rains, Stephen J. Corey, R. A. Doan and Bent Wilson are Secretaries.

The Board of Church Extension was organized in 1888, and has headquarters in the New England Building, Kansas City, Mo. This board is engaged exclusively in the erection of church buildings. G. W. Muckley and John H. Booth are Secretaries.

The National Benevolent Association was organized in St. Louis in 1887, where it has headquarters. It cares for orphans and widows and provides homes for the aged and infirm. It conducts hospitals in Valparaiso, Ind., and at Kansas City, Mo. It manages homes for the aged in Jacksonville, Ill.; East Aurora, N. Y.; Walla Walla, Wash., and Dallas, Tex. It conducts homes and institutions for children at St. Louis, Mo.; Cleveland, Ohio; Dallas, Tex.; Atlanta, Ga.; Denver, Col., and Omaha, Neb. J. W. Perry of Kansas City, Mo., is President; Lee W. Grant of St. Louis, Mo., Treasurer, and James H. Mohorter, St. Louis, Mo., General Secretary.

The Board of Ministerial Relief was organized in 1895, and provides pensions for ministers and missionaries, aged or disabled in the service of God, and for their widows and orphans. Its headquarters is at 120 East Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind. A. L. Orcutt is President, and W. R. Warren, Secretary.

The American Temperance Board was organized in 1910, and has headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind. Its business is to promote the temperance cause, including prohibition. Its President is David H. Shields, Kokomo, Ind., and its Secretary is L. E. Sellers, Box 501, Indianapolis.

The Commission on Christian Union was organized in 1910, and Dr. Peter Ainslie of Baltimore, Md., has been the only President. This organization is for the promotion of Christian union throughout the world. With other similar bodies the commission is helping to plan for a world conference on unity.

The Board of Education was organized in 1914. It has headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. It consists of the executive head of twenty-six institutions of learning among the Disciples of Christ. Dr. R. H. Crossfield, Lexington, Ky., is President, and Charles E. Underwood, 70 Layman Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., is Secretary.

All the institutions just referred to, missionary, educational and benevolent, are related in the Men and Millions Movement for the purpose of promoting a special work of extension among the Disciples of Christ. This Men and Millions Movement has headquarters at 222 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Its purpose is to raise in five years, over and above the regular income of these societies, $6,300,000 for enlargement, 1,000 new missionaries at home and abroad, and to place the income to the several missionary and philanthropic enterprises upon a regular systematic basis by promoting the budget system and the every-member canvass. This movement is directed by its Secretaries, A. E. Cory and R. H. Miller. The total income of these missionary societies last year was $2,000,000.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Arnold Petersen, National Secretary, 45 Rose Street, New York City. Representative on International Socialist Bureau, Boris Reinstein. National Executive Committee—California, Sidney Armer; Connecticut, J. P. Johnson; Illinois, John M. Francis; Indiana, Ernst Viewegh; Massachusetts, John Sweeney; Michigan, James R. Murray; Minnesota, Samuel Johnson; Missouri, H. J. Poelling; New Jersey, J. C. Butterworth; New York, Patrick E. De Lee; Ohio, John D. Goerke; Pennsylvania, G. G. Anton; Virginia, Donald L. Munro; Washington, Thos. Taylor; Wisconsin, Albert Schnabel.

The party is organized in local organizations known as "sections," such sections existing in thirty States. Seven persons, five of whom must be actual wage-workers, may form a section, providing they acknowledge the platform, Constitution and resolutions of the Socialist Labor Party and do not belong to any other political party. But if more than seven propose to organize a section then at least three-fourths must be actual wage-workers. In places where no section exists, or where none can be formed, any person complying with the aforesaid provisions may become a member-at-large upon application to the National Executive Committee. Sections are not permitted to charge initiation fees. All questions of importance arising within the party are decided by general vote. At each meeting of the section a Chairman is elected, and the same rule holds good with all standing committees.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Moderator—Rev. John A. Marquis, D. D., LL. D., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUSTEES.

President—Mr. Geo. Stevenson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer—Philadelphia Trust Co.

AGENCIES OF THE CHURCH.

The following may be addressed at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, viz.: The Board of Home Missions, the Woman's Board of Home Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Church Erection, and the College Board.

The following are located at 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., viz: The Trustees of the General Assembly, the Board of Education, the Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work, and the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation.

The Board of Missions for Freedmen is located at Bessemer Building, Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Temperance Board at Columbia Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The church magazine, *The Assembly Herald*, has its office at 1328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.*

Moderator—Rev. C. W. Grafton, D. D., Union Church, Miss.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Thomas H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C.

TRUSTEES.

President—George E. Wilson, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.

Secretary and Treasurer—John R. Pharr, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.

SECRETARIES.

Foreign Missions—Rev. Egbert W. Smith, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.

Home Missions—Rev. S. L. Morris, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Publication—R. E. Magill, Esq., 6-8 N. Sixth Street, Richmond, Va.

Christian Education and Ministerial Relief—Rev. H. H. Sweets, D.D., 122 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

*Commonly known as the Presbyterian Church, South.

ALLIANCE OF THE REFORMED CHURCHES

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD HOLDING THE PRESBYTERIAN SYSTEM.

THIS organization represents nine Reformed and Presbyterian Churches in the United States, with a constituency of 6,500,000; the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with a constituency of 600,000, and more than 80 different denominations on the five continents other than North America, with a constituency of at least 30,000,000 persons, not counting 5,000,000 of the Reformed in the Lutheran Church. The American Secretary is the Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa. The following are the organizations in the United States, Canada, and Mexico which are members of the alliance:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NORTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Dallas, Texas, May 17, 1917. (Communicants, 1,560,009.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Thomas H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Birmingham, Ala., May 17, 1917. (Communicants, 348,223.)

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. D. F. McGill, D. D., 224 Ridge Avenue, Ben Avon, Pa.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Boston, Mass., May 23, 1917. (Communicants, 200,879.)

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Henry Lockwood, East Millstone, N. J.
Next meeting of General Synod, Asbury Park, N. J., June, 1917. (Communicants, 127,149.)

REFORMED (GERMAN) CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Acting Stated Clerk—Rev J. Rauch Stein, 359 Broad Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
Next meeting of the General Synod, Dayton, Ohio, May 16, 1917. (Communicants, 320,493.)

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GENERAL SYNOD.

Stated Clerk—Rev. J. L Cbesnut, Cedarville, Ohio. (Communicants, 3,000.)
Next meeting of the General Synod, Philadelphia, Pa., May 16, 1917.

SYNOD, CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Henry Beets, LL. D., 2050 Francis Avenue S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Next meeting of Synod, Grand Rapids, Mich., June 19, 1918. (Communicants, 36,296.)

ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Stated Clerk—Rev. A. S. Rogers, D. D., Rock Hill, S. C.
Next meeting of Synod, time and place not determined when ALMANAC went to press. (Communicants, 15,112)

SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Mr. James S. Tibby, 408 Penn Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Next meeting of the Synod, Sterling, Kan., June 6, 1917. (Communicants, 8,481.)

WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. R. E. Williams, 56 N. Fifty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Next meeting of the General Assembly, Lake Crystal, Minn., September, 1919. (Communicants, 14,326)

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (COLORED.)

Stated Clerk—Rev. James Edwards, Huntingdon Tenn.
Next meeting, Huntsville, Ala., May, 1917.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Malcolm Macgillivray, D. D., Kingston, Canada.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, June 6, 1917. (Communicants, 333,457.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MEXICO, GENERAL SYNOD.

Stated Clerk—Rev. William Wallace, Saltillo, Mexico.
Next meeting of the Synod, July, 1917 (place not fixed when ALMANAC was printed). (Communicants, 10,000.)

VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN UNITED STATES.

(Report of Census Bureau.)

Denomination.	Organizations Reporting in 1906.	1890.	1906.
Protestant bodies:			
Adventist bodies	1,492	$1,236,345	$2,425,209
Baptist bodies	49,339	82,328,123	139,842,656
Christians (Christian connection)	1,239	1,775,202	2,740,322
Church of Christ, Scientist	401	40,666	8,806,441
Congregationalists	5,366	43,335,437	63,240,305
Disciples or Christians	8,906	12,206,038	29,995,316
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren	974	1,362,631	2,802,532
Evangelical bodies	2,515	4,785,680	8,999,979
Friends	1,097	4,541,334	3,857,451
German Evangelical Synod of North America	1,137	4,614,490	9,376,402
Independent churches	806	1,486,000	3,934,267
Lutheran bodies	10,779	35,060,354	74,826,389
Mennonite bodies	497	643,800	1,237,134
Methodist bodies	59,083	$132,140,179	$229,450,996
Presbyterian bodies	14,161	94,861,347	150,189,446
Protestant Episcopal Church	6,057	81,219,117	125,040,498
Reformed bodies	2,477	18,744,242	30,648,247
Unitarians	406	10,335,100	14,263,277
United Brethren bodies	3,839	4,937,583	9,073,791
Universalists	779	8,054,333	10,575,656
Other Protestant bodies	2,552	5,987,706	14,616,264
Total	173,902	$549,695,707	$935,942,578
Roman Catholic Church	10,293	$118,123,346	$292,638,787
Jewish congregations	747	9,754,275	23,198,925
Latter-day Saints	909	1,051,791	3,168,548
Eastern Orthodox Churches	89	45,000	964,791
All other bodies	192	756,370	1,662,238
Grand total	186,132	$679,426,489	$1,257,575,867

JEWS IN THE WORLD.

From the Jewish Year Book (London) for 1916.

Europe	9,960,905	Africa	380,865	Australasia	19,415
Asia	499,679	America	2,545,556	Grand total	13,406,420

JEWISH POPULATION IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Algeria	65,000	Denmark	5,164	Luxemburg	1,270	Russian Emp.	6,060,415
Argentina	100,000	Egypt	50,000	Morocco	103,712	Serbia	*15,730
Australia	17,287	France	100,000	Norway	1,045	Spain	4,000
Austria	1,313,687	Germany	615,021	Palestine	100,000	Sweden	3,912
Belgium	15,000	Greece	*88,300	Persia	29,500	Switzerland	19,023
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12,169	Holland	106,309	Poland	1,716,064	Turkey in Eur.	†80,000
Bulgaria	*67,650	Hungary	932,406	Portugal	1,000	United Kingd.	257,000
Canada	75,681	India	20,980	Prussia	415,926	United States	2,349,754
		Italy	43,929	Roumania	215,900		

* By the acquisition of new territories, as the result of the wars with Turkey and Bulgaria in 1912-13, the number of the Jewish population of Greece has been immensely increased. A similar remark applies to the various Balkan states.

† In 1904 the Jewish population of Turkey in Europe was estimated at 188,900. Since the Balkan wars it has been reduced to 80,000, the greater portion concentrated in Constantinople.—*Jewish Review.*

JEWISH POPULATION IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN CITIES.

Aberdeen	105	Coventry	80	Kovno	40,369	Petrograd	15,270
Aden	3,747	Cracow	25,670	Leeds	25,000	Pinsk	‡22,000
Adrianople	17,000	Czernowitz	28,613	Leghorn	4,200	Plymouth	400
Alexandria	17,000	Damascus	12,000	Leicester	270	Portsmouth, Eng.	800
Amsterdam	61,684	Derby	122	Leipzig	6,171	Posen	5,988
Antwerp	4,500	Dublin	3,500	Lemberg	57,387	Prague	20,000
Athens	300	Dudley	54	Libau	9,700	Preston	93
Bagdad	45,000	Dundee	120	Lisbon	400	Riga	18,000
Belfast	1,200	Durban	1,250	Liverpool	7,000	Rome	10,000
Belgrade	3,500	Dvinsk	32,369	Lodz	150,000	Rostov-on-Don	15,000
Berdichev	*47,000	Edinburgh	2,000	London (Greater)	160,000	Salonica	90,000
Berlin	142,289	Ekaterinoslav	47,566	Londonderry	50	Sarajevo	4,000
Beyrout	5,000	Elizabethgrad	24,340	Lublin	22,495	Sheffield	2,250
Bialystok	42,000	Fez	11,000	Lyons	2,636	Smyrna	25,003
Birmingham	5,500	Frankfort-on-Main	23,552	Madrid	300	Sofia	10,713
Blackburn	300	Furth	3,017	Manchester, Eng.	30,000	Southampton	60
Bombay	10,739	Galatz	13,970	Marseilles	8,000	Southend	600
Bordeaux	3,000	Gateshead	130	Mayence	3,104	Southport	325
Bradford	750	Glasgow	8,000	Melbourne	5,200	South Shields	250
Breslau	19,743	Grodno	24,611	Merthyr Tydvil	300	Stockport	280
Brest-Litovsk	36,650	Hamburg	17,949	Mexico City	500	Sunderland	3,000
Brighton	675	Hamilton (Ont.)	1,760	Middlesboro	600	Swansea	1,000
Bristol	900	Hanley	315	Minsk	49,957	Sydney	6,500
Broussa	3,000	Hanover	4,540	Mohilev	25,000	Toronto	20,000
Brussels	6,500	Homel	†23,000	Monastir	6,000	Tunis	50,000
Bucharest	43,274	Huddersfield	50	Montreal	35,307	Turin	5,100
Budapest	203,687	Hull	2,500	Munich	8,739	Venice	3,850
Buenos Ayres	30,000	Jaffa	8,500	Newcastle	3,000	Vienna	175,318
Burton-on-Trent	12	Jassy	35,000	Nikolayev	16,000	Warsaw	298,137
Cairo	28,000	Jerusalem	§48,400	Northampton	90	West Hartlepool	42
Calcutta	1,889	Johannesburg	10,000	Nottingham	750	Wilna	63,986
Cape Town	6,800	Kherson	18,967	Nuremberg	5,956	Winnipeg	15,000
Cardiff	2,025	Kiev	16,000	Odessa	138,035	Wolverhampton	168
Cologne	9,745	Kishinev	50,000	Oldham	40	Yarmouth	50
Constantinople	65,000	Königsberg	3,975	Oxford	17	York	70
Corfu	3,000			Paris	60,000	Zhitomir	22,000
Cork	400						

* Total population 53,000. † Total population 36,846. ‡ Total population 27,938. § Total population 75,000.

JEWS IN THE WORLD—*Continued.*

JEWISH POPULATION IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.
(From American Jewish Year Book of 1915-1916).

Albany, N. Y.	13,500	Cleveland, Ohio	60,000	Milwaukee, Wis.	15,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	150,000
Atlanta, Ga.	10,000	Denver, Col.	15,000	Minneapolis, Minn.	15,000	Pittsburgh, Pa.	35,000
Baltimore, Md.	50,000	Detroit, Mich.	25,000	New Haven, Ct.	20,000	Providence, R. I.	13,000
Boston, Mass.	60,000	Indianapolis, Ind.	6,000	New York City (Greater)	975,000	Rochester, N. Y.	12,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	20,000	Jersey City, N. J.	10,000			St. Louis, Mo.	40,000
Chicago, Ill.	200,000	Los Angeles, Cal.	10,000	Newark, N. J.	35,000	San Francisco, Cal.	25,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	28,000	Louisville, Ky.	10,000	Omaha, Neb.	12,000	Washington, D. C.	6,000

SOCIALIST PARTY PRINCIPLES.

WORKING PROGRAMME.

As general measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, the co-operative commonwealth, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following programme:

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

1. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.

2. The immediate adoption of the so-called "Susan B. Anthony Amendment" to the Constitution of the United States granting the suffrage to women on equal terms with men.

3. The adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall and of proportional representation, nationally as well as locally.

4. The abolition of the Senate and of the veto power of the President.

5. The election of the President and the Vice-President by direct vote of the people.

6. The abolition of the present restriction upon the amendment of the Constitution so that that instrument may be made amendable by a majority of the voters in the country.

7. The calling of a convention for the revision of the Constitution of the United States.

8. The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed only by Act of Congress or by a referendum vote of the whole people.

9. The immediate curbing of the power of the courts to issue injunctions.

10. The election of all Judges of the United States Courts for short terms.

11. The free administration of the law.

12. The granting of the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia with representation in Congress and a democratic form of municipal government for purely local affairs.

13. The extension of democratic government to all United States territory.

14. The freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

15. The increase of the rates of the present income tax and corporation tax and the extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the value of the estate and to nearness of kin—the proceeds of these taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry.

16. The enactment of further measures for general education and particularly for vocational education in useful pursuits. The Bureau of Education to be made a department.

17. The enactment of further measures for the conservation of health and the creation of an independent department of health.

18. The abolition of the monopoly ownership of patents and the substitution of collective ownership, with direct rewards to inventors by premiums or royalties.

COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP.

1. The collective ownership and democratic management of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, express service, steamboat lines and all other social means of transportation and communication and of all large-scale industries.

2. The immediate acquirement by the municipalites, the States or the Federal Government of all grain elevators, stockyards, storage warehouses and other distributing agencies, in order to relieve the farmer from the extortionate charges of the middlemen and to reduce the present high cost of living.

3. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests, and water power.

4. The further conservation and development of natural resources for the use and benefit of all the people: (a) By scientific forestation and timber protection. (b) By the reclamation of arid and swamp tracts. (c) By the storage of flood waters and the utilization of water power. (d) By the stoppage of the present extravagant waste of the soil and the products of mines and oil wells. (e) By the development of highway and waterway systems.

5. The collective ownership of land wherever practicable, and in cases where such ownership is impracticable, the appropriation by taxation of the annual rental value of all land held for speculation or exploitation.

6. All currency shall be issued by the Government of the United States and shall be legal tender for the payment of taxes and impost duties and for the discharge of public and private debts. The Government shall lend money on bonds to counties and municipalities at a nominal rate of interest for the purpose of taking over or establishing public utilities and for building or maintaining public roads and highways, and public schools—up to 25 per cent. of the assessed valuation of such counties or municipalities. Said bonds are to be repaid in twenty equal and annual instalments, and the currency issued for that purpose by the Government is to be cancelled and destroyed seriatim as the debt is repaid. All banks and banking institutions shall be owned by the Government of the United States or by the States.

7. Government relief of the unemployed by the extension of all useful public works. All persons employed on such work to be engaged directly by the Government under a workday of not more than eight hours and at not less than the prevailing union wages. The Government also to establish employment bureaus; to lend money to States and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works, to contribute money to unemployment funds of labor unions and other organizations of workers, and to take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

The conservation of human resources, particularly of the lives and well-being of the workers and their families:

1. By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.

2. By securing the freedom of political and economic organization and activities.

3. By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

4. By securing a more effective inspection of workshops, factories and mines.

5. By forbidding the employment of children under eighteen years of age.

6. By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor and of all uninspected factories and mines.

7. By establishing minimum wage scales.

8. By abolishing official charity and substituting a non-contributory system of old age pensions, a general system of insurance by the State of all its members against unemployment and invalidism, and a system of compulsory insurance by employers of their workers, without cost to the latter, against industrial diseases, accidents and death.

9. By establishing mothers' pensions.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

Rt. Rev. Giovanni Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate, 1811 Biltmore Street, Washington, D. C.
Rt. Rev. Aluigi Cossio, D.D., Auditor, Washington, D. C. Secretary, Rev. John Foersh, D.D.

ARCHBISHOPS.

		Cons.
Baltimore, Md.	James Gibbons, Cardinal	1868
Boston, Mass.	W. H. O'Connell, Cardinal	1901
Chicago, Ill.	George Mundelein	1909
Cincinnati, Ohio	Henry Moeller	1904
Dubuque, Iowa	James J. Keane	1878
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sebastian G. Messmer	1892
New Orleans, La.	James Blenk	1899
New York, N. Y.	John M. Farley, Cardinal	1895
Portland, Ore.	Alexander Christie	1898
Philadelphia, Pa.	Edmond F. Prendergast	1911
St. Louis, Mo.	John Joseph Glennon	1896
St. Paul, Minn.	John Ireland	1875
San Francisco, Cal.	E. J. Hanna	1912
Santa Fé, N. Mex.	J. B. Pitaval	1902

BISHOPS.

		Cons.
Albany, N. Y.	Thomas F. Cusack	1904
Alexandria, La.	Cornelius Van de Ven	1904
Alton, Ill.	James Ryan	1888
Altoona, Pa.	Eugene A. Garvey	1901
Baker City, Ore.	Charles O'Reilly	1903
Baltimore, Md.	O. B. Corrigan (Auxiliary)	1909
Baltimore, Md.	T. J. Shahan (Rector, Catholic University)	1914
Belmont, N. C.	Leo Haid, V. A	1886
Belleville, Ill.	Henry Althoff	
Bismarck, N. Dak.	Vincent Wehrle, O. S. B.	1910
Boisé, Idaho	A. J. Glorieux	1885
Boston, Mass.	Joseph G. Anderson (Auxil'y)	1909
Brooklyn, N. Y.	C. E. McDonnell	1892
Buffalo, N. Y.	D. J. Dougherty	1915
Burlington, Vt.	Joseph Rice	1910
Charleston, S. C.		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	P. A. McGovern	1912
Chicago, Ill.	A. J. McGavick	1899
Cleveland, Ohio	John Farrelly	1909
Columbus, Ohio	J. J. Hartley	1904
Concordia, Kan.	J. F. Cunningham	1898
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Paul Nussbaum	1913
Covington, Ky.	Ferdinand Brossart	1915
Crookston, Minn.	Timothy Corbett	1910
Dallas, Tex.	Rt. Rev. Joseph P. Lynch	1911
Davenport, Iowa	James Davis	1904
Denver, Col.	N. C. Matz	1896
Des Moines, Iowa	A. Dowling	1912
Detroit, Mich.	John S. Foley	1888
Detroit, Mich.	Edward D. Kelly (Auxil'y)	1911
Duluth, Minn.	James McGoldrick	1899
El Paso, Tex.	A. Schuler	1915
Erie, Pa.	John F. Fitzmaurice	1897
Fall River, Mass.	Daniel F. Feehan	1907
Fargo, N. Dak.	James O'Reilly	1910
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Herman Alerding	1900
Galveston, Tex.	N. A. Gallagher	1882
Grand Rapids, Mich.	H. J. Richter	1883
Grand Rapids, Mich.	M. J. Gallagher (Coadj.)	1915
Great Falls, Mont.	M. Lenihan	1904
Green Bay, Wis.	P. Rhode	1908
Harrisburg, Pa.	P. R. McDevitt	1916
Hartford, Ct.	John Nilan	1910
Helena, Mont.	John P. Carroll	1904
Indianapolis, Ind.	F. S. Chatard	1878
Indianapolis, Ind.	Joseph Chartrand (Coadj.)	1900
Kansas City, Mo.	Thomas Lillis	1904
Kearney, Neb.	J. A. Duffy	1913
La Crosse, Wis.	James Schwebach	1893
Lead City, S. Dak.	John J. Lawler	1910
Leavenworth, Kan.	John Ward	1911
Lincoln, Neb.	J. H. Tihen	1911
Little Rock, Ark.	John B. Morris	1906
Los Angeles, Cal.		
Louisville, Ky.	Denis O'Donaghue	1900
Manchester, N. H.	G. A. Guertin	1904
Marquette, Mich.	Frederick Els	1899
Mobile, Ala.	Edward P. Allen	1897
Nashville, Tenn.	Thomas S. Byrne	1894
Natchez, Miss.	John E. Gunn	1911
Newark, N. J.	John J. O'Connor	1901
New York, N. Y.	Patrick J. Hayes (Auxiliary)	1914
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Henry Gabriels	1892
Oklahoma, Okla.	Theodore Meerschaert	1901
Omaha, Neb.	J. J. Harty	1903
Peoria, Ill.	Edmund J. Dunn	1909
Philadelphia, Pa.	J. J. McCort (Auxiliary)	
Philadelphia, Pa.		
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Regis Canevin	1903
Portland, Me.	Louis S. Walsh	1906
Providence, R. I.	M. Harkins	1887
Richmond, Va.	D. J. O'Connell	1908
Rochester, N. Y.	Thos. F. Hickey	1905
Rockford, Ill.	Peter J. Muldoon	1901
St. Augustine, Fla.	M. J. Curley	1914
St. Cloud, Minn.	J. F. Busch	1910
St. Joseph, Mo.	M. F. Burke	1893
Sacramento, Cal.	Thomas Grace	1896
Salt Lake City, Utah	J. S. Glass	1915
San Antonio, Tex.	John W. Shaw	1910
Savannah, Ga.	Benj. J. Keiley	1900
Seattle, Wash.	Edward J. O'Dea	1896
Scranton, Pa.	M. J. Hoban	1896
Sioux City, Iowa	Philip J. Garrigan	1902
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Thomas O'Gorman	1896
Spokane, Wash.	A. F. Schinner	1914
Springfield, Mass.	Thomas D. Beaven	1892
Superior, Wis.	J. M. Koudelka	1908
Syracuse, N. Y.	John Grimes	1909
Toledo, Ohio	Rt. Rev. Joseph Schrembs	1911
Trenton, N. J.	James A. McFaul	1894
Tucson, Ariz.	Henry Granjon	1900
Wheeling, W. Va.	P. J. Donahue	1894
Wichita, Kan.	J. J Hennessy	1883
Wilmington, Del.	John J. Monaghan	1897
Winona, Minn.	Patrick Heffron	1910

COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

Pope Benedict XV., Giacomo Della Chiesa, born 1854; year of accession 1914.

CARDINAL BISHOPS.

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Cassetta, Francesco	Pref. Cong. Coun.	Italian	74	1899
De Lai, G.	Sec. Consist. Cong.	Italian	62	1907
Falconio, Diomede	Bp. of Velletri	American	73	1911
Vannutelli, V.	Pref. Segnatura	Italian	79	1889

CARDINAL PRIESTS.

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Amette, L. A.	Abp. Paris	French	65	1911
Andrieu, P. P.	Abp. Bordeaux	French	66	1907
Arcoverde de	Abp. Rio Janeiro	Brazilian	65	1905
Ascalosi	Abp Benevento			1916
Bacilieri, B.	Bp. Verona	Italian	73	1901
Begin, L. N.	Abp. Quebec	Canadian	75	1914
Bello, M.	Patriarch, Lisbon	Portuguese	72	*1911
Belmonte, G. di		Italian	64	1911
Boggiani	Secretary, Holy Office			1916
Boschi, Giulio	Abp. Ferrara	Italian	77	1901
Bourne, Francis	Abp. Westminster	English	54	1911
Cagliero, G				1915
Csernoch, J.	Abp. Strigonia	Aus.-Hung.	63	1914
Debourg	Abp. Rennes			1916
De Cos y Macho	Abp. Valladolid	Spanish	77	1911
De Hornig, B. C.	Bp. Vezsprem.	Austrian	75	1912
De Skrbensky, L.	Abp. Prague	Austrian	62	1901
Dubois	Abp. Rouen			1916
Farley, John M.	Abp. New York	American	73	1911
Ferrari, Andrea	Abp. Milan	Italian	65	1894
Francica-Nava, G.	Abp. Catania	Italian	69	1899
Fruehwirth, A.				1915
Gasparri, P.	Secretary of State	Italian	63	1907
Gibbons, James	Abp. Baltimore	American	81	1886
Giergl	Secretary of the Council			
Gusmini Giorgio	Abp. Bologna			1915
Harrera, Martina de	Abp. Compostella	Spanish	80	1897
LaFontaine	Patriarch, Venice			1916
Logue, Michael	Abp. Armagh	Irish	75	1893

*Publicly, 1914.

COLLEGE OF CARDINALS—*Continued.*

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Lualdi, A.	Abp. Palermo	Italian	57	1907
Lucon, L. H. J.	Abp. Rheims	French	73	1907
Maffi, P.	Abp. Pisa	Italian	57	1907
Marini	Sec. Holy Signature			1916
Martinelli, S.	Pref. Cong. Rites	Italian	67	1901
Maurin	Abp. Lyons			1916
Menendes, G. V. y.	Abp. Toledo	Spanish	63	1914
Mercier, D.	Abp. Mechlin	Belgian	64	1907
Merry del Val, R.	Abp. St. Peter's	Spanish	50	1903
Mistrangelo, A.	Abp. Florence			1915
Netto, G. Seb.	Patriarch Lisbon†	Portuguese	74	1884
O'Connell, Wm. H.	Abp. Boston	American	55	1911
Piffl, G.	Abp. Vienna	Austrian	51	1914
Pompili, R.		Italian	52	1911
Prisco, Giuseppe	Abp. Naples	Italian	79	1896
Ranuzzi di Biauchi Vittorio Amedeo	Major domo Vatican			1916
Richelmy, Agostino	Abp. Turin	Italian	65	1899
Rinaldini, A.		Italian	71	1907
Santos, E. R. y.	Abp. Seville	Spanish	68	1911
Sbarretti, Donato	Assessor Holy See			1916
Scapinelli, Raffaele	Nuncio at Vienna			1915
Serafini, D.	Tit. Abp. Seleucia	Italian	63	1914
Tonti, Giulio	Nuncio at Lisbon			1915
Vico, A.		Italian	68	1911
Von Bettinger, F.	Abp. Munich	German	55	1914
Von Hartmann, F.	Abp. Cologne	German	64	1914

CARDINAL DEACONS.

Billot, L.		French	69	1911
Bisleti, C.		Italian	59	1911
Cagiano de Azevedo	Pref. Cong. Relig.	Italian	70	1905
Della Volpe, F.	Pref. Cong. Index	Italian	71	1899
Gasquet, Aidan	Pres. Vulgate Com.	English	69	1914
Giustini, F.		Italian	62	1914
Lega, M.		Italian	55	1914
Van Rossum, W.		Dutch	61	1911

† Retired.

The General of the Society of Jesus is the Rev. Father Ledochowsky, elected February 11, 1915, known as the "Black Pope."

BISHOPS OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN UNITED STATES AND ELSEWHERE.

Diocese.	*Cons.*
Alabama—Charles Minnegerode Beckwith, Selma	1902
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (missionary), Seattle, Wash.	1895
Arizona—Julius W. Atwood (miss.), Phoenix	1911
Arkansas—James R. Winchester, Little Rock	1911
California—William Ford Nichols, San Francisco	1890
" Sacramento: W. H. Moreland	1899
" San Joaquin: Louis C. Sanford (miss.), Fresno	1911
" Los Angeles: Joseph H. Johnson, Pasadena	1896
Colorado—Irving P. Johnson, Coadjutor, Denver	....
" Western: Vacant	....
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster, Hartford	1897
" E. C. Acheson, Suffragan, Middletown	1915
Dakota, N.—J. Pontz Tyler (miss.), Fargo	1914
" S.—	....
Delaware—Frederick J. Kinsman, Wilmington	1908
District of Columbia—Washington: Alfred Harding	1909
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed, Jacksonville	1886
" Southern: Cameron Mann (miss.), Orlando	1901
Georgia—Frederick F. Reese, Savannah	1908
" Atlanta: C. Kinloch Nelson	1892
Idaho—James B. Funsten (missionary), Boise	1899
Illinois—Chicago: Charles Palmerston Anderson	1900
" Quincy: M. Edward Fawcett	1904
" Springfield: Edward W. Osborne	1904
Indiana—Indianapolis: Joseph M. Francis	1899
" Michigan City: John H. White	1895
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison, Davenport	1899
" Harry S. Longley, Suffragan, Des Moines	1912
Kansas—Frank R. Millspaugh, Topeka	1895
" Salina: Sheldon Munson Griswold (miss.)	1903
Kentucky—Charles Edward Woodcock, Louisville	1905
" Lexington: Lewis W. Burton	1896
Louisiana—Davis Sessums, New Orleans	1891
Maine—Benjamin Brewster, Portland	1909
Maryland—John G. Murray, Baltimore	1909
" Easton: William Forbes Adams	1875
Massachusetts—William Lawrence, Boston	1893
" Western: Thomas F. Davies, Springfield	1911
" Samuel G. Babcock, Suffragan, Boston	1913
Michigan—Charles David Williams, Detroit	1906
" Marquette: Gershom M. Williams	1896
" Western: John N. McCormick, Grand Rapids	1908
Minnesota—Samuel C. Edsall, Minneapolis	1899
" Frank A. McElwain, Suffragan, Faribault	1912
" Duluth: James D. Morrison	1899
Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson	1903
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, St. Louis	1867
" F. F. Johnson, Coadjutor, St. Louis	1905
" West: Sidney C. Partridge, Kansas City	1900
Montana—William F. Faber, Helena	1914
Nebraska—Arthur L. Williams, Omaha	1899
" Western: George A. Beecher, Hastings	1910
Nevada—George C. Hunting	1914
New Hampshire—Edward M. Parker, Concord	1906
New Mexico—Frederick B. Howden (miss.), Albuquerque	1914
New Jersey—Paul Matthews, Trenton	1915
" Newark: Edwin S. Lines	1903
" Wilson R. Stearley, Suffragan	1915
New York—David H. Greer, New York City	1904
" Charles S. Burch, Suffragan, New York City	1911
" Central: Charles Tyler Olmsted, Utica	1902
New York—Central: Charles Fiske, Coadjutor	1915
" Western: William D. Walker, Buffalo	1883
" Albany: Richard H. Nelson	1902
" Long Island: Frederick Burgess, Garden City	1903
North Carolina—Joseph Blount Cheshire, Raleigh	1894
" E. Carolina: Thomas C. Darst, Wilmington	1915
" Asheville: J. M. Horner (missionary)	1898
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard, Cleveland	1889
" Frank Du Moulin, Coadjutor, Toledo	1914
" Southern: Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati	1889
" Theodore I. Reese, Coadjutor, Columbus	1913
Oklahoma—Francis K. Brooke (miss.), Guthrie	1893
" East: Theodore P. Thurston (miss.), Muskogee	1911
Oregon—Walter Taylor Sumner, Portland	1915
" Eastern: Robert L. Paddock (miss.), Baker City	1907
Pennsylvania—Philip Mercer Rhinelander, Philadelphia	1911
" Thos. J. Garland, Coadjutor, Philadelphia	1911
" Pittsburgh: Cortlandt Whitehead	1882
" Bethlehem: Ethelbert Talbot, So. Bethlehem	1887
" Harrisburg: James H. Darlington	1905
" Erie: Rogers Israel	1910
Rhode Island—James De W. Perry, Jr., Providence	1911
South Carolina—W. A. Guerry, Charleston	1907
South Dakota—Hugh L. Burleson (miss.)	1916
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis	1893
Texas—George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin	1892
" Dallas: Alex. C. Garrett	1874
" West: James S. Johnston, Kerrville	1888
" William T. Capers, Coadjutor, San Antonio	1914
" North: Edward A. Temple (miss.), Amarillo	1910
Utah—Paul Jones (missionary), Salt Lake City	1914
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall, Burlington	1894
" George Y. Bliss, Coadjutor, Burlington	1915
Virginia—Robert A. Gibson, Richmond	1897
" William C. Brown, Coadjutor	1914
" Southern: Alfred M. Randolph, Norfolk	1883
" " B. D. Tucker, Coadjutor, Lynchburg	1906
West Virginia—W. L. Gravatt, Charlestown	1899
Wisconsin—Milwaukee: William Walter Webb	1906
" Fond du Lac: Reginald H. Weller	1900
Washington—Olympia: Fred. W. Keator, Tacoma	1902
" —Spokane: Herman Page	1915
Wyoming—Nathaniel S. Thomas (missionary), Cheyenne	1909
Africa—Liberia: vacant	....
Brazil—Lucien L. Kinsolving (miss.), Rio Grande do Sul	1899
China—Shanghai: Frederick R. Graves (missionary)	1893
" Hankow: Logan H. Roots (missionary)	1904
" Anking: D. Trumbull Huntington	1912
Cuba—Hiram R. Hulse (missionary)	1915
Japan—Tokio: John McKim (missionary)	1904
" Kioto: Henry St. G. Tucker (missionary)	1912
Hawaiian Islands—Honolulu: Henry B. Restarick (miss.)	1902
Mexico: Henry D. Aves (missionary)	1904
Philippine Islands—Charles H. Brent (miss.), Manila	1901
Porto Rico—Chas. B. Colmore (miss.), San Juan	1913
Anson R. Graves, late Bishop of Kearney, Coronado, Cal.	1890
Arthur S. Lloyd, President Board of Missions, N.Y. City	1909
William M. Brown, late Bishop of Arkansas, Gahon, O.	1897
James H. VanBuren, late Bishop Porto Rico, Indianapolis	1902
William C. Gray, late Southern Florida, Nashville, Tenn.	1892
Lemuel H. Wells, late Spokane, Tacoma, Wash.	1892
Albion W. Knight, late Bishop of Cuba, Sewanee, Tenn.	1904

BISHOPS OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Residence.	Elected.
*John H. Vincent	Chicago, Ill.	1888
*James M. Thoburn	Miss. Bis., Meadville, Pa.	1888
*Earl Cranston	Washington, D. C.	1896
*Joseph C. Hartzell	Miss. Bis., New York City, N.Y.	1896
*John W. Hamilton	Washington, D. C.	1900
Frank W. Warne	Miss. Bis., Lucknow, India	1904
Joseph F. Berry	Philadelphia, Pa	1904
William F. McDowell	Washington, D. C.	1904
James W. Bashford	Peking, China	1904
William Burt	Buffalo, N. Y.	1904
Luther B. Wilson	New York City, N. Y.	1904
*Thomas B. Neely	Philadelphia, Pa.	1904
*Isaiah B. Scott	Miss. Bis., Afr. (Monrovia)	1904
John E. Robinson	Miss. Bis., Bombay, India	1904
*Merriman C. Harris	Miss. Bis., Seoul, Korea	1904
William F. Anderson	Cincinnati, Ohio	1908
John L. Nuelsen	Zurich, Switzerland	1908
William A. Quayle	St. Louis, Mo.	1908
Wilson S. Lewis	Foochow, China	1908
Edwin H. Hughes	Boston, Mass.	1908
Frank M. Bristol	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1908
Homer C. Stuntz	Omaha, Neb.	1912
Theodore S. Henderson	Detroit, Mich.	1912
William O. Shepard	Kansas City, Kan.	1912
Francis J. McConnell	Denver, Col.	1912
Frederick D. Leete	Atlanta, Ga.	1912
Richard J. Cooke	Helena, Mont.	1912
Wilber F. Thirkield	New Orleans, La.	1912
John W. Robinson	Miss. Bis., Bombay, India	1912
Herbert Welch	Seoul, Korea	1916
Thomas Nicholson	Chicago, Ill.	1916
A. W. Leonard	San Francisco, Cal.	1916
M. S. Hughes	Portland, Ore.	1916
W. F. Oldham	Buenos Ayres, Argentina	1916
C. B. Mitchell	St. Paul, Minn	1916
Frank Hamilton	Pittsburgh, Pa	1916
A. P. Camphor	Miss. Bis., Monrovia, Lib.	1876
E. S. Johnson	Miss. Bis., Africa	1876

*Retired.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

E. R. Hendrix	Kansas City, Mo.	1886
J. S. Key	Sherman, Tex.	1886
W. A. Candler	Atlanta, Ga.	1898
H. C. Morrison	Birmingham, Ala.	1898
E. E. Hoss	Muskogee, Okla.	1902
James Atkins	Waynesville, N. C.	1906
Collins Denny	Richmond, Va.	1910
W. B. Murrah	Jackson, Miss.	1910
John C. Kilgo	Durham, N. C.	1910
Walter R. Lambuth	Nashville, Tenn.	1910
R. G. Waterhouse	Los Angeles, Cal.	1910
F. D. Mouzon	San Antonio, Tex.	1910
James H. McCoy	Birmingham, Ala.	1910

The next general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will be held May, 1918, at Atlanta, Ga.

BISHOPS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishop B. T. Tanner, D. D., 2908 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop B. F. Lee, D. D., Wilberforce, Ohio.

Bishop Evans Tyree, D. D., 17 North Hill Street, Nashville, Tenn.

Bishop C. S. Smith, D. D., 35 East Alexandrian Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Bishop C. T. Shaffer, D. D., Forest Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Bishop L. J. Coppin, D. D., 1913 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop H. B. Parks, D. D., 3312 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Bishop J. S. Flipper, D. D., 401 Houston Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Bishop J. Albert Johnson, Baltimore, Md.

Bishop W. H. Heard, 1426 Rockland Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop John Hurst, D. D., 1808 McCullough Street, Baltimore, Md.

Bishop W. D. Chappelle, D. D., 1208 Harden Street, Columbia, S. C.

Bishop Joshua H. Jones, D. D., Wilberforce, Ohio.

Bishop I. N. Ross, D. D., Monrovia, Liberia.

Bishop W. W. Beckett, D. D., Cape Town, South Africa.

The Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church are: J. W. Hood, Fayetteville, N. C.; C. R. Harris, Salisbury, N. C.; Alexander Walters, New York City; G. W. Clinton, Charlotte, N. C.; J. W. Alstork, Montgomery, Ala.; J. S. Caldwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. L. Blackwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. J. Warner, Charlotte, N. C.; L. W. Kyles, St. Louis, Mo.; R. B. Bruce, Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Lee, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. C. Clement, Louisville, Ky.

The Bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church are L. H. Holsey, Atlanta, Ga.; Isaac Lane, Jackson, Tenn.; R. S. Williams, Augusta, Ga.; Elias Cottrell, Holly Springs, Miss.; C. H. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.; M. J. Jamison, Leigh, Tex.; R. A. Carter, Atlanta, Ga.; N. C. Cleaves, Memphis, Tenn.

BISHOPS OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Samuel Fallows	Chicago, Ill.
Robert L. Rudolph	New York City.
Willard Brewing	Toronto, Can.
Arthur L. Pengelley	Charleston, S. C.

Archbishop Platon Rozhdestvensky of North America, and Bishop Innocent, of Alaska, represent the Greek Orthodox Church, and Archimandrite Raphael, New York, the Syrian Greek Orthodox Church.

UNIVERSITY FORUM OF AMERICA.

An educational institution of travelling professorships of eminent men of action, and original investigators, whose lectures are based on personal experience and observation. The lectures are delivered before the leading universities, colleges, and other educational bodies throughout North America, Europe, and in other parts of the world.

The forum acts as a standing committee, a bureau of information, a clearing-house, through which universities and colleges may promptly and readily secure national leaders to speak at first-hand and authoritatively concerning their particular line of life-work and activity.

Meetings in New York City are held weekly on Tuesday evenings. *President*—Alexander Cumming 316 West 88th Street, New York City.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM—Ancient and Illustrious Order of and Knights and Ladies of. Chartered at Philadelphia 1869; lodges, 172; members, 21,110; sickness benefits paid, $522,000. Officers: Emt. Grand Commander, Frank C. Reichlin, Detroit, Mich.; Emt. Grand Vice-Commander, Henry Reimann, Trenton, N. J.; Emt. Grand Scribe-Treasurer, Thomas J. Crowe, 926 Cass Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

EASTERN STAR BENEVOLENT FUND—(Insurance Auxiliary) 2,306 members; death benefits paid, $171,018

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF UNITED STATES TROOPS ENGAGED, AS COMPILED FROM CONSERVATIVE AND AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

Wars.	From—	To—	Regulars.	Militia and Volunteers.	Total.*
War of the Revolution	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	164,080	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	.....	.....	8,983
War with France	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	.....	.....	†4,593
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	.....	.....	†3,330
Creek Indian War	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
War of 1812 with Great Britain	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian War	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian War	April 21, 1831	Sept. 30, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance or removal	1836	1837	.....	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian War or disturbance	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook disturbance	1836	1839	.....	1,500	1,500
War with Mexico	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo, and Utah War	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,501
Seminole Indian War	1856	1858	.....	3,687	3,687
Civil War‡	1861	1865	.....	.....	2,772,408
Spanish-American War**	April 21, 1898	Dec. 10, 1898	.....	.....	§274,717
Philippine Insurrection	1899	1900	.....	.....	60,000

* Including all branches of the service. † Naval forces engaged. ‡ The number of troops on the Confederate side was about 750,000. **Hostilities actually ceased Aug. 13, 1898. § Troops actually engaged, about 60,000.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

(From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by William F. Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V.)

As to the loss in the Union armies, the greatest battles in the war were:

Date.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded.*	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1-3, 1863	Gettysburg	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8-18, 1864	Spottsylvania	2,725	13,413	2,258	18,396
May 5-7, 1864	Wilderness	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
September 17, 1862	Antietam †	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863	Chancellorsville	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
September 19-20, 1863	Chickamauga	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4, 1864	Cold Harbor	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
December 11-14, 1862	Fredericksburg	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
August 28-30, 1862	Manassas ‡	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6-7, 1862	Shiloh	1,754	8,408	2,855	13,047
December 31, 1862	Stone River §	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19, 1864	Petersburg (assault)	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386

* Wounded in these and the following returns includes mortally wounded.
† Not including South Mountain or Crampton's Gap.
‡ Including Chantilly, Rappahannock, Bristol Station, and Bull Run Bridge.
§ Including Knob Gap and losses on January 1 and 2, 1863.

The Union losses at Bull Run (first Manassas) July 21, 1861, were: Killed, 470; wounded, 1,071; captured and missing, 1,793; aggregate, 3,334.

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16, 1862, killed, 466; wounded, 1,534; captured and missing, 13,829; aggregate, 15,829. Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; captured and missing, 959; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25-July 1, 1862, killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; captured and missing, 875; aggregate, 20,614. Second Manassas, August 21-September 2, 1862, killed, 1,481; wounded and missing, 7,627; captured and missing, 89; aggregate, 9,197. Antietam campaign, September 12-20, 1862, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, killed, 596; wounded, 4,068; captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; captured and missing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266. Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,081; captured and missing, 2,018; aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, killed, 2,268; wounded, 13,613; captured and missing, 1,090; aggregate, 16,971.

Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war; Antietam the bloodiest. The largest army was assembled by the Confederates at the seven days' fight; of the Unionists at the Wilderness.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States, during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821; deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President-General.....Hon. Winslow Warren, Mass.
Vice-President-General..... ....Hon. James Simons, LL.D., S. C.
Secretary-General..... Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D., R. I.
Assistant Secretary-General..... Mr. John Collins Daves, N. C.
Treasurer-General..... Mr. Charles Isham, Ct.
Assistant Treasurer-General.....Mr. Henry Randall Webb, Md.

The historic and patriotic Order of the Cincinnati was founded by the American and French officers at the cantonments of the Continental army on the Hudson at the close of hostilities in the War of the Revolution for American Independence, May 10, 1783.

In forming the society it was declared that, "To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute, and combine themselves into one Society of Friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

For convenience, thirteen State societies were formed, and one in France, under the direct patronage of Louis XVI., which was dispersed at the Reign of Terror in 1793. Upon the roll of original members appeared the names of all the great historic military and naval characters of the Revolution, and upon the roll of honorary members, elected for their own lives only, appeared many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

THE RIGHT TO MEMBERSHIP.

All Continental officers who had served with honor and resigned after three years' service as officers, or who had been rendered supernumerary and honorably discharged, in one of the several reductions of the American army, or who had continued to the end of the war, and all French officers who had served in the co-operating army under Count d' Estaing, or auxiliary army under Count de Rochambeau, and held or attained the rank of colonel for such services, or who had commanded a French fleet or ship of war on the American coast, were entitled to become original members, and upon doing so were required to contribute a month's pay.

STATE SOCIETIES.

The Cincinnati is organically *one* society in membership, but for convenience in admission of members and in its charitable and patriotic objects was subdivided into State societies by the Institution of 1783, there being thirteen. Four dormant societies were restored to membership at the triennial meeting of 1902.

Membership descends to the eldest lineal male descendant, if judged worthy, and, in failure of direct male descent, to male descendants through intervening female descendants. The Institution gives the same right to the proper descendant of any Continental officer who was killed or died in service.

The general society when legislating for the good of the Order is composed of the general officers and five delegates from every State society, and meets triennially. In 1854 it ruled that proper descendants of Revolutionary officers who were entitled to original membership, but who never could avail themselves of it, are qualified for hereditary membership, if found worthy, on due application.

GENERAL OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION.

The following have been the principal general officers:

PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1783..Gen. George Washington, LL. D., Va.
1800..Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL. D., N. Y.
1805..Major-Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, LL. D., S. C.
1825..Major-Gen. Thomas Pinckney, A. M., S. C.
1829..Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL. D., N. J.
1839..Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A. M., N. Y.
1844..Brevet-Major William Popham, N. Y.
1848..Brig.-Gen. H. A. Scammell Dearborn, A. M., Mass.
1854..Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., N. Y.
1896..Hon. William Wayne, A. M., Pa.
1902 .Hon. Winslow Warren, A. M., Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1784..Major-Gen. Horatio Gates, LL. D., Va.
1787..Major-Gen. Thomas Mifflin, A. M., Pa.
1799..Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL. D., N. Y.
1800..Major-Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, LL. D., S. C.
1805..Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A. M., Mass.
1811..Brig.-Gen. John Brooks, M. D., LL. D., Mass.
1825..Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL. D., N. J.
1829..Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A. M., N. Y.
1839 .Major the Hon. William Shute, N. J.
1844..Hon. Horace Binney, LL. D., Pa.
1848..Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., N. Y.
1854..Hon. Charles Stewart Davies, LL. D., Mass.
1866..Mr. James Warren Sever, A. M., Mass.
1872. Hon. James Simons, A. M., S. C.
1881 .William Armstrong Irvine, M. D., Pa.
1887 .Hon. Robert Milligan McLane, Md.
1896..Hon. Winslow Warren, A. M., Mass.
1902..Hon. James Simons, LL. D., S. C.

SECRETARIES-GENERAL.

1783..Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A. M., Mass.
1799..Major the Hon. William Jackson, Pa.
1829..Mr. Alexander W. Johnston, Pa.
1857..Mr. Thomas McEwen, A. M., M. D., Pa.
1875..Mr. George Washington Harris, Pa.
1884..Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D., R. I.

The last triennial meeting of the general society was held at Baltimore, Md., in May, 1914. The next triennial meeting will be held at Asheville, N. C., in May, 1917.

The address of the Secretary-General is the Union Club, New York.

The number of living hereditary members of the Society of the Cincinnati, as reported at the triennial meeting May, 1914, was 1,007. The limited list of honorary members of the Order includes President Wilson, ex-President Taft, ex-President Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey, Lieut.-Gen. Miles and ex-President Loubet, of France. Presidents Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor, James Buchanan, Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland, and William McKinley were also honorary members.

President James Monroe was an original member like Washington, and President Pierce was an hereditary member.

All the Presidents-General prior to 1848 were Original members of the War of the Revolution and also all the Vice-Presidents-General prior to 1844 and the remainder taken from the Hereditary List.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—*Continued.*

The following are the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of the several State societies:

STATES.	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.*
New Hampshire	Lynde Sullivan	Daniel Gilman	Horace Morison
Massachusetts	Winslow Warren	Horatio Appleton Lamb	David Greene Haskins, Jr.
Rhode Island	Asa Bird Gardiner	Charles Howland Russell	William Paine Sheffield.
Connecticut	Henry Larcom Abbott	Morris Woodruff Seymour	Bryce Metcalf.
New York	Talbot Olyphant	Francis Key Pendleton	Francis Burrall Hoffman.
New Jersey	James W. S. Campbell	William Pennington	Henry D. Maxwell.
Pennsylvania	Harris Elric Sproat	Tilghman Johnston	Grant Weidman.
Delaware	Philip Howell White	John Osgood Platt	Leonard E. Wales.
Maryland	Oswald Tilghman	Henry Randall Webb	Thomas E. Sears.
Virginia	Robert Withers Massie	William Weldon Bentley	Levin Joynes.
North Carolina	Wilson Gray Lamb	John Collins Daves	M. De Lancey Haywood.
South Carolina	James Simons	Daniel E. Huger Smith	Henry M. Tucker, Jr.
Georgia	Walter Glasco Charlton	William Hall Milton	George Francis Tennille.

* Post-office addresses of Secretaries are as follows: Massachusetts, 10 Tremont Street, Boston; Rhode Island, Newport; Connecticut, 60 Wall Street, New York City; New York, 25 Broad Street, New York City; New Jersey, Easton, Pa.; Pennsylvania, Lebanon; Delaware, Wilmington; Maryland, 658 West Franklin Street, Baltimore; Virginia, Richmond; North Carolina, Raleigh; South Carolina, Charleston; Georgia, Savannah; New Hampshire, 160 State Street, Boston, Mass.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

General President—James Mortimer Montgomery, New York City.
General Vice-Pres.—Richard M. Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.
Second Gen. Vice-Pres.—Walter Gilman Page, Boston, Mass.
General Chaplain—Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.
General Secretary—Prof. Wm. Libbey, Princeton N. J. *Assistant*—W. Hall Harris, Jr., Baltimore Md.
General Treasurer—Ralph Isham, Chicago, Ill.
General Registrar—Hon. George E. Pomeroy, Toledo, Ohio.
General Historian—Holdridge O. Collins, Los Angeles, Cal.

The society of the "Sons of the Revolution" was instituted in New York City December 18, 1875, on the motion of John Austin Stevens, to be composed exclusively of gentlemen of Revolutionary War ancestry; reorganized December 4, 1883, to include civil officers who materially assisted in establishing American Independence, and incorporated May 3, 1884, to "perpetuate the memory of the men who, in military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American Independence; to promote and assist in the proper celebration of the Anniversaries of Washington's Birthday, the Battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, the Fourth of July, the Capitulations of Saratoga and Yorktown, the Evacuation of New York by the British Army, and other prominent events relating to or connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents and memorials relating to that war; to inspire among the members and their descendants the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; to inculcate in the community in general sentiments of nationality and respect for the principles for which the patriots of the Revolution contended; to assist in the commemorative celebration of other great historical events of national importance, and to promote social intercourse and the feeling of fellowship among its members."

Eligibility to membership is confined to male descendants, above the age of twenty-one years, from an ancestor who as either a military, naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the National Government, representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American Independence during the War of the Revolution between the 19th day of April, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and the 19th day of April, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. The triennial meetings of the general society are held in the City of Washington.

The officers of the New York Society Sons of the Revolution are as follows: *President*—Robert Olyphant. *Vice-Presidents*—Norman Henderson, Francis G. Landon and Thomas Denny. *Secretary*—Henry Russell Drowne, Fraunces's Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Streets, New York. *Treasurer*—Arthur Melvin Hatch. *Registrar*—Edward B. Van Winkle. *Chaplain*—Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.

There are thirty-one State societies and a society in the District of Columbia. The aggregate membership is 8,000, that of the New York Society being over 2,400 and the Pennsylvania Society over 1,100.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.

President—Miss Julia Chester Wells. *Vice-President*—Miss Laura Sylvina Heilner. *Secretary*—Miss Helen Richards, 13 West 31st Street, N. Y. City. *Treasurer*—Miss Annie Clarkson. Incorporated in 1894. The objects are "to renew, foster and develop among its members the friendships formed and cemented amid the trying ordeals of the War of the Revolution, in the camp, and on the battlefield by their ancestors; to advance and encourage investigation and study of the history of the Revolution, its causes and results; to cherish the memory and record the deeds of the noble women who encouraged and assisted the patriot cause; to commemorate by celebrations and tablets the achievements of our ancestors in the Revolution, and to gather and carefully preserve documents and relics relating to the Revolutionary period."

The great work of the society is the education of a daughter of a Naval or Army officer, with a view to self-support in Teachers' College. The daughters of the Cincinnati are now educating their seventh "God Child" with a maintenance fund for the average scholastic year expense.

THE DRAMA SOCIETY.

It is an organization of art-loving playgoers on a basis that secures to regular members of the society the best seats, for the best productions only, at the box-office price. There are no dues, and no initiation fees. The only condition imposed is that the members yearly attend ten productions found worthy of the intelligent playgoer, within the first month of the run. By insuring that intelligent plays receive immediate attendance and financial support, the society hopes to encourage the better forms of dramatic art.

President—Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, New York City. *Secretary*—John Corbin, 131 East Fifteenth Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Thomas W. Lamont, 23 Wall Street, New York City. *Executive Committee*—Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. Walter P. Eaton, Mr. Robert P. Perkins and Dr. Percy R. Turnure.

MILITARY, PATRIOTIC AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

National Association of Naval Veterans—*Commodore Commanding*—William H. Comstock, 315 Fox Street, Denver, Col. *Fleet Captain*—Sheldon H. Hoyt, Stamford, Ct *Fleet Commander and Chief of Staff*—Bryon P. Drowne, El Paso, Tex. *Fleet Lieutenant*—Carter C. Morgan, Lafayette, N. Y. *Fleet Secretary and Paymaster*—Henry F McCollum, 40 Shelter Street, New Haven, Ct. Organized 1887. 7,000 members. 1,500 contributing members. 20 associations in all the principal cities of the United States.

The American Cross of Honor—This order was organized in 1898 and incorporated by Act of Congress in 1906. The charter members were H. A. George, Richard Stockton, John J. Delaney, Andrew M. Taylor, Eugene Longstreet, and Thomas H. Herndon. The regular membership is composed of persons upon whom the United States Government has conferred the life-saving medal of honor, and its object is to advocate those great principles of the value and sanctity of human life, and the best means of preserving it.

Bronze crosses of honor are conferred in certain cases where great heroism is shown in saving human life. A gold cross of honor is awarded in exceptional cases to persons who by great daring have highly distinguished themselves in saving life. This cross also is conferred biennially upon some person nominated by the Royal National Life-Boat Institution of Great Britain for the most heroic service in saving life; the person thus honored must have received the gold life-saving medal of the said institution.

The President of the United States is Honorary President of the order. M Armand Fallières, ex-President of France; the German Emperor, the King of Great Britain, the King of Italy, ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and Andrew Carnegie are honorary members.

President—Thomas H. Herndon. *Vice-President*—Richard Stockton. Capt. Louis J. Van Schaik, U. S. A. *Treasurer*—Harry A George. *Secretary*—Andrew M. Taylor. Capt Richard Stockton, Jr. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Patriotic Order Sons of America—Organized December, 1847, A patriotic, fraternal sick and death benefit organization. *National President*—J. Calvin Strayer, York, Pa. *Vice-President*—William J. Heaps, Baltimore, Md. *National Secretary*—Charles H. Stees, 1416 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—O. B. Wetherhold, Reading, Pa. Place of meeting in 1917, Chicago, Ill. Membership 270,000.

Society of Colonial Wars—The Society of Colonial Wars was instituted in 1892 to "perpetuate the memory of these events and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment, defence, and preservation of the American Colonies, and were in truth the founders of the Nation. With this end in view it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American Colonial period." Eligibility is confined to an adult male descendant of an ancestor who fought in battle under Colonial or British authority, from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., in 1607, to the battle of Lexington, in 1775, or who served as Governor, Deputy-Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Member of the Council, or other high civil officer in the service of the Colonies, or under the banner of Great Britain. There are branch societies in 28 States.

Governor-General—Richard M. Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary-General*—John L. Merrill, 43 Cedar Street, New York City. *Treasurer-General*—William Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America—*Governor-General*—William Cary Sanger, New York Society, Sangerfield, N. Y. *Secretary-General*—Edward S. Hyde, New York Society, 17 Battery Place, New York City. *Treasurer-General*—John C. Hinckley, Pennsylvania Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

The order was founded in 1896, its object being "to bring together and associate congenial men whose ancestors struggled together for life and liberty, home and happiness, in the land when it was a new and unknown country, and whose line of descent from them comes through patriots who sustained the Colonies in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War; to teach reverent regard for the names and history, character and perseverance, deeds and heroism of the founders of this country and their patriot descendants; to discover, collect, and preserve records, documents, manuscripts, monuments, and history relating to the first Colonists and their ancestors and their descendants and to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Colonies and the Republic. Eligibility—Any man above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, and a citizen of the United States, who is lineally descended, in the male line of either parent, from an ancestor who settled in any of the Colonies now included in the United States of America prior to May 13, 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors in the same line during the Revolutionary period adhered as patriots to the cause of the Colonies. There are State societies in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois The Governor of the New York Society is William E. Fitch, M D. 355 West 145th Street, New York City. *Secretary*—Ralph M. Leonard, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order—This organization was formed in 1789, being the effect of a popular movement in New York having primarily in view a counterweight to the so-called "aristocratic" Society of the Cincinnati. It was essentially anti-Federalist or democratic in its character, and its chief founder was William Mooney, an upholsterer and a native-born American of Irish extraction. It took its first title from a noted ancient, wise and friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians, named Tammany, who had, for the want of a better subject, been canonized by the soldiers of the Revolution as the American patron saint. The first meeting was held May 12, 1789. The act of incorporation was passed in 1805. The Grand Sachem and thirteen Sachems were designed to typify the President and the Governors of the thirteen original States. William Mooney was the first Grand Sachem. The society is nominally a charitable and social organization, and is distinct from the General Committee of the Tammany Democracy, which is a political organization and cannot use Tammany Hall without the consent of the society.

Grand Sachem—John R. Voorhis. *Sachems*—Louis F. Haffen, George W. Loft, Thomas F McAvoy, Edward C. Sheehy, John J. Scannell, Charles F. Murphy, Henry W. Unger, John F. Ahearn, Asa Bird Gardiner, George W. Plunkitt, Wauhope Lynn, William Dalton, Thomas Darlington. *Secretary*—Thomas F. Smith. *Treasurer*—William Sohmer. *Sagamore*————. *Wiskinkie*—John A. Boyle, New York City.

Daughters of the Revolution — *President-General*—Mrs. Everett M. Raynor, New York. *Recording Secretary-General*—Miss Clara J. Coburn, Newton, Mass. *Corresponding Secretary-General*—Mrs. Winfield W Kendall, Jersey City, N. J *Treasurer-General*—Mrs. Frank P. Whiting, New York.

The general society was organized in the City of New York August 20, 1891. Eligibility to membership is restricted to "women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor who was a military or naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress, and remained always loyal to such authority, or descendants of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American independence by service rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States." The office of the General Secretary is 33 West Forty-second Street, New York City.

New York State Society—*Secretary*—Mrs. William L. Cunningham, 123 Cedar Road, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Sons of the American Revolution—A society of descendants of Revolutionary patriots and others was organized in San Francisco, Cal., after the centennial parade of July 4, 1876, entitled "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," from whence was organized in 1889 the California Society Sons of the American Revolution and became part of the National Society in that year. State societies exist in forty-six States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, the Philippines, and France. The total membership of the organization is about 15,000. *President-General*—Elmer M. Wentworth, Des Moines, Iowa. *Vice-Presidents-General*—Orison J. C. Dutton, Frederick E. Emerson, Thomas W. Williams, Philip F. Turner, Wm. K. Boardman. *Treasurer-General*—John H. Burroughs, New York City. *Secretary-General and Registrar-General*—A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Daughters of the American Revolution—*President-General*—Mrs. William Cumming Story. *Registrar-General*—Miss Grace M. Pierce. *Corresponding Secretary-General*—Mrs. Delos A. Blodgett. *Treasurer-General*—Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell. *Recording Secretary-General*—Mrs. William C. Boyle. *Chaplain-General*—Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

The society was organized in the City of Washington, D. C., October 11, 1890. Membership, admitted, 124,789; actual, 93,173; 1,525 local chapters exist in the States, the District of Columbia, Cuba, China, Mexico, and the Philippines, presided over by regents.

Eligibility—Any woman who is of the age of eighteen years, is descended from an ancestor who, "with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States," provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the society. Every application for membership must be indorsed by at least two members of the National Society, and is then submitted to the Registrar-General, who reports on the question of eligibility to the Board of Management, and upon its approval the applicant is enrolled as a member. Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

Sons of Veterans, U. S.—*Commander-in-Chief*—Wm. T. Church, Chicago, Ill. *Senior-Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—E. L. Graves, Bridgeport, Ct. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—L. L. Roberts, Kansas City, Mo. *Chief of Staff*—Edwin M. Amies, Altoona, Pa. *National Secretary*—Horace H. Hammer, Reading, Pa. *National Treasurer*—James Lewis Rake, Reading, Pa.

Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., was organized in the City of Philadelphia September 29, 1879. The organization is composed of lineal descendants, over eighteen years of age, of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served in the late Civil War. There are now about 1,216 camps, with a membership of 56,000 distributed among 27 divisions, corresponding to States, the general society or National body constituting the Commandery-in-Chief. Each camp has its own officers, the head officer being the Commander. The principal officer of the division is the Division Commander.

Lafayette Camp No. 140 (Division of New York) by roster of February 15, 1916, had 307 members and 4 associate members. *Commander*—Dr. N. B. Van Etten. *Secretary*—Frederick F. Richardson, 62 William Street, New York City.

The Sons of Veterans Auxiliary is an association of women auxiliary to the above organization. Mrs. May Clothier, Rockford, Ill., is National President, and Miss Ida Patterson, Rockford, Ill., National Secretary.

New York Division, Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, U. S. A., Mrs. Nellie Canwright, President, Schenectady, N. Y. A patriotic order, organized to assist the needy veteran and his family, to perpetuate the memory and history of the heroic dead of the Civil War, 1861 to 1865, and the proper observance of Memorial Day.

Sons of Confederate Veterans—This organization is composed of the male descendants of men who fought in the Confederate Army or Navy during the Civil War. It was formed in 1896 for benevolent, social, and historical purposes. The following are the officers: *Commander-in-Chief*—E. G. Baldwin, Roanoke, Va. *Adjutant-in-Chief*—Nathan Bedford Forrest, Biloxi, Miss. Headquarters, Memphis, Tenn.

Army of the Philippines—*Commander-in-Chief*—Dr. P. J. H. Farrell, 25 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Chas. King, Milwaukee, Wis. *Adjutant-General*—Edwin Bihns, 131 S. Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. *Assistant Adjutant-General*—G. W. Daywalt, Manila, P. I. *Quartermaster-General*—W. E. Hammerstein, St. Louis, Mo. *Surgeon-General*—D. S. Fairchild, M. D., Davenport, Ia. Any officer, soldier or sailor of the regular or volunteer Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who served honorably in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish-American War or the Philippine insurrection, including Jolo and Mindanao expeditions of 1906, is eligible to membership.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States—*Commander-in-Chief*—Albert J. Rabing, 23 Washington Place, New York City. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—W. W. Rosser, Chicago, Ill. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—C. T. Spear, St. Paul, Minn. *Adjutant-General*—R. G. Woodside, 329 Bakewell Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Quartermaster-General*—Charles D. Lehmkuhl, Detroit, Mich. *National Chaplain*—Major S. J. Smith, C. A. C., Fort Barrancas, Fla. *Surgeon-General*—Major Chas. E. Locke, Denver, Col. *Judge Advocate-General*—Hon. Thomas S. Crago, M. C., Washington, D. C. *Chief of Staff*—Bernardt Wall, 39 West Sixty-seventh Street, New York City, N. Y. *Inspector-General*—Hugh L. McLaughlin, Harrisburg, Pa. *National Patriotic Instructor*—William H. Crowell, Los Angeles, Cal.

This society is composed of officers and enlisted men who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States of America, in Cuba or Porto Rico, between April 21, 1898, and June 1, 1899, in the China Relief Expedition, or in Guam, or the Philippines, from April 21, 1898, to July 4, 1902, or who since July 4, 1902, have served in the Philippines and whose service entitled them to campaign badges, issued by the Government of the United States.

Its objects are to preserve and strengthen fraternity among its members; to assist worthy comrades; to care for the widows and orphans of deceased comrades; to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead; to maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and fidelity to its Constitution and laws; to cultivate the spirit of patriotism; to work for the universal spread of liberty, equal rights and justice to all men; and to preserve and defend the United States of America from all her enemies whomsoever.

Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War—Instituted February 2, 1899. Headquarters, 78 Broad Street, New York City. Officers of the National Commandery: *Commander-in-Chief*—Brig.-Gen. John L. Clem, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Major Edward Schulze, Hartford, Ct. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Lieut. Edward E. Hartwick, Detroit, Mich. *Recorder-in-Chief*—Ensign B. P. Lamberton, U. S. N., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer-in-Chief*—Capt. Homer C. Croscup, 78 Broad Street, New York City. The Commander of the New York Commandery is Col. John J. Byrne, N. Y. Membership is composed of persons who served on the active list or performed active duty as commissioned officers, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain, or who participated in the war as naval or military cadets. Membership descends to the eldest male descendant in the order of primogeniture.

Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba—Organized July 31, 1898 in the Governor's Palace at Santiago de Cuba "to record the history and conserve the memory of the events of the campaign" between June 14 and July 17, 1898. Only those participating in Cuba between those dates are eligible to membership. *President*—Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Colonel Charles A. Williams, U. S. A. *Historian*—Major G. Creighton Webb. *Registrar-General*—General Philip Reade. Actual membership, 1,190.

United Spanish War Veterans—National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans. Organized April 18, 1904, by the consolidation of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans. National

Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, and the Society of the Service Men of the Spanish War, to which was added in 1906 the Legion of Spanish War Veterans and in 1908 the Veteran Army of Philippines. *Commander-in-Chief*—Daniel V. Chisholm, Washington, D. C. *Senior Vice-Commander*—Erskine L. Solomon, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. *Junior Vice-Commander*—Oscar E Kilstrom, Grand Rapids, Mich. *Adjutant-General*—James E. Maynard, Washington, D. C. Soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer Army. Navy and Marine Corps who served honorably in the war with Spain or the insurrection in the Philippines prior to 1902 are eligible to membership. Headquarters. Southern Building, Washington, D C.

United States Volunteer Association—All white soldiers and sailors who served honorably in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Spain or the incident insurrection in the Philippines are eligible to membership. This society was organized at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 17, 1899, and has a membership of nearly 44,000. It is national in scope and character. Officers: *President*—Col. Wm. C. Liller, Indianapolis, Ind. *First Vice-President*—G. A. Wheatley, Texas *Secretary-Treasurer*—Capt. Frank S. Clark, Indiana.

Society of American Wars—*Commander-in-Chief*—Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Bixby. *Recorder-General*—Major Hamilton Rowan. For the purpose of paying just homage to the memory of those who conquered that we might live, and to inculcate and foster in all citizens that love of country and flag and that ambition for honorable achievement upon which so largely depends the maintenance of our high position among nations. An applicant for membership in the society must be a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, of good moral character and reputation, who is: (*a*) A lineal descendant of an ancestor who served as a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Deputy-Governor of any of the thirteen Colonies. (*b*) A member of the Council of War of any of the thirteen Colonies (*c*) A lineal descendant of a military or naval officer under authority of the Colonies which afterward formed the United States, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to April 19, 1783. (*d*) A military or naval officer who has served with honor as a commissioned officer of the United States, in the Army. Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Cutter Service. in any war in which the United States has been engaged, or a lineal descendant thereof (*e*) A lineal descendant of a Companion of the Society of American Wars Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Membership, 1,020. New York State Commandery: *Commander*—Lieut. Rufus George Shirley, 342 W 57th Street, New York City. *Senior Vice-Commander*—Capt. F. M. Dearborn, 55th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. *Recorder*—Elmer D. Coulter, 23 W. 26th Street, New York City. Membership, 200.

Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence—The society was founded July 4, 1907, at Jamestown, Va. Its purpose is to help educate the people in love and patriotism to country, and to encourage a devotion which will stimulate them to offer upon the altar of their country their lives and property (if necessary) for its continuance and prosperity. Eligibility: Men or women who are over twenty-one years of age and are lineally descended from one of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence. Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa.

President—W. Gordon McCabe, Richmond, Va. *Secretary*—Carl M. Kneass, Stoneleigh Court, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—John S. Braxton, Philadelphia. Pa.

Military Order of Foreign Wars—The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States was instituted in the City of New York December 27, 1894, by veterans and descendants of veterans of one or more of the four foreign wars which the United States had been engaged in, to wit: The War of the Revolution, the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, "to perpetuate the names and memory of brave and loyal men who took part in establishing and maintaining the principles of the Government" in said wars, and "to preserve records and documents relating to said wars, and to celebrate the anniversaries of historic events connected therewith." Since the institution of the order the United States has fought two foreign wars (war with Spain and China campaign). By an amendment to the Constitution all American officers who participated in the war with Spain, or any future foreign campaign recognized by the United States Government as "war," are rendered eligible to membership as veteran companions.

State commanderies now exist in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Missouri, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Colorado, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

The National Commandery was instituted March 11, 1896, by the officers of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut commanderies. The following are the officers of the National Commandery: *Commander-General*—Admiral William B. Caperton, U. S. N. *Secretary-General*—Major David Banks, 23 Park Place, New York City. *Treasurer-General*—Gen. Oliver C. Bosbyshell. *Registrar-General*—Rev. Henry N. Wayne. *Judge Advocate-General*—J. Alston Cabell. Present membership, about 1,200 companions. There are Vice-Commanders-General representing each State commandery.

Society of Mayflower Descendants—The General Society of Mayflower Descendants is made up of several State societies, organized at Plymouth, Mass., 1897. Societies have been formed in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maine, Colorado, California, Washington, Kansas, and Indiana.

Officers of the General Society are: *Governor-General*—Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, Washington, D. C. *Secretary-General*—Walter S. Allerton, New York. *Treasurer-General*—Henry H. Belknap, Pennsylvania.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized in the City of New York, December 22, 1894, by lineal descendants of the Mayflower Pilgrims. Every descendant over eighteen years of age, male or female, is eligible to membership. Headquarters, 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York City. *Governor*—Frederick C. Seabury. *Deputy Governor*—Thomas Denny. *Secretary*—E. B. Terry. *Treasurer*—J. F. Yawger.

Order of Washington—This society is similar to the Orders of Chivalry instituted in Europe. Its purposes are to promote the growth of the spirit of patriotism, to cultivate the study of history, to preserve family records and other documents relating to the rise of the Republic, to stimulate a National pride and to preserve the integrity, honor and Christian manhood of the members. Eligibility: The ancestor must have arrived in America prior to 1750, have been a landowner or founder of a town, and have held some official, military, naval or ministerial position in Colonial days and also had a descendant who assisted the Colonies in attaining their independence.

Commander-General—Rear-Admiral Charles H. Stockton. *Vice-Commander-General*—Gen. Marcus J. Wright. *Secretary-General*—Alfred B. Dent, 906 A Street S. E., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer-General*—Dr. Charles H. Bowker. *Chancellor-General*—Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Aztec Club of 1847—This society, originally composed of officers of the United States Army who served in the war with Mexico, was formed in the City of Mexico in 1847, and has been continued "with a view to cherish the memories and keep alive the traditions that cluster about the names of those officers who took part in the Mexican War." Membership is confined to officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who served in the war, or their male blood relatives. Each primary member may nominate as his successor his son or a male blood relative, who during the life of the primary member is known as associate-member, and on the death of the former is entitled, as his representative, to full membership. There are 218 members.

President and Vice-President—Gen. H. G. Gibson, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—Wm. S. Abert, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—William Taylor Snyder, Washington, D. C.

National Society Colonial Daughters of America—*President-General*—Mrs. John B. Taylor. *Secretary-General*—Miss Mary Florence Taney, Covington, Ky. *Registrar-General and Treasurer*—Mrs. Georgena Hodge Bailey and Miss Florence May Washington.

The society was organized May 1, 1907, and its object is to perpetuate in enduring form the memory of the women of the Colonial period from 1607 to 1775. Headquarters, 335 E. 3d Street, Newport, Ky.

Colonial Dames XVII. Century Society—Was organized July 24, 1915, following meeting of the International Genealogical Congress at San Francisco. Life membership, $10, certificate descending to next of kin without further dues. Object—To aid in establishing College of Heraldry where coats-of-arms may be registered, and founding chairs of genealogical research in colleges and universities. *President-General*—Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, 627 East Main Street, Batesville, Ark. *Secretary-General*—Miss Mary Florence Taney, Covington, Ky. *Registrar-General*—Mrs. Georgena Hodge Bailey, 231 Monmouth Street, Newport, Ky., Headquarters, Batesville, Ark.

United States Daughters of 1812—*President-National*—Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, Chicago, Ill. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. R. J. Johnston, Humboldt, Iowa. The office of the National society is at Hotel Del Prado, Chicago, Ill.

Eligibility—Any woman over eighteen years of age, of good character and a lineal descendant of an ancestor who rendered civil, military, or naval service during the War of 1812, or the period of the causes which led to that war (subsequent to the War of the Revolution), provided the applicant be acceptable to the society. In all the States the initiation fee is $1. The President of the New York State society is Mrs. William Gerry Slade; the Corresponding Secretary is Miss Eloise Rand Butler.

Washington Headquarters Association—*President*—Mrs. George W. Smith. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Joseph Hendrick Butler, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Malcolm McLean, 252 West 76th Street, New York City. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Oviedo M. Bostwick, 236 West 137th Street, New York City. *Enrolling Secretary*—Mrs. George D. Bangs, Huntington, L. I. The purpose of the association is to preserve the old mansion on 160th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, which was at one time, in the War of the Revolution, the headquarters of Washington. The property is owned by the city, and is under the care and direction of the Washington Heights, Knickerbocker, Mary Washington, Colonial and Manhattan Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is open daily to the public.

General Federation of Women's Clubs—*President*—Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles, Los Angeles, Cal. *Vice-Presidents*—Miss Georgie A. Bacon, Worcester, Mass., and Mrs. Eugene Reilley, Charlotte, N. C. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. W. S. McFarland, Wagner, S. Dak. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Francis D. Everett, Highland Park, Ill. *Treasurer*—Mrs. William B. Young, Jacksonville, Fla.

Colonial Dames of America—The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized in the City of New York May 23 ,1890, and was the first society of women for this patriotic purpose founded in this country. It was incorporated April 23, 1891. The society is purely patriotic and educational in its objects, which are: (1) To collect and preserve relics, manuscripts, traditions, and mementoes of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union, and of the heroes of the War of Independence, that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of National importance; to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history. This society already has a large membership and chapters in many States. It is a distinct organization from that which follows.

President—Mrs. Timothy Matlack Cheesman, 157 East 35th Street, New York City *First Vice-President*—Mrs. Ira Davenport. *Second Vice-President*—Mrs. E. W. Humphreys. *Treasurer*—Mrs. George Augustus Lung. *Secretary*—Miss Borrowe. *Historian*—Mrs. Arthur Sutcliffe.

National Society Colonial Dames of America—The National Society of Colonial Dames of America is composed of forty corporate societies, of which there is one in each of the thirteen original States, and the District of Columbia, and in twenty-six other States. It was founded as a memorial of the Thirteen Colonies. Membership is by invitation only. The membership is about 9,000. It holds a biennial council in Washington, D. C.

President—Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—Mrs. Chas. R. Miller, Red Oak Road, Wilmington, Del. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Haverford, Pa.

The Colonial Dames of the State of New York maintain the Van Cortlandt House Museum in Van Cortlandt Park and give prizes for essays at the Teachers' College and the University of Rochester. The society supports four classes in the City History Club, and gives a gold watch annually to the best cadet on the training ship Newport. It has a library of 1,700 genealogical and historical volumes at the rooms of the society, 2 West 47th Street, New York City.

President—Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Edward G. Janeway and Miss Julia G. McAllister. *Treasurer*—Mrs. William B. Wood. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. W. V. S. Thorne, 640 Park Avenue, New York City. Membership, 652.

Daughters of Holland Dames—Descendants of the ancient and honorable families of New Netherland.

The objects of the society are to perpetuate the memory and to promote the principles and virtues of the Dutch ancestors of its members, to collect documents, genealogical and historical, relating to the Dutch in America, and to erect commemorative and durable memorials to be lasting tributes to the early Dutch settlers.

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union—This association was organized in 1853 by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham of South Carolina for the purpose of raising money for the purchase of the home and tomb of Washington. In 1858 the amount required was paid over, $200,000, and the property received; it included 237 acres around the mansion and tomb, out of the 8,000 acres owned by Washington. The estate is cared for and directed by a Regent, assisted by one Vice-Regent from each State represented; there are now thirty-two. They hold their council at Mount Vernon every year in May. Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham was the first Regent.

The present officers are: *Regent*—Miss Harriet C. Comegys, Dover, Del. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, Essex Farm, Riderwood, Md. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. J. Julius Pringle, Chicora Wood, Georgetown, S. C. *Treasurer*—Arthur T. Brice, 1711 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic—*National President*—Virginia C. McClure, Peoria, Ill. *National Secretary*—Helen M. Wilson, 405 N. Monroe Street, Peoria, Ill. *National Treasurer*—Mrs. Olive I. Allison, Richmond, Ind.

United Daughters of the Confederacy—The United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized at Nashville, Tenn., September 10, 1894. It is composed of the widows, wives, mothers, sisters, and lineal female descendants of men who served honorably in the army and navy of the Confederate States, or who served in the civil service of the Confederate States or one of the Southern States, or who gave personal services to the Confederate cause. The objects of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, as stated in the Constitution of the society, are "social, literary, historical, monumental, benevolent, and honorable in every degree, without any political signification whatever." To cultivate ties of friendship among our women whose fathers, brothers, sons, and, in numberless cases, mothers, shared common dangers, sufferings, and privations; and to perpetuate honor, integrity, valor, and other noble attributes of true Southern character To instruct and instil into the descendants of the people of the South a proper respect for and pride in the glorious war history, with a veneration and love for the deeds of their forefathers which have created such a monument of military renown, and to perpetuate a truthful record of the noble and chivalric achievements of their ancestors. The organization now has about 3,000 chapters in the United States, North and South. The organization has about 90,000 members.

President—Mrs. F. G. Odenheimer, Washington, D. C. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Los Angeles, Cal. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. W. C. N. Merchant, Chatham, Va. *Corresponding Secretary*—

Mrs. Arthur Wolcott, Ardmore, Okla. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Eugene Little, Wadesboro, N. C.

The Confederate Veteran Camp of New York—The Confederate Veteran Camp of New York was organized April 11, 1890, incorporated December 5, 1911. "Its object shall be to perpetuate the memories of our fallen comrades, to bury our dead and minister to the wants of the living who are needy and worthy Confederate soldiers and sailors, avoiding everything partaking of partisanship in religion or politics, and to lend our aid to the maintenance of law and order." *Commander*—Richard H. Gordon. *Lieut.-Commander*—J. A. Sweeney. *Adjutant*—Capt. Clarence R. Hatton, 538 West 179th Street, New York City. Meetings held the fourth Thursday of each month. Headquarters, Hotel Astor, New York City.

Society of the Army of the Tennessee—*President*—Gen. Samuel Fallows, Chicago, Ill. *Recording Secretary*—Smith Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, Ohio. The society was organized at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865. The headquarters is at Cincinnati.

Army of the Tennessee Association—*President*—H. L. Dean. *Secretary*—Byron W. Bonney, 1724 Sanier Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—James S. Roy. Organized at Washington, D. C., August, 1902. All who served in that army eligible to membership.

National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America—This society was organized in Washington, D. C., June 7, 1898, by Eugenia Washington, Helen M. Boynton, and Pella H. Mason. The objects are to preserve the history of Colonial and Revolutionary times, to inculcate patriotism in the present generation, and in times of war to obtain and forward supplies for field hospitals. *National President*—Mrs. William Van Zandt Cox, Emery Place, Washington, D. C. *National Vice-President*—Mrs. Henry V. Boynton, Washington, D. C. *National Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. George G. Martin, 101 The Wyoming, Washington, D. C. *National Treasurer*—Mrs. William M. Hannay, Washington, D. C.

Society of the Army of the Cumberland—*President*—Gen. Orlando A. Somers, Kokomo, Ind. *Corresponding Secretary*—Lieut. C. D. Mitchell, Chattanooga, Tenn. The society was organized in February, 1868, and its present membership is 350. The permanent meeting place is Chattanooga, Tenn.

Society of the Army of the Potomac—*President*—Gen. Theodore S. Peck. *Treasurer*—Charles A. Shaw, Mount Kisco, N. Y. *Secretary*—Brevet Col. Horatio C. King, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The society was organized in 1868. The present membership is over 1,500.

Intercollegiate Socialist Society—This society has chapters for the study of Socialism in seventy colleges and universities in the United States and alumni chapters in Los Angeles, New York, Springfield, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, Portland, Schenectady, Seattle, Wilkes-Barre, St. Louis, Boston, and Washington. Headquarters, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

President—J. G. Phelps Stokes, Yale University. *Secretary*—Leroy Scott, Indiana. *Treasurer*—Mary R. Sanford, Vassar. *Organizing Secretary*—Harry W. Laidler, Wesleyan University.

National Association of State Universities—*President*—Frank Strong, Chancellor of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. *Vice-President*—Thomas D. Boyd, President Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Guy Potter Benton, President University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. *Executive Committee*—Chancellor Strong of Kansas, Chairman; President Benton of Vermont, Secretary; President Boyd of Louisiana, the United States Commissioner of Education, Chancellor Avery of Nebraska, and President Duniway of Wyoming.

National Institute of Arts and Letters—This society was organized by men nominated and elected by the American Social Science Association at its annual meeting in 1898, with a view to the advancement of art, music, and literature.

Qualification for membership is notable achievement in art, music, or literature. The number of members is limited to 250.

President—Augustus Thomas, 60 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York City. *Secretary*—H. Thorndike, Columbia University, New York City.

The Art Alliance of America—Founded 1914 in the interest of art workers to promote art and industrial betterment and vocational training, and to further co-operation between art workers and those engaged in the practical use of art. The Art Alliance furnishes advice and direction and aid in sales, and it holds exhibitions. It is supported by subscriptions and membership fees and makes no charges for its services. The membership is about 700.

Officers are: *President*—W. Frank Purdy. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock and Mrs. John Henry Hammond. *Treasurer*—Alexander S. Webb. *Secretary*—Miss B. Grimball. Headquarters, 45 East 42d Street, New York City.

American Federation of Arts—The American Federation of Arts is an association of art organizations constituting chapters and of individuals. It was formed at a convention held in Washington in May, 1909, which was called by the Regents of the National Academy of Art. Yearly conventions have been held since that time. The federation has 228 chapters, 1,902 associate members, and 688 active.

The federation publishes a monthly magazine, *The American Magazine of Art*, and *The American Art Annual*.

The objects of the federation are to unify the art interests of the country and to stimulate popular interest in art of all kinds. It acts as a clearing-house for public opinion in matters of legislation and civic art.

President—Robert W. De Forest, New York. *First Vice-President*—Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—Leila Mechlin, 1741 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—N. H. Carpenter, Chicago, Ill.

International Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters—*Perpetual Secretary*—Dr. Francis C. Nicholas, New York City. *President*—Dr. Thomas G. Lewis, Washington, D. C. *Vice-President*—E. B. Webster, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—C. N. Murray, 1639 W. Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—J. D. McLaren, Washington, D. C. Organized and incorporated, Washington, D. C., 1910. Object: The promotion of the study of sciences, arts, and letters on an international basis. Meetings at 1343 F Street, N. W., and at Oriental University, 1702 Oregon Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Annual dues, $1.00. Membership, 140.

American Society of Landscape Architects—The American Society of Landscape Architects was organized 1899. Eighty-six members. *President*—Prof. James S. Pray, 50 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass. *Secretary*—Alling S. De Forest, Sibley Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Society for the Promotion of Useful Giving—*President*—Mrs. August Belmont. *Treasurer*—Miss Anne Morgan. *Secretary*—Miss Miriam K. Oliver. Headquarters, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. The object of this society shall be to eliminate through co-operative effort the custom of giving indiscriminately at Christmas and to further in every way the true Christmas spirit of unselfish and independent thought, good will, and sympathetic understanding of the real needs of others. Any girl or woman is eligible who, accepting the object of the society and signing a membership card, agrees to further its purpose by joining an existing squad or by herself forming a squad. The dues shall be 10 cents a year. Each member shall be given a S. P. U. G. button, which shall be worn during all campaigns.

Christian Socialist League of America—*Secretary*—Dr. John D. Long, 406 Second Avenue, Astoria, New York City. *Treasurer*—Miss Mary Allen Stuart, New York City.

Traveler's Protective Association—*President*—Daniel W. Sale, Lynchburg, Va. *Vice-President*—H. B. Ramey, Champaign, Ill. *Secretary and Treasurer*—T. S. Logan, 915 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Membership, 59,000.

Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States—*President*—Lieut. McHenry Howard. *Vice-President*—Lieut. Joseph Packard. *Secretary*—Capt. William L. Ritter, Reisterstown, Md. *Treasurer*—Capt. F. M. Colston. There are twelve Vice-Presidents and an Executive Committee of seven members. The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland was organized in 1871 "to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the late war between the Confederate States and the United States

of America; to honor the memory of our comrades who have fallen; to cherish the ties of friendship among those who survive, and to fulfil the duties of sacred charity toward those who may stand in need of them." The membership is 758.

United Confederate Veterans—This association was organized at New Orleans, June 10, 1889. Its avowed purpose is strictly social, literary, historical, and benevolent. Its Constitution says that it "will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers, and sailors now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; to preserve relics or mementoes of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common sufferings, and privations; to care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widows and the orphans, and to make and preserve a record of the services of every member, and, as far as possible, of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity." State organizations are authorized, and are called Divisions. The permanent headquarters of the association is at New Orleans, La. Number of Camps, 1,807. Number of members, according to last report, estimated about 40,000 to 50,000.

Commander—Gen. George P. Harrison, Opelika, Ala.

Army of Northern Virginia Department—*Commander*—Gen. J. Thompson Brown, Richmond, Va. *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. E. V. White, Norfolk, Va.

Army of Tennessee Department—*Commander*—Gen. John P. Hickman, Nashville, Tenn. *Adjutant General*—Gen. William A. Montgomery, Edwards Depot, Miss.

Trans-Mississippi Department — *Commander* — Lieut.-Gen. K. M. Vanzandt, Fort Worth, Tex. *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. W. T. Shaw, Fort Worth, Tex.

The *Confederate Veteran*, Nashville, Tenn., established by S. A. Cunningham, is the official organ.

Arlington Confederate Monument Association—During the administration of President McKinley the Confederate dead buried in the City of Washington, D. C., and vicinity were removed to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., the old home of Robert E. Lee, where they were reinterred in a plot of ground set apart by the President for that purpose, and designated "The Confederate Section."

The Arlington Confederate Monument Association was formed for the purpose of erecting in this section a suitable monument to the dead there buried, and to stand, in a larger sense, as a memorial to all those who lost their lives in defence of the Confederacy, as well as to the cause they represented. It is formed as a committee of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the President-General of which is the President of the association. *Vice-President*—Col. Hilary A. Herbert, Washington, D. C. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Drury C. Ludlow, Washington, D. C. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. William O. Roome, 911 North Carolina Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Wallace Streater, Washington, D. C.

The American Flag Association—*President*—Col. Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y. *Secretary*—Louis A. Ames, 99 Fulton Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Major Henry L. Swords, U. S. Custom House, New York City. The American Flag Association was organized February 17, 1898, its motto being "One Flag, One Country, God Over All." Its object is to secure National and State legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and desecrating uses, and to secure a general observance of June 14 as "Flag Day," because on that day in 1777 Congress adopted the United States flag. The association is composed of individual members and also the members of the flag committees of patriotic societies for the purpose of fostering public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country and preserving it from desecration. It aims to co-ordinate the efforts of all flag committees.

American National Red Cross—Incorporated by Congress, 1905. National headquarters, Washington, D. C. *President*—Woodrow Wilson. *Vice-President*—Robert W. De Forest. Central Committee: *Chairman*—William Howard Taft. *Vice-Chairmen*—Eliot Wadsworth, Robert Lansing, John Skelton Williams, Major-Gen. William C. Gorgas, Rear-Admiral William C. Braisted, John W. Davis, Mabel T. Boardman, Robert W. De Forest, W. W. Morrow, John Bassett Moore, Albert A. Sprague, James Tanner, Brig.-Gen. Charles Bird, John M. Glenn, Franklin K. Lane, Charles Nagel, Charles D. Norton, Alfred T. White. *Director General of Military Relief*—Col. Jefferson R. Kean. *Director-General of Civilian Relief*—Ernest P. Bicknell. *Treasurer*—John Skelton Williams. *Counsellor*—John W. Davis. *Secretary*—Charles L. Magee.

Imperial Order of the Dragon—Commemorating the China Relief Expedition of 1900. *Grand Viceroy*—W. C. Manly. *Custodian of Archives*—J. F. Wanner. *Custodian of Finance*—Harry Pierce. *Surgeon*—Samuel E. Reeves, M. D. *Chaplain*—Rev. Cecil McAdie. *Publicity Envoy*—W. J. Lynn. Every soldier, sailor or marine at present in the service or honorably discharged or retired from the service of the U. S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps who is entitled to the Chinese Campaign Medal may become life members upon the payment of $3. This fee includes the official insignia and life membership card, and no other dues and assessments are to be made. Address all communications to Custodian of Archives, 347 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

Military Order of the Dragon—*President*—Major.-Gen. Charles E. Humphrey, U. S. A. (retired). *Vice-Presidents*—Capt. Ridley McLean, U. S. N., and Col. George Richards, U. S. Marine Corps. *Registrar*—Major Henry Leonard, U. S. Marine Corps (retired). *Secretary and Treasurer*—Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, U. S. A., Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York—The Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York was instituted in New York City November 25, 1790, exclusively by officers and soldiers of the War of the Revolution, and was duly confirmed as a separate corps in the organized militia of the State by Governor George Clinton March 3, 1791. Congress, in its Militia Laws of 1792, 1874, 1903, and May 27, 1908, enacted that it should retain "accustomed privileges" as a component part of the organized militia, supplemental to the National Guard, and the status of the corps, as part of the active militia, has also been embodied in several State statutes.

When composed wholly of Revolutionary veterans, it was in the military service of the United States, June 25 to July 2, 1812, and September 2, 1814, to March 2, 1815, and afterward recruited exclusively from veterans War of 1812, until 1890, when the surviving veteran original members amended their regulations to admit male descendants of original members or male descendants of those who served honorably in the War of 1812 and the War of the Revolution, which limitation was fixed by law March 9, 1895.

On January 8, 1826, the Military Society of the War of 1812 was formed at New York City exclusively by officers of the regular Army, Navy, and volunteer services of that war, and consolidated January 8, 1848, with the Veteran Corps of Artillery, and was constituted by law the Civic Association of the Corps, for "patriotic and other laudable purposes." Its last Revolutionary member, Daniel Spencer, died March 4, 1854, aged 95; its last War of 1812 member, Hiram Cronk, died May 10, 1905, aged 105.

The officers are: *Colonel-Commandant*—Asa Bird Gardiner. *Paymaster*—Lieut. Chandler Smith. *Acting Adjutant and Secretary*—Lieut. Benjamin R. Lummis, Commissary, 25 West Thirty-third Street, New York City.

The officers are commissioned, and the corps, with the National Guard, form a part of the active militia of the State.

The General Society of the War of 1812—Composed of federated State societies in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York, and New Jersey, the members of each of which State societies are borne upon the membership roll of the general society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812-1814 in the Army, Navy, Revenue, Marine, or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof to the State society to which he makes application, and is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member. In case of failure

of lineal descendants of an actual participant in said war, one collateral representative who is deemed worthy may be admitted to membership. *President-General*—John Cadwalader, Pennsylvania. *Secretary-General*—Herbert M. Leland, 10 Post-Office Square, Boston, Mass. *Registrar-General*—Henry Harmon Noble, Essex, N. Y. *Treasurer-General*—George H. Richards, M. D., Orange, N. J. *Surgeon-General*—George Horace Burgin, M. D., Pennsylvania. *Judge-Advocate-General*—A. Leo Knott, Maryland. *Chaplain-General*—Rev. Henry Branch, Maryland.

Society of the Sons of Oneida—*President*—Joseph M. Deuel, 125 West Eightieth Street, New York City. *Vice-Presidents*—Samuel A. Beardsley, 50 Wall Street, New York City; James L. Bennett, Chas. R. Carruth, 2 Rector Street, New York City. *Secretary*—Charles H. Wilson, 2 Rector Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Charles E. Cady, 2 Rector Street, New York City. *Executive Committee*—Elihu Root, James R. Sheffield, James E. Duross, A. Delos Kneeland, and Wm. F. Miller.

Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion—The legion is composed of officers and enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy who have been awarded medals of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action during any war in which the United States has been engaged. At the present time it has 300 such members.

Commander—Orville T. Chamberlain, Elkhart, Ind. *Senior Vice-Commander*—Joseph S. Keene, Detroit, Mich. *Junior Vice-Commander*—Paul H. Weinert, Boston, Mass. *Quartermaster*—Alexander A. Forman, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Chaplain*—Wm. S. Hubbell, Bible House, New York City. *Adjutant*—John Brosnan, 381 Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Naval History Society—The Sixty-second Congress of the United States, Second Session, enacted the following law incorporating the Naval History Society:

Sec. 2. That the object of such corporation shall be to discover and procure data, manuscripts, writings, and whatever may relate to naval history, science, and art, and the surroundings and experiences of seamen in general and of American seamen in particular, and to preserve same by publication or otherwise.

Sec. 4. That said corporation shall have the right to hold meetings at any place in the United States, but annual meetings for the election of officers shall be held in the City of Washington, where the principal office of said corporation shall be.

Sec. 5. That the said corporation shall have the power to take and hold, by gift, grant, purchase, or devise, real and personal property not exceeding in value five hundred thousand dollars, which shall not be divided among the members of the corporation, but shall be used and administered as a trust for the purposes of the corporation, and so far as unexpended transmitted to their successors for the further promotion of such purposes.

Sec. 6. That the government of such corporation shall be vested in a board of eleven managers, to be elected by the members of such corporation, and the corporation shall have such officers as its Constitution and by-laws may prescribe.

President—Rear-Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., Pomfret, Ct. *Vice-President*—Robert M. Thompson, Washington, D. C. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Robert W. Neeser, 247 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Library, 29 West Forty-second Street, New York City.

Naval Order of the United States—The Naval Order of the United States is composed of a General Commandery and Commanderies in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, and California. The General Commandery meets triennially on October 5, and the State Commanderies meet annually in the month of November. The Massachusetts Commandery is the parent Commandery, and was organized at Boston on July 4, 1890. The General Commandery was established three years later, on June 19, 1893. The Companions of the order are officers and the descendants of officers who served in the Navy and Marine Corps in any war or in any battle in which the said naval forces of the United States have participated.

General Commander—Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., Washington, D. C. *Vice-General Commanders*—Rear-Admiral E. C. Pendleton, U. S. N., Philadelphia, Pa.; Brig.-Gen. James Forney, U. S. M. C., Philadelphia, Pa.; Rear-Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U. S. N. *General Recorder*—Wm. A. Dripps (late U. S. N.), Philadelphia, Pa. *General Treasurer*—James Collum, Philadelphia, Pa.

Army and Navy Union—The Army and Navy Union was organized at Cincinnati and incorporated under the laws of Ohio in March, 1888. The National organization (called the National Corps) was organized in August, 1888. The union admits to its ranks any man who possesses an honorable discharge from the United States service, either regular or volunteer Army and Navy or Marine Corps, whether said service was before, during, or since any war at home or abroad. National headquarters, 1320 New York Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Commander—H. Oden Lake, Washington, D. C. *Adjutant-General*—W. W. Lansdale, 1320 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C. *Inspector-General*—Henry Lee, 1282 Price Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. *Judge-Advocate-General*—Andrew Olsson, 4509 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Union Society of the Civil War—*President-General*—Thurlow Weed Barnes, New York City. *Registrar-General*—Col. Henry H. Andrew, New York City. *Secretary and Treasurer-General*—Walter Rysam Jones, 45 Pine Street, New York City.

The society was founded in 1909 "To perpetuate the memory of those loyal officials who, outside the military and naval service of the United States, rendered invaluable aid and assistance to the National Government and Union cause during the Civil War." Eligibility—Any loyal Union man who between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, served as President, Vice-President, Justice of Supreme Court, Cabinet Officer, Minister Plenipotentiary abroad, Senator, Member of House of Representatives, Special Commissioner or Executive Secretary of the United States, citizens who received by name the thanks of Congress for valuable services rendered to the Government during the Civil War, loyal Governor of loyal State, Lieut.-Governor, Secretary of State, State Attorney-General, State Treasurer, Commissioned Officer of Governor's Military Staff, President of State Senate, Speaker of House of Representatives, Executive Secretary, State Executive, Counsellor, Office of State Provost Marshal's Department on recruiting duty for United States Volunteer Service, State Military Agent, member of commission, board or committee appointed by Governor to aid and assist in matters connected with National protection and defence, United States Military or Provisional Governor of secession State. Any other loyal Union man may be elected to membership who, outside the military or naval service of the United States between the aforesaid dates, rendered services to the National Government and Union cause, which may be considered by the General Board of Managers to have been of sufficient value to warrant his election to membership in the society. Any man twenty-one years of age is eligible to membership who is descended from any of the foregoing classes provided he may be found worthy.

United Military Order of America—Organized in 1915 to unite in bonds of fraternity and friendship the descendants of men in the Army, Navy, and civilian service of the North and South during the war between the States, and to promote patriotism. Any acceptable man, 21 years of age, shall be eligible to membership in this order who is an hereditary member or eligible to hereditary membership in a recognized Northern or Southern patriotic organization of the United States of America in existence at date of formation of this order, in which qualification for membership is based on military, naval, or civilian service rendered between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

The officers are: *Governor-General*—Col. Henry H. Andrew, 507 West End Avenue, New York City. *Lieutenant-Governors-General*—Hon. George G. Battle, New York; Dr. George B. Lee, New York; Hon. Hannibal E. Hamlin, Maine; Hon. Henry A. Wise, New York; Hamlin R. Fairfax, New York, and Hon. Edward C. Smith, Vermont. *Secretary-General*—Walter Rysam Jones, 45 Pine Street, New York City. *Treasurer-General*—Henry P. Gibson, 49 Liberty Street, New York City.

George Washington Memorial Association—*President*—Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, New York. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Frank Northrop, New York. *General Secretary*—George Milbank Hersey, 609 Publicity Building, Boston, Mass.

To furnish our National capital with a building which will provide facilities for the holding of congresses and conventions—both National and international. The building will also provide office accommodations for the many societies of National scope devoted to the advancement of humanity which require National headquarters, such as the patriotic, scientific, educational, art, literary, sociological and civic virtue organizations. It will also set apart a room for each State (which appropriates its quota of the total amount to be raised) so that a permanent exhibit of the State's resources may be accessible to the vast number of people visiting the National capital. It is to cost $2,000,000 and will have an endowment fund of $500,000 for maintenance. The building may also be used for inaugural receptions and special public meetings authorized by Congress. The structure which is to embody this idea is to be known as the George Washington Memorial Building. In a broader sense it will fulfil Washington's wish expressed in his Farewell Address, to "promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge." President Taft signed the bill on March 4, 1913, giving the association permission to erect this building in the north end of the reservation known as Armory Square, bounded by Sixth and Seventh Streets West, and B Street South, Washington, D. C. The Governors of forty-three States have accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of Advisory Councils being organized or appointed in their respective commonwealths.

The total amount to be raised, $2,500,000, is equitably apportioned to the different States; for instance, Rhode Island, $50,000; Connecticut, $100,000; Massachusetts, $200,000; New York, $350,000, etc., etc. A considerable amount has been raised and paid in to Mr. Charles J. Bell, Trustee of the Permanent Fund, President of the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, D. C. Gifts are invited.

The United States Hay Fever Association—Forty-three years ago the United States Hay Fever Association came into existence as a joke. But very soon it was discovered that real service might be rendered hay fever sufferers through organization. The "joke" became a "practical" one and has so remained to date. The forty-third annual convention of the association was held at Bethlehem, N. H., on August 31, 1916. A Vermont chapter was formed at Lunenberg, Vt., at the meeting held there on August 30, 1916.

The object of the association is the seeking for information which will serve to relieve sufferers with hay fever and for their mutual benefit and comfort. Not only hay-feverites, but the townspeople and proprietors of hotels of places exempt from hay fever, the manufacturers of remedies for hay fever, and especially physicians who have made a study of this disease are invited to become members of the association, that all may work together for the best results.

President—John R. Pinover, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Vice-President*—William M. Patterson, New York. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Miss L. B. Gachus, 39 Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The National Council of Women Voters—The object of this association is to educate women voters in the exercise of their citizenship and to secure legislation in equal suffrage States in the interests of men and women, of children, and the home. To aid in the further extension of woman suffrage in the United States. National headquarters, 605 Perkins Building, Tacoma, Wash.

American Proportional Representation League (For Securing an Effective Ballot)—*President*—Wm. Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind. *Vice-Presidents*—Prof. John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin; W. S. U'Ren, Portland, Ore.; Alice Thacher Post, Washington, D. C. *General Secretary-Treasurer*—Clarence Gilbert Hoag, Haverford, Pa. *Secretary-Treasurer for Canada*—Howard S. Ross, Montreal.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—*President*—Alfred Wagstaff. *Vice-President*—Gordon Knox Bell. *Secretary*—Richard Welling. *Treasurer*—Henry Bergh. *General Manager*—William K. Horton. *Superintendent*—Thomas F. Freel. Headquarters, Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, New York City.

Parliament of Peace and Universal Brotherhood—(non-political and unsectarian). Founded March 3, 1913, by Katherine Tingley, Point Loma, Cal. *Corresponding Secretary*—J. H. Fussell. The principles governing the parliament are: Brotherhood, Internationalism, Higher Patriotism, Moral Power. The parliament was convened at Point Loma, Cal., June 22, 1915, and will remain in session so long as the European war continues.

The Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society—The Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, founded by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky in New York, 1875, continued after her death under the leadership of the co-founder, William Q. Judge, and now, under the leadership of their successor, Katherine Tingley, has its international headquarters at the world's theosophical centre, Point Loma, Cal.

This organization declares that brotherhood is a fact in Nature. The principal purpose of the organization is to teach brotherhood, demonstrate that it is a fact in nature, and make it a living power in the life of humanity, establishing Raja Yoga schools throughout the world, and creating a new literature. Its subsidiary purpose is to study ancient and modern religion, science, philosophy, and art, to investigate the laws of nature and the latent divine powers in man. It declares in its Constitution that every member has a right to believe or disbelieve in any religious system or philosophy, each being required to show that tolerance for the opinions of others which he expects for his own.

Secretary—J. H. Fussell, Point Loma, Cal.

Society of New York State Women—The society was organized in 1909 and incorporated in 1912. The object of this society is to promote interest along all lines pertaining to the development in New York State of the fine arts, civic and State prosperity, the betterment of conditions affecting women and children, the advancement of education in matters connected with the history of New York State and the encouragement of good fellowship among the members.

Men are eligible to associate membership; initiation fee, $2; yearly dues, $3; meeting place, Hotel Astor, second Monday of each month.

The officers and their addresses in New York City are: *President*—Mrs. Gerard Bancker, Slaterville Springs, N. Y. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. Wm. G. Demorest, 788 Riverside Drive. *Second Vice-President*—Mrs. Daniel P. Duffie. *Third Vice-President*—Mrs. Wm. C. Walser. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Oscar Simmons, 427 Fort Washington Avenue, New York City. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. William D. Beam, 65 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York City.

National One-Cent Letter-Postage Association—*President*—Charles William Burrows. *Secretary-Treasurer*—George T. McIntosh. Headquarters, New Guardian Building, 627 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Non-Smokers' Protective League—The Non-Smokers' Protective League was organized in New York May 9, 1910. *President*—Dr. Charles G. Pease. *Secretary*—Eugenio di Pirani. *Directors*—Chancellor James R. Day, Syracuse; President David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford University; Dr. Harvey W Wiley; Prof. Burt G. Wilder, Cornell; Rev. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago; Prof. Thomas B. Stowell, University of Southern California; Prof. Winfield S. Hall, Northwestern University; Prof. W. A. McKeever, Kansas State Agricultural College; Dr. J. W. Seaver; Dr. Stephen F. Peckham, Brooklyn, and William H. Douglas, William B. Chapman, Asa F. Smith, Horace Greeley Knapp, Charles H. Valentine, George A. Rutherford, T. O. Abbott, Alphonse Major, New York; Arthur C. Lasswell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. W. Roman, University of South Dakota, and Dr. Charles G. Pease of New York City.

Membership is open to any one in sympathy with the purposes of the league. Headquarters, 101 West Seventy-second Street, New York City.

New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations—*President*—James P. Judge, Brooklyn, N. Y. *First Vice-President*—Elmer E. Stanton, Troy, N. Y. *Treasurer*—John H. White, Schenectady, N. Y. *Secretary*—Archibald W. McEwan, 2161 Bathgate Avenue, New York City. There are 145 associations enrolled, with a membership of 158,000 and $57,000,000 assets.

Metropolitan League of Savings and Loan Associations—*President*—J. Barth. Cronin, Brooklyn, New York. *Secretary*—Archibald W. McEwan, 2161 Bathgate Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer*—Edward M. Cutler, New York City. There are forty-seven associations enrolled, with a membership of 48,330 and $30,000,000 assets.

Congress of States Societies—*President*—Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Robins A. Lau, 315 West Ninety-fourth Street, New York City. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Charles D. Hirst, 239 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Miss Bertha L. Soule, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y. Headquarters—Hotel Astor, New York City.

Life-Saving Service of the City of New York—*President*—Commodore Henry E. Smolen. *Vice-President*—Wallace E. Schaufele. *Treasurer*—Chas. F. Stahl. *Secretary*—Roland Whitehurst. Headquarters, 220 Broadway, New York City. Life-saving stations in all boroughs of Greater New York. Complement comprises 32 divisions, 148 commissioned officers, 1,112 surfmen and petty officers. Rescues, 501; assistance rendered, 1,106; first aid cases, 3,386. Awards of medals, bars, certificates for heroic rescues, 101.

Anti-Horse Thief Association—Founded 1854; National order, 1; State orders, 7; sub-orders, 1,350; membership, 45,000.

The aim and object of the A. H. T. A. are concisely stated in the following preamble to the Constitution of the association:

We, the State order, including the delegates representing the subordinate orders of the "Anti-Horse-Thief Association," of the Kansas Division and its jurisdiction. In order to aid in the upholding of civil laws. To insure the safety of our people and the security of their property against loss by thieves, robbers, murderers, vagrants, tramps, incendiaries, and all violators of law, and to secure to us and our families the enjoyment of life and the pursuit of happiness in the possession of our honest reward of labor with equal and just rights to all.

National President—Bert Williamson, Newton, Kan. *National Secretary*—J. M. Pence, Morrisonville, Ill. *President*, Kansas Division—B. L. Taft, Parsons, Kan. *Secretary*—G. J. McCarty, Coffeyville, Kan. Next State meeting will be held on the third Wednesday in October, 1917, at Ottawa, Kan. Next National meeting will be held on the first Thursday in October, 1917, at Joplin, Mo.

The Gateway Movement—The Gateway Movement is a campaign of agitation, education, and legislation through the press, pulpit, and lyceum in support of MY PLATFORM. Officers: *President*—George S. Lovelace (Great Commander Knights of the Maccabees). *Vice-Presidents*—Malcolm J. McLeod, D. J. Hendrie, John H. Greusel. *Founder and Secretary*—John F. Hogan (publisher and editor *The Gateway Magazine*). Office, 1124 Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

MY PLATFORM—To combat Socialism; to uphold our representative form of government; to safeguard rights of life, liberty, and property; to promote respect for constituted authority; to assist in a better mutual understanding between capital and labor, rich and poor, employer and employé; to sustain workmen in their demand for just compensation; to support employers in their right for reasonable profits; to make clear that the interests of both sides are mutual, and based on loyalty in its broadest sense; to advocate individual initiative as the basis for all social, industrial, and political progress; to defend integrity of family, love of country, reverence for God.

Bald-Head Club of America—Organized in Falls Village, Ct., 1912. One of the conditions mentioned in the application for membership is the statement printed therein that the applicant's "bald spot is not less than three inches in diameter," and a further purpose is to promote social and fraternal relations between bald heads and cultivate a sentiment of sympathy for men who have hair. Membership fee, $1.

President—P. Davis Oakey, Hartford, Ct. *Vice-President*—George C. Woodruff, Litchfield, Ct. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Walter W. Norton, Lakeville, Ct. *Commissioners of Publicity*—Louis T. Stone, Winsted, Ct.; John Rodemeyer, Canaan, Ct., and Clifford Knight, Hartford, Ct.

National Association for the Study and Education of Exceptional Children—"This association, which was founded by Dr. Maximilian P. E. Groszmann, has approached the problem of exceptional development from the point of view of the normal, or potentially normal, child as representing an actual, positive asset in human society. In doing this, this association has endeavored to elaborate a suitable and scientifically tenable classification and terminology which would enable students of this problem to understand the different types of exceptional development in their true perspective. It is the purpose of this association to evolve methods by which this human waste can be avoided, just as modern processes of manufacture and industry have led to saving what was formerly waste material and what is now often turned into products more valuable than the original object of production." Organized in New Jersey in 1905.

President—Dr. Ira S. Wile, New York City. *Vice-President*—A. A. D'Ancona, San Francisco, Cal. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Waldemar H. Groszmann, Plainfield, N. J. *Educational Director*—Dr. Maximilian P. E. Groszmann, Plainfield, N. J.

National Association of Postmasters—The National Association of Postmasters of First-Class Offices was organized at Detroit, Mich., October 8, 1898. The association consists of Postmasters of the first, second, and third class Post-Offices in the United States. *Secretary*—E. S. Shannon, Nashville, Tenn.

The American-Scandinavian Society—This society was organized 1908. Its purposes are to cultivate closer relations between the Scandinavian countries and the United States, and to strengthen the bonds between Scandinavian-Americans. In the season of 1913-1914 the society arranged a Scandinavian concert in New York and lectures by prominent Scandinavians. Headquarters, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City. *President*—F. C. W. Rambusch. *Secretary*—Stanley T. Olafson.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation—Consists of a self-perpetuating board of trustees, incorporated in 1911, to hold in trust and administer an endowment of more than $500,000, given by the late Niels Poulson, and other funds which may be intrusted to their care in order to cultivate closer intellectual relations between residents of the United States and the Scandinavian countries. The foundation carries out this end by granting stipends to students, and aids to educational undertakings by publishing the Scandinavian Classics, Scandinavian monographs, and the *American-Scandinavian Review*, and by maintaining a bureau in New York. In the Scandinavian countries it is represented by advisory committees appointed by the Kings of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Headquarters, 25 West Forty-fifth Street. *Secretary*—Henry Goddard Leach.

National Municipal League—*President*—Lawson Purdy, New York. *Vice-Presidents*—Chas. Richardson, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. H. McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, Ill.; Meyer Lissner, California; John Stewart Bryant, Richmond, Va.; Dubley Tibbits, Troy, N. Y.; A. Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.; George McAneny, New York City; Richard S. Childs, New York; Oliver McClintock, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Walter L. Fisher, Chicago, Ill.; Robert Treat Paine, Boston, Mass.; L. S. Rowe, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, 703 North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa. *Chairman Executive Committee*—M. N. Baker, Montclair, N. J. The league is composed of individuals and associations formed in cities of the United States, and having as an object the improvement of municipal government. It has no connection with State or National parties or issues, and confines itself strictly to municipal affairs. Any association belonging to the league may withdraw at any time.

League of American Municipalities—*President*—Martin Behrman, New Orleans, La. *First Vice-President*—Patrick C. O'Brien, Newark, N. J. *Second Vice-President*—Leslie H. Boyd, Montreal, Canada. *Third Vice-President*—James M. Curley, Boston, Mass. *Fourth Vice-President*—Roswell O. Johnson, Gary, Ind. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Robert E. Lee, Baltimore, Md. *Honorary Secretary for Canada*—C. J. Brown, Winnipeg, Canada.

The objects of the League of American Municipalities are as follows: The general improvement and facilitation of every branch of municipal administration by the following means: First—The perpetuation of the organization as an agency for the co-operation of American cities in the practical study of all questions pertaining to municipal administration. Second—The holding of annual conventions for the discussion of contemporaneous municipal affairs. Third—The establishment and maintenance of a central bureau of information for the collection, compilation, and dissemination of statistics, reports, and all kinds of information relative to municipal government. The membership of the league includes nearly all of the important cities in this country and Canada.

American Civic Association — *President* — J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa. *First Vice-President*—John Nolen, Cambridge, Mass. *Vice-Presidents*—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia, Pa.; Geo. B. Dealey, Dallas, Tex.; J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto, Canada; Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.; Arnold W. Brunner, New York City; J. C. Nichols, Kansas City, Mo. *Secretary*—Richard B. Watrous, 914 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—William B. Howland, New York City.

The American Civic Association was formed by merger of the American League for Civic Improvement and the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, June 10, 1904. The association seeks to combine and make efficient the country-wide effort for civic betterment. It has led in the effort to prevent the destruction of Niagara Falls for power purposes; it advocates a Federal Bureau of National Parks; it is inaugurating a campaign for the restraint and reduction of objectionable outdoor advertising as a defacement of Nature, and it urges community beauty. It fosters parks, playgrounds, and outdoor recreation; it arouses communities, and leads them toward betterment; it conducts a city-planning department, and directs a National crusade against the "typhoid" fly. A lantern-slide service is maintained, and many bulletins are issued.

Society of Building Commissioners and Inspectors—*President*—James G. Houghton, Inspector of Buildings, Minneapolis, Minn. *Executive Officer*—F. W. Fitzpatrick, 4200 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C. The International Society of State and Municipal Building Commissioners and Inspectors is an association of the chiefs of the building departments of the United States, Canada, and Mexico, the principal cities of Europe, Australia, and China, to promote the "improvement of building methods; the revision and perfecting of building ordinances and securing their more thorough enforcement; the lessening of our appalling fire losses; mutual assistance, the interchange of ideas, and the binding in closer union of the building bureaus of the several cities with the view of ultimate uniformity of building laws."

International Reform Bureau—206 Pennsylvania Avenue S. E., Washington, D. C. *President*—Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon. *Secretary*—Rev. Henry Anstadt. *Superintendent and Treasurer*—Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D Devoted to the repression of intemperance, impurity, Sabbath-breaking, gambling, and kindred evils, by lectures, letters, legislation, and literature; also giving special attention to anti-opium work in China, and the suppression of liquor selling not only in the United States, but also in mission fields, among native races. The bureau has drawn sixteen laws that have passed Congress. Is now promoting bills for Federal censorship of motion pictures and prohibition of interstate telegraphing of race gambling bets, and providing union courses of Bible reading and wall charts of the Commandments for public schools.

National Housing Association—Established in 1910 to improve housing conditions, both urban and suburban, in every practicable way. Local associations or committees affiliated with the National association are being established in many American cities. *Secretary and Director*—Lawrence Veiller, Headquarters, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

National Highways Protective Society—*President*—Frederic R. Coudert. *Secretary*—Edward S. Cornell. *Treasurer*—Joseph A. Herron. Headquarters, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City. To prevent the improper and unreasonable use of the public highways and public roads and places by the owners and users of horses, carriages, bicycles, automobiles, and all other vehicles; to enforce and protect the rights of the members of this corporation and the public in the reasonable and proper use of such public highways, public roads and places, endeavor to secure the construction and maintenance of good roads by public authority; and in furtherance, and not in way of limitation upon the objects above enumerated, to endeavor to bring about reasonable and uniform rules and regulations for the use of the public highways, roads and places throughout the United States of America; to aid in the enforcement of the laws in respect thereto, and so far as may be lawful to aid in securing any such changes or modifications thereof as may be found necessary or proper. The society has a children's farm-garden in New York City (Jones's Wood), Sixty-sixth Street, between First and Second Avenues; playground for small children, Sixty-ninth Street and Second Avenue. Established for the purpose of keeping children off the street and out of harm's way.

National Conference of Charities and Correction—The National Conference of Charities and Correction meets annually. The forty-fourth session, 1917, will be at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 6-13. *President*—Frederic Almy, Buffalo, N. Y. *General Secretary and Treasurer*—William T. Cross, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

The purpose of the National Conference is to be a forum for discussion of the various problems of philanthropy, penology, and social progress. The conference does not formulate platforms nor adopt resolutions calling for action. Proceedings published, cloth bound, about 500 pages, price $2.

The Secretary's office includes a bureau of information on all subjects concerning charity and correction, service free to members of the conference. Annual dues, $3.00. Sustaining membership, $10. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

National Veterans Relief Corps, Inc.—Incorporated December 28, 1914. Charitable organization for relief of all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, their widows, and dependents. *President-General*—Col. Wm. Patton Griffith. *Vice-President-General*—Comm. Chas. Choate Dow. *Treasurer*—Chas. O. S. B. Gumaelius. Headquarters, 307 Pulitzer Building, New York City.

American Association of Societies for Organizing Charities—The chief work of the association is to carry the message of organized charity throughout the country, and to assist in the formation of new societies, in response to a call which will probably exceed all present resources for such work.

Executive Committee—Mrs. W. H. Lothrop, Boston, Mass., Chairman; W. H. Baldwin, Vice-Chairman. *Treasurer*—W. Frank Persons. *General Secretary*—Francis H. McLean. General Office, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

The Anti-Saloon League of America—*President*—Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York City. *General Superintendent*—Rev. P. A. Baker, Westerville, Ohio. *Secretary*—Rev. S. E. Nicholson, Richmond, Ind. *Treasurer*—Foster Copeland, Columbus, Ohio.

The Anti-Saloon League of America was organized at Washington, D. C., December 18, 1895, and is installed in all the States and Territories, including the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska.

The league throughout the Nation employs about 1,000 persons, who give their entire time to the work of this institution, and it has about 175 offices from which were distributed during the year more than 2,000,000 book pages of anti-saloon literature per day during the year.

World's Purity Federation—This federation and the committee out of which it grew have been at work since November, 1900, and represents the largest and first real organized movement in North America, in a national and international sense, for the eradication of the traffic in women (white slave traffic); for the annihilation of public vice; for a higher and single standard of morals, and for the safe and sane instruction of the young in sex hygiene. Departments of work are maintained covering every phase of social purity work. An International Purity Congress is held every two years.

The international headquarters is at La Crosse, Wis. The officers are: *President*—B. S. Steadwell, La Crosse, Wis. *First Vice-President*—Rev. T. Albert Moore, Toronto, Canada. *Second Vice-President*—Dr. E. H. Pratt, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—Laurence E. Brownell, Winnipeg, Canada. *Treasurer*—Dr. W. D. Lawrence, Minneapolis, Minn.

International Defense League for Home Protection—J. Hungerford Milbank, founder. Headquarters, 21 Park Row, New York City.

American Society for Thrift—The society was founded to promote thrift by inquiry, discussion, and education. It accepts no fees or contributions; it sends out regularly literature on the subject of thrift. In brief, its function is to lead an American thrift propaganda. It is affiliated with the National Education Association in its work, and these two organizations have appointed a thrift board which is canvassing a plan of introducing thrift teachings in the public schools of America.
President—S. W. Straus. *Secretary*—Henry R. Daniel. Headquarters, 30 North Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

American Order of Clansmen, Grand Clan—The American Clansmen date back their history to the early settlement at Jamestown in 1607. The American Order of Clansmen is a nation-wide patriotic, social, and benevolent secret society of the best class of white male citizens. The purpose of this order is to encourage a greater love of our country, our flag, and our national institutions. The Grand Clan American Order of Clansmen is the source of all authority. The governing bodies are the Grand Clan and the Grand Clan Council, which are located in San Francisco, Cal. There are numerous local clans instituted in every State of the Union. *Grand Director-General*—Dr. Henry Waterhouse. *Grand Secretary*—Francis R. Apter, 12 Dodge Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Cripples' Welfare Society—Chartered to promote and elevate, through organization, crippled humanity's social and physical condition, thereby opening to them such suitable departments of labor as their physical condition will permit them to pursue; procuring them employment; securing their artificial appliances at a greatly reduced price, as well as their everyday necessities, thereby placing them above dreaded mendicancy; likewise securing their rights and equity in National, State and civic laws. *President*—Dr. R. H. Shanahan, Yonkers, N. Y. *Vice-Presidents*—Dr. John N. Bassin, Dr. Wm. Sheldon Coons and Rev. Lewis Edwin Hess. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Geo. W. Ryder, Hotel St. Dennis, Broadway and Eleventh Street, New York City. Headquarters, 347 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Membership, 300.

American Association of Park Superintendents—Organized in Boston, Mass., 1898. *President*—John F. Walsh, Jr., New York City. *Vice-Presidents*—Henry W. Busch, Detroit, Mich.; Hermann W. Merkel, New York City; Ernst Strehle, St. Louis, Mo.; Alexander Stuart, Ottawa, Canada; Clarence L. Brock, Houston, Tex.; Chas. W. Davis, Memphis, Tenn. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Roland Cotterill, Seattle, Wash.

National German-American Alliance of the United States—Founded 1900. Incorporated by Act of Congress. *President*—Dr. C. J. Hexamer. *Secretary*—Adolph Timm. *Treasurer*—Gottlob Hammer. Headquarters, 419 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Object: Educational and patriotic.

Telephone Pioneers of America—The objects of this society are social. They are to bring together those who were associated with the early days of the telephone business and perpetuate those friendships made at that time. *President*—Theo. N. Vail. *Secretary*—R. H. Starrett. *Treasurer*—George D. Milne. Headquarters, 195 Broadway, New York City.

New York Association for the Blind—Organized in 1906 for the prevention of blindness and for the training and relief of the blind. Headquarters, the Lighthouse, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York City; Bourne Workshop for Blind Men (for the manufacture of brooms, baskets, brushes, etc.); Tuning School. *President*—Joseph H. Choate. *Vice-Presidents*—Miss Helen Keller, John H. Finley, and F. Park Lewis. *Treasurer*—F. L. Eldridge. *Secretary*—Miss Winifred Holt.

The Blind Tuners Guild of New York, which has its headquarters at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, was founded with the object of stimulating and developing the work of blind tuners in New York.

Intercollegiate Menorah Association—An association whose membership is about 3,500, comprising at present constituent societies in fifty universities and colleges of the United States and Canada. The purpose of the association is "the study and advancement of Jewish culture and ideals." Membership in the various societies is open to all students and members of the faculties in the respective universities.

The officers are as follows: *Chancellor*—Henry Hurwitz, 600 Madison Avenue, New York City. *President*—Prof. I. Leo Sharfman, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. *Secretary*—Samuel Sussman, Columbia University. *Treasurer*—B. J. Reis, New York University. *First Vice-President*—Benjamin Levinson, Yale University. *Second Vice-President*—Harry W. Davis, University of Minnesota. *Third Vice-President*—Miss Rosalind Magnes, University of California.

Woman's Relief Corps—This organization is one of the largest organizations of women in the country, numbering 2,715 corps, with a membership of 161,761. It has been the recognized auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic since 1883, and has expended for the assistance of veterans of the Civil War and their dependent ones and for Memorial Day the sum of $4,699,299.21.

The objects of the order are: To aid and assist the G. A. R. and perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead. To find homes for the Union veterans, their widows and orphans, and to emulate the deeds of our army nurses. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America; to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children and in the communities in which we live; to encourage the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to all. Headquarters, 1,17 Colfax Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. *National President*—Ida K. Martin, Minneapolis, Minn. *National Secretary*—Eliza Brown-Daggett, Attleboro, Mass. *National Treasurer*—Estella E. Plopper, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

American Society of Marine Draftsmen—*President*—G. W. Nusbaum, Washington, D. C. *Vice-President*—A. H. Haag, Newport News, Va. *Treasurer*—P. K. Thurston, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—B. G. Barnes, 40 Faxon Avenue, Quincy, Mass. This society has nineteen branches, with an approximate membership of 1,500.

Headquarters Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America—Congress passed a bill, which was approved by President Wilson on April 27, 1916, which established in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, a roll, designated as the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Roll, and grants to each person enrolled thereon a special pension of ten dollars per month, in addition to any other pension he may receive. The United States Congress requires a far higher degree of valor before granting the Congressional Medal of Honor than is required by any other nation for its similar decoration. Every nation, with its special decoration, gives a special pension for the special deed of valor which gained it. The Congressional Medal of Honor is hardest to gain, fewest in numbers, the least known and appreciated of any military decoration of honor in the world. *Commander*—Orville T. Chamberlain, 329. West Franklin Street, Elkhart, Ind.

The Military Order of the Serpent—The Military Order of the Serpent is a secret and social organization founded upon facts, and is of historical interest. "A corporation not for profit," founded at Cleveland, Ohio, January 1, 1904, by Fred Manning and Walter Scott MacAaron, and incorporated under the laws of Ohio, August 6, 1907. It consists of the Supreme Lair of the United States and twenty-one Grand Lairs, with Local Lairs owing allegiance to them. Having spread with great rapidity it now maintains flourishing Grand Lair organizations in the following States and Territories: New York, Ohio, Colorado, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California, Missouri, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, Washington, Illinois, Connecticut, Indiana, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma, Michigan, Virginia, Kansas, Philippine Islands, Canal Zone, Hawaii, District of Columbia. Also members-at-large in twenty States where there is no Grand Lair or unattached Lair.

Its objects and purposes are: To maintain a secret and social society to perpetuate the memories of the war with Spain, the incident struggle in the Philippines, the China Relief Expedition; for literary pur-

MILITARY, PATRIOTIC AND OTHER SOCIETIES—*Continued.*

poses connected with these wars, as well as to more firmly establish good fellowship among the comrades of the United Spanish War Veterans. No person not a member of that body in good standing is eligible to its membership.

Supreme Gu Gu Grandississimo—Paul Stobbe, 842 East 228th Street, New York City. *Supreme Datto*—Howard M. Peters, Q. M. Dept. United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. *Supreme Slick and Slimy Keepers of the Ophidian*—Eben O'Brien, 3149 West Thirty-eighth Street, Chicago, Ill.; Albert J. Obenberger, 613 Twenty-eighth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Nick De Nunzio, 529 West Market Street, Louisville, Ky.; Thos. M. Stalford, care of the Hiker, Athens, Pa.

Order of Indian Wars of the United States—The object of this society shall be to perpetuate the memories of the services rendered by the military forces of the United States in their conflicts and wars against hostile Indians within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and to collect and secure for publication historical data relating to the instances of heroic service and personal devotion by which Indian warfare has been illustrated. *Recorder*—Col. Chas. C. Walcutt, Jr., U. S. A., War Department, Washington, D. C.

The National Industrial Traffic League—The object of this league is to interchange ideas concerning traffic matters, to co-operate with the Interstate Commerce Commission, State railroad commissions and transportation companies in promoting and securing better understanding by the public and the State and National Governments of the needs of the traffic world; to secure proper legislation where deemed necessary, and the modification of present laws where considered harmful to the free interchange of commerce, with the view to advance fair dealing and to promote, conserve, and protect the commercial and transportation interests. *President*—G. M. Freer. *Vice-President*—W. H. Chandler. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Oscar F. Bell. Headquarters—Tacoma Bldg., 5 North La Salle St., Chicago.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND MINISTERIAL RELIEF.‖

Secretary—Henry H. Sweets, 122 South Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky. *Treasurer*—John Stites, Louisville, Ky.

JAPAN.

It is claimed that the Empire was founded by the first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno, 660 B. C. The succession to the throne devolves upon the male descendants. By the Constitution of February 11, 1889, the Emperor has the right of all the executive powers, assisted by the advice of the Cabinet Ministers who are appointed by him.

House of Peers—*President*—Prince I. Tokugawa. *Vice-President*—Marquis Kuroda. *Secretary-General*—Mr. K. Yanagida.

The composition of the House of Peers is as follows: Princes of Blood, 12; Princes, 12; Marquises, 35; Counts, 17; Viscounts, 69; Barons, 63; Imperial Nominees, 123; Representatives of Highest Taxpayers, 43; total, 374.

House of Representatives—*President*—Mr. S. Shimada. *Vice-President*—Mr. S. Hayami. *Secretary-General*—Mr. K. Okazaki.

The number of members is as follows: Doshikai, 147; Chuseikai, 34; Koyu Club, 53. These parties are pro-Government: Kokumuto, 27; Seiyukai, 104; Independents, 19; total, 381.

The Cabinet consists of the following members:

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance—Marshal Terauchi.
Interior—Baron Goto.
Foreign Affairs—Baron Motono.
War—Lieut.-Gen. Oshima.
Marine—Admiral Tomosaburo Kato.
Agriculture and Commerce—Mr. Nakashoji.
Justice—Mr. Matsumuro.
Education—Mr. Okada.
Communications—Baron Den.

Five principal islands—Honshiu, Kiushiu, Shikoku, Hokkaido, and Taiwan—and many small islands make up the Empire.

Islands.	Area Sq. Mi.	Islands.	Area Sq. Mi.	Islands.	Area Sq. Mi.
Honshiu (Mainland)	87,426	Awaji	220	Chosen (Korea)	84,738
Shikoku	7,083	Iki	52	Taiwan (Formosa)	13,944
Hokkaido*	30,502	Tsushima	266	Hokoto (Pescadores)	47
Kiushiu	15,703	Riukiu†	941	Karafuto	13,253
Kurile Islands‡	6,068	Ogasawarajima§	27		
Sado	337			Grand total	260,738
Oki	131	Total	148,756		

*Excluding the Chishima. †55 islands. ‡31 islands. §20 islands.

In 1905 Japanese Karafuto and the lease of Port Arthur, Talien and adjacent territory were ceded by Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth, N. H. The Chino-Japanese Treaty of December 22, 1905, provided for the interests of China and Japan in relation to Manchuria (see China). On August 23, 1910, by a treaty between Japan and Korea, the Korean Territory was annexed to Japan.

The population of Japan in 1914 was: Males, 27,091,958; females, 26,504,926; total, 53,696,858.

The total imports of Japan during 1915 amounted to $265,160,069, of which $73,497,484 were from British India, $51,062,071 from the United States, $42,752,172 from China, $28,926,015 from Great Britain, $14,228,590 from Australia, $13,853,908 from the Kwantung Province, $8,123,503 from Dutch India.

The value of Japan's total exports during 1915 was $352,736,884, of which $101,662,638 went to the United States, $70,279,048 to China, $38,992,991 to Asiatic Russia, $34,110,017 to Great Britain, $21,062,030 to France, $21,016,825 to British India, $13,645,870 to Hongkong, $11,055,999 to the Kwantung Province.

Japanese subjects residing abroad in June 30, 1914, were: China 121,956, United States 80,778, Hawaiian Islands 90,803, South America 21,831, Canada 11,959, Australia 6,661, Philippine Islands 5,298, Singapore and Straits Settlements 5,166, Siberia 4,563, Java 2,949, Mexico 2,737, Hongkong 1,555, India, Siam, Indo-China 1,224, Europe 1,231. Total, 358,711.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander-in-Chief—Lieut.-Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. A. *Recorder-in-Chief*—Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers and ex-officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States who took part in the war of 1861-65. Total membership of the Loyal Legion is 6,914.

ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP AS FOLLOWS:

Original companions of the first class—Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, regular or volunteer, including officers of assimilated or corresponding rank by appointment of the Secretary of War or Navy, who were actually engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion prior to the 15th day of April, 1865, or who served under the President's call of the 15th day of April, 1861; or who, having served as non-commissioned officers, warrant officers or enlisted men, during the War of the Rebellion, have since been or may hereafter be commissioned as officers in the United States Regular or Volunteer Army, Navy or Marine Corps All midshipmen in the United States Navy and all cadets of the United States Army, who, while pursuing their course in the United States Naval Academy or the United States Military Academy at West Point, actually rendered service.

Hereditary companions of the first class—The direct male lineal descendants, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, of deceased original companions of the first class, and of deceased officers not members of the order, but who were eligible as such, and whose direct descent shall in every case be traced anew from the original founder of the membership in the order, or from the deceased eligible officer, and not otherwise.

Any original companion having no direct lineal male descendant, may, by writing, filed with the Recorder of his Commandery, nominate a companion of the second class from among the collateral male members of his family, descending only from his own brother or sister, and the person so nominated when he shall have attained the age of 21 years shall become eligible to membership for life in the second class.

Second class—The sons, and if there be no sons, the grandsons, of living companions of the first class, whether original, in succession, or by inheritance, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, shall be eligible to membership.

Third class—Companions of the third class are those gentlemen who in civil life during the Rebellion were specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government and were active and eminent in maintaining the supremacy of the same; and who, prior to the 15th day of April, 1890, were elected members of the order pursuant to the then existing provisions of the Constitution, the power to elect such having ceased at that date.

ROLL OF COMMANDERIES, AUGUST 1, 1916.

No.	Commandery of the—	H'dqua'ters.	Instituted.	Recorders.	Address.
1	State of Pa...	Philadelphia	Apr. 15, 1865	Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. P. Nicholson	Flanders Bldg., Phila.
2	State of N. Y...	N. Y. City..	Jan. 17, 1866	Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. S. Cogswell	140 Nassau St., New York.
3	State of Me...	Portland....	Apr. 25, 1866	First Lieut. Horatio Staples.....	83 West St., Portland.
4	State of Mass.	Boston.....	Mar. 4, 1868	Capt. Chas. W. C. Rhoades.....	Cadet Armory, Boston.
5	State of Cal...	S. Francisco.	Apr. 12, 1871	Capt. John C. Currier.....	San Francisco, Cal.
6	State of Wis..	Milwaukee..	May 15, 1874	Charles S. Carter.....	Matthews Bldg., Milw'kee.
7	State of Ill...	Chicago....	May 8, 1879	Capt. Simeon H. Crane.....	320 Ashland B., Chicago.
8	Dist. of Col...	Washington.	Feb. 1, 1882	First Lieut. Thos. H. McKee....	Kellogg Bldg., Wash.
9	State of Ohio..	Cincinnati..	May 3, 1882	Capt. Richard P. Rifenberick....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
10	State of Mich.	Detroit.....	Feb. 4, 1885	Capt. Charles G. Hampton.....	Memorial Hall, Detroit.
11	State of Minn.	St. Paul....	May 6, 1885	Capt. Orton S. Clark.....	St. Paul, Minn.
12	State of Ore..	Portland...	May 6, 1885	Lieut. Joseph E. Hall.....	Ainsworth Bldg., Portland.
13	State of Mo...	St. Louis...	Oct. 21, 1885	Capt. William R. Hodges.....	Laclede Bldg., St. Louis.
14	State of Neb...	Omaha.....	Oct. 21, 1885	First Lieut. F. B. Bryant.....	Omaha, Neb.
15	State of Kan..	Leavenw'th.	Apr. 22, 1886	Capt. John T. Taylor.....	Leavenworth.
16	State of Iowa.	Des Moines.	Oct. 20, 1886	Brevet Capt. Elbridge D. Hadley	[Moines. 222 Youngerman Block, Des
17	State of Col...	Denver.....	June 1, 1887	Lieut. W. H. Conley.....	Kittredge Bldg., Denver.
18	State of Ind..	Indianapolis	Oct. 17, 1888	First Lieut. Alex. M. Scott.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
19	State of Wash.	Seattle.....	Jan. 14, 1891	Walter B. Beals.....	Haller Bldg., Seattle.
20	State of Vt...	Burlington..	Oct. 14, 1891	First Lieut. Carlos D. Williams...	Burlington, Vt.
21	State of Md..	Baltimore...	Dec. 8, 1904	Lieut. Joseph J. Janney.....	Baltimore, Md.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Chautauqua Institution—*Chancellor Emeritus*—John H. Vincent. *Chancellor*—George E. Vincent. *President*—Arthur E. Bestor. *President of Trustees*—Clement Studebaker, Jr. *Treasurer*—M. J. Gallup.

The Chautauqua Assembly, now Chautauqua Institution, was organized in 1874 as a result of the joint plan of Lewis Miller and John H. Vincent. The annual assembly during July and August at Chautauqua, N. Y., is a sixty-day programme of lectures, addresses, concerts, recitals, and various forms of platform entertainment, out-of-door recreation, and highly organized social group life. Local assemblies patterned after the parent Chautauqua in the United States number over 3,000.

The Chautauqua Summer Schools (E. B. Bryan, Principal of Summer Schools) are annually conducted during six weeks of the assembly season. Faculty, 115; courses, over 200, in fourteen departments; six in academic subjects usually pursued in academies and colleges, eight in special professional work in Library Training, Domestic Science, Music, Physical Education, Arts and Crafts, etc. Over 3,500 students annually.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (E. H. Blichfeldt, Manager), organized at Chautauqua in 1878, continues the educational influence of the assembly throughout the year. More than 350,000 members have been enrolled. Individual readers may pursue the course alone, or local circles may be formed. The time required is about one-half hour daily for nine months. Diplomas are granted to those who complete the course. Any one may become a member of the C. L. S. C. by sending $5 for the unit (four books, membership book and magazine for one year) to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.

National Society for Broader Education—National Society for Broader Education of New York was organized in December, 1909; incorporated January, 1910, under the laws of New York. Its purpose is: "Through the education of the adult to aid in the normal development of National life; in removing the causes of distrust and antagonism between classes and in promoting the interests of the whole people."

The society carries on its work through the lecture and concert platforms, the pulpit, and the newspapers. In 1916 its speakers delivered 543 lectures, its singers gave 470 concert lectures, several hundred sermons, conducted 530 discussions. *President*—George Edward Reed, S. T. D., LL. D., Harrisburg, Pa. *Managing Director*—Guy Carleton Lee, Ph. D., 55 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Dr. H. H. Langsdorf, 168 West High Street, Carlisle, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES—*Continued.*

The Northfield Conferences and Summer Schools were established by D. L. Moody, and meet annually between about June 15 and about September 1. Bible Studies and Special Addresses in connection with the above gatherings, and the sessions of the Northfield Schools are given at different times during the Fall and Winter. Northfield Seminary for young women and Mount Hermon School for young men, each with an attendance of about 600, constitute the Northfield Schools. *President*—William R. Moody. *Clerk*—Ambert G. Moody. Headquarters, East Northfield, Mass.

The John F. Slater Fund—In 1882 Mr. John F. Slater of Connecticut placed in the hands of trustees the sum of $1,000,000 for the purpose of "uplifting the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity." For this patriotic and munificent gift the thanks of Congress were voted, and a medal was presented. The board consists of William A. Slater, President; Richard H. Williams, Vice-President; John A. Stewart, John M. Glenn, Cleveland H. Dodge, Wickliffe Rose, David F. Houston, Francis P. Venable, William Lawrence, James H. Dillard, Fairfax Harrison, Charles Scribner. The Treasurer is the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York. *Director*—Jas. H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va. *Field Agents*—W. T. B. Williams, Hampton, Va., and B. C. Caldwell, Natchitoches, La. *Office Secretary*—Miss G. C. Mann, Charlottesville, Va. The fund has grown through judicious investment, and the Trustees have now an annual income of about $80,000, which is used in encouraging industrial and normal training in institutions for the colored race in the South.

The General Education Board—The General Education Board was organized in New York February 27, 1902, and incorporated by an Act of Congress signed January 12, 1903. The following are officers of the board: Frederick T. Gates, Chairman; L. G. Myers, Treasurer; L. M. Dashiell, Assistant Treasurer; Wallace Buttrick, Secretary; E. C. Sage and Abraham Flexner, Assistant Secretaries. The following are members of the board: Frederick T. Gates, Charles W. Eliot, Andrew Carnegie, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, Wallace Buttrick, Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Green, Anson Phelps Stokes, Edwin A. Alderman, Hollis B. Frissell, Harry Pratt Judson, Edgar L. Marston, Wickliffe Rose, Abraham Flexner and George E. Vincent. The purposes of the board are to promote education in the United States, without distinction of race, sex, or creed, and especially to promote, systematize, and make effective various forms of educational beneficence. Office, 61 Broadway, New York City.

The Southern Conference for Education and Industry—Successor to the Southern Educational Association (organized 1890), the Conference for Education in the South (organized 1898), and the Southern Education Board (organized 1901), consolidated at Chattanooga April 29, 1915.

President—Sidney G. Gilbreath, Johnson City, Tenn. *Vice-President*—T. J. Woofter, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; *Treasurer*—T. R. Preston, Chattanooga, Tenn. *Executive Secretary*—A. P. Bourland, 508 McLachlen Building, Washington, D. C. *Members of the Executive Board from the Country at Large*—P. P. Claxton, Washington, D. C.; John M. Moore, Nashville, Tenn.; B. D. Gray, Atlanta, Ga.; Clarence Poe, Raleigh, N. C.; W. M. Riggs, Clemson College, S. C.; H. A. Morgan, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

The conference is a united effort for Southern development.

Catholic Summer School of America—A Roman Catholic Chautauqua or Summer school was opened at New London, Ct., in the Summer of 1892 under the auspices of distinguished clergymen and laymen, and the first meetings were held from July 30 to August 14. The association has since acquired a site at Cliff Haven, near Plattsburg, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, upon which the necessary buildings have been erected, and here the Summer school is held annually for ten weeks, from July to September. The work of the institution is continued throughout the year by means of reading circles and study clubs on the University Extension plan. *President*—Rt. Rev. Mgr. John P. Chidwick, D. D., 7 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

Negro Rural School Fund, Jeanes Foundation—The Negro Rural School Fund, amounting to $1,000,000, was established in 1907 by Miss Anna T. Jeanes, a resident of Philadelphia. The income of the fund is used in assisting small rural public schools for negroes in the Southern States by supplying county superintendents with a part of the salary of a supervising industrial teacher, who introduces simple forms of home industries in the schools and supervises them. The board consists of: *President*—James H. Dillard. *Vice-President*—Walter H. Page. *Treasurer*—George Foster Peabody. *Secretary*—R. R. Moton. *Director*—James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va. *Field Agents*—B. C. Caldwell, Natchitoches, La., and W. T. B. Williams, Hampton Institute, Va. *Office Secretary*—Miss G. C. Mann, Charlottesville, Va.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

(Statement prepared by Charles E. Davidson, Secretary of Alaska.)

ALASKA was purchased in 1867 for $7,200,000, and since that time has yielded over sixty-six times its purchase price. Congress did not pay any attention to Alaska for the first seventeen years of its existence. From the date of its purchase until 1877 a Collector of Customs and some troops were the sole representatives of the Federal Government. However, since 1867 (and by far the greater portion since 1899, or only fifteen years), according to official documents, its output has been:

Gold	$260,488,175
Silver	3,011,153
Copper	46,281,148
Other minerals	2,751,638
Fisheries and furs	299,581,890
Other merchandise	1,705,820
Total	$614,319,824

Alaska is situated in approximately the same latitude as the Scandinavian countries, but the climate is much milder, especially along the coast, where there is an unusually large amount of rainfall.

The Agricultural Department has established successful experimental stations at various points within the Territory, demonstrating that vegetables, grains, grasses, and live stock are adapted to the climate.

Next to mining, the fisheries are the most productive industry in the Territory.

The first arterial route of a Government railroad in Alaska, reaching from the coast to navigable waters of the interior, was designated by the President on April 11, 1915. Starting from Seward, on Resurrection Bay, the route follows the line of the Alaska Northern Railroad (acquired by purchase) to Mile 72 on Turnagain Arm of Cook's Inlet; thence following the north shore of the arm to Ship Creek; thence in a generally northerly direction along Knik Arm and the easterly side of the Susitna Valley to Broad Pass in the Alaska range of mountains and the headwaters of the Nenana River; thence down the river to the Tanana Valley and Fairbanks, a total distance of 471 miles, with a spur of 33 miles from a point near the head of Knik Arm to the Matanuska coal field. The estimated cost of this system is $26,800,000. Congress authorized the construction of Government railroads in Alaska to the extent of $35,000,000, which leaves a balance of $8,200,000 available for other routes or branches.

The large and extensive coal fields—the Bering River, the Matanuska Valley, and the Nenana fields—containing deposits of high grade character, were subdivided into townships by Government surveyors during the Summer of 1915. A portion of these and other fields contain low grade deposits known as lignite. The Nenana coal fields were subdivided into townships during 1916.

The route of the railroad will open up the development of the coal fields, as well as make available for settlement the many thousands of acres of agricultural lands, not to speak of the immense regions known to be highly mineralized, as the lack of transportation facilities heretofore has prevented the extraction of minerals except at a loss. Every one familiar with Alaska is confident that the building of the road will revolutionize conditions in the North.

The principal shipments from Alaska for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, were: Gold, $16,195,635; silver, $759,962; copper, $26,488,288; other minerals, $449,518; fisheries and furs, $20,202,400; other merchandise, $479,688.

AMERICAN LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Actuarial Society of America—*President*—Arthur Hunter. *Vice-Presidents*—Edward E. Rhodes, Robert Henderson *Secretary*—Wendell M. Strong, 346 Broadway, New York City. *Treasurer*—David G. Alsop, Philadelphia, Pa. Editor of the *Transactions*, William Young, New York. The Actuarial Society of America was organized in 1889 for the purpose of promoting actuarial science. Applicants whose nominations are approved by the council are admitted to membership on passing the requisite examinations. There are two classes of members: Fellows, now numbering 138, and associates, 128. Besides including the actuaries of life insurance companies and consulting actuaries of the United States and Canada, the membership embraces leading actuaries in Europe and Australasia.

Aeronautical Engineers' Society, A. S. of A.—Founded 1914. This society has for its principal objects the promotion of the science of aeronautics and the various branches of engineering kindred to it; to create and promote an intercourse between persons interested, and to create a body which, by the Constitution of its membership and achievement, will be entitled to represent the interests of aeronautical engineering before proper bodies in this country. A further purpose is to review technical and scientific papers relating to aeronautical engineering.

Persons eligible for membership include graduates of engineering schools in good standing; persons who for a period of not less than one year have been in charge of responsible work of an engineering nature; persons who have shown high proficiency in flying; persons who have rendered signal service to the development of the science or art of aviation.

There is no initiation fee. The yearly dues are $25. *Chairman*—Charles Wesley Howell. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Lewis R. Compton. Headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

Aeronautical Society of America—Founded 1908. The objects of this society are to advance the science of aerial navigation by assisting its members to carry out experiments; to provide facilities for testing aeronautical devices; to bring together, as far as possible, those interested in the aeronautical art, and to carry out public demonstrations of completed aircraft so as to keep the general public informed of the progress and advancement from year to year. The society maintains flying grounds at Oakwood Heights, Staten Island, N. Y., the use of which is furnished free to its members, and hangars are provided at a nominal rent. To the society proper there are no initiation fees; the yearly dues are $10. This entitles the members to all privileges, including eligibility to membership in the Aeronautical Engineers' Society. *President*—Frederick W. Barker. *First Vice-President*—William J. Hammer. *Treasurer*—Lewis R. Compton. *Secretary*—Edward Durant. Headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

American Academy of Medicine—*President*—George A. Hare, M. D., Fresno, Cal. *Secretary*—Thomas Wray Grayson, M. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. *Treasurer*—Charles McIntire, M. D., Easton, Pa. Editor of the *Journal of Sociologic Medicine*—Thomas Wray Grayson, M. D. Object—To maintain a proper educational standard for the medical profession and to investigate the various problems of "medical sociology." Initiation fee, $5; dues, $3 per annum Present membership, 576. Organized 1876. Incorporated 1913.

American Academy of Political and Social Science—*President*—L. S. Rowe, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania. *Secretary*—J. P. Lichtenberger, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania. Editor of the *Annals*, Clyde Lyndon King, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania. *Clerk*—N. J. Smith-Fisher, West Philadelphia P.-O., Philadelphia. Founded in 1889 to promote the political and social sciences. Membership, 6,586, distributed among every State and 33 foreign countries. Annual fee, $5; fee for life membership, $100. Annual meeting held in April.

American Antiquarian Society—*President*—Waldo Lincoln, Worcester, Mass. *Corresponding Secretaries*—Foreign, James P. Baxter, Portland, Me.; Domestic, Worthington C. Ford, Boston, Mass. *Recording Secretary*—Charles L. Nichols, M. D., Worcester, Mass. *Librarian*—Clarence S. Brigham. Annual meeting is held at Worcester, Mass., the third Wednesday in October. Organized 1812. Domestic membership restricted to 175. Admission fee of United States members, $5; annual dues of New England members, $5.

American Asiatic Association—*President*—Willard Straight. *Vice-President*—Eugene P. Thomas. *Secretary*—John Foord, P.-O. Box 1500, New York. The purposes of the society are to foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of the citizens of the United States and others associated therewith in China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and elsewhere in Asia and Oceania. Membership, 300. Organized 1898. Annual dues, $10. Auxiliary societies at Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe.

American Association for the Advancement of Science—*President*—Charles R. Van Hise, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. *Permanent Secretary*—L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. *Assistant Secretary*—F. S. Hazard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—R. S. Woodward, Washington, D. C. The association was organized in 1848 and chartered in 1874, being a continuation of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists, organized in 1840. The membership is 11,000. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $3. Life membership, $55.

American Association of Anatomists—*President*—Prof. H. H. Donaldson, Wistar Institute of Anatomy, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Prof. Chas. R. Stockard, Cornell University Medical School, New York City. Has 300 members. Annual dues, $7.

American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists—*President*—Dr. John W. Keefe, Providence, R. I. *Secretary*—Dr. Ernst Gustav Zinke, 4 West Seventh Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. Annual meeting at Newark, N. J., September 24, 25, 26, 1917.

American Association of Orificial Surgeons—*President*—Eugene Hubbell, M. D., St. Paul Minn. *Secretary*—B. A. Bullock, D. O., 211 Stevens Building, Detroit, Mich. *Treasurer*—B. J. Wisner, St. Louis, Mo.

American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists—*President*—W. H. Park, New York. *Vice-President*—E. L. Opie, St. Louis, Mo. *Secretary*—Dr. H. C. Ernst, 240 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—Dr. Frank B. Mallory, Boston, Mass.

American Association of Progressive Medicine—*President*—L. D. Rogers, M. D., Chicago, Ill. *Secretary-Treasurer*—L. M. Ottofy, M. D., St. Louis, Mo. Next convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., September 5, 6, 7, 8, 1917.

American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf—Founded by Alexander Graham Bell. *President*—Edmund Lyon, Rochester, N. Y. *First Vice-President*—David G. Fairchild, Washington, D. C. *Second Vice-President*—E. McKay Goodwin, M. A., Morganton, N. C. *Treasurer*—Frederick Eichelberger, Washington Loan and Trust Co., Washington, D. C. *Official Secretary*—Z. F. Westervelt, LL. D., 945 North St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y. *General Secretary*—Harris Taylor, 904 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Business office, The Volta Bureau, Thirty-fifth Street and Volta Place, Washington, D. C. *Superintendent The Volta Bureau*—Fred De Land. Object: "To aid schools for the deaf in their efforts to teach speech and speech-reading."

In addition to its special work in promoting the teaching of speech to the deaf, the association now carries on the work of The Volta Bureau in Washington, D. C., an institution dealing more generally with the education of the deaf.

The association welcomes to its membership all persons who desire to promote the teaching of speech and speech-reading. Membership dues, $2 a year, with no entrance fee. Life membership, $50. Persons desiring to become members should apply to the superintendent, The Volta Bureau, Thirty-fifth Street and Volta Place, Washington, D. C., inclosing their membership fee. *The Volta Review* is sent to all members.

American Astronomical Society—*President*—Edward C. Pickering, Cambridge, Mass. *Secretary*—Philip Fox, Evanston, Ill. Organized 1899. Membership, 300.

American Association of Teachers of Journalism—The association was founded in 1910 at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. *President*—James Melvin Lee, New York University, New

York City. *Vice-President*—Will H. Mayes, University of Texas, Austin, Tex. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Carl H. Getz, University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.

Members of Executive Committee—Fred Newton Scott, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Joseph W. Piercy, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.

American Bar Association—*President*—George Sutherland, Salt Lake City, Utah. *Secretary*—George Whitelock, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y. Each State and Territory is represented by one Vice-President and one member of the General Council. Membership about 10,500. This association of lawyers of the United States was organized in 1878.

American Chemical Society—*President*—Chas. H. Herty, Chapel Hill, N. C. *Secretary*—Charles L. Parsons, Box 505, Washington, D. C. The society was organized in 1876 for "the advancement of chemistry and the promotion of chemical research." Annual dues, $10. Total membership, 8,200.

American Climatological and Clinical Association—*President*—Judson Daland, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—Guy Hinsdale, M. D., Hot Springs, Va. Organized 1884. Next annual meeting, Lakewood, N. J., May 29-31, 1917.

American Dermatological Association—*President*—August Ravogli, 5 Garfield Place, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Secretary*—Oliver S. Ormsby, 25 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

American Dialect Society—*President*—J. W. Bright, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. *Secretary*—Dr. Percy W. Long, Harvard University. *Treasurer*—Prof. George D. Chase, University of Maine, Orono, Me. Organized in 1889 for "the investigation of the spoken English of the United States and Canada, and incidentally of other non-aboriginal dialects in the same countries." Publishes *Dialect Notes* semi-annually. Annual fee, $1. Membership, about 325.

American Economic Association—*President*—Prof. T. N. Carver, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. *Secretary*—Allyn A. Young, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Organized 1885. Has 2,500 members; annual dues, $5; life membership, $100. The objects of the association are the encouragement of economic studies and the publication of papers thereon.

American Electro-Therapeutic Association—*President*—Dr. J. Willard Travell, 27 East Eleventh Street, New York City. *Secretary*—Dr. Byron Sprague Price, 65 Central Park West, New York City. *Treasurer*—Dr. Emil Heuel, 151 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City. Organized 1890. Membership, 225.

American Entomological Society—*President*—Henry Skinner, M. D., Sc. D. *Secretary*—R. C. Williams, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1859. Object: The study of entomology. Membership, 140.

American Fisheries Society—*President*—Dr. Geo W. Field, Sharon, Mass. *Vice-President*—Henry O'Malley, Oregon City, Ore. *Recording Secretary*—Chas. Avery, St. Paul, Minn. *Corresponding Secretary*—Dr. Chas. H. Townsend, The Aquarium, New York City. Organized December, 1870. Annual dues, $2. Next meeting, St. Paul, Minn., August, 1917.

American Folklore Society—*President*—Dr. Robert H. Lowie, New York. *Permanent Secretary*—Dr. C. Peabody, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Organized in 1888 for "study of folklore in general, and in particular the collection and publication of folklore of North America." Membership fee, including a copy of *The Journal of American Folklore* (quarterly), $3 per annum.

American Forestry Association—*President*—Charles Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, N. J. *Secretary*—P. S. Ridsdale, 1410 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Organized 1882. Membership, 15,000.

American Geographical Society—*President*—John Greenough. *Vice-Presidents*—James B. Ford, Paul Tuckerman, Anton A. Raven. *Corresponding Secretaries*—Foreign, William Libbey; Domestic, Archibald D. Russell. *Recording Secretary*—Hamilton F. Kean. Offices of the society, Broadway and 156th Street, New York City. The objects of the society are to investigate and disseminate new geographical information; to establish in the chief city of the United States, for the benefit of commerce and navigation, * * * a place where the means shall be afforded of obtaining accurate information for public use of every part of the globe. Organized in 1852; membership, 1,400. Annual dues, $10; no entrance fee.

American Gynecological Society—*President*—Frank Farrow Simpson, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Secretary*—George Gray Ward, Jr., 71 West Fiftieth Street, New York City. Organized 1876.

American Historical Association—*President*—George L. Burr, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. *Secretary*—W. G. Leland, A. M., Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D. Association founded 1884, incorporated by Congress 1889. Object—The promotion of historical studies. Annual dues, $3. Membership, 2,900.

American Institute of Architects—Offices and library, The Octagon, Washington, D. C. *President*—John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, Mo. *Secretary*—Burt L. Fenner, New York City. *Treasurer*—D. Everett Ward, New York, N. Y. *Executive Secretary*—Edward C. Kemper, The Octagon, Washington, D. C. The institute has 39 chapters, 314 fellows, 809 members, 36 corresponding and 88 honorary members. Initiation fee is $30; yearly dues, fellows, $25; members, $20. Organized 1857.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers—*President*—H. W. Buck, New York City. *Secretary*—F. L. Hutchinson, at the executive offices, library, and reading-room, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Annual dues, associates, $10; members, $15; fellows, $20; entrance fee, $5, $15, and $20 respectively. Frequent meetings from October to May in various cities throughout the country. Organized 1884. Prints its *Proceedings* monthly, and *Transactions* annually. Membership, October 1, 1916, 8,430.

American Institute of Homeopathy—*President*—Wm. W. Van Baun, M. D., 1404 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary-Treasurer*—T. E. Costain, M. D., 829 Marshall Field Building, Chicago, Ill. Organized in 1844. The oldest national medical organization in the United States.

American Institute of Mining Engineers—*President*—L. D. Ricketts, New York City. *Secretary*—Bradley Stoughton, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Geo. C. Stone, New York. Membership, October 1, 1916, 5,785. Organized 1871; incorporated 1905. Annual dues, $12.

American Irish Historical Society, The—Founded 1897. *President*—Joseph I. C. Clarke, New York. *Vice-President*—Richard C. O'Connor, San Francisco, Cal. *Secretary*—Edward H. Daly, 52 Wall Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Alfred M. Barrett, New York. Membership, 1,200.

American Jewish Historical Society—Founded 1892. *President*—Dr. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—N. Taylor Phillips, New York City. *Corresponding Secretary*—Albert M. Friedenberg, 38 Park Row, New York City. *Recording Secretary*—Samuel Oppenheim, New York.

American Laryngological Association—*President*—Dr. Joseph L. Goodale, Boston, Mass. *Secretary*—Harmon Smith, M. D., 44 West Forty-ninth Street, New York City. Organized 1878. Membership, 82.

American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society—*President*—Thomas J. Harris, M. D., 104 East Fortieth Street, New York City. *Secretary*—William H. Haskin, M. D., 40 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

American Library Association—Organized 1876. Object—To promote the welfare of libraries in America. *President*—Walter L. Brown, Buffalo Public Library. *Secretary*—George B. Utley, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. Membership, 3,200.

American Mathematical Society—*President*—E. W. Brown. *Secretary*—F. N. Cole, Columbia University, New York City. *Treasurer*—J. H. Tanner. *Librarian*—D. E. Smith. Meetings held in New York, Chicago, and other cities. Society was reorganized July, 1894. Object—To encourage and maintain an active interest in and to promote the advancement of mathematical science. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5; life membership, $50. Membership, 740. The society publishes two journals, the *Bulletin* and the *Transactions*, and is located at 501 West 116th Street.

American Medical Association—*President*—Dr. Rupert Blue, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—Dr. Alex. R. Craig. *Editor and General Manager*—Dr.

George H. Simmons. Office of the association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Incorporated 1897. Next annual session at New York City, June 4-8, 1917. Annual fee, $5. Membership, 75,000; fellowship, 42,000.

American Medico-Psychological Association—*President*—Chas. G. Wagner, M. D., Binghamton, N. Y. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Henry C. Eyman, M. D., Massillon, Ohio.

American Medico-Pharmaceutical League—*President*—Prof. Ramon Guiteras, M. D. *Vice-President*—Dayve B. De Waltoff, M. D. *Corresponding Secretary*—Samuel F. Brothers, M. D., 96 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Eugenie R. Elisch, M. D., New York. Object—To federate the medical, dental, and pharmaceutical professions of the Americas with a view to fostering all that appertains to their mutual welfare, in their relations to each other and to the public at large.

American Microscopical Society—*President*—Prof. M. F. Guyer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. *Secretary*—T. W. Galloway, Beloit College, Beloit, Wis. *Treasurer*—Dr. H. J. Van Cleave, Urbana, Ill. *Custodian*—Magnus Pflaum, Meadville, Pa. Organized 1878. Incorporated at Washington, D. C., 1891. Object—The encouragement of microscopical research. Initiation fee, $3; annual dues, $2. Membership, 350. Research funds, $4,000.

American Nature Study Society—*President*—L. H. Bailey, New York. *Vice-Presidents*—M. A. Bigelow, New York; B. M. Davis, Ohio; C. F. Hodge, Oregon; S. B. McCready, Ontario; Alice J. Ta Herson, Illinois. *Secretary-Editor*—Elliot R. Downing, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Society was organized in 1908 to promote critical and constructive investigation of all phases of scientific nature study in schools. The official organ is the *Nature Study Review*.

American Neurological Association—*President*——————————— *Secretary*—Alfred Reginald Allen, M. D., 2013 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Numismatic Association—*President*—H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis. *General Secretary*—John M. Oliver, Springfield, Mass. *Treasurer*—Herbert R. Wolcott, Springfield, Mass. The society was founded in 1891 for the promotion of numismatics. Federal charter granted by special Act of Congress, 1912. Membership, 700.

American Numismatic Society, The—Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York City. *President*—Edward T. Newell. *Treasurer*—John Reilly, Jr. *Curator*—Howland Wood. *Librarian*—Sydney P. Noe. Society founded in 1858 for the promotion of numismatics, etc., in the United States; possesses building, coin and medal collection and library. Total membership, 400.

American Ophthalmological Society—*President*—Peter A. Callau, New York City. *Secretary*—W. M. Sweet, 1205 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Membership, 197.

American Oriental Society—*President*—Prof. George A. Barton, Bryn Mawr, Pa. *Corresponding Secretary*—Franklin Edgerton, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. *Recording Secretary*—George C. O. Haas, College of the City of New York. *Treasurer*—Albert T. Clay, New Haven, Ct. Organized September 7, 1842, for the cultivation of learning in the Asiatic, African, and Polynesian languages, and the publication of works relating to these languages. Publishes a quarterly journal. Annual fee, $5; no admission fee. Membership, 319.

American Ornithologists' Union—*President*—Dr. Albert K. Fisher. *Secretary*—John H. Sage, Portland, Ct. Organized 1883. Object—The advancement of its members in ornithological science, the publication of a journal of ornithology and other works relating to that science, etc. Annual dues, fellows, $5; members, $4; associates, $3. Membership, 1,120.

American Orthopedic Association—*President*—David Silver, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Secretary*—H. W. Orr, Lincoln, Neb.

American Osteopathic Association—*President*—W. B. Meacham, Legal Building, Asheville, N. C. *Secretary*—Dr. H. L. Chiles. Founded 1897. Annual fee, $5.

American Otological Society—*President*—Dr. Christian R. Homles, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Secretary*—Dr. John B. Rae, 247 West Seventieth Street, New York City.

American Pediatric Society—*President*—Frank S. Churchill, M. D., Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—Howard Childs Carpenter, M. D., 1805 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Next annual meeting at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 28-29-30, 1917.

American Pharmaceutical Association—Organized 1851. *President*—Fred J. Wulling, Minneapolis, Minn. *Secretary*—William B. Day, Chicago, Ill. *Treasurer*—Henry M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo.

American Philatelic Society—Organized 1886. *President*—C. A. Howes, Boston, Mass. *Secretary*—Dr. H. A. Davis, 125 North Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Col.

American Philological Association—*President*—Prof. Carl D. Buck, University of Chicago. *Vice-Presidents*—Prof. Kirby F. Smith, Johns Hopkins University, and Prof. James R. Wheeler, Columbia University. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Prof. Frank G. Moore, of Columbia University, New York. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $3. Total membership, 718. The association was organized in 1869. Its object is "the advancement and diffusion of philological knowledge."

American Philosophical Association—Founded 1900. *President*—A. O. Lovejoy, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. *Secretary*—Prof. E. G. Spaulding, Princeton, N. J. Membership, 225. Fee $1.

American Philosophical Society—*President*—William W. Keen. *Secretaries*—I. Minis Hays, Arthur W. Goodspeed, Amos P. Brown, and H. F. Keller. Office of society, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Object—For promoting useful knowledge. Founded in 1727.

American Physical Society—*President*—Robert A. Millikan, University of Chicago. *Secretary*—A. D. Cole, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Membership, 725.

American Proctologic Society—*President*—Alfred J. Zobel, M. D., San Francisco, Cal. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Collier F. Martin, M. D., 601 Professional Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Psychological Association—*President*—Raymond Dodge, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct. *Secretary and Treasurer*—R. M. Ogden, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Organized in 1892 for "the advancement of psychology as a science." Membership, 308. Annual dues, $1.

American Public Health Association—*President*—Dr. William A. Evans, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—Prof. Selskar M. Gunn, 755 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

American Roentgen Ray Society—*President*—Dr. L. G. Cole, New York City. *Secretary*—Dr. W. H. Stewart, 222 West Seventy-ninth Street, New York City.

American Social Science Association—The association was founded in 1865. Incorporated by Act of Congress, 1899. *President*—Hon. George Gordon Battle. *Secretary*—Wm. C. Le Gendre, 59 Wall Street, New York. Membership, about 1,000. Annual fee, $5.

American Society of Civil Engineers—*President*—Clemens Herschel. *Secretary*—Charles Warren Hunt. *Treasurer*—Lincoln Bush. Regular meetings first and third Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 8.30 P. M. at the society's house, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. Has 8,200 members. Instituted in 1852.

American Society for the Control of Cancer—The purpose of the organization, which was founded in 1913, is "to disseminate knowledge concerning the symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of cancer, to investigate the conditions under which cancer is found and to compile statistics in regard thereto." *President*—George C. Clark. *Vice-Presidents*—Dr. Clement Cleveland, Dr. L. F. Barker, Dr. Arthur D. Bevan, Dr. Lewis S. McMurtry, and Dr. Edward Reynolds. *Treasurer*—Howard Bayne. *Chairman Finance Committee*—Mrs. Robert G. Mead. *Executive Secretary*—Curtis E. Lakeman. *Secretary*—Thomas M. Debevoise. Headquarters, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City.

American Society of Landscape Architects—*President*—James Sturgis Pray, Cambridge, Mass. *Vice-President*—Harold A. Caparn, New York City. *Secretary*—Alling S. De Forest, 222 Sibley Block, Rochester, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Henry V. Hubbard, Boston, Mass.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers—*President*—D. S. Jacobus, New York City. *Secretary*—Calvin W. Rice, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Society house, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Total membership, all grades, 7,243. Two annual meetings, in Spring and Autumn, the latter in New York City in December; monthly meetings, October to May, in Atlanta, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minnesota, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Worcester. Initiation fee, members, associates and associate members, $25; juniors, $15. Annual dues, members, associates and associate members, $15; juniors, $10. The society was chartered in 1881. Membership is not limited in number.

American Society of Naturalists—*President*—Raymond Pearl, Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. *Secretary*—Bradley M. Davis, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—J. Arthur Harris, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. Organized 1883. Annual dues $1. Membership, 400.

American Society for Psychical Research—*Secretary-Treasurer*—James H. Hyslop, LL. D., 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York City. Associates' dues, $5; members, $10; fellows, $25. Publications: Monthly *Journal* and annual *Proceedings*. Headquarters 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.

American Sociological Society—*President*—George E. Vincent, President University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Scott E. W. Bedford, University of Chicago. Organized 1905 to encourage the scientific study of society. Membership, 750. Holds annual meetings Publishes annual *Proceedings* and the *American Journal of Sociology*. Annual dues, $3.

American Statistical Association—*President*—Charles P. Neill. *Vice-Presidents*—Charles S. Gettemy, Joseph A. Hill, Charles H. Verrill. *Secretary*—C. W. Doten, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—S. B. Pearmain. Membership, 665. Annual dues, $2. Association organized 1839.

American Surgical Association—*President*—Dr. Samuel J. Mixter, Boston, Mass. *Secretary*—John H. Gibbon, 1608 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Number of members, 159.

American Therapeutic Society—*President*—Dr. J. N. Hall, Denver, Col. *Secretary*—Dr. Lewis H. Taylor, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—A. Ernest Gallant, New York City. Meeting to be held in New York City, June 1, 2, 1917. Organized May 1, 1900.

American Urological Association—*President*—Frederick W. Robbins, Detroit, Mich. *Secretary*—Dr. Henry L. Sanford, 1021 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Archaeological Institute of America—*President*—F. W. Shipley, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. *Secretary*—Mitchell Carroll, The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Organized 1879. Has 3,200 members. No entrance fee. Annual dues, $10.

Arctic Club of America—*President*—Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A. (retired). *Secretary*—Felix Riesenberg, 345 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City. Organized 1894. Membership, 150.

Association of American Geographers—Organized 1904. *President*—Mark Jefferson. *Vice-Presidents*—J. Russell Smith and J. Paul Goode. *Councillors*—Robert De C. Ward, Alfred H. Brooks, and William Libbey. *Treasurer*—F. E. Matthes. *Secretary*—Isaiah Bowman, Broadway at 156th Street, New York City.

Its object shall be the cultivation of the scientific study of geography in all its branches, especially by promoting acquaintance, intercourse and discussion among its members, by encouraging and aiding geographical exploration and research, by assisting the publication of geographical essays, by developing better conditions for the study of geography in schools, colleges and universities, and by co-operating with other societies in the development of an intelligent interest in geography among the people of North America.

Association of American Physicians—*President*—George Dock, M. D., St. Louis, Mo. *Secretary*—Thomas McCrae, M. D., 1627 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1886. Membership limited to 160 active and 25 associate members.

Astrological Society, The—Incorporated at Albany, N. Y., 1912. *President*—Dr. Altan Z. Stevenson. *Secretary*—S. A. Stevenson. *Treasurer*—J. R. Wilson. Headquarters, 509 West Fifty-first Street, New York City.

Botanical Society of America—*President*—Prof. R. A. Harper, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. *Secretary*—Prof. H. H. Bartlett, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Has 496 members. Founded 1893. Annual dues, $5. Enlarged by federation with the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology and the American Mycological Society, 1906. Publishes the *American Journal of Botany*.

Geological Society of America—*President*—John M. Clarke, Albany, N. Y. *Secretary*—E. O. Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York City. *Treasurer*—William Bullock Clark, Baltimore, Md.; Editor, J. Stanley-Brown, New York City. Society founded in 1888. Has 380 fellows. Entrance fee, $10; annual dues, $10.

Illuminating Engineering Society—*President*—Dr. William J. Serrill. *Assistant Secretary*—C. D. Fawcett. *Treasurer*—L. B. Marks. General offices, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

Institute of Accountants, The (in the United States of America). Membership consists of about 1,200 practising accountants in various parts of the United States. The Institute conducts examinations for admission to its membership. *President*—W. Sanders Davies, New York. *Vice-Presidents*—Harvey S. Chase, Boston; Carl H. Nau, Cleveland. *Secretary*—A. P. Richardson, 55 Liberty Street, New York. *Treasurer*—Adam A. Ross, Philadelphia.

Inventors' Guild—Founded 1910. The object of the guild is to advance the application of the useful arts and sciences, to further the interests and secure full acknowledgment and protection for the rights of inventors, to foster social relations among those who have made notable advances in the application of the useful arts and sciences. *President*—Frank J. Sprague, 165 Broadway, New York City. *First Vice-President*—Dr. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Madison Square Garden, New York City. *Second Vice-President*—Carl Thomas, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. *Secretary*—Thomas Robins, 13 Park Row, New York City. *Treasurer*—Henry L. Doherty, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Medical Association of the Southwest—*President*—E. S. Larou, M. D., Oklanoma City, Okla. *Secretary*—F. H. Clark, M. D., El Reno, Okla.

Medico-Legal Society—Meetings held monthly on the third Wednesday, New York City. *Medico-Legal Journal* is its official organ. There are Vice-Presidents for each of the States and Territories and all the principal foreign countries. Total membership, about 1,800.

Modern Language Association of America, The—*President*—James Douglas Bruce, Knoxville, Tenn. *Secretary-Treasurer*—William Guild Howard, Cambridge, Mass. Object—The advancement of the study of the modern languages and their literatures through the promotion of friendly relations among scholars, through the publication of the results of investigation by members and through the presentation and discussion of papers at an annual meeting. Initiation fee, none; dues, $3 per annum. Present membership, 1,250. Organized 1883. Incorporated 1900.

National Academy of Sciences—*President*—Wm. H. Welch, Baltimore, Md. *Vice-President*—Chas. D. Walcott, Washington, D. C. *Foreign Secretary*—George E. Hale, Pasadena, Cal. *Home Secretary*—Arthur L. Day, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Whitman Cross, Washington, D. C. The academy, incorporated by Act of Congress March 3, 1863, "shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art; the actual expense * * * to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose." The academy holds a stated session each year in the City of Washington on the third Monday in April. An Autumn meeting is held at such place and time as the Council shall determine. There are at present 147 members and 40 foreign associates.

National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis (105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City)—*President*—Dr. Edward R. Baldwin. *Vice-Presidents*—Dr. W. S. Rankin, and Dr. James A. Miller. *Honorary Vice-*

AMERICAN LEARNED SOCIETIES—*Continued.*

Presidents—Theodore Roosevelt, Sir William Osler. *Treasurer*—William H. Baldwin. *Executive Secretary*—Dr. Charles J. Hatfield. *Secretary*—Dr. Henry B. Jacobs, 11 Mount Vernon Place West, Baltimore, Md.

National Association for the Study of Epilepsy—*President*—Dr. David F. Weeks, Skillman, N. Y. *Secretary*—Dr. Arthur L. Shaw, Sonyea, N. Y. Annual dues, $5.

National Committee for Mental Hygiene—*President*—Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, Baltimore, Md. *Vice-Presidents*—Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. William H. Welch, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—Otto T. Bannard, New York City. *Medical Director*—Dr. Thomas W. Salmon. *Secretary*—Clifford W. Beers, 50 Union Square, New York City. Objects are to work for the conservation of mental health; to help raise standards in the treatment of mental diseases and mental deficiency; to promote the study of mental diseases and to disseminate information regarding their causes, treatment and prevention. Organized 1909.

National Education Association—The National Education Association (N. E. A.) is an incorporated organization of teachers, others engaged in educational work, and educational institutions, its object and purpose being "to elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching and to promote the cause of popular education in the United States." It was organized in 1857 under the name "National Teachers' Association." In this organization there are three classes of members—active, associate, and corresponding—whose qualifications, terms of membership, rights and obligations are prescribed by the act of incorporation and the by-laws, and are, in brief, as follows:

The annual dues for active and associate members are two dollars. Active members, however, pay an enrolment fee the first year of two dollars, making their initial payment four dollars. Institutions are listed as active members and may be represented at the meetings by their executive officers. Active members enjoy certain advantages over associate members, some of which are: Active members only are privileged to vote. Active members are listed in the *Year Book* of the association, with their educational position, titles and degrees, and year of enrolment.

Executive Committee: *President*—Robert J. Aley, Orono, Me. *Vice-President*—David B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C. *Treasurer*—Thomas E. Finegan, Albany, N. Y. *Member by Election*—George B. Cook, Little Rock, Ark. *Secretary*—Durand W. Springer, Ann Arbor, Mich.

National Genealogical Society—Organized 1903. Its objects shall be to collect and preserve genealogical and historical data, to assist its members in their genealogical research, and to issue such publications and devote such attention to heraldry as may be considered advisable and desirable. *National President*—Dr. Francis A. St. Clair, 1319 T St., N. W., Washington, D. C. *National Recording Secretary*, Miss Maud Burr Morris, 1603 19th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. *National Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, 905 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. *National Treasurer*—Mr. Alfred B. Dent, 906 A Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

National Geographic Society—*President*—O. H. Tittman. *Vice-President*—J. E. Pillsbury. *Secretary*—O. P. Austin. *Director and Editor*—Gilbert H. Grosvenor. Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Its purpose is "the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge." It publishes a monthly magazine. Organized 1888. Annual dues for members, $2. There are 500,000 members.

National Institute of Social Sciences—Founded in 1912. *President*—Nicholas Murray Butler, LL. D. *Secretary*—Miss Lillie H. French, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City, *Treasurer*—Henry P. Davison, 23 Wall Street, New York City. Membership, 1,045.

New York Zoological Society—*President*—Henry Fairfield Osborn. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Madison Grant, 111 Broadway, New York City. *Treasurer*—Percy R. Pyne, 20 Exchange Place. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park; Charles H. Townsend, Director of the Aquarium. Annual dues, $10; life membership, $200. The Zoological Park and the New York Aquarium are under the sole control and management of the society.

Society for Electrical Development—*President*—Henry L. Doherty. *General Manager*—J. M. Wakeman. *Secretary-Treasurer*—James Smicton, Jr. Headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Organized in 1912 to carry out, in a broad way, the work of co-operative electrical development. Membership, 1,274.

Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education—*President*—G. R. Chatburn, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. *Secretary*—F. L. Bishop, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Treasurer*—W. O. Wiley, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York City. 1,450 members from 149 engineering colleges, 18 manual training and trades schools; 400 members are practitioners and are not teachers. Founded in the Engineering Education Section of World's Engineering Congress, 1893, Chicago. Annual fee, $4.

Society of American Bacteriologists—*President*—_____. *Vice-President*—L. F. Rettger, New Haven, Ct. *Secretary-Treasurer*—A. Parker Hitchens, Glenolden, Pa.

Society of Chemical Industry (New York Section)—*Chairman*—Jerome Alexander, New York City. *Local Secretary*—Parker C. McIlhiney, 50 East Forty-first Street, New York City. Membership 796. The society is international, while the New York and New England branches are the American representatives. The officers of the general society are: *President*—Chas. C. Carpenter. *Secretary*—J. P. Longstaff, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, London S. W., England. (Report of 1915.)

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers—*President*—Stevenson Taylor. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Daniel R. Cox, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Object—The promotion of the art of shipbuilding, commercial and naval. Headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Membership fee for members and associates, $10; annual dues, $10. Juniors, membership fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Has 1,000 member associates and juniors.

Southern Medical Association—*President*—Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., Charleston, S. C. *Secretary*—Dr. Seale Harris, Birmingham, Ala.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The University of the State of New York, governed by the Board of Regents, established and incorporated in 1784, includes in its constituent membership all public schools of the State and all institutions in the university, all secondary and higher educational institutions incorporated in the State and such libraries, museums, institutions, schools, organizations and agencies for education as may be admitted to or incorporated by the university. The President of the university is also the Commissioner of Education, the chief executive officer of the entire State educational system. The Assistant Commissioners are Thomas E. Finegan for elementary education, who is also Deputy Commissioner; Augustus S. Downing for higher education, and Charles F. Wheelock for secondary education. The State Library, James I. Wyer, Jr., director, and the State Museum, John M. Clarke, director, are departments of the university.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The National Republican League of the United States was organized in Chickering Hall, New York City, December 15-17, 1887, by delegates from about 350 Republican clubs of the United States, assembled in National Convention, pursuant to a call issued by the Republican Club of New York City. It is composed of the Republican clubs of the United States, organized by States and united in a national organization. Its purpose is "Organization and Education." It aims to enlist recruits for the Republican Party, particularly the younger men and the "first voters." National Conventions have since been held at Baltimore, 1889; Nashville, 1890; Cincinnati, 1891; Buffalo, 1892; Louisville, 1893; Denver, 1894; Cleveland, 1895; Milwaukee, 1896; Detroit, 1897; Omaha, 1898 (biennial sessions afterward); St. Paul 1900, Chicago, 1902; Indianapolis, 1904; Philadelphia, 1906; Cincinnati, 1908; New York, 1910; Chicago, 1912. At the close of the campaign of 1908, the league, including the Taft campaign clubs, comprised approximately 4,000 clubs, with a membership of 1,500,000. *Officers*—President, John Hays Hammond, Gloucester, Mass.; Treasurer, D. B. Atherton, New York City; Secretary, W. B. Brewster, East Orange, N. J.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

FOR THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG MEN.

OFFICERS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:

Ex-Officio Presiding Officer of the Institution, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; *Chancellor of the Institution*, Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States; *Secretary of the Institution*, Charles D. Walcott; *Assistant Secretary in Charge of United States National Museum*, Richard Rathbun.

Board of Regents, Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States, Chancellor; Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States; Henry Cabot Lodge, Member of the Senate; William J. Stone, Member of the Senate; Henry F. Hollis, Member of the Senate; Scott Ferris, Member of the House of Representatives; Ernest W. Roberts, Member of the House of Representatives; James T. Lloyd, Member of the House of Representatives; Andrew D. White, citizen of New York; Alexander Graham Bell, citizen of Washington, D. C.; Charles F. Choate, Jr., citizen of Massachusetts; George Gray, citizen of Delaware; John B. Henderson, Jr., citizen of Washington, D. C.; Charles W. Fairbanks, citizen of Indiana.

The Institution at Washington, D. C., was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States to found an institution for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian Building, was erected on land given by the United States. The Institution is legally an establishment having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, three members of the United States Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. It is under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the Institution's activities.

For the increase of knowledge, the Institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, supplying books, apparatus, laboratory accommodations, etc. It occasionally provides for lectures, which are published. It has initiated numerous scientific projects of national importance, some of which have been turned over to the Government and resulted in the creation of independent Government bureaus. It advises the Government in many matters of scientific importance, especially in those that have an international aspect. It co-operates with national scientific bodies, such as the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Historical Association, etc. It issues three regular series of publications: Annual Reports, containing papers of general interest intended to keep the ordinary reader abreast of the progress of science; Contributions to Knowledge, the distinct feature of which is that each memoir constitutes an original contribution to knowledge; Miscellaneous Collections, which contain bibliographies, reports of expeditions and of various scientific researches, and standard tables. All these publications are distributed gratuitously to important libraries throughout the world.

The Institution maintains a library, in co-operation with the Library of Congress, which numbers 265,000 volumes and consists mainly of the transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals. While the body of the library is deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers, a working library is maintained at the Institution. Lists, bibliographies, rules for cataloguing and library work have been published. The Institution supports a table at the Naples Zoological Station. All these and numerous other activities may be carried on solely from the income of the Smithsonian fund. The Regents are empowered to accept gifts without action of Congress, in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution, and to administer trusts in accord therewith.

The parent Institution has the administrative charge of several branches which grew out of its early activities and which are supported by Congressional appropriations. These are the National Museum, including the National Gallery of Art; the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, and the United States Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM is the depository of the national collections. It is especially rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology, archæology and ethnology of America, and has unique collections of American history, as well as many series relating to fine arts and the industrial arts. It is both an educational and a research museum, and issues numerous scientific publications. The National Gallery of Art consists largely of the collections of etchings and engravings of George P. Marsh, the collections of Charles L. Freer, containing numerous paintings and etchings by Whistler, and examples of Oriental art; the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, including works of a number of the greatest English portrait painters, and the collection of William T. Evans, of one hundred and fifty-one paintings, representing some of the best work of one hundred and six American artists.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE, carried on in accordance with the terms of treaties entered into between the United States and various foreign nations, is for the free interchange of scientific, literary and governmental publications between the Government of the United States and foreign Governments and institutions, and investigators in the United States and foreign lands. It has correspondents in all parts of the world, and since its establishment more than 4,000,000 packages, containing many millions of publications, have been handled by it.

THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, for the study of the American Indian; THE ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY, for the investigation of solar phenomena; THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK at Washington, containing about 1,400 animals; the Regional Bureau of the INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE, for the preparation of a classified index to the current scientific literature of the United States, and the LANGLEY AERODYNAMICAL LABORATORY are also branches of the Institution.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The head office of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is at the Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. There are three district offices: (1) at the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City, Rev. E. L. Smith, D. D., Secretary; (2) 19 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, D. D., District Secretary; (3) San Francisco, Cal., Henry H. Kelsey, D. D., District Secretary. Its officers are: *President*—Edward C. Moore, D. D. *Corresponding Secretaries*—James L. Barton, LL. D., Cornelius H. Patton, D. D., Edward L. Smith, D. D. *Treasurer*—Frank H. Wiggin.

The American Board, which is the oldest foreign missionary society in the United States, was organized June 29, 1810. During its history it has sent out over 3,000 missionaries, of whom 664 are now in service. Into the 701 churches which have been organized by these missionaries there are now enrolled 83,135 members. The total receipts from the beginning have been $46,696,466.61; for year 1916, $1,207,126.54.

The mission fields now occupied by the board are: Mexico; Micronesian Islands; Mindanao, Philippine Islands; Japan; North China; Shansi, in Northwestern China; Foochow and Canton, in Southern China; Ceylon; Madura, in Southern India; the Marathi field of Western India; in Southern Africa, the Rhodesian branch and the Zulu branch, West Central Africa; Bulgaria and Asiatic Turkey; Austria; Spain; Greece, and Serbia.

THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

(From a statement prepared by Dr. Talcott Williams, Director.)

THE School of Journalism in Columbia University, New York City, on the Pulitzer Foundation, opened September 30, 1912. On November 1, 1916, it had in all 180 students, of whom 36 are women. Divided by classes, there are 69 in the first-year class, 43 in the second-year class, 43 in the third-year class, and 25 in the fourth-year class. Of the women who will take their degree in the School of Journalism, 17 are in Barnard, and 8 of the men at present registered in Columbia College are taking courses in the School of Journalism. Of the first-year class entering last Fall, 55 are men and 10 are women. Of this number, 43 men entered on examination and 11 under the provision laid down by the late Joseph Pulitzer in his gift, that students of maturity, experience and marked fitness should be admitted without examination. Of the women, 10 entered Barnard College, to be there two years, on examination. Admission without examination, as Mr. Pulitzer expected, has enabled a number of journalists to enter the school. On pursuing courses for two years with credit, these students are admitted to candidacy for the degree of Bachelor of Literature in Journalism. This degree was conferred on 24 graduates in the course at the last commencement of Columbia University; of the fourth-year class, 18 were in the school last year in the third-year class, and 6 are graduates of other colleges. In 1918 the school will be placed on a full professional standing Five years will be required for a degree from the high school, the first two in college and the last three in the School of Journalism. This will permit the addition of another year of professional study.

The total attendance grows steadily year by year and establishes the leading position of the school among institutions of its kind in this or any other country. The number attending is greater in proportion to the number of journalists in the country than is the number attending the law and medical courses in Columbia University in proportion to the number of those practising law and medicine. In September, 1913, the school entered its new building, for which $500,000 was provided by Mr. Pulitzer's bequest. The building is excellently equipped in every way for training in journalistic work, and contains a reference library, files of a hundred daily papers, American and foreign, and a morgue of 400,000 newspaper clippings made under the supervision of the Director during the last thirty years.

No step in professional education has attracted wider public attention or awakened a more general approval in the American press. When Mr. Pulitzer proposed the school twelve years ago its plan, purposes and need were all challenged. From the announcement of the appointment in February, 1912, of its Director, Talcott Williams, formerly of THE NEW YORK WORLD staff and for 38 years in active journalism, to its successful opening and full operation the school has commanded the confidence of newspapers and journalists. One-third of its teaching staff of 25 have been in active service on newspapers.

The plan of the school and its course of study were approved and at many points directed by an Advisory Board of eleven journalists, including Mr. John Langdon Heaton, of the editorial staff of THE NEW YORK WORLD; Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, President of the Press Publishing Company (THE NEW YORK WORLD), and Mr. George S. Johns, editor of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. The other journalists on this Advisory Board, of which President Butler of Columbia University is a member, are S. B. Griffin, *Springfield Republican;* Victor Fremont Lawson, *Chicago Daily News;* Charles Ransom Miller, *New York Times;* Edward Page Mitchell, *The Sun*, New York; Melville Elijah Stone, *Associated Press*, New York; Charles H. Taylor, *Boston Globe*, and Samuel Calvin Wells, *Philadelphia Press*.

The administrative work of the school is conducted by an Administrative Board, composed of President Butler; the Director, Talcott Williams; the Associate Director, Prof. John W. Cunliffe; Frederick P. Keppel, Dean of Columbia College; William P. Trent, Professor of English Literature; Henry R. Seager, Professor of Political Economy; James T. Shotwell, Professor of History; Ashley H. Thorndike, Professor of English, and Charles A. Beard, Associate Professor of Politics.

While there are universities and colleges which give courses in various phases of journalism and several which have schools of journalism, no other school has an endowment so large, beginning at $1,000,000 and enlarged by the final legacy of $1,000,000 from the Pulitzer estate; none has a course giving so much time to the solid study needed for the training of the journalist, and this has also the crowning advantage of a metropolis like New York in which to train its students in reporting by sending them to see and to write upon events as they come in the life of a great city. The City Hall, the departments and the regular newspaper assignments have all been used to train men in getting news as well as in writing it. Attendance on first-night performances is employed in training for dramatic criticism. From the second year on, the students are under direction and correction, writing articles on financial and business subjects, editorials, special articles, and in other fields of newspaper work. The headquarters of the political parties in New York City have given opportunity for training in National and State politics.

This practical training in the work of the journalist in the greatest news centre of the country comes in the last two years, but of the four years' course four-fifths are devoted to the study of history, constitutional law, political science, economics, statistics, American and European literature, etc.; a mastery of either French or German is insisted on. These studies follow the lines laid down by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer in his plan for the school. They are taught with the comprehensive thoroughness only possible in a great university. The work and study required is on a professional standard. Taking the technical work of reporting and their studies, the students of the school are working as hard as in a newspaper office, covering the same range of subjects and writing under close supervision and correction from men trained as journalists.

(Statistics supplied by the Bureau of the Census for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

The term illiterate, as here used, includes all persons unable to write their own language, except in cases indicated by an asterisk (*), where the basis is inability to read (a).

COUNTRY.	Illiterate	Basis.	Year.
	P. C.		
EUROPE:			
Austria	18.7	Popul'n over 11 yrs.	1910
Belgium (b)	12.7	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
"	7.9	Army recruits	1913
Bulgaria	65.5	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1905
"	25.4	Army recruits	1909
"	58.4	Marriages	1901-10
Denmark	0.2	Army recruits	1907
England and Wales	1.8	Marriages	1901-10
France	14.1	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1906
"	4.3	Army recruits	1912
"	4.1	Marriages	1901-10
German Empire (c)	0.05	Army recruits	1912
Greece (d)	57.2	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1907
"	30.0	Army recruits	Nodate
Hungary (b)	33.3	Popul'n over 6 yrs.	1910
Ireland *	9.2	Popul'n over 9 yrs.	1911
"	8.1	Marriages	1901-10
Italy *	37.0	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
" (b)	31.1	Army recruits	1910
"	38.7	Marriages	1901-10
Maltese Islands (e)	57.5	Popul'n over 5 yrs.	1901
Netherlands (f)	0.8	Army recruits	1912
"	2.2	Marriages	1901-10
Portugal * (g)	68.9	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
Prussia (c)	0.02	Army recruits	1910
"	0.4	Marriages	1901-10
Roumania (f)	60.6	Popul'n over 7 yrs.	1909
" (d)	41.0	Army recruits	1911
Russia (h)	69.0	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1897
" (h)	61.7	Army recruits	1894
Scotland	1.6	Marriages	1901-10
Serbia	78.9	Popul'n over 11 yrs.	1900
"	43.4	Army recruits	1911
"	36.7	Marriages	1901-10
Spain	58.7	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1900
Sweden	0.2	Army recruits	1911
Switzerland (i)	0.3	Army recruits	1911
United Kingdom	1.0	Army recruits	1903-04
AMERICA:			
Continental U. S. total popul'n	7.7	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Native white, native parents	3.7	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Native white, foreign or mixed parents	1.1	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Foreign-born white	12.7	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Negro	30.4	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Indian	45.3	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Chinese	15.8	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Japanese	9.2	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Argentina	54.4	Popul'n over 6 yrs.	1895
Bolivia	82.9	Popul'n over 7 yrs.	1900
Brazil	85.2	All ages	1890
AMERICA—*Cont'd.*			
British Honduras	68.8	All ages	1901
Canada	11.0	Popul'n over 5 yrs.	1911
Chile*	49.9	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1907
Colombia*	73.0	Males of all ages	1912
Costa Rica	80.2	All ages	1892
Cuba*	43.4	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1907
Guatemala	92.7	All ages	1893
Mexico	70.7	Popul'n over 12 yrs.	1910
Newfoundland	35.2	Popul'n over 5 yrs.	1911
Porto Rico	66.5	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Uruguay (b)	39.8	Popul'n over 5 yrs.	1908
AUSTRALIA:			
Commonwealth of Australia (j)*	1.8	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
New So. Wales (j)*	2.0	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
" " "	1.0	Marriages	1901-10
New Zealand (k)*	0.9	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
" "	0.3	Marriages	1901-10
Queensland (j)*	2.5	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
"	2.0	Marriages	1901-10
South Australia (j)*	1.8	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
" "	0.8	Marriages	1901-10
Tasmania (j)*	3.3	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
"	2.4	Marriages	1901-10
Victoria (j) *	1.1	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
"	0.4	Marriages	1901-10
West. Australia (j)*	1.6	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
"	0.6	Marriages	1901-10
ASIA AND OCEANIA:			
Ceylon (all races)	78.3	All ages	1901
Ceylon (European race)	11.9	All ages	1901
Ceylon (other than European)	78.4	All ages	1901
India (l)	92.1	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
Philippine isl. (m)	55.5	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1903
Russia (n)	87.3	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1897
Hawaii	26.8	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
AFRICA:			
Algeria	13.0	Army recruits	1912
Cape of Good Hope (all races)	64.0	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
Cape of Good Hope (European race)	3.8	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
Cape of Good Hope (other than European)	82.8	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
Egypt (d)	92.7	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1907
Natal (Europ'n race)	1.6	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
" (others)	94.8	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
Orange Free State (all races)	58.0	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
Transvaal (all races)	69.4	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
Union of South Africa (all races)	69.7	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911

(a) Figures for army recruits largely from Huebner's Statistical Tables, 1914. (b) Based on number unable to read and write. (c) Based on number without schooling. (d) Based on number illiterate, but this term is not defined in official report. (e) Native Maltese population. (f) Based on number unable either to read or write. (g) Including Azores and Madeira. (h) Excluding Finland. (i) Based on number without any proficiency in writing. (j) Excluding full-blooded aboriginals. (k) Excluding Maoris and Chinese. (l) Based on number unable to write letter to friend and read reply. (m) Civilized population. (n) Caucasia, Siberia, and Central Asia.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY IN 1910 (10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER).

STATES.	P. C.	STATES.	P. C.	STATES.	P. C.
United States	7.7	Iowa	1.7	Mississippi	22.4
New England	5.3	Missouri	4.3	West South Central	13.2
Maine	4.1	North Dakota	3.1	Arkansas	12.6
New Hampshire	4.6	South Dakota	2.9	Louisiana	29.0
Vermont	3.7	Nebraska	1.9	Oklahoma	5.6
Massachusetts	5.2	Kansas	2.2	Texas	9.9
Rhode Island	7.7	South Atlantic	16.0	Mountain	6.9
Connecticut	6.0	Delaware	8.1	Montana	4.8
Middle Atlantic	5.7	Maryland	7.2	Idaho	2.2
New York	5.5	District of Columbia	4.9	Wyoming	3.3
New Jersey	5.6	Virginia	15.2	Colorado	3.7
Pennsylvania	5.9	West Virginia	8.5	New Mexico	20.2
East North Central	3.4	North Carolina	18.5	Arizona	20.9
Ohio	3.2	South Carolina	25.7	Utah	2.5
Indiana	3.1	Georgia	20.7	Nevada	6.7
Illinois	3.7	Florida	13.8	Pacific	3.0
Michigan	3.3	East South Central	17.4	Washington	2.0
Wisconsin	3.2	Kentucky	12.1	Oregon	1.9
West North Central	2.9	Tennessee	13.6	California	3.7
Minnesota	3.0	Alabama	22.9		

NATIONAL READING CIRCLE.

THE United States Bureau of Education has established the National Reading Circle and will issue certificates to readers who meet requirements. The Reading Circle comes under the auspices of the Home Education Division of the Bureau of Education at Washington, and for the benefit of those who wish to be enrolled among its students various courses of readings are recommended. The following courses are either ready for distribution or preparation:

Course I., The Great Literary Bibles; Course II., Masterpieces of the World's Literature; Course III., A Ready Course for Parents; Course IV., Miscellaneous Reading for Boys; Course V., Miscellaneous Reading for Girls; Course VI., Thirty Books of Great Fiction; Course VII., Some of the World's Heroes; Course VIII., American Literature; Course IX., Biography; Course X., History.

Course I. includes "The Iliad" and the "Odyssey" of Homer, "The Divine Comedy of Dante," "The Merchant of Venice," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "Othello," "Faust," and the present Course II., which includes these eight books and also the nine following: "Job," "Isaiah," "Deuteronomy," "Prometheus Bound of Æschylus," "The Æneid of Virgil," "The Nibelungenlied," "Don Quixote," "Select Plays of Molière," Milton's "Paradise Lost."

Course III. includes "Practical Motherhood," "For Girls and Mothers of Girls," "Marriage and the Sex Problems," "The Development of the Child," "Studies in Child Development," "The Care of the Baby," "Childhood," "Training of the Human Plan," "A Study of Child Nature," "Children's Rights," "A Montessori Mother," "Misunderstood Children," "Beckoning from Little Hands," "Training of the Girl," "Training of the Boy," "Ethics for Children," "Love and Law in Child Training," "Dawn of Character," "Elements of the Theory and Practice of Cookery," "Domestic Economy," "Shelter and Clothing," "Mother," "The House of Happiness," "Polly Anna—The Glad Book," "Bobbie, General Manager," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "Parents and Their Problems," "Library of Home Economics," "Parents' Duty Concerning Sex," "The Care of the Baby," "The Student's Froebel (The Education of Man)," "Boston Cooking-School Cook Book," Canning Vegetables in the Home (Farmers' Bulletin 359), Canning Tomatoes at Home and in Club Work (Farmers' Bulletin 521), Canned Fruit, Preserves, and Jellies (Farmers' Bulletin 203), Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs (Farmers' Bulletin 385). The Farmers' Bulletins are secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Course IV. includes "Hans Brinker," "The Jungle Book," "Robinson Crusoe," "The Last of the Mohicans," "Tom Sawyer," "Stover at Yale," "Lorna Doone," "Treasure Island," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "David Copperfield," "Westward Ho!" "Age of Chivalry," "Ivanhoe," "Idylls of the King," "Macbeth," "Merchant of Venice," "The Oregon Trail," "Franklin's Autobiography," "Abraham Lincoln," "Robert E. Lee," "Burke's Conciliation," "Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration," "Washington's Farewell Address," "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address," "Lives of Poor Boys Who Became Famous," "Famous Scouts (including trappers, pioneers, and soldiers of the frontier)," "Careers of Danger and Daring," "What Can Literature Do for Me?"

Course V. includes "Alice in Wonderland," "Birds' Christmas Carol," "Little Women," "Pride and Prejudice," "The Jungle Book," "David Copperfield," "Lorna Doone," "Mill on the Floss," "Ivanhoe," "Evangeline," "Idylls of the King," "Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Florence Nightingale," "The Story of My Life; Helen Keller," "A Short History of the English People," "Some Silent Teachers," "Shelter and Clothing," "Foods and Household Management," "The Furnishing of a Modest House," "Girl and Woman," "What Can Literature Do for Me?"

The Bureau of Education does not lend or sell the books.

Course VI. includes "Adam Bede," "Arabian Nights," "A Modern Instance," "Clarissa Harlowe," "David Copperfield," "Guy Mannering," "History of Henry Esmond," "Ivanhoe," "Joseph Vance," "Kidnapped," "Lorna Doone," "Luck of Roaring Camp," "Ordeal of Richard Feverel," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Pride and Prejudice," "Robinson Crusoe," "Romola," "Tale of Two Cities," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "Vanity Fair," "Vicar of Wakefield," "Last of the Mohicans," "Scarlet Letter," "The Pilot," "Les Misérables," "The Three Musketeers," "Père Goriot," "Anna Karenina," "With Fire and Sword," "Treasure Island."

Course VIII. includes "The American," "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Ben Hur," "Bigelow Papers," "Essays," "Representative Men," "Democracy," "The Federalist," "Four Million," "Goldbug, Etc.," "The Grandissimes," "Huckleberry Finn," "Tom Sawyer," "Last of the Mohicans," "Luck of Roaring Camp," "Man Without a Country," "Marble Faun," "Scarlet Letter," "A Modern Instance," "Montcalm and Wolfe," "My Summer in a Garden," "Reign of Law," "The Sketch Book," "Two Years Before the Mast," "Walden."

The bureau invites all who wish to undertake this course of reading under its direction to join its National Reading Circle. For admission to this circle it is only necessary to write to the "Home Education Division of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.," giving your name, post-office address, your age, and a very brief statement of your education and occupation. You should also write the Home Education Division of the bureau for requirements.

To each person submitting satisfactory evidence of having read all the books on this list within three years from the time of joining circle, there will be awarded a certificate bearing the seal of the United States Bureau of Education and signed by the Commissioner of Education. All young men and women who wish to lay a good foundation for a knowledge of the best literature are invited to join this circle.

Charles Alphonso Smith, Edgar Allan Poe Professor of English in the University of Virginia; Charles Forster Smith, Professor of Greek in the University of Wisconsin; Richard Burton, Professor of English Literature in the University of Minnesota, and William Lyon Phelps, Professor of English Literature in Yale University, will assist the Bureau of Education in directing this course of reading.

In writing about this course refer to it as "United States Bureau of Education, Home Education Division, Reading Course No. II., or, Great Literature—Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern."

Readers may take one or more courses. They are required to read Course I. twice during the three years succeeding enrolment. Any other courses are to be read but once. No reading done previous to the date of enrolment will be considered adequate.

Let the bureau know when each book is begun and when it is completed. Send a description of the principal characters, the chief episodes, and impressions. When the nature of the book does not lend itself to this form of report, send a list of five important lessons or truths found in each book. When the course is completed a few questions as the final test will be sent.

Books may be purchased of publishers or borrowed from libraries elsewhere. The Bureau of Education does not furnish or lend books for this purpose.

If the editions named are not available, any editions may be used, but the advantage to be gained from Moulton's Modern Readers' Bible will more than pay for the additional cost.

The following list of classical dictionaries, etc., may be of help to readers:

Classical Dictionary. William Smith. Published by the American Book Co. $4.50.

Gayley's Classical Myths. Published by Ginn & Co., New York. $1.50.

Whibley's Companion to Greek Studies. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $6.00.

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies. Published by G. P Putnam's Sons, New York. $6.00.

Rich's Classical Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., New York. $2.50.

Introduction to Homer. Richard C. Jebb.

Encyclopaedia Britannica.

The Reader's Handbook of Famous Names in Fiction, Allusions, References, Etc., by E. Cobham Brewer. Published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Dante: His Life and Writings. Oscar Browning. Published by Macmillan.

LITERATURE OF 1916.

BY FREMONT RIDER.

The book trade in this country revived in 1916 after the slump of 1914-15, the retail trade being especially prosperous. The book output was larger and of a high level of quality, making selection doubly difficult.

FICTION was one of the classes to show improvement, several new authors of promise being introduced to the reading public, and novels by foreign authors showing a marked increase. DRAMA, thanks to the Shakespeare centenary and moving picture interest, held its own. SPORTS and GAMES showed a large number of titles. TRAVEL and DESCRIPTION was comparatively scant this year, its place being taken by a veritable flood of books on the WAR in all its various phases. There were several notable BIOGRAPHIES.

The following 900 odd titles out of some 11,000 published in 1916 aim to include the most important, not only in the sense of having more or less enduring value, but also because of their popularity, possibly transient, but no less significant, as evidenced by sales or repute. Where choice was necessary, emphasis has been laid on the popular and practical, rather than the scholarly and theoretical. Endeavor has been made, in other words, to list books of legitimate interest to the stenographer as well as the economist, to the farmer as well as the reader of belles-lettres. New editions are seldom listed unless of notable importance. The classification adopted is a rough adaptation of the Dewey Decimal classification for books, which is in wide international library and bibliographical use.

FICTION.

POPULAR ROMANCE OF THE BEST-SELLING TYPE—"The Agony Column," by Earl Derr Biggers; a mystery story of Americans in London in wartime that has surprises up to the last page (Bobbs, $1.25). "Behold the Woman," by T. Everett Harre; a tale of redemption; florid tale of Egypt in the 3d century (Lipp., $1.35n.). "The Blind Man's Eyes," by Wm. MacHarg and Edn. Balmer; an adventure-mystery story of a blind lawyer with uncanny powers of perception (Latt., B., $1.35n.). "Buck Parvin and the Movies," by Chas. E. Van Loan; inimitable short stories of movie folk and motion picture making (Doran, $1.25n.). "Cappy Ricks," by Peter B. Kyne; shipping sea-stories of the Pacific Coast today by a man who knows (Fly, $1.35). "The Fall of a Nation," by Thomas Dixon; melodramatic tale of future conquest of U. S. by a foreign invader (Apltn., $1.35n.). "Georgina of the Rainbows," by Annie Fellows Johnston; another child story of the "Pollyanna" type (Britt., $1.25n.). "The Girl Philippa," by Robt. W. Chambers; romance of Belgium in war time (Apltn., $1.40n.). "Just David," by Mrs. Eleanor H. Porter; David is 10, and a fine violinist (H. Miff., $1.25n.). "The Lightning Conductor Discovers America," by C. N. and A. M. Williamson; motor travel in Long Island and New England woven around a story (Dou., P., $1.50n.). "The Magnificent Adventure," by Emerson Hough; story of Lewis & Clarke expedition (Apltn., $1.35n.). "Rainbow's End," by Rex Beach; adventure story of Cuba 20 years ago (Harp., $1.35n.). "The Thirteenth Commandment," a novel, by Rupert Hughes; it is "Thou shalt not spend more than thou earnest"; N. Y. story (Harp., $1.40n.). "Tish," by Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart; humorous adventures of an aggressive old maid (H. Miff., $1.50n.). "Torchy, Private Sec.," by Sewell Ford; Torchy, the red-headed office boy, takes another step forward (Clode, $1.25n.). "The Unspeakable Perk," by Samuel Hopkins Adams; lively romance of an island in the Caribbean (H. Miff., $1.25n.). "The Wall Street Girl," by F. O. Bartlett; illus. by G. E. Wolfe; New York story of to-day. (H. Miff., $1.35n.). "When a Man's a Man," by Harold Bell Wright; Arizona story in this author's best "best-selling" style (Book Supply, $1.35n.).

BY SEMI-STANDARD AUTHORS—"Captain Margaret," by John Masefield; adventure story of Virginia and the Caribbean 200 years ago (Macm., $1.35n.). "The Leatherwood God," by Wm. Dean Howells; story of Ohio early in last century (Cent., $1.35n.). "Life and Gabriella," the story of a woman's courage, by Ellen Glasgow; a Southern woman braves class prejudice and turns wage-earner (Dou., P., $1.35n.). "The Lion's Share," by Arnold Bennett; a girl left free, suddenly, to spend her life as she will, doesn't make a mess of it (Doran, $1.50n.). "Mrs. Balfame," by Gertrude Atherton; a detective story with unusual subtlety of delineation and denouement (Stokes, $1.35n.). "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," by H. G. Wells; the war seen through the eyes of a thoughtful middle-aged Englishman (Macm., $1.50n.). "The Mysterious Stranger," by Mark Twain; a pessimistic allegory; The Stranger, come to earth, is Satan (Harp., $2n.). "The Sailor," by J. C. Snaith; the horrors and glories of the sea (Apltn., $1.40n.). "The Rising Tide," by Margaret Deland; feminist movement at once defended and satirized—both inimitably (Harp., $1.35n.). "The Rudder," a novel with several heroes, by Mary S. Watts; an ice-strike in midsummer is used to show the tyranny of labor (Macm., $1.50n.). "The Side of the Angels," by Basil King; Thor wants to see everybody "on the side of the angels," but too much self-sacrifice tangles his plans (Harp., $1.35n.). "The Way of All Flesh," by Samuel Butler; satirical novel written during the Victorian period which it depicts (Dutt., $1.50n.). "Within the Tides," by Jos. Conrad; worth-while short stories (Dou., P., $1.25n.). "The World for Sale," by Sir Gilbert Parker; half-Indian girl resists the call of the wild (Harp., $1.35n.). "Xingu," by Edith Wharton; varied and unusual short stories by one of our greatest masters of the short story (Scrib., $1.40n.). "The Brook Kerith," by Geo. Moore; unorthodox fictional life of Christ (Macm., $1.50n.).

BY FOREIGN AUTHORS—"The Crushed Flower," by Leonid Andreieff; short stories from the Russian (Knopf, $1.50). "The Emperor of Portugallia," by Selma Lagerloef; story of a Swedish father's love (Dou., P., $1.50n.). "Homo Sapiens," by Stanislaw Przybyszewski; gloomy Russian tale, suppressed as immoral (Knopf, $1.50n.). "The Hungry Stones," by Rabindranath Tagore; first short stories in English by Tagore (Macm., $1.35n.). "The Insulted and Injured," by Fedor M. Dostoevski (Macm., $1.50n.). "The Later Life," by Louis Couperus; continues the study of the Van Lowe family begun in "Small Souls" (Dodd, M., $1.35n.). "Oblomov," by Ivan Goncharov; famous study of a Russian type, a man plunged in a slough of apathy (Macm., $1.50n.). "Pelle the Conqueror," by Martin A. Nexo; third in the series of four picturing the life and career of a great modern labor leader (Holt, $1.40n.). "Taras Bulba," a tale of the Cossacks, by Nikolai V. Gogol (Knopf, $1.25n.).

GENERAL FICTION—"The Abyss," by N. Kussy; story of a Jewish boy in N. Y. underworld of the 80's; by a new author (Macm., $1.50n.). "The Accolade," by Ethel Sidgwick; easy-going, magnetic Johnny comes face to face with a big question (Small, M., $1.35n.). "Casuals of the Sea," the voyage of a soul, by William McFee; a noteworthy sea story by a new writer (Dou., P., $1.50n.). "The Chorus," a tale of love and folly, by Sylvia Lynd; tale of an English country house and the love affairs of several sorts of people (Dutt., $1.35n.). "El Supremo," a romance of the great dictator of Paraguay, by Ed L. White; a long novel by a new author with a hitherto unexploited setting (Dutt., $1.90n.). "The Eternal Feminine," by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews; short stories (Scrib., $1.35n.). "Green Mansions," a romance of the tropical forest, by W. H. Hudson; fantastic story, in rare style, of animals and

savages of Guiana (Knopf, $1.50n.). "Hatchways," by Ethel Sidgwick; study of temperaments in English society life (Small, M., $1.40n.). "The Heart of Rachael," by Mrs. Kathleen Norris; reactionary divorce argument (Dou., P., $1.35n.). "The Last Ditch," by Will Levington Comfort; mystery and romance in Far East (Doran, $1.35n.). "Nan of Music Mountain," by Fk. H. Spearman; Lorna Doone set in America (Scrib., $1.35n.). "Old Judge Priest," by Irvin S. Cobb; about a shrewd, kindly old Kentuckian (Doran, $1.25n.). "The Passionate Crime," a tale of faerie, by Ernest Temple Thurston; of a man's love for an ideal and the tragedy following a woman's love for him (Apltn., $1.30n.). "Pincus Hood," by Arth. Hodges; tale of bohemia (Small, M., $1.40n.). "Plashers Mead," by Compton Mackenzie; poet's unhappy romance (Harp., $1.35n.). "The Real Motive," by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, verse by Sarah N. Cleghorn; interesting short stories (Holt, $1.40n.). "Seventeen," a tale of youth and Summer time and the Baxter family, especially William, by Booth Tarkington; a study of "puppy love" (Harp., $1.35n.). "Short Stories from 'Life';" eighty-one prize stories in "Life's" shortest-story contest; contest's unique condition provided that stories accepted should be paid for at the rate of 10 cents for every word under 1,500 words which the author did not write (Dou., P., $1.25n.). "The Sins of the Children," by Cosmo Hamilton; for which too reticent fathers are responsible (Litt., B., $1.40n.). "Slaves of Freedom," by Coningsby Dawson; love story of a sensitive lad and a hedonistic girl (Holt, $1.40n.). "The Spinster," by Sarah Cleghorn; shows another phase of the feminist movement (Holt, $1.35n.). "Straight Down the Crooked Lane," by Bertha Runkle; the Plassy diamond makes trouble (Cent., $1.35n.). "The Strangers' Wedding," by W. L. George; problems of a man who marries, out of his class, a girl incapable of rising (Litt., B., $1.35.). "A Western Warwick," by S. G. Blythe; story of the boss in national politics (Doran, $1.35n.).

PHILOSOPHY, ETHICS, PSYCHOLOGY—

"American Ideals," by Clayton S. Cooper; based on a questionnaire sent to 100 representative Americans (Dou., P., $1n.). "Analytical Psychology," by C. J. Jung (Moff., Y., $3.50n.). "The Business of Being a Friend," by B. Conde; the tests, costs and value of real friendship (H. Miff., $1.25n.). "Character and Temperament," by Jos. Jastrow; surveys the sources of human nature in the light of modern psychology (Apltn., $2.50n.). "The Child in Human Progress," by G. H. Payne (Put., $2.50n.). "Closed Doors," studies of deaf and blind children, by Marg. P. Montague (H. Miff., $1n.). "The Criminal Imbecile," by Henry H. Goddard; studies of three types of "high-grade" imbeciles (Macm., $1.50n.). "The Drama of the Spiritual Life," by Annie L. Sears (Macm., $3n.). "Drink and Be Sober," by Vance Thompson; a fair-minded, sympathetic statement of the problem from both sides (Moff, Y., $1n.). "Efficient Living," by E. E. Purinton; expert on personal efficiency discusses specific topics, with tables of suggestive questions for self-analysis (McBride, $1.25n.). "Elements of Folk Psychology," by W. M. Wundt; outlines of a psychological history of the development of mankind (Macm., $3.75n.). "Essays in Experimental Logic," by John Dewey (U. of Chic., $1.75n.). "The Freudian Wish," and its place in ethics, by E. B. Holt (Holt, $1.25n.). "The Great Unmarried," by W. M. Gallichan; studies of the problem of marriage under modern conditions (Stokes, $2.25n.). "A History of the Family as a Social and Educational Institution," by Willystine Goodsell, professor in Teachers' College (Macm., $2n.). "Human Animals," by Frank Hamel; curious instances of alleged cases of transmigration of human souls into animal bodies (Stokes, $2.40n.). "Living for the Future," by J. R. Slater; a study in the ethics of immortality (H. Miff., $1n.). "The Meaning of the War," life and matter in conflict, by Henri Bergson (Macm., 40c.n.). "Measurement of Intelligence," by L. M. Terman; suggestions for extending the Binet-Simons tests (H. Miff., $1.50n.). "The Mythology of All Races," ed. by L. H. Grey; 13v.; v. 1, Greek and Roman; v. 9, Oceanic (Jones, $6 ea.). "The Philosophy of Freedom," a modern philosophy of life developed by scientific methods, by Rudolf Steiner (Put., $1.25n.). "Psychological Effects of Alcohol," by R. Dodge & F. G. Benedict; a scientific first-hand investigation—almost the first (Carn. Inst., $2.50). "The Psychology of Relaxation," by G. T. W. Patrick; advances theory that play, laughter, profanity, alcohol, war, are the forms in which the overtaxed higher nerve centres find relief by reverting to inherited savage instincts (H. Miff., $1.25n.). "Psychology of the Unconscious," by C. G. Jung; develops the psycho-analysis of Freud (Moff., Y., $4n.). "Sons and Daughters," by Mrs. S. M. Gruenberg; study of child nature presented in incidents and stories (Holt, $1.40n.). "Wit and Its Relation to the Unconscious," by Sigmund Freud (Moff., Y., $2.50n.). "Your Boy and His Training," a practical treatise on boy-training, by Edn. Seward Puller (Apltn., $1.50n.).

RELIGION.

"Archaeology and the Bible," by G. Aaron Barton (Am. Sun. Sch. Un., $2n.). "Bergson and Religion," by Lucius H. Miller (Holt, $1.50n.). "Bible Prophecies and the Plain Man," by Marr Murray; searches the Scriptures to find comfort and guidance in the European war (Doran, $1.25n.). "The Boy Scout Movement," applied by the church, by N. E. Richardson & O. E. Loomis (Scrib., $1.50n.). "Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics," v. 7-8, ed. by J. Hastings and others (Scrib., ea. $7n.). "Forerunners and Rivals of Christianity," being studies in religious history from 330 B. C. to 330 A. D., by Fs. Legge, 2 v. (Put., $7.50n.). "Gleanings from Old Shaker Journals," comp. by Clara E. Sears (H. Miff., $1.25n.). "The Heart of Jainism," by Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson; Jainism stands half way between Buddhism and Brahaism (Oxf. U., $2.50n.). "How to Run a Little Sunday School," by E. M. Fergusson (Rev., 60c.n.). "The Kingdom of Heaven as Seen by Swedenborg," by J. H. Spalding; presents Swedenborg's main principles in readable form (Dutt., $1.50n.). "The Literary Man's New Testament," arranged in chronological order, with annotations by W. L. Courtney (Dutt., $3.50n.). "The New Archaeological Discoveries," and their bearing upon the New Testament and the life and times of the Primitive Church, by C. M. Coburn (Funk., $2.50n.). "The New World," by Hugh Black; popular analysis of the forces creating unrest in conditions religious, scientific and social (Rev., $1n.). "Problems of Religion," by Durant Drake; an introductory survey (H. Miff., $2n.). "The Real Mormonism," by R. C. Webb; author believes Mormonism has not had a fair interpretation (Sturg. & W., $2n.). "The Sand-Table," a manual for Sunday-school teachers, by Lillie A. Faris (Standard Pub., 60c.). "The Social Principles of Jesus," by Walter Rauschenbusch (Assn. P., 50c.). "The Three Religious Leaders of Oxford and Their Movements:" John Wycliffe, John Wesley, John Henry Newman, by S. Parkes Cadman (Macm., $2.50n.). "A Voice from the Crowd," by Geo. W. Pepper; constructive analysis of modern preaching (Yale, $1.50n.). "The Way of Martha and the Way of Mary," by Stephen Graham; author so compares Western and Eastern Christianity (Macm., $2n.). "What Jesus Christ Thought of Himself," by Anson Phelps Stokes (Macm., $1n.). "Why Men Pray," by C. L. Slattery (Macm., 75c.n.).

SOCIOLOGY.

POLITICAL SCIENCE—"The American Plan of Government," the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by accepted authorities, by C. W. Bacon & F. S. Morse (Put., $2.50n.). "Aristocracy and Justice," by Paul Elmer More; constructive essays on questions of the day (H. Miff., $1.25n.). "Caribbean Interests of the United States," by C. L. Jones, prof. of pol. sci., Univ. of Wis. (Apltn., $2.50n.). "Electoral Reform in England and Wales," by Chas. Seymour; the development and operation of the parliamentary franchise, 1832-1885 (Yale, $2.50n.). "The Evolution of Governments and Laws," exhibiting the governmental structures of ancient and modern

states, their growth and decay and leading principles, by S. H. Allen (Princeton, $4n.). "The Federal Executive," by J. P. Hill; a history of its gradual enlargement of its prerogatives and duties (H. Miff., $2n.). "The History of the Fabian Society," with 12 illustrations, by Ed R. Pease; English Socialist society (Dutt., $1.75n.). "History and Procedure of the House of Representatives," by De A. S. Alexander (H. Miff., $2n.). "Modernizing the Monroe Doctrine," by C. H. Sherrill; suggestions for trade expansion in S. Amer. (H. Miff., $1.25n.). "The Operation of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall in Oregon," by J. D. Barnett (Macm., $2n.). "Our Chief Magistrate and His Powers," Columbia Univ. lectures, by Wm. Howard Taft (Lemcke, $1.50n.). "The Physical Basis of Society, by Carl Kelsey (Apltn., $2n.). "Political Parties," a sociological study of the oligarchical tendencies of modern democracy, by Robt. Michels (Hearst's, $3.50n.). "Political Writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau, 2 v. (Put., $18.50n.). "The Presidency," its duties, its powers, its opportunities and its limitations, three lectures, by Wm. Howard Taft (Scrib., $1n.). "Principles of Constitutional Government," by E. J. Goodnow, pres. of Johns Hopkins; in various countries (Harp., $2n.). "Public Administration and Partisan Politics" (Acad. Pol. Sci., $1.). "Public Budgets" (Acad. Pol. Sci., $1.). "Socialized Germany," by Frederic C. Howe (Scrib., $1.50n.). "Towards International Government," by J. A. Hobson (Macm., $1n.). "The World's Highway," by Norman Angell; notes on America's relation to sea power (Doran, $1.50n.).

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HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE—"Adventures in Thrift," by Anna S. Richardson; suggestions for economy in household buying (Dobbs-M., $1.25n.). "Bohemian-American Cook Book," by Marie B. Rosicka (Nat. Pr., $1). "'Dame Curtsey's' Book of Salads, Sandwiches and Beverages," by Ellye H. Glover (McClg., 50c.n.). "Elementary Embroidery," by Mary Symonds (Macm. $1n.). "From House to House," a book of odd recipes from many houses, by A. N. Furgerson and Constance Johnson (Dutt., $1.50n.). "The Home Care of Sick Children," a guide for mothers in the care of sick children, by Emelyn L. Coolidge, M. D. (Apltn., $1n.). "How to Knit Socks," a manual for both amateur and professional knitters, by Mrs. Maud C. Nicoll (Brent., $1n.). "How to Know Your Child," by Miriam Finn Scott; how to develop the good and kill the bad (Litt., B., $1.25n.). "A Laboratory Manual of Foods and Cookery," by Emma B. Matteson and E. M. Newlands (Macm., $1.50n.). "The Modern Knitting Book," ed. by Flora Klickman (Stokes, 75c.n.). "The Mothercraft Manual," by Mary L. Read; a very complete handbook of practical information in the feeding, care and training of children (Litt., B., $1.25n.). "A New Book of Cookery," by Fannie M. Farmer; a supplement to the famous "Boston Cooking School Cook Book," by the same author (Litt., B., $1.60n.). "1,000 Shorter Ways Around the House," by M. S. Cray; "A handbook of the home, the building, the furnishing and the working therein" (Put., $1.50n.). "Quilts," their story and how to make them, by Marie D. Webster (Dou., P., $2.50n.). "Salads, Sandwiches and Chafing Dish Recipes," by Marion H. Neil (McKay, $1n.). "Speaking of Home," being essays of a contented woman, by L. H. Tuson; an intimate and humorous plea for home-making as an occupation (H. Miff., $1n.).

FINE ARTS.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING—"The Architecture and Landscape Gardening of the Exposition:" pictorial survey of Panama-Pacific Exposition (Elder, $2n.). "Book of Garden Plans," by S. F. Hamblin; model plans for typical, actual sites (Dou., P., $2n.). "Climbing Plants," by Wm. Watson; their selection and care (Stokes, $1n.). "The Garden Blue Book," a manual of the perennial garden, by L. B. Holland (Dou., P., $3.50n.). "Parks," their design, equipment and use, by Geo. Burnap; addressed primarily to executives having the development of parks in charge (Lipp., $6n.). "Planning of a Modern City," by N. P. Lewis (Wiley, $3.50n.).

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"A B C of Automobile Driving," by A. H. Verrill; "Safety first" principles that mark the difference between intelligent driving and merely running a car (Harp., 50c.n.). "The Airedale," by W. A. Bruette; their history, breeding and care (Forest and Stream, $1). "Antique Greek Dance," by M. Emmanuel, and a careful comparison of it and the modern French ballet (Lane, $3n.). "The American Hoyle," or gentlemen's handbook of games, ed. by Wm. B. Dick; new ed. of this standard work (Dick & F., $1.25). "American Trout-Stream Insects," by J. J. Rhead (Stokes, $2.50n.). "Auction Tactics," by Bryant McCampbell; expert bidding hints (Dodd, M., $1.25n.). "Auction Under the Laws of 1915," by Milton C. Work (Wins., $1). "Baseball Notes for Coaches and Players," by Elmer Berry (Am. Phys. Ed. Assn., $1.50). "The Book of the Dance," by Arnold Genthe; fine illus. (Kenn., $6n.). "The Book of the Sailboat," how to rig, sail and handle small boats, by A. H. Verrill (Apltn., $1n.). "Card Tricks," without sleight of hand or apparatus, by L. Widdop (Lipp., 35c.). "The Complete Auction Player," by Florence Irwin (Put., $1.50n.). "Expert Auction," by E. Valentine Shepard; not for the beginner (Harp., $1.25n.). "Golf for Women," by a woman golfer (Moffat, $2.50n.). "Handbook of Athletic Games," for players, instructors and spectators, by Jessie Hubbell and Wm. D. Pulvermacher; "Comprising fifteen major ball games, track and field athletics and rowing races" (Macm., $1.50n.). "Lawn Tennis," lessons for beginners, by J. P. Paret (Macm., $1.25n.). "Let Us Go Afield," by Emerson Hough; practical advice for campers and sportsmen (Apltn., $1.25n.). "Methods and Players of Modern Lawn Tennis," by Jahial P. Paret; with opinions on disputed points of technique from many expert players (Am. Lawn Tennis, $2). "Modern Swimming," an illustrated manual, by J. H. P. Brown (Small M., $1n.). "Neglected Points of Auction Bridge," by Carl Ehlermann, Jr.; fine points, not fundamentals, fully analyzed and played out (Harp., 50c.n.). "The New Golf," by P. A. Vaile; illus. from photos; criticises many traditional rules and ideas of the game (Dutt., $2n.). "The Playground Book," by Harry Sperling; presents games and dances adapted to playground conditions (Barnes, $1.80). "Royal Auction Bridge," including "nullos," by Taunton Williams; problems, points for play and illustrative hands (McBride, 75c.n.). "Tennis for Women," by Molla Bjurstedt and S. Crowther; illus. from photos (Dou., P., $1.25n.).

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"Leaves from a Field Notebook," by J. H. Morgan; personal impressions (Macm., $1.50n.). "Letters from France," by Jeanne Le Guiner; from a French woman to a friend in U. S. (H. Miff., $1n.). "A Little House in War Time," by Agnes & Egerton Castle; tale of a country house in Surrey Hills housing Belgian refugees (Dutt., $1.50n.). "The Lusitania's Last Voyage," by Chas. E. Lauriat, Jr.; the auth. was aboard (H. Miff., $1n.). "Men, Women and War," by Will Irwin (Apltn., $1n.). "Michael Cassidy, Sergeant," short, vivid, anon. sketches of character in action in the trenches (Doran, $1.25n.). "Modern Germany in Relation to the Great War," trans. by W. W. Whitlock; trans. of a collaborated study of German "kultur" written by German professors in 1915 (Kenn., $2n.). "My Adventures as a Spy," by Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell (Lipp., $1n.). "My Fourteen Months at the Front," an American boy's baptism of fire, by W. J. Robinson (Litt., B., $1n.). "My Home in the Field of Honor," by Baronne F. W. Huard; the home was near the Marne battlefield (Doran, $1.35n.). "The Neutrality of Belgium," by Alex. Fuehr (Funk, $1.50n.). "The New Europe," by A. J. Toynbee; what she is likely to be after the war (Dutt., $1n.). "The Old Blood," a romance of the great war, by Fred. Palmer (Scrib., $1.40n.). "On the Anzac Trail," being extracts from the diary of a New Zealand sapper; describes trench fighting at Gallipoli (Lipp., $1n.). "One Hundred Cartoons," by O. E. Cesare, cartoonist of the "Sun"; brilliant, pro-ally, generally sarcastic, sometimes savage (Small, $3n.). "Ordeal by Battle," by F. S. Oliver (Macm., $1.50n.). "The Origin of the War: Facts and Documents," by Karl Federn (Dill., $1n.). "Over There," war scenes on the western front, by Arnold Bennett; illus. by Walter Hale (Doran, $1.25n.). "Passed by the Censor," the experience of an American newspaper man in France, by Wythe Williams (Dutt., $1.50n.). "Prisoner of War," by A. Wernod; unvarnished account of months spent in a soldier's prison camp in Germany (Lipp., $1n.). "The Problems and Lessons of the War," ed. by G. H. Blakeslee; 25 addresses, giving allied and American viewpoints (Put., $2n.). "Raemaeker's Cartoons," with accompanying notes by well-known English writers; war drawings of this master whom the war made famous (Dou., P., $5n.). "Restoration of Europe," by A. H. Fried; causes of war from international viewpoint; auth. won Nobel Peace Prize, 1911 (Macm., $1n.). "Ruling Caste and Frenzied Trade in Germany," by M. Millioud; claims war was due to unstable German trade finance (H. Miff., $1.25n.). "The Russian Campaign," April to August, 1915, by Stanley Washburn, "London Times" correspondent (Scrib., $2n.). "The Self-Discovery of Russia," by James Y. Simpson; discussion of the Russia new-born since the beginning of the war (Doran, $2n.). "The Slavs of the War Zone," by Wm. F. Bailey (Dutt., $3.50n.). "Soldier and Dramatist," letters of Harold Chapin, American citizen who died for England at Loos (Lane, $1.25n.). "A Soldier of the Legion," by E. Morlae; story of an American-born Frenchman in Foreign Legion (H. Miff., $1n.). "Some 'Frightful' War Pictures," illus. by W. Heath Robinson; humorous war drawings (Dutt., $1n.). "The Spirit of England," by Geo. W. E. Russell (Dutt., $1.75n.). "The Spirit of France," by Owen Johnson; dramatic impressions of the French front (Litt., B., $1.35n.). "They Shall Not Pass," by Frank Simonds; describes Verdun from French side (Dou., P., $1n.). "The Things Men Fight For," with some application to present conditions in Europe, by H. H. Powers; studies in "national aspirations" (Macm., $1.50n.).

"The Thirteen Days: July 23-August 4, 1914," a chronicle and interpretation, by Wm. Archer; summarizes diplomatic correspondence of all nations preceding outbreak of war (Oxf., $1.15n.). "Through Terror to Triumph," speeches and pronouncements since the beginning of the war, by Dav. Lloyd-George (Doran, $1n.). "To Rubleben—and Back," a great adventure in three phases, by G. Pyke (H. Miff., $1.50n.). "The Tragedy of Belgium," an answer to Prof. Waxweiler, by Rich. Grasshoff (Dill., $1n.). "Trenching at Gallipoli," by John Gallisshaw; personal narrative of a Newfoundlander (Cent., $1.30n.). "Verdun to the Vosges," impressions of the war on the fortress frontier of France, by G. F. Campbell (Longm., $3n.). "Victory in Defeat," the agony of Warsaw and the Russian retreat, by S. Washburn (Dou., P., $1n.). "A Visit to Three Fronts," glimpses of the British, Italian and French lines, by A. Conan Doyle (Doran, 50c.n.). "Vive la France!" by E. Alex. Powell; describes the war in Southern Belgium (Scrib., $1n.). "Voyage of the Deutschland," by Capt. Paul Koenig (Hearst, $1.25n.). "A Volunteer Poilu," by Henry Sheehan; personal experiences of an American (H. Miff., $1.25n.). "The War and the Soul," by Rev. R. J. Campbell; essays on the religious aspects of the war (Dodd., M., $1.25n.). "War Bread," a personal narrative of war and relief in Belgium, by Edw. E. Hunt; auth. was in charge of Antwerp work (Holt., $2n.). "The War for the World," by Israel Zangwill; misc. essays on war topics (Macm., $1.50n.). "The War in Eastern Europe," by John Reed; pictured by Boardman Robinson; impressions on the spot rather than connected history (Scrib., $2n.). "War Letters of an American Woman," by Marie van Vorst; auth. is a friend of France (Lane, $1.50n.). "Warlike England," as seen by herself, by Ferdinand Tonnies; condemns England's historic policy of the "balance of power" as selfish (Dill., $1n.). "What Germany Thinks," the war as Germans see it, by T. F. A. Smith; based on quotations from German newspapers, etc. (Doran, $1.25n.). "What is Coming?" a European forecast, by H. G. Wells; after the war? as a keen observer interprets present tendencies (Macm., $1.50n.). "With My Regiment," from the Aisne to La Bassee (Lipp., $1n.). "With Our Army in Flanders," by G. v. Williams, correspondent of "London Times" (Longm., $3.50n.). "With Serbia Into Exile," by Fortier Jones; an American's adventures with a freezing, starving, retreating but unconquered nation (Cent., $1.60n.). "With the French in France and Salonica," by Rich. Harding Davis (Scrib., $1n.). "With the Zionists in Gallipoli," by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Patterson; the Zion Mule Corps consisted of Russian-born Jewish refugees from Palestine; auth. commanded them (Doran, $2n.). "A Woman's Diary of the War," by Sarah Macnaughtan (Dutt., $1n.). "The World Decision," by Robt. Herrick; war observations in France and Italy (H. Miff., $1.25n.).

GENERAL WORKS.

"Encyclopedia Britannica," new cheaper edition (reduced page size), India paper, 29 v. (Sears, Roebuck, var. pr.). "A Dictionary of Similes," by Fk. J. Wilstach; 15,000 similes, from Eng. and Amer. lit., arranged alphabetically by subject (Lit., B., $2.50n.).

THE PRODUCTION OF BOOKS.

American Publications, 1915 (including new editions)—Fiction, 919; theology and religion, 800; literature, essays, 409; general encyclopaedias, general work—bibliographies, miscellaneous, 114; medical, hygiene, 425; juvenile, 594; poetry and drama, 741; law, 255; biography, genealogy, 548; history, 758; description, geography, travel, 483; education, 237; fine arts, 226; music, 72; business, 252; domestic economy, 137; philosophy, 338; sociology and economics, 726; philology, 293; science, 550; applied science, technology, engineering 463; agriculture, 285; games, sports and amusements, 109. Total, 1915, 9,734; 1914, 12,010; 1913, 12,230; 1912, 10,903; 1911, 11,123; 1910, 13,470; 1909, 10,901; 1908, 9,254; 1905, 8,112.

Of the production of 1915 there were 6,932 books by American authors.

British Publications, 1915 (including new editions)—Religion, 896; philosophy, 237; education, 293; philology, 216; fiction, 1,693; juvenile, 582; law, jurisprudence, etc., 258; sociology, 694; travels, geography, 483; history, 763; biography, 394; technology, 520; poetry and drama, 567; medicine, public health, etc., 356; agriculture, gardening, 224; domestic arts, 57; literature (general), 378; business, 186; fine arts, 225; music, 45; games, etc., 75; science, 698; general works (encyclopaedias, magazines, etc.), 176; military and naval, 467. Total, 1915, 10,665; 1914, 11,537; 1913, 12,379; 1912, 12,067; 1911, 10,914; 1910, 10,804; 1909, 10,725.

German Publications, 1914—Bibliography, encyclopaedias, 379; theology, 2,517; law and political science, 3,050; medicine, 1,769; natural sciences, mathematics, 1,557; philosophy and theosophy, 582; education, books for the young, 4,152; language and literature, 1,807; history, 1,175; geography, 1,493; military science, 687; commerce, industrial arts, 1,935; architecture and civil engineering, 956; domestic economy, agriculture, forestry, 893; drama and popular literature, 4,254; art, 832; year-books, 572; miscellaneous, 699. Total, 1914, 29,308; 1913, 35,078; 1912, 34,801; 1911, 32,098; 1910, 31,281; 1908, 30,317; 1907, 30,075; 1906, 28,703.

French Publications, 1914—Religion, 674; sociology, 1,982; science, 332; medicine, 721; history, 1,295; geography, travel, 232; literature, 1,825; art, 329; education, 870; printed in foreign languages, 251. Total, 1914, 8,511; 1913, 10,758; 1912, 9,645; 1911, 10,396; 1910, 10,830; 1909, 11,200 (estimated); 1908, 8,805; 1907, 10,785; 1906, 10,898; 1900, 13,362.

The book production in Japan in 1911 was 43,244; Russia, in 1910, 29,057; both inflated by pamphlet and periodical material; Switzerland, 1914, 2,583; Italy, 1914, 11,523; Denmark, April, 1914-March, 1915, 3,735; Holland, 1914, 3,453; Belgium, 1912, 2,403; Poland, 1911, 3,436; Spain, 1914, 2,463; Roumania, 1901, 1,739; Sweden, 1904, 1,474; Bulgaria, 1909, 1,400; Norway, 1911, 1,342; Serbia, 1888, 258; Luxemburg, 1914, 39; Ireland, 1902, 180; Iceland, 1903, 212; Uruguay, 1910, 619; Greece, 1908, 53; Argentina, 1886, 899; Egypt, 1898, 164; Turkey, 1890, 924; Mexico, 1888, 167; Chile, 1891, 385; India, 1895, 8,000; Austria, 1914, 2,473 (in German only); Canada, 1910, 94; Ceylon, 1909, 422; Hungary, 1914, 2,713; Australia, 1912, 3,158.

The total book publications of the world annually approximate 160,000. Paul Otlet, the Secretary of the Brussels International Bibliographic Institute, estimates the number of printed books since the invention of printing to January, 1900, at 12,163,000 separate works, and the number of periodicals at between fifteen and eighteen millions. M. Iwinski estimates the number of books published since the invention of printing to the end of 1908 at 10,378,365.

Miss Doris Webb, assistant editor The Publishers' Weekly, furnished these statistics.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

THE Library of Congress was established in 1800, destroyed in 1814 by the burning of the Capitol, afterward replenished by the purchase by Congress of the library of ex-President Jefferson, 6,760 volumes (cost, $23,950); in 1851, 35,000 volumes destroyed by fire; in 1852, partially replenished by an appropriation of $75,000; increased (1) by regular appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the Copyright Law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. One hundred sets of Government publications are at the disposal of the Librarian of Congress for exchange, through the Smithsonian, with foreign Governments, and from this source are received about 12,000 volumes annually. Other special accessions have been: The Peter Force collection (22,529 volumes, 37,000 pamphlets), purchased 1867, cost $100,000; the Count de Rochambeau collection (manuscript), purchased 1883, cost $20,000; the Toner collection (24,484 volumes, numerous pamphlets), gift in 1882 of Dr. Joseph M. Toner; the Hubbard collection (engravings).

The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere, and third in the world. It comprised at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1916) about 2,451,974 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library which, while a division of the Library of Congress, still remains at the Capitol), manuscripts, maps, and charts, pieces of music, and photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs numbering about a million.

The collection is rich in history, political science, in official documents, National, State, and foreign, and in Americana, including important files of American newspapers and original manuscripts (Colonial, Revolutionary, and formative periods). Many of the rare books and manuscripts belonging to the library are exhibited in show cases on the second floor.

The library is rich in special collections acquired since 1897.

In **Prints**—The Hubbard collection, gift in 1898 of Mrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard; Noyes works of Japanese artists; Garrett, 19,113 prints (on deposit); George Lothrop Bradley, 1,980 engravings; prints issued by the Government calcographies of France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Austria-Hungary.

Manuscripts—The PAPERS OF NINE PRESIDENTS: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Johnson. AMERICAN STATESMEN AND POLITICIANS: Franklin, R. Morris, Hamilton, Van Buren, Wm. L. Marcy, Duff Green, Washburne, Clayton, Chase, Crittenden, Lyman Trumbull, E. M. Stanton, John Sherman, Gideon Welles (deposited); James H. Hammond, J. L. M. Curry, Thomas Ewing. MILITARY PAPERS: Gen. George B. McClellan, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. C. B. Comstock. DIPLOMATIC: Wm. Short, Bancroft Davis, papers. NAVAL PAPERS: Preble, John Paul Jones. COMMERCIAL HISTORY: Ellis, 1805-1853; Bourne, 1776-1816; Galloway (early part of the eighteenth century); letters of William Taylor (the latter part of the eighteenth century); of John White, cashier of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore; Edward Dixon, merchant of Port Royal, 1743-1796. Biddle papers (Bank of the U. S.), deposited. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Papers of William Thornton; George Watterson. EUROPEAN ARCHIVES: Stevens Index, 1763-1783; upward of 200,000 folios of transcripts of documents relating to American Colonial history. Mercy-Argenteau family papers, fifteenth to nineteenth century. STATE PAPERS: Continental Congress; House of Representatives. COLONIAL DOCUMENTARY HISTORY: Records of Virginia Company; Spanish papers of New Mexico and Florida; Philippine and Guam documents. SCIENTIFIC: Maury papers, Gibbes papers. MEXICAN HISTORY: Yturbide papers; Inquisition papers, 1759. LITERARY: Louise Chandler Moulton collection of letters.

Maps—The Kohl collection; manuscript maps of Lord Howe (and many other manuscript maps); the Lowery collection of maps of Spanish possessions now within the limits of the United States.

Printed Books—The Weber library (Sanskrit literature, 3,018 volumes, 1,002 pamphlets); Hattala (Slavic, about 1,500 volumes); Yudin (Russian, 80,000 volumes); Chinese and Japanese literature, 45,000 volumes; the Huitfeldt-Kaas (Scandinavian, 5,000 volumes); the John Boyd Thacher collection of Incunabula (deposited); the Deinard collections of Hebraica, comprising upward of 14,000 titles, were given to the library by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff in 1912 and 1914.

In 1897 the main collection was removed from the Capitol to the building erected for it under the Acts of Congress approved April 15, 1886; October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889, at a cost of $6,347,000 (limit by law, $6,500,000), exclusive of the land, which cost $585,000. The architects who furnished the original designs were John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz. By the act of October 2, 1888, before the foundations were laid, Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers of the Army, was placed in charge of the construction of the building, and the architectural details were worked out by Paul J. Pelz and Edward P. Casey. Upon the death of Gen. Casey, in March, 1896, the entire charge of the construction devolved upon Bernard R. Green, Gen. Casey's assistant, and under his superintendence the building was completed in February, 1897, opened to the public November, 1897. The building occupies three and three-quarter acres upon a site ten acres in extent at a distance of 1,270 feet east of the Capitol, and is the largest and most magnificent library building in the world. In the decorations some forty painters and sculptors are represented—all American citizens. The floor space is 326,195 square feet, or nearly eight acres. The book stacks including the new stack built over the southeast interior court, contain about 100 miles of shelving, affording space for 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers.

The library is maintained by annual appropriations by Congress for various purposes, including the purchase of books. Total appropriation for 1917, $681,105. For service and contingent expenses, $463,360; purchase of books, $98,000; building and grounds, $119,745.

Library Service—Library proper, 258 employés; copyright, 91; distribution of cards, 42; legislative reference, 22. Total, 413. By virtue of the act of 1897, employés in the library proper are appointed by the Librarian of Congress, "solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties." Custody and care of the building is under the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds, who is also the disbursing officer and appoints the 138 employés of his office.

Entitled by statute to draw books for home use are the following: The President, the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress (no books may be given out upon the orders of members in favor of those who are not members); Heads of Departments; the Justices, Reporter, and Clerk of the Supreme Court; the Judges and Clerk of the Court of Claims; Judges of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; representatives at Washington of foreign Governments; the Solicitor-General and Assistant Attorney-General; the Secretary of the Senate; the Clerk of the House of Representatives; the Solicitor of the Treasury; ex-Presidents of the United States; the Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress; the Secretary and Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; members and Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Chief of Engineers of the Army.

Inter-Library Loans—While not a lending library, but a reference library, primarily and essentially, the Library of Congress maintains an inter-library loan system by which special service is rendered to scholarship by the lending of books to other libraries for the use of investigators engaged in serious research, which it is not within the power or duty of the library in question to supply, and which at the time are not needed in Washington.

Copyright Office—The Copyright Office is a distinct division of the Library of Congress, and is located on the ground floor, south side: open 9 to 4.30. It is under the immediate charge of the Register of Copyrights, who, by the acts of February 19, 1897, and March 4, 1909, is authorized "under the direction and supervision of the Librarian of Congress," to perform all the duties relating to copyrights. Copyright registration was transferred to the Librarian of Congress by the act of July 8, 1870. Of most articles copyrighted two copies, and of some one copy, must be deposited in the Library of Congress to perfect copyright.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—*Continued.*

Hours—The library building is open to the public all days in the year excepting 4th of July and Christmas. The hours are from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days, from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays and holidays, and 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. on Saturdays from June 15 to September 15.

The Main Reading Room and Periodical Reading Room are open to the public from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days, and from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays and holidays.

The Librarian's Office is open for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. week days, and from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays and holidays.

The other administrative divisions of the library, including the Copyright Office, are open for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. all days in the year, excepting legal holidays and Sundays.

Librarians Since the Inception of the Library—1800-1814, the Clerk of the House of Representatives (for the time being); 1815-1829, George Watterston; 1829-1861, John S. Meehan; 1861-1864, John G. Stephenson; 1864-1897 (June 30), Ainsworth R. Spofford; 1897-January 17, 1899, John Russell Young; 1899 (April 5), Herbert Putnam.

General Administration—Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam; Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin; Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd; Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum.

RO.

Ro is the name of the universal language constructed by Rev. Edward P. Foster of Marietta, Ohio. The first publication—an eight-page outline—of the language was issued in 1906.

Ro uses the method technically known as *a priori;* that is, it rejects all existing root words, whether of Latin or any other language, and uses as a basis simply the twenty-six letters of the alphabet. These letters it makes absolutely phonetic. No accents or diacritical marks are employed.

For the formation of words, Ro first analyzes ideas into their ultimate elements. Having completed the analysis, it chooses an initial letter or initial syllable to designate one of these primary elements or general concepts. Each added letter subdivides or particularizes so that the completed word represents an individual thought of the general signification denoted by the initial of the word. The initial letter represents, as it were, an army corps, the second letter a division of that corps, the third a brigade, the fourth a regiment, the fifth a company, and the final letter the individual soldier.

For example, Ro takes the initial "a" to denote pronoun; "ab" for pronoun of the first person; "abl" for this pronoun in the nominative case, "I;" "abiz," we; "abe," my; "abez," our; "abo," me; "aboz," us. The initial "e" denotes verb; "eb" infinitive mood: "eba," to be; "ebe," to become; "ebi," to make; "ebni," to unmake; "ebo," to be made (passive voice). The initial "t" denotes time; "ta", definite period of time; "tab," moment, second; "tac," minute; "tad," hour; "tada," morning hour; "tadab," 1 A. M.; "tadib," 1 P. M.; "taf," day; "Tafab," Sunday; "tal," month; "Talab," January; "z" denotes number; "za," unit column; "zab," one; "zac," two; "zad," three; "zaf," four; "zag," five; "zeb," ten; "zec," twenty; "zed," thirty; "zib," one hundred; "zibzedzaf," 134.

This method of word-building is chosen as the scientific method, the only one that is absolutely international, definite or adequate for the twentieth century.

THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

THERE are said to be 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world, distributed as follows: America, 1,624; Asia, 937; Europe, 587; Africa, 276.

The English language is spoken by more than 150,000,000 of people.

German by more than	120,000,000 of people.	Spanish by more than	55,000,000 of people.
Russian " " "	90,000,000 " "	Italian " " "	40,000,000 " "
French " " "	60,000,000 " "	Portuguese " " "	30,000,000 " "

The English language contains approximately 600,000 words. Of this total nearly one-half consists of scientific terminology seldom met outside of text-books and of archaic, obsolescent or obsolete terms.

Various estimates of the sources of English words have been made at different times. On the basis of the Lord's Prayer, George Hickes calculated that nine-tenths of our words were of Saxon origin. Sharon Turner's estimate was that the Norman were to the Saxon as 4 to 6. Trench computed 60 per cent. Saxon; 30 per cent. Latin, including those received through French; 5 per cent. Greek, and 5 per cent. other sources. Prof. W. W. Skeat in the recently published fourth edition of his Dictionary, which contains approximately 20,000 words, shows the following sources:

Anglo-Saxon and English	3,681
Low German	126
Dutch	207
Scandinavian	693
German	333
French from Low German	54
" " Dutch or Middle Dutch	45
" " Scandinavian	63
" " (1) German	85
" " (2) Middle High German	27
" " (3) Old High German	154
" " (4) Teutonic	225
" (Romance languages)	297
" from Latin	4,842
" " Late Latin	828
" " Italian	162
Celtic	170
Latin (direct)	2,880
Provencal, from Latin	25
Italian	99
Spanish	108
Portuguese	21
Greek direct or through Latin, Late Latin, French or other sources	2,493
Slavonic	31
Lithuanian	1
Asiatic: Aryan languages, including Persian and Sanskrit	163
European non-Aryan languages	20
Semitic: Hebrew	99
Arabic	272
Asiatic: Non-Aryan, not Semitic, including Malay, Chinese, Japanese, Tatar, Australian	135
African languages	32
American	102
Hybrid	675
Unknown	12
Total	19,160

As regards the number of words in the principal other languages no estimate of any practical value has been made in recent years, but existing dictionaries show the following facts:

The vocabulary of the New Standard Dictionary of the English Language aggregates approximately 450,000 words.

The German word-book (Kürschner's Universal-Konversations-Lexikon) contains not more than 300,000 words, including personal names.

Grimm's Dictionary of the German Language contains approximately 150,000 words; Littre's Dictionary of the French Language, 210,000 words; Dahl's Dictionary of the Russian Language, 140,000 words; Carlos de Ochoa's Dictionary of the Spanish Language, 120,000 words; Petrocchi's Dictionary of the Italian Language, 140,000 words.

This table was prepared by Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, Managing Editor of the Standard Dictionary.

COPYRIGHT LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE copyright law approved March 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs":

SUBJECT MATTER OF COPYRIGHT.

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopædic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art, models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of a work of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations. The amendment of August 24, 1912, adds: (l) motion picture photo-plays; (m) motion pictures other than photo-plays.

The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the work belongs. An article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

STEPS NECESSARY TO SECURE COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION.

For works reproduced in copies for sale or public distribution: 1. Publish the work with the copyright notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19.... (year date of publication) by..... (name of copyright proprietor), or in case of works specified above (f) to (k) the notice may consist of the letter C enclosed in a circle (C) accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the proprietor—provided that his name shall appear on some accessible part of the copies." 2. Promptly after publication send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies (or if the work is by a foreign citizen and is first published in a foreign country, one copy only) of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration. In the case of motion picture photo-plays and of motion pictures other than photo-plays a description of the work must be filed, together with copies of the reels, and a money order payable to the Register of Copyrights for the statutory registration fee of $1.

In the case of books by American authors, or permanent residents of the United States, the copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the typesetting, printing and binding of the book have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied by the Copyright Office on request.

Books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English are not required to be manufactured in the United States. In the case of a book in the English language published abroad before publication in this country, an *ad interim* copyright for 30 days from the day of the deposit of the foreign copy may be secured by depositing in the Copyright Office one complete copy of the foreign edition within 30 days after its publication abroad. If two copies of such book manufactured in this country are deposited with application for registration and fee ($1) published during the *ad interim* term, the copyright shall be extended for the full term of 28 years.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a, b, c, below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in the Copyright Office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of $1, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewritten copy of the work. This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale. A new application must be made in such cases and another fee of $1 paid. (b) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture); or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying production of the work. In the case of a motion picture photo-play, a title and description and one print taken from each scene or act. In case of a motion picture other than a photo-play, a title and description with not less than two prints to be taken from different sections of a complete motion picture. In all these cases, if the work is later reproduced in copies for sale, two copies must then be deposited.

COPYRIGHT FEES.

For registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal. But only one registration at one fee is required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited in the Copyright Office at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration, or copy of record under seal, 50 cents. In the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not requested. For recording and certifying an assignment of copyright, or for a certified copy of an assignment, $1, if the instrument is not over three hundred words in length; if more than three hundred and less than one thousand words in length, $2; if more than one thousand words in length, $1 additional for each additional one thousand words or fraction thereof over three hundred words. For comparing a copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the Copyright Office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyright articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For recording an extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. Remittances should be made by money order payable to the Register of Copyrights. Forms for application for copyright registration will be furnished on request.

DURATION OF COPYRIGHT.

The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the original term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if he be not living; or if none of these be living then the author's executors, or in the absence of a will, the author's next of kin may secure a renewal for a further term of twenty-eight years, making fifty-six years in all. In case of composite works, if the proprietor secured the original copyrights, he may also secure the renewal.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Copyrights are assignable by any instruments of writing. Every assignment of copyright must be recorded in the Copyright Office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States. "In default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded." Every assignment of copyright executed in a foreign country must be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or secretary of legation of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment under the hand and official seal of such Consular Officer or Secretary of Legation is *prima facie* evidence of the execution of the instrument.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS.

Copyright is not secured in foreign countries by action in the Copyright Office, but only by complying with the legislation of such countries.

Copyright relations have been established with the following foreign countries by proclamation of the President: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and the British possessions, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands and possessions, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis.

Copyright treaties have also been entered into with China, Japan and Hungary (the latter in effect on October 16, 1912). The Copyright Convention of Mexico of 1902 has been ratified by the United States and is effective from July 1, 1908, as between the United States and Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador. The Pan-American Copyright Convention signed at Buenos Ayres in 1910 was proclaimed July 13, 1914, and is effective as between the United States and Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Salvador.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

ON December 14, 1910, Andrew Carnegie of New York transferred to a Board of Trustees $10,000,000 in 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, the income of which is to be devoted to "hastening the abolition of international war." The methods by which the annual income can best be expended for this purpose were left to be determined by the trustees. The Board of Trustees consists of the following members:

Elihu Root.
Robert Bacon.
Robert S. Brookings.
Thomas Burke.
Nicholas Murray Butler.
Joseph H. Choate.
Cleveland H. Dodge.
Charles W. Eliot.
R. A. Franks.
Arthur William Foster.
John W. Foster.
Austen G. Fox.
George Gray.
William M. Howard.
Samuel Mather.
Andrew J. Montague.
Henry S. Pritchett.
George W. Perkins.
J. G. Schmidlapp.
James Brown Scott.
James L. Slayden.
Oscar S. Straus.
Charles L. Taylor.
Charlemagne Tower.
Andrew D. White.
John Sharp Williams.
Robert S. Woodward.
Luke E. Wright.

The officers of the endowment are Hon. Elihu Root, President; Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Vice-President; Dr. James Brown Scott, Secretary, and Hon. Charlemagne Tower, Treasurer. These officers have been annually re-elected. The Executive Committee consists of the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and Messrs. Butler, Fox, Montague, and Pritchett. The headquarters of the endowment is at Nos. 2 and 4 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. The trustees operate under a series of by-laws.

They have divided the work of the endowment into three divisions, viz.: Division of Intercourse and Education, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Acting Director; Division of Economics and History, Prof. John Bates Clark of Columbia University, Director; and Division of International Law, of which Dr. Scott, the Secretary, is the Director.

The first division has established a European Bureau at 24 Rue Pierre Curie, Paris, of which M. Jules-Jean Prudhommeaux is Secretary-General. A European Advisory Council has also been established, of which Baron d'Estournelles de Constant is the President.

This division has conducted its work of propaganda by co-operation with other existing peace organizations in this country and in other countries; by a series of international visits of representative men to and from this country; and by a series of publications for gratuitous distribution, the most important of which thus far are "Some Roads Toward Peace," by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, containing observations and impressions in China and Japan in 1912; and the report of an international commission appointed to conduct an inquiry into the "Causes and conduct of the two Balkan wars."

The second division, the purposes of which are "to promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war, and of practical methods to prevent and avoid it," works in co-operation with a Committee of Research, consisting of seventeen of the leading economists of Europe, Japan, and the United States, who have blocked out an elaborate schedule of researches to be carried forward by well known students and professors. More than a hundred studies of this character have been arranged for, and several have been published.

The Division of International Law has for its purpose "to aid in the development of international law and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations to establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries; to promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes." This division is now engaged in the preparation of a collection of all known international arbitrations, and a companion work consisting of all known arbitration treaties. It has also in process of preparation the following works: Cases Heard Before the Permanent Court of Arbitration; Treatise in Spanish International Law; Statement of Certain Principles of International Law; Decisions of Chief Justice Marshall Involving Questions of International Law; Decisions of National Courts Involving Principles of International Law; and a number of other works, including publications in French of the following works: Lawrence—*The Principles of International Law*, Lisat—*Lehrbuch des Voelkerrechts*. Scott—*The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907*. Triepel—*Voelkerrecht und Landesrecht*. Westlake—*International Law*. Kleen—*Krigets Lagar*. De Louter—*Het Stellig Voelkenrecht*. The Institute of International Law has accepted its invitation to act as the adviser of the division regarding the conduct and development of its work. The trustees have approved a plan for the maintenance of a Summer or vacation school of international law at The Hague, of which teachers and students of the subject from all countries may take advantage.

The main activities of the endowment are thus arranged on scientific lines, the results of the activities and researches of the latter two divisions to be utilized and popularized as a part of the propaganda of the first division. The plans of the trustees contemplate a world-wide international co-operation in each branch of the endowment's work. While these plans have been seriously interrupted, and may be somewhat modified by the European war, the outbreak of that war enormously emphasizes and illustrates the importance and the necessity of its work.

The annual meeting of the trustees is held at Washington on the second Friday of April, and a special meeting of the board occurs on the second Friday of November in each year.

The offices of the first two divisions are at 407 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York City. The Division of International Law occupies the headquarters buliding of the endowment in Washington.

The endowment has published to date: five editions of the Year Book, ten publications of the Division of Intercourse and Education, four of the Division of Economics and History, twenty pamphlets and eleven books of the Division of International Law. A list of these publications will be sent on request, addressed to the Secretary, No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

CARNEGIE MUSEUM.

(Department of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Founded 1897. W. J. Holland, LL. D., Director. Established on the broadest lines for the promotion of scientific research and the diffusion of knowledge. Collections, valued at more than $1,250,000, especially rich in the fields of zoology, paleontology, ethnology, and industrial art. Publishes *Annals*, 8vo (10 vols. issued); *Memoirs*, 4vo (7 vols. issued); *Annual Reports*, 8vo (20 vols. issued).

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

An institution founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1905, and incorporated by the Congress of the United States in 1906. The institution is endowed with $15,000,000 to provide retiring allowances for teachers and officers of colleges, universities, and technical schools in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland, and with $1,250,000 to provide for educational inquiry and publication. By the tenth annual meeting of the trustees in 1915, 327 allowances were being paid to teachers and 118 pensions to widows of teachers, at an annual cost of $690,668. The amount of the average retiring allowance is $1,552.06, the average age of retirement being about sixty-eight years.

In the administration of its endowment the foundation has restricted its allowances to professors and officers in a list of seventy-three institutions selected for their educational standing, and has published a series of widely influential reports and bulletins concerning educational conditions. President, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett; Secretary, Clyde Furst; 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington was founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, January 28, 1902, when he gave to a board of trustees $10,000,000, in registered bonds, yielding 5 per cent. annual interest. In general terms, he stated that his purpose was to "found in the City of Washington an institution which, with the co-operation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere, shall in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research and discovery, show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, and provide such buildings, laboratories, books, and apparatus as may be needed." Mr. Carnegie added $2,000,000 to his gift in 1907, and $10,000,000 in 1911, making a total endowment of $22,000,000.

By an Act of Congress, approved April 28, 1904, the institution was placed under the control of a board of twenty-four trustees, all of whom had been members of the original board referred to above.

The trustees meet annually, and during the intervals between such meetings the affairs of the institution are conducted by an Executive Committee, chosen by and from the Board of Trustees, acting through the President of the institution as chief executive officer.

The Administration Building is situated on the S. E. corner of Sixteenth and P Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Trustees of the Institution——*Chairman*—Elihu Root. *Vice-Chairman*—Charles D. Walcott. *Secretary*—Cleveland H. Dodge. Robert S. Brookings, Charles P. Fenner, Myron T. Herrick, Charles L. Hutchinson, Henry Cabot Lodge, Andrew J. Montague, William W. Morrow, William Barclay Parsons, Stewart Paton, George W. Pepper, Henry S. Pritchett, Martin A. Ryerson, Theobald Smith, William H. Taft, Henry P. Walcott, William H. Welch, Andrew D. White, Henry White, George W. Wickersham, Robert S. Woodward. One vacancy.

President of the Institution—Robert S. Woodward.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

Carnegie Corporation of New York, incorporated by an act passed by the New York Legislature June 9, 1911, was organized November 10, 1911. As stated in the charter, it was organized "for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States, by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor."

Mr. Carnegie transferred to the corporation $25,000,000 and later added $100,000,000 to the original gift. The work carried on by Mr. Carnegie as an individual for many years in founding and aiding educational institutions and in the making of grants to churches for the purchase of organs has been turned over to the corporation.

The trustees are Andrew Carnegie, Elihu Root, Henry S. Pritchett, S. H. Church, Robert S. Woodward, Charles L. Taylor, Robert A. Franks, and James Bertram. The officers are: *President*—Andrew Carnegie. *Vice-Presidents*—Elihu Root and Robert A. Franks. *Treasurer*—Robert A. Franks. *Secretary*—James Bertram, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND.

In April, 1904, Andrew Carnegie created a fund of $5,000,000 for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only. Provision was also made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

The endowment known as "The Hero Fund" was placed in the hands of a commission composed of twenty-one persons, residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., of which Charles L. Taylor is President, and F. M. Wilmot, Secretary and Manager of the fund.

In his letter to the Hero Fund Commission Mr. Carnegie outlined the general scheme of the fund thus: "To place those following peaceful vocations, who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until able to work again. In case of death, the widow and children or other dependents are to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children, exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged on its merits."

The fund applies only to acts performed within the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof, and such acts must have been performed on or after April 15, 1904, and brought to the attention of the commission within three years of the date of the act.

Applications should be made by letter addressed to the manager, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

During the year 1916 the commission has awarded 121 medals—101 bronze and 20 silver. In addition to the medals, pensions amounting to $11,580 annually and also sums aggregating $81,495 were granted for disablement benefits and for the dependents of heroes who lost their lives and for educational and other special purposes. Pensions in force as of December 31, 1916, amount to $87,000 annually.

ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA.

President—Daniel Frohman. *First Vice-President*—Joseph R. Grismer. *Second Vice-President*—F. F. Mackay. *Treasurer*—William Harris, Jr. *Secretary*—Gus Hill.

The Actors' Fund was established in 1882 to provide assistance for disabled and needy members of the theatrical profession, and burial for such as leave no means therefor. The Actors' Fund Home, West New Brighton, Staten Island, under the direction of the Actors' Fund of America, was opened May 10, 1902. This is a home for aged and needy actors and actresses. There are 31 honorary members and 542 life members. Office, 1476 Broadway, New York City.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION.

Russell Sage Foundation was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, April 1, 1907, for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States of America. The foundation does not attempt to relieve individual or family needs, but aims to eradicate the causes of distress.

Trustees—*President*—Mrs. Russell Sage. *Vice-President*—Robert W. de Forest. *Treasurer*—Cleveland H. Dodge; John H. Finley, John M. Glenn, Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, and Alfred T. White. *General Director*—John M. Glenn. Office, 130 E. 22d Street, New York City.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS AND EXHIBITS.

The social or community survey is described as an important means to a better democracy. The survey is shown to serve this end by informing the community upon community matters, and thereby providing a basis for intelligent public opinion. It is a school whose teaching is not confined to children and youth, but which aims to get its facts and message, expressed in the simple terms of household experience, before the whole people. It utilizes as many channels of education as possible.

ESPERANTO, THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

Esperanto is an artificial language invented by the Russian Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, Poland. It has only one object in view, namely, to serve as an international auxiliary language; it is not in the least intended to replace the national languages. The first book in the new language was published in 1887.

The Esperanto words are mostly of Latin, but to some extent also of Anglo-German origin, so that at the first glance Esperanto has the familiar appearance of a Roman language.

The great success of Esperanto, which is now known and studied all over the world, is chiefly due to the facility with which it may be mastered. The pronunciation is strictly phonetic, making the study of spelling unnecessary. The grammar does not admit of any exceptions to the rules, and is so logical and simple that it may be learned completely in a few hours by any person who is familiar with the grammar of his mother tongue. The vocabulary consists of about 2,500 root words, a large majority of which is known to any one whose language contains a great number of Latin roots—for instance, English.

In spite of this small number of root words Esperanto has been made rich in words and expressions by the adoption of certain affixes and certain methods of word combination. By these simple and easy means a considerable vocabulary may be obtained. Esperanto is a well-sounding language when spoken.

Esperanto is now used for all civilized purposes by many hundreds of thousands of persons in all civilized countries. It made its appearance in the United States in an organized form in 1905, when the first society for its study was formed in Boston, and this was followed soon afterward by societies in New York and Philadelphia. It is now promoted by a large and flourishing national association, the "Esperanto Association of North America."

Esperanto has a large literature, over a hundred periodicals, including a number in the United States, being published and a large and powerful "Universal Esperanto Association" maintains a regular system of consulates all over the world, to facilitate the transaction of all kinds of legitimate business for its members by means of the common tongue.

International congresses of Esperantists have been held at Boulogne, Geneva, Cambridge, Dresden, Barcelona, Washington, Antwerp, Cracow, Berne and San Francisco. Delegates representing the Esperantists of forty different nations and languages have been in attendance.

The Esperantists of America have established in Boston an office from which may be obtained without charge, any desired information of the movement. Address "Esperanto Office," West Newton (Boston Postal District), Mass.

Greater New York Esperanto Society, 243 Bedford Park Boulevard, the Bronx, New York City.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Cecil J. Rhodes, statesman and capitalist, who died at Cape Town, South Africa, March 26, 1902, directed in his will, dated July 1, 1899, that a part of his fortune should be applied for the creation of a fund for the support of a certain number of scholarships covering a three years' course at Oxford University. He directed that the selection of the recipients of this gift should be made as follows: From three to nine scholars from each of the British Colonies, two from each State and Territory of the United States, or one hundred in all. Mr. Rhodes desired that in awarding the scholarships account should be taken of different qualities—literary and scholastic attainments, love of outdoor sports, strong, manly qualities such as courage, generosity, kindness, etc., high moral character, and desire to serve in public affairs.

The agencies for final selection vary a good deal. Scholars from Cape Colony are chosen by the individual schools to which the scholarships are especially assigned. In several of the Canadian provinces it has been decided that an appointment shall be made in rotation by the leading universities. In most of the States of the Union, in outlying colonies like Bermuda, Jamaica and Newfoundland, in provinces of Canada, in New Zealand and the States of Australia, the final choice of the scholar is left in the hands of a Committee of Selection. Great care has been taken in the constitution of these committees, as it has been felt that on the wise and impartial exercise of their judgment depends more than upon anything else the full success of the scheme.

The conditions regulating the award of scholarships in the American States provide that the candidates shall have satisfactorily completed the work of at least two years in some college of liberal arts and sciences. The upper age limit must be twenty-four years at the time of entering upon the scholarship at Oxford. To be eligible the candidate must be a citizen of the United States, or the son of a citizen, and must be unmarried. Each student receives an allowance of £300 a year, which is equivalent to $1,500, payable in quarterly instalments, which is just enough to enable a man to pay the expenses of vacations as well as terms. The first instalment is not payable until the student has actually gone into residence at Oxford, so he should go abroad with one or two hundred dollars in his possession.

The full number of scholarships, when all are filled, is, as at present, 189; and this number should be maintained from year to year, vacancies being filled as the men complete their three years' course. The last examination in the United States took place in October, 1915. The next qualifying examinations will be held in all States of the Union in October, 1917.

Hitherto scholars have been elected in all States of the Union in two successive years, while in each recurring third year none was chosen. In the future scholars will be selected each year from 32 States. The 48 States have for this purpose been divided into three groups (A, B and C) of sixteen each.

For the year 1916 scholars will be elected from groups A and B; for 1917 from groups A and C; and for 1918 from B and C, and subsequently in the same rotation year by year.

The qualifying examination, which is in essence the same as that for entrance into Oxford University, consisting of Latin, Greek and Mathematics, will be held in *all the States each year.*

The division of the States into groups, for the purpose above mentioned, is as follows:

A.	A.	B.	B.	C.	C.
Maine.	Maryland.	California.	Michigan.	Arizona.	North Carolina.
New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	Washington.	Missouri.	Delaware.	North Dakota.
Vermont.	Virginia.	Oregon.	Iowa.	Florida.	Oklahoma.
Massachusetts.	Ohio.	Colorado.	Georgia.	Idaho.	South Carolina.
Rhode Island.	Indiana.	Nebraska.	Texas.	Louisiana.	South Dakota.
Connecticut.	Kentucky.	Kansas.	Alabama.	Montana.	Utah.
Pennsylvania.	Illinois.	Minnesota.	Arkansas.	Nevada.	West Virginia.
New York.	Tennessee.	Wisconsin.	Mississippi.	New Mexico.	Wyoming.

The examinations are not competitive, but qualifying. Inquiries as to particulars by intending candidates may be addressed to any college. Information may also be obtained from The Rhodes Trust, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London S. W., or from F. J. Wylie, Secretary to the Rhodes trustees, 9 South Parks Road, Oxford, England.

There were five annual German Scholarships which were created by a codicil to the will of 1899, scholars for which were appointed by the German Emperor. These scholarships were for three years and had an annual value of £250. They have naturally stopped since the outbreak of hostilities. As they were created by a codicil to the original will of Mr. Rhodes, the English Parliament can divert this fund without affecting the other scholarships.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

ESTABLISHED by consolidation of the "Trustees of the Astor Library," the "Trustees of the Lenox Library," and the "Tilden Trust," May 23, 1895, twenty-one trustees being chosen from the Trustees of these corporations; in 1902 the number of Trustees was increased to twenty-five, of which number the Mayor of the City of New York, the Comptroller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen serve *ex officio*. The agreement of consolidation provided for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library and reading room in the City of New York, with such branches as might be deemed advisable for the continued promotion of the objects and purposes of these several corporations.

The Trustees soon after consolidation in 1895 determined to pursue a liberal policy and to create a great library system that would serve the needs of scholars and of the general reading public as well. An act was passed by the Legislature and approved May 19, 1897, giving the city the necessary authority to issue bonds for the construction of a building on the present site and to contract with the New York Public Library for its occupancy. Carrère & Hastings were appointed architects of the building on December 9, 1897. The corner-stone was laid November 10, 1902, and the building was opened to the public on May 23, 1911.

The building is in the form of a rectangle 390 feet long and 270 feet deep, built around two inner courts, each about 80 feet square; it has a cellar, basement, and three upper floors. The area covered is about 115,000 square feet, the cubic contents 10,380,000 cubic feet. The material is largely Vermont marble (375,000 cubic feet), bonded in brick walls. There are seats for 768 readers in the main reading room and seats in other public rooms bring the total capacity up to 1,760. In the main stack room are 334,530 feet (63.3 miles) of shelving, with capacity for about 2,500,000 volumes. Book stacks in the special reading rooms amount to about 70,000 feet, with capacity for about 500,000 volumes.

The building fronts on Fifth Avenue, looking east. On the basement floor, with entrance from Forty-second Street, are the rooms for circulation of books, for children's reading, for newspapers, a library school and its offices, and public telephones; on this basement floor, with entrance on Fortieth Street, are the shipping rooms and the printing and binding offices. On the first floor are the business offices of the circulation department, the offices of the bursar, exhibition rooms, and reading rooms for current periodicals, technology, patents. On the second floor are the offices of the Director, a lecture room, the ordering and cataloguing rooms, and reading rooms for Jewish literature, Oriental literature, Slavonic literature, science, economics, and sociology, and public documents. On the third floor are the public catalogue room and the main reading room, the latter occupying nearly the whole of the west front of the building, in size about 300 feet long by 80 feet wide, with seats for 768 readers. Along the south side of the third floor are special reading rooms devoted to American history, maps, and engravings. Along the Fifth Avenue front are the art and architecture reading room, the Stuart room, the picture galleries, and the manuscripts division. Along the north front of the third floor are reading rooms for music and for genealogy and local history.

On March 12, 1901, Mr. Andrew Carnegie offered to give $5,200,000 to the city for the construction and equipment of free circulating libraries upon condition that the city should provide the land and agree to maintain the libraries when built. This communication was submitted to the Mayor on March 15, and on April 26 an act was passed authorizing acceptance of the gift by the city upon the terms imposed by Mr. Carnegie. An agreement with the city was executed on July 17, the library acting as agent for Mr. Carnegie, under which forty-two buildings are to be erected in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond (later increased to fifty), on sites to be selected and purchased by the city with the approval of the library, the buildings to be leased to the library and to be under its control. The city agrees to provide adequate yearly maintenance, 10 per cent. of the cost of each building being agreed upon as a minimum.

On November 7, 1901, an agreement was made with three firms of architects in New York to prepare plans and specifications for these branch libraries. On June 6, 1902, an issue of bonds for $250,000 was authorized for purchase of sites. The first Carnegie building, known as the Yorkville branch, was opened December 13, 1902, at 222 East Seventy-ninth Street; the second, providing a new home for the Chatham Square branch, was opened November 2, 1903, at 33 East Broadway. By the end of 1916 thirty-seven branches had been opened under this contract.

The Trustees of the library are William W. Appleton, Andrew Carnegie, Cleveland H. Dodge, John Murphy Farley, Samuel Greenbaum, Frederic R. Halsey, John Henry Hammond, Lewis Cass Ledyard, J. P. Morgan, Morgan J. O'Brien, Stephen H. Olin, Henry Fairfield Osborn, William Barclay Parsons, George L. Rives, Elihu Root, Chas. Howland Russell, Edward W. Sheldon, George W. Smith, I. N. Phelps Stokes, Frederick Sturges, Henry W. Taft, Payne Whitney, Mayor of the City of New York, *ex officio;* Comptroller of the City of New York, *ex officio;* President of the Board of Aldermen, *ex officio.*

There is an Advisory Committee on Circulation consisting of W. W. Appleton, *Chairman;* Mark Ash, J. H. McMahon, H. W. Taft, Samuel Greenbaum, George W. Smith, Lucius Wilmerding, John Henry Hammond. *Director and Head Librarian,* Edwin H. Anderson.

CENTRAL BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE, 40TH TO 42D STREET — Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. every week day (including holidays). Sundays from 1 to 10 P. M. The picture galleries and some of the special reading rooms close at 6 P. M. on week days. The adult circulation room is open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. on week days (including holidays), 2 to 6 P. M. on Sundays. The children's room is open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. on week days and is closed on Sundays.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE BRANCH, ROOM 512, MUNICIPAL BUILDING—Open every week day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Saturday, when it closes at 1 P. M.

CIRCULATION BRANCHES—476 Fifth Avenue (Central Circulation); 33 East Broadway (Chatham Square); 192 East Broadway (Seward Park); 61 Rivington Street; 388 East Houston Street (Hamilton Fish Park); 66 Leroy Street (Hudson Park); 49 Bond Street; 135 Second Avenue (Ottendorfer); 331 East 10th Street (Tompkins Square); 251 West 13th Street (Jackson Square); 228 East 23d Street (Epiphany); 209 West 23d Street (Muhlenberg); 303 East 36th Street (St. Gabriel's Park); 457 West 40th Street; 123 East 50th Street (Cathedral); 742 Tenth Avenue (Columbus); 121 East 58th Street, 328 East 67th Street; 190 Amsterdam Avenue (Riverside); 1465 Avenue A (Webster); 222 East 79th Street (Yorkville); 444 Amsterdam Avenue (St. Agnes); 112 East 96th Street; 206 West 100th Street (Bloomingdale); 174 East 110th Street (Aguilar); 201 West 115th Street; 9 West 124th Street (Harlem Library); 224 East 125th Street; 78 Manhattan Street (George Bruce), 103 West 135th Street; 503 West 145th Street (Hamilton Grange); 1000 St. Nicholas Avenue (Washington Heights), 535 West 179th Street (Fort Washington); 321 East 140th Street (Mott Haven); 759 East 160th Street (Woodstock); 910 Morris Avenue (Melrose); 78 East 168th Street (High Bridge); 610 East 169th Street (Morrisania); 1866 Washington Avenue (Tremont); 3041 Kingsbridge Avenue (Kingsbridge); 5 Central Avenue, St. George; 75 Bennett Street, Port Richmond, 132 Canal Street, Stapleton; 7430 Amboy Road, Tottenville. Branches open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. on week days.

Statistics for year ended June 30, 1916: Volumes consulted in reference department, 2,283,149; number of readers using above volumes, 834,516; volumes taken out from circulation branches for home use, 10,751,559. volumes and pamphlets in reference department, 1,332,348; volumes in circulation department, 1,134,927

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE EDUCATION OF FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS.

THE Naturalization Laws of the United States are administered by the Federal Bureau of Naturalization in Washington City, which, by the act of June 29, 1906, provides for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States. Congress has placed with this bureau the administrative control of all matters relating to the naturalization of aliens, under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, of the United States Department of Labor, making the Commissioner of Naturalization, or, in his absence, the Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, the administrative officer in charge of this Federal administration.

The public schools throughout the United States co-operate with the bureau by opening evening classes to train the uninformed candidate for citizenship in American government. The bureau furnishes them the names and addresses of the foreigners who declare their intention to become citizens, and who petition for naturalization, for the purpose of bringing these prospective citizens into contact at the earliest moment with the Americanizing influences of the public school system. By insuring a comprehension of the true spirit of our institutions on the part of the aliens admitted to citizenship the bureau strives to make their acquisition serve as a strengthening influence on the social, political, moral, and industrial qualities of these institutions.

Through reports from various public schools where classes in citizenship have been maintained for aliens seeking naturalization, the bureau disseminates information regarding these courses throughout the public school system. It thereby acts as a clearing house for information on civic instruction. It is endeavoring, through the public schools of the United States, to stimulate interest throughout the Nation in the preparation for citizenship responsibilities of all candidates for naturalization.

The Bureau of Naturalization has a field service extending throughout the United States composed of Naturalization Examiners. The entire country is divided into eleven districts with a central headquarters for each district, presided over by Chief Naturalization Examiners. Through these officers the Bureau of Naturalization examines all candidates for citizenship as to their attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and their compliance with the requirements of the Naturalization Law. These Naturalization Examiners appear in the courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction, and there represent the United States at the hearing of the petitions for naturalization by the Judges of the courts. These examiners also advise the general public in response to personal inquiries, and aid the public school authorities in their co-operation with the Federal Bureau in Washington in its national educational movement.

The Bureau of Naturalization in Washington furnishes all of the naturalization supplies to the clerks of the naturalization courts. There are nearly 2,500 Federal and State courts that naturalize aliens. The clerks of these courts send to the bureau in Washington, on the first working day of each month, the duplicates of all naturalization papers issued and executed by them during the preceding month. This represents over 40,000 foreigners, including the wives of those who declare their intention, or take out their first papers, and those who petition for naturalization, or secure their second papers. In all, the names of something over 500,000 foreigners come before the Bureau of Naturalization each year. Last year 207,935 declared their intention, and 108,009 filed their petitions for naturalization. Of these latter 93,911 were admitted to citizenship. With each of these foreigners who individually took steps to become a citizen of the United States there was on an average of one foreigner who became a citizen by reason of the family ties. The wives and minor children born abroad and living in the United States become citizens in this way. During the last year there were, therefore, upon this basis, 631,888 foreigners who came before the bureau to secure their first and final papers. During the ten years of Federal supervision there have been 1,726,544 who declared their intention, 615,473 who were admitted to citizenship, and 85,996 who were denied admission to citizenship. In the first three years of Federal supervision 9,921 were denied. These denials aroused public interest, and through the intervention of the Naturalization Examiners citizenship classes were organized as early as 1909 in various parts of the country.

The Judges of the naturalization courts agreed to send to these citizenship schools the candidates who were found ineligible through a failure to understand our governmental institutions.

In April, 1914, the plan of securing a nation-wide educational co-operation on the part of the public schools with the Bureau of Naturalization in citizenship preparedness was formulated in that bureau. With the opening of the school year in 1915 the co-operation of the public schools in every important city in the country had been secured by the bureau. This has been extended until the public schools of every State in the Union, representing over 750 cities and towns, have volunteered to co-operate through the organization of evening classes in citizenship to teach the adult foreigner citizenship responsibilities. The bureau has prepared individual cards for aiding the public schools in maintaining their records, and sent the names of 223,111 foreigners—men and women—to the public schools in these places. It also sent personally addressed letters to these men and women, urging the advantages of the public schools, both in securing better jobs and in the establishment of American homes. It also secured information from the public schools engaged in teaching foreigners, showing the various methods pursued by them in this instruction. From this it caused to be prepared and issued a pamphlet entitled "An Outline Course in Citizenship." Thousands of copies of this outline have been distributed for the use of the teachers of the foreign classes, and also in the high and upper graded schools among the native-born American children.

The bureau is now engaged in the preparation of a text-book for the candidate for citizenship in the public schools which is intended for free distribution to those who take out their first papers and enter the public schools.

Through the medium of the public schools and the Bureau of Naturalization, those alien friends who come forward for citizenship are becoming so enlightened that their true Americanization is resultant.

OCCUPATIONS OF COLLEGE GRADUATES.

The United States Bureau of Education in May, 1913, made public statistics showing the occupations of college graduates, from 1642 to 1900, from returns furnished by thirty-seven colleges and universities. Taking three periods a century apart gave these percentages:

OCCUPATION.	1696-1700.	1796-1800.	1896-1900.	OCCUPATION.	1696-1700.	1796-1800.	1896-1900.
Ministry	65.6	21.4	5.9	Education	4.7	5.7	26.7
Law	1.6	30.5	15.6	Business	1.6	5.6	18.8
Medicine	3.1	8.4	6.6	Public Service	9.4	1.1	1.0

STATISTICS OF THE PRESS.

THE *American Newspaper Annual and Directory*, published by N. W. Ayer & Son, reported the number of newspapers published in the United States in 1916 as follows:

Alabama	225	Indiana	745	Nebraska	655	South Carolina	173
Alaska	31	Iowa	934	Nevada	39	South Dakota	414
Arizona	87	Kansas	725	New Hampshire	106	Tennessee	313
Arkansas	311	Kentucky	305	New Jersey	374	Texas	1,033
California	972	Louisiana	206	New Mexico	121	Utah	120
Colorado	393	Maine	136	New York	2,146	Vermont	98
Connecticut	155	Maryland	191	North Carolina	307	Virginia	259
Delaware	35	Massachusetts	693	North Dakota	389	Washington	416
Dist. of Columbia	95	Michigan	707	Ohio	1,102	West Virginia	203
Florida	204	Minnesota	800	Oklahoma	601	Wisconsin	690
Georgia	360	Mississippi	216	Oregon	301	Wyoming	89
Idaho	160	Missouri	1,000	Pennsylvania	1,357		
Illinois	1,967	Montana	270	Rhode Island	52		23,281

The total number of newspapers published in New York City (Manhattan and Bronx), 1,049.

In Porto Rico, 30; Hawaii, 37; Philippines, 40; Canada, as follows: Alberta, 117; British Columbia, 102; Manitoba, 139; Saskatchewan, 170; Yukon, 3; New Brunswick, 49; Nova Scotia, 74; Ontario, 647; Prince Edward Island, 10; Quebec, 149; Newfoundland, 21.

The total number of newspapers published in the world at present is estimated at about 60,000, distributed as follows: United States and Canada, 24,491; Germany, 8,049; Great Britain, 9,500; France, 6,681; Japan, 1,000; Italy, 2,757; Austria-Hungary, 2,958; Asia, exclusive of Japan, 1,000; Spain, 1,000; Russia, 1,000; Australia, 1,000; Greece, 130; Switzerland, 1,005; Holland, 980; Belgium, 956; all others 1,000. Of these more than one-half are printed in the English language.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The following are the officers and directors of this organization: *President*—Frank B. Noyes, Washington *Star*. *First Vice-President*—Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. *Second Vice-President*—Wm. H. Dow, Portland (Me.) *Express and Advertiser*. *General Manager*—Melville E. Stone. *Assistant General Manager*—Frederick Roy Martin. *Treasurer*—J. R. Youatt. *Directors*—Adolph S. Ochs, New York *Times;* Clark Howell, Atlanta *Constitution;* W. L. McLean, Philadelphia *Bulletin;* Charles A. Rook, Pittsburgh *Despatch;* Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis *Republic;* Victor F. Lawson, Chicago *Daily News;* Frank B. Noyes, Washington (D. C.) *Star;* V. S. McClatchy, Sacramento *Bee;* A. C. Weiss, Duluth *Herald;* C. H. Clark, Hartford *Courant;* W. H. Cowles, Spokane *Spokesman Review;* W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson *News;* R. M. Johnston, Houston *Post*, and D. E. Town, Louisville *Herald;* Oswald Garrison Villard, New York *Evening Post*, and E. H. Baker, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PRESS CLUBS.

Elected at the eighteenth annual convention, held in Bermuda, May 20-29, 1909: *President*—T. J. Keenan, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Vice-President*—J. A. Rountree, Birmingham (Ala.) *Dixie Manufacturer*. *Secretary*—Lewis G. Early, Reading, Pa. *Treasurer*—Robert B. McIntyre, Brooklyn *Item*. *Executive Committee*—Daniel L. Hart, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; E. W. Humphreys, Woodstown, N. J.; Mrs. Josephine Arnold Rich, Washington, D. C.; A. G. Anderson, Toledo, Ohio; C. Frank Rice, Boston Press Club; Giles H. Dickinson, Binghamton, N. Y. *Republican;* H. B. Laufman, Pittsburgh *Leader;* Libbie Luttrell Morrow, Nashville *Banner;* Harriet Hayden Finck, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Woman's Press Association; Belva A. Lockwood, Washington (D. C.) *Peacemaker*.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Hopewell L. Rogers, *Chicago Daily News*, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-President*—F. P. Glass, *Birmingham News*. *Secretary*—John Stewart Bryan, *News Leader*, Richmond, Va. *Treasurer*—Edward P. Call, *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, New York City. *Chairman Special Standing Committee*—H. N. Kellogg, 831 Occidental Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ORDER OF THE BLUE GOOSE.

A National organization of general and special agents of fire insurance companies for social purposes. Each State organization is known as a "State pond" in the United States, and "Provincial pond" in Canada, and the general organization as the "Grand Nest." The following are the National officers: *Most Loyal Grand Gander*—E. G. Carlisle, 124 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. *Grand Supervisor of the Flock*—Gus M. Wise, 1503 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo. *Grand Custodian of the Goslings*—W. J. Sonnen, Insurance Exchange, Chicago, Ill. *Grand Guardian of the Nest*—John A. Hanson, Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn. *Grand Keeper of the Golden Goose Egg*—E. D. Marr, 909 Sharp Building, Kansas City, Mo. *Grand Wielder of the Goose Quill*—Paul E. Rudd, 1305 First National Bank Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW YORK ELECTRICAL SOCIETY.

President—Putnam A. Bates, Municipal Building, New York City. *Secretary*—George H. Guy, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Thomas F. Honahan, 85 Liberty Street, New York City. Membership, 792.

The object of the society is: "The dissemination of the knowledge of theoretical and applied electricity—to be accomplished by periodical meetings for the reading and discussion of relevant topics, by collective visits to places of interest; the study of scientific advance in general, and the promotion of social intercourse among its members." Headquarters, Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City

NATIONAL MODEL LICENSE LEAGUE.

President—T. M. Gilmore, Louisville, Ky. *Vice-President*—George G. Brown, Louisville, Ky. *Treasurer*—J. B. Wathen, Jr., Louisville, Ky. *Secretary*—G. R. Washburne, Louisville, Ky. *Chairman Executive Committee*—I. W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky. *Chairman Model Law Committee*—A. C. Van Winkle, Louisville, Ky.

The purpose of the organization is to conduct a National educational campaign in favor of legislation intended to take the liquor question out of politics and to put law-breakers out of the liquor business. It advocates limitation of licenses in proportion to population, thus preventing undue competition; mandatory penalties suspending and cancelling licenses of law-breakers; moderate license fees enabling the license holder to make a legitimate profit, and the renewal of a license so long as the holder obeys the law, and so long as the business is not outlawed by vote of the people, thereby relieving the liquor dealer of the domination of politicians.

The league's legislative plan has been adopted as a whole by Indiana and Ohio, and in part by Texas, Arkansas, Michigan, Louisiana, and Connecticut. The league was organized in October, 1907. Its membership includes numerous professional and business men. Office, Commercial Building, Louisville, Ky.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

CENSUS BUREAU'S SUMMARY, ISSUED AUGUST 28, 1916, CONCERNING THE INDUSTRY FOR 1914.

According to the census classification the printing and publishing industry is made up of three branches, comprising: (1) establishments whose chief business is book and job printing, book printing and publishing, or book publishing only; (2) establishments whose sole or chief business is music printing, or music printing and publishing, or music publishing only, and (3) establishments which are engaged in the printing and publishing, or in the publishing only, of newspapers and periodicals, some of the first-named doing job work also.

NEWSPAPERS.

The daily newspaper, according to the census definition, is a publication issued on each of the secular days of the week, Sunday editions being excluded. A morning and an evening paper issued by the same plant are counted as two papers.

A total of 2,580 dailies was reported for 1914, representing a slight decrease as compared with 2,600 in 1909. The aggregate circulation of the dailies in 1914 was 28,436,030, representing an increase of 17.4 per cent. as compared with the 1909 circulation. During the semi-decade a number of publishers of both morning and evening papers suspended publication of one or the other of their editions; in several instances dailies were consolidated; in others the daily, after an experiment, retired into the weekly field whence it came, and other dailies disappeared without transformation.

The number of Sunday papers published in the United States in 1914 was 570, as compared with 520 in 1909; and their combined circulation in the later year, 16,445,820, represented an increase of 23.2 per cent. as compared with the corresponding figure for the earlier year.

The number of weekly newspapers and periodicals reported for 1914, 15,166, shows a slight increase as compared with the corresponding number in 1909, 15,097. The 1914 circulation of such publications was 50,454,738, an increase of 23.6 per cent. as compared with 1909.

There were also reported for 1914 84 tri-weekly newspapers, with an aggregate circulation of 549,495, representing increases of 15.1 per cent. and 63.8 per cent., respectively, as compared with 1909; 583 semi-weekly papers, with a circulation of 2,483,629, representing a decrease of 8.2 per cent. in number, together with an increase of 7.4 per cent. in circulation; 2,820 monthly publications, with a circulation of 79,190,838, the percentages of increase in number and circulation being 13.2 and 25.1, respectively, 500 quarterly publications, with a circulation of 18,852,401, representing increases amounting to 38.5 per cent. and 17.4 per cent., respectively; and 442 other periodicals, with a circulation of 8,946,567, the percentages of increase during the five-year period being 21.4 and 118.5, respectively.

LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Of the 31,612 establishments in the entire industry reported for 1914 4,159 were located in New York; 2,538 in Illinois; 2,352 in Pennsylvania; 1,685 in Ohio; 1,457 in California; 1,293 in Missouri; 1,206 in Massachusetts; 1,182 in Texas; 1,067 in Michigan; 1,058 in Iowa; 965 in Minnesota; 901 in Indiana; 789 in Wisconsin; 763 in Kansas; 689 in Nebraska; 681 in New Jersey; 622 in Washington; 619 in Oklahoma; 466 in Colorado; 438 in Georgia; 426 in Tennessee; 401 in Kentucky; 384 in Virginia; 379 in South Dakota; 363 in Oregon; 351 in North Dakota; 340 in Connecticut; 333 in Maryland; 329 in North Carolina; 3[illegible]3 in Arkansas; 278 in Alabama; 277 in Louisiana; 239 in West Virginia; 238 in Montana; 235 in Florida; 219 in Mississippi; 197 in Maine; 173 in Idaho; 166 in South Carolina; 156 in Utah; 147 in Rhode Island; 141 in the District of Columbia; 133 in New Hampshire; 111 in Vermont; 107 in New Mexico; 81 in Wyoming; 74 in Arizona; 54 in Delaware; and 42 in Nevada.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY CHARACTER OF PRODUCTS OR RECEIPTS: 1914 AND 1909.

	1914.	1909.	Per Cent. of Increase, 1909-14.
Number of establishments, total	31,612	29,757	6.2
Book and job	12,115	10,708	13.1
Music	180	178	1.1
Newspapers and periodicals	19,317	18,871	2.4
VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			
Total	$810,508,111	$662,591,959	22.3
Publications:			
Newspapers and periodicals	419,531,172	337,596,288	24.3
Subscriptions and sales	163,577,090	135,063,043	21.1
Advertising	255,954,082	202,533,245	26.4
Newspapers	283,588,966	232,993,094	21.7
Subscriptions and sales	99,541,860	84,438,702	17.9
Advertising	184,047,106	148,554,392	23.9
Periodicals other than newspapers	135,942,206	104,603,194	30.0
Subscriptions and sales	64,035,230	50,624,341	26.5
Advertising	71,906,976	53,978,853	33.2
Ready prints (patent insides and outsides)	1,965,210	2,293,077	—14.3
Books and pamphlets—			
Published or printed and published	68,266,697	62,930,394	8.5
Printed for publication by others	19,049,651	10,209,509	86.6
Sheet music and books of music—			
Published or printed and published	6,803,491	5,510,698	23.5
Printed for publication by others	822,585	1,000,966	—17.8
Other products for sale and in execution of orders:			
Job printing	249,730,932	204,154,096	22.3
Machine composition for others	5,682,098	(2)	....
Bookbinding and blank books	15,097,109	18,810,392	—19.8
Electrotyping, engraving, lithographing, etc	9,698,641	8,201,398	18.3
All other products	13,860,525	11,885,141	16.6

A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. (2) Not reported.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—*Continued.*

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—NUMBER AND AGGREGATE CIRCULATION PER ISSUE: 1914 AND 1909.

Period of Issue.	1914.	1909.	Per Cent. of Increase, 1909-14.	Period of Issue.	1914.	1909.	Per Cent. of Increase, 1909-14.
Total number...	22,745	22,141	2.7	Weekly:			
Daily:				Number.....	15,166	15,097	0.5
Number.....	2,580	2,600	—0.8	Agg. circulation.	50,454,738	40,822,965	23.6
Agg. circulation.	28,436,030	24,211,977	17.4	Monthly:			
Sunday:				Number.....	2,820	2,491	13.2
Number.....	570	520	9.6	Agg. circulation.	79,190,838	63,280,535	25.1
Agg. circulation.	16,445,820	13,347,282	23.2	Quarterly:			
Tri-weekly:				Number.....	500	361	38.5
Number.....	84	73	15.1	Agg. circulation.	18,852,401	16,058,099	17.4
Agg. circulation.	549,495	335,389	63.8	All other:			
Semi-weekly:				Number.....	442	364	21.4
Number.....	583	635	—8.2	Agg. circulation.	8,946,567	4,093,874	118.5
Agg. circulation.	2,483,629	2,312,919	7.4				

A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

THE ALFRED B. NOBEL PRIZES.

THE Swedish scientist Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, bequeathing his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund, the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to the benefit of mankind improvement during the year immediately proceeding. The interest is divided in five equal shares, given away, "One to the person who in the domain of physics has made the most important discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or improvement, one to the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of physiology or medicine, one to the person who in literature has produced the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency, and one to the person who has promoted most or best the fraternity of nations, and the abolishment or diminution of standing armies, and the formation and increase of peace congresses."

The prizes for physics and chemistry are awarded by the Swedish Academy of Science, that for physiology and medicine by the Caroline Institute (the faculty of medicine in Stockholm), that for literature by the Swedish Academy in Stockholm, and the peace prize is awarded by a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storthing.

In accordance with these statutes the awarders of the prizes (the four above named institutions) elect fifteen delegates for two consecutive years, the Academy of Science electing six and the other prize awarders three each. These delegates elect for two consecutive years four members of the Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation, which board, exclusively consisting of Swedes, must reside in Stockholm. A fifth member, the President of the board, is nominated by the Government. The Board of Directors has in its care the funds of the institution, and hands yearly over to the awarders of the prizes the amount to be given away. The value of each prize is on an average $40,000. The distribution of the prizes takes place every year on December 10, the anniversary of Mr. Nobel's death. Full information can be obtained from "Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse" (the Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation), Stockholm, Sweden.

Prizes awarded thus far as follows:

Year.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Medicine.	Literature.	Peace.
1901...	W. C. Röntgen (G.)	J. H. van't Hoff (D.)	E. A. von Behring (G.)	R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme (F.)	J. H. Dunant (Swi.) Fr. Passy (F.)
1902...	H. A. Lorentz (D.) P. Zeeman (D.)	E. Fischer (G.)	Sir Ronald Ross (E.)	Th. Mommsen (G.)	E. Ducommun (Swi.) A. Gobat (Swi.)
1903...	H. A. Becquerel (F.) P. and Marie Curie (F.)	S. A. Arrhenius (Swe.)	N. R. Finsen (Dane.)	B. Bjornson (N.)	Sir W. R. Cremer (E.)
1904...	Lord Rayleigh (E.)	Sir Wm. Ramsay (E.)	I. P. Pawlow (R.)	F. Mistral (F.) J. Echegaray (Sp.)	Institute of International Law.
1905...	Ph. Lenard (G.)	A. von Baeyer (G.)	R. Koch (G.)	H. Sienkiewicz (P.)	Baroness von Suttner (Aus.)
1906...	J. J. Thomson (E.)	H. Moissan (F.)	C. Golgi (I.) S. Ramon y Cajal (Sp.)	G. Carducci (I.)	Th. Roosevelt (A.)
1907...	A. A. Micheison (G.)	E. Buchner (G.)	C. L. A. Laveran (F.)	R. Kipling (E.)	E. T. Moneta (I.) L. Renault (F.)
1908...	G. Lippmann (G.)	E. Rutherford (E.)	P. Ehrlich (G.) E. Metchnikoff (R.)	R. Eucken (G.)	K. P. Arnoldson (Swe.) F. Bajer (Dane.)
1909...	G. Marconi (I.) F. Braun (G.)	W. Ostwald (G.)	Th. Kocher (G.)	Selma Lagerlöf (Swe.)	A. M. F. Beernaert (B.) Baron de Constant (F.)
1910...	J. D. van der Waals (D.)	O. Wallach (G.)	A. Kossel (G.)	P. v. Heyse (G.)	Int'l Peace Bureau (Swi.)
1911...	W. Wien (G.)	Marie Curie (F.)	A. Gullstrand (Swe.)	M. Maeterlinck (B.)	T. M. C. Asser (D.) A. H. Fried (Aus.).
1912...	Gustaf Dalén (Swe.)	V. Grignard (F.) P. Sabatier (F.)	A. Carrel (A.)	G. Hauptmann (G.)	Elihu Root (A.)
1913...	H. K. Onnes (D.)	A. Werner (Swi.)	C. Richet (F.)	R. Tagore (Beng.)	H. LaFontaine (B.)
1914...	M. von Laue (G.)	T. W. Richards (A.)	R. Bárány (Aus.)	Not awarded.	Not awarded.
1915...	W. H. Bragg (E.) W. L. Bragg (E.)	R. Willstätter (G.)	Not awarded.	Romain Rolland (F.)	Not awarded.
1916...	Not awarded.	Not awarded.	Not awarded.	Verner Heidenstam (Swe.)	Not awarded.

A., American; Aus., Austrian; B., Belgian; Beng., Bengalese; D., Dutch; E., English; F., French; G., German; I., Italian; N., Norwegian; P., Polish; R., Russian; Sp., Spanish; Swe., Swedish; Swi., Swiss.

PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.

Elected.
1899. Adams, Herbert, 131 West 11th Street.
1914. Aitken, Robert I., 147 Columbus Avenue.
1899. Barse, George R., Jr., 7 West 43d Street.
1914. Beal, Gifford R., 27 West 67th Street.
1902. Beaux, Cecilia, 132 E. 19th Street.
1894. Beckwith, J. Carroll, 57 West 45th Street.
1913. Bellows, Geo., 146 East 19th Street.
1905. Benson, Frank W., Salem, Mass.
1915. Betts, Louis, 119 East 19th Street.
..... Blakelock, Ralph A., Englewood, N. J.
1888. Blashfield, Edwin H., Carnegie Hall.
1863. Brevoort, J. R., Yonkers, N. Y.
1881. Bridgman, Frederick A., Paris, France.
..... Brunner, Arnold W., 101 Park Avenue.
1908. Brush, George De Forest, Dublin, N. H.
1907. Bunce, William Gedney, Hartford, Ct.
1899. Butler, Howard Russell, 107 Library Place, Princeton.
1913. Calder, Alex Stirling, 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Carlsen, Emil, 43 East 59th Street.
1914. Chapman, Carlton T., 58 West 57th Street.
1890. Chase, William M., 333 Fourth Avenue.
1885. Church, F. S., Carnegie Hall.
1909. Clark, Walter, Bronxville, N. Y.
1898. Clinedinst, B. West, 7 West 43d Street.
1912. Coffin, William A., 58 West 57th Street.
1908. Cole, Timothy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1862. Colman, Samuel, 320 Central Park West.
1912. Cooper, Colin C., 222 Central Park South.
1911. Couse, E. Irving, 58 West 57th Street.
1903. Cox, Kenyon, 130 East 67th Street.
1901. Crane, Bruce, Bronxville, N. Y.
1904. Curran, C. C., 39 West 67th Street.
1906. Daingerfield, Elliott, 222 Central Park South.
1863. Dana, W. P. W., London, England.
1906. Davis, C. H., Mystic, Ct.
1906. Dearth, H. G., Carnegie Hall.
1898. De Forest, Lockwood, 7 East 10th Street.
1906. Dessar, Louis Paul, 27 West 67th Street.
1907. Dewey, Charles Melville, 222 West 23d Street.
1888. Dewing, Thos. W., 12 West 8th Street.
1883. Dielman, Frederick, Ridgefield, Ct.
1907. Dougherty, Paul, 30 East 57th Street.
1906. Du Mond, Frank V., 27 West 67th Street.
1906. Duveneck, Frank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1912. Emmett, Lydia F., 535 Park Avenue.
1904. Foster, Ben, 119 East 19th Street.
1901. French, Daniel Chester, 125 West 11th Street.
1914. Frieseke, Frederick K., 450 Fifth Avenue.
1913. Garber, Daniel, 1819 Greene Street, Philadelphia, Pa
1882. Gaul, Gilbert, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
1907. Gay, Edward, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
1908. Gilbert, Cass, 11 East 24th Street.
1905. Grafly, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
1915. Granville-Smith, M., 96 Fifth Avenue.
1867. Griswold, C. C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1910. Groll, Albert L., 222 Central Park South.
1889. Hamilton, Hamilton, Norwalk, Ct.
1901. Harrison, Alexander, abroad.
1910. Harrison, Birge, 7 West 43d Street.
1906. Hassam, Childe, 130 West 57th Street.
1909. Hastings, Thomas, 225 Fifth Avenue.
1911. Hawthorne, Chas. W., 450 Fifth Avenue.
1863. Hennessy, W. J., abroad.
1906. Henri, Robert, 10 Gramercy Park.
1869. Henry, E. L., 222 West 23d Street.
1897. Howe, Wm. H., Bronxville, N. Y.
1899. Inness, George, Jr., Cragsmoor, N. Y.
1915. Johansen, John C., 12 West 9th Street.
1894. Jones, Francis C., 33 West 67th Street.
1883. Jones, H. Bolton, 33 West 67th Street.

Elected.
1905. Kendall, William Sergeant, 58 Trumbull Street, New Haven, Ct.
1909. Konti, Isidore, Yonkers, N. Y.
1906. Kost, F. W., 146 West 55th Street.
1907. Lathrop, W. L., New Hope, Pa.
1897. Lippincott, William H., 7 West 43d Street.
1890. Low, Will H., Bronxville, N. Y.
1906. MacMonnies, Frederick W., France.
1906. MacNeil, Hermon A., College Point, L. I.
1876. Magrath, William, England.
..... Manship, Paul, 27 Lexington Avenue.
1885. Maynard, George W., 3321 Giles Place.
1910. Mead, William R., 101 Park Avenue.
1906. Melchers, Gari, Topanga, Cal.
1875. Miller, Charles H., Queens, L. I.
1915. Miller, Richard E., 450 Fifth Avenue.
1894. Moeller, Louis, Wakefield, N. Y.
1906. Mora, F. Luis, 142 East 18th Street.
1884. Moran, Thomas, 57 West 45th Street.
1891. Mowbray, H. Siddons, Washington, Ct.
1887. Murphy, J. Francis, 222 West 23d Street.
1885. Nicoll, J. C., 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Niehaus, Charles H., New Rochelle, N. Y.
1904. Ochtman, Leonard, Coscob, Ct.
1897. Palmer, Walter L., Albany, N. Y.
1906. Parrish, Maxfield, Windsor, Vt.
1909. Pennell, Joseph, London, England.
1911. Platt, Chas. A., 11 East 24th Street.
1906. Potter, Edward C., Greenwich, Ct.
1906. Potthast, Edward H., 222 Central Park South.
1912. Prellwitz, Henry, Peconic, N. Y.
1904. Proctor, A. Phimister, 168 East 51st Street.
1906. Ranger, Henry W., 27 West 67th Street.
1906. Reid, Robert, 16 Gramercy Park.
1914. Ritschel, William, 119 East 19th Street.
1911. Robinson, Wm. S., 202 West 74th Street.
1906. Roth, Fred'k G. R., Englewood, N. J.
1906. Ryder, Albert P., 308 West 15th Street.
1897. Sargent, John S., London, England.
1907. Schofield, W. Elmer, National Arts Club.
1861. Shattuck, Aaron D., Granby, Ct.
1905. Smedley, Wm. T., 58 West 57th Street.
1882. Smillie, George H., 156 East 36th Street.
1906. Snell, Henry B., 253 West 42d Street.
1911. Symons, Gardner, 119 East 19th Street.
1911. Taft, Lorado, Chicago, Ill.
1906. Tarbell, Edmund C., Boston, Mass.
1901. Thayer, Abbott, Monadnock, N. H.
1913. Thorne, William, Carnegie Hall.
1880. Tiffany, Louis C., 347 Madison Avenue.
1891. Tyron, D. W., Harperly Hall, Central Park W.
1886. Turner, C. Y., 27 West 67th Street.
1907. Van Boskerck, Robert W., 58 West 57th Street.
1909. Van Laer, Alex. T., Litchfield, Ct.
1865. Vedder, Elihu, abroad.
1899. Volk, Douglas, Center Lovell, Me.
1906. Vonnoh, Robert W., 12 West 8th Street.
1902. Walker, Henry O., Lakewood, N. J.
1891. Walker, Horatio, 550 Fifth Avenue.
1895. Watrous, Harry W., 58 West 57th Street.
1911. Waugh, Fred. J., 53 West 12th Street.
1911. Weinman, Adolph A., 441 West 21st Street.
1886. Weir, J. Alden, 51 West 10th Street.
1866. Weir, John F., Providence, R. I.
1897. Weldon, C. D., 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Wiggins, Carleton, 1079 Dean Street, B'klyn.
1897. Wiles, Irving R., 130 West 57th Street.
1909. Williams, F. Ballard, 27 West 67th Street.
1873. Wilmarth, Lemuel E., 352 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.
1908. Wolf, Henry, 146 East 81st Street.
1907. Woodbury, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
1880. Yewell, George H., 51 West 10th Street.

ASSOCIATE NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.

Allen, Thomas, Boston, Mass.
Anderson, Karl, Saugatuck, Ct.
Armstrong, D. Maitland, 61 Washington Sq. South.
Bacon, Henry, 160 Fifth Avenue.
Baer, Wm. J., 226 Central Park West.
Ballin, Hugo, Saugatuck, Ct.
Bartlett, Paul, Washington, D. C.
Beach, Chester, 207 East 17th Street.
Beal, Reynolds, Newburgh, N. Y.
Bell, E. A., 226 Central Park South.
Bicknell, Frank A., 58 West 57th Street.
Bittinger, Chas., Duxbury, Mass.
Blumenschein, Ernest L., 58 West 57th Street.
Blumenschein, Mary Greene, 58 West 57th Street.
Bogert, George H. 204 West 55th Street.
Borglum, Solon H., Norwalk, Ct.
Boring, Wm. A., 32 Broadway.
Boston, Joseph H., Carnegie Hall.

Boyle, John J., 221 West 64th Street.
Brandegee, Robert B., Farmington, Ct.
Breckenridge, Hugh H., 10 S. 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bridges, Miss Fidelia, Canaan, Ct.
Browne, Chas. F., Chicago, Ill.
Carlson, John F., Woodstock, N. Y.
Chase, Adelaide Cole, Boston, Mass.
Clarke, Thomas Shields, 50 Riverside Drive.
Clarkson, Ralph, Chicago, Ill.
Coleman, C. C., abroad.
Comau, Charlotte B., 939 Eighth Ave.
Cornoyer, Paul, 152 West 57th Street.
Cotton, William, 1 West 64th Street.
Cox, Louise, 130 East 67th Street.
Craig, Thomas B., Rutherford, N. J.
Cram, Ralph Adams (elect), 33 West 42d Street.
Crowninshield, Frederick, abroad.
Dallin, Cyrus E., Arlington Heights, Mass.
Day, Francis, West Stockbridge, Mass.
Day, Frank Miles, Philadelphia, Pa.
De Haven, F., 257 West 86th Street.
Drake, W. H., 30 East 63d Street.
Dufner, Edward, 318 West 57th Street.
Earle, L. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Faxon, Wm. Bailey, 152 West 57th Street.
Flagg, Charles Noel, Hartford, Ct.
Flanagan, John, 1931 Broadway.
Foote, Will Howe, Old Lyme, Ct.
Franzen, August, 222 Central Park South.
Frazer, James E., 3 Macdougal Alley.
Frazier, Kenneth, 58 East 78th Street.
Freedlander, J. H., 244 Fifth Avenue.
Fry, Sherry Edmundson, 147 Columbus Avenue.
Fuller, Henry Brown, Windsor, Vt.
Fuller, Lucia Fairchild, 40 Washington Square.
Gaugengigl, I. M., Boston, Mass.
Gauley, Robert David, 939 Eighth Avenue.
Genth, Lillian M., 27 West 67th Street.
Glackens, Wm. J., 29 Washington Square.
Green, Frank Russell, 14 West 12th Street.
Griffin, Walter, Portland, Me.
Grover, Oliver D., Chicago, Ill.
Guerin, Jules, 24 Gramercy Park.
Haggin, Ben Ali, 121 Madison Avenue.
Hardenbergh, H. J., 47 West 34th Street.
Hays, William J., Millbrook, N. Y.
Herter, Albert, 130 East 67th Street.
Hills, Laura C., Boston, Mass.
Hinton, Charles L., Yonkers, N. Y.
Howard, John Galen, San Francisco, Cal.
Hubbell, Henry S., Silvermine, Ct.
Hyatt, Anna V., 51 East 59th Street.
Hyde, William H., 66 East 91st Street.
Ipsen, Ernest L., 257 West 86th Street.
Jongers, Alphonse, ———
Keith, Dora Wheeler, 33 West 67th Street.
Kline, William Fair, 244 West 14th Street.
La Farge, C. Grant, 25 Madison Square North.
Lawson, Ernest, 23 Macdougal Alley.
Lie, Jonas, 154 West 55th Street.
Longman, Evelyn B., 11 East 14th Street.
Loomis, Chester, Englewood, N. J.
Low, Mary Fairchild, Bronxville, N. Y.
Lukeman, H. Augustus, 145 West 55th Street.
MacEwen, Walter, abroad.
Marsh, Fred Dana, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Martiny, Philip, 400 West 23d Street.
McLane, M. Jean, 12 West 9th Street.
Meakin, L. H., Art Academy, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mielatz, C. F. W., 422 West 160th Street.
Moschowitz, Paul, 31 Barclay Street.
Nettleton, Walter, Stockbridge, Mass.
Nichols, Hobart, Bronxville, N. Y.
Niemeyer, John Henry, New Haven, Ct.
O'Donovan, W. R., 590 Eagle Avenue.
Olinsky, Ivan G., 27 West 67th Street.
Olmsted, Frederick L. (elect), Brookline, Mass.
Parker, Lawton, 142 West 49th Street.
Parshall, De Witt, Carnegie Hall.
Peabody, Robert S., Boston, Mass.
Pearson, Joseph T., Jr. (elect), 5139 Wayne Avenue, Germantown, Pa.
Peixotto, Ernest, 152 West 57th Street.
Piccirilli, Attilio, 463 East 142d Street.
Poore, H. R., Orange, N. J.
Post, W. Merritt, West Morris, Ct.
Pratt, Bela L., Boston, Mass.
Prellwitz, Edith Mitchell, Peconic, N. Y.
Rice, William M. J., 15 West 67th Street.
Rook, Edward F., Old Lyme, Ct.
Rosen, Chas., New Hope, Pa.
Rungius, Carl, 253 West 42d Street.
Ryder, Chauncey F., 24 West 59th Street.
Sartain, William, 130 West 57th Street.
Sewell, Amanda Brewster, Oyster Bay, L. I.
Sewell, R. V. V., Oyster Bay, L. I.
Seyffert, Leopold, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sherwood, Rosina Emmet, 251 Lexington Avenue.
Shrady, Henry M., Elmsford, N. Y.
Singer, Wm. H., Jr., 396 Fifth Avenue.
Speicher, Eugene, 253 West 42d Street.
Spencer, Robert, New Hope, Pa.
Steele, T. C., Belmont, Ind.
Sterner, Albert, 24 Gramercy Park.
Story, George H., 230 West 59th Street.
Story, Julian, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tanner, Henry O., ———
Trowbridge, S. B. P., 527 Fifth Avenue.
Turner, Helen M., 207 East 17th Street.
Vonnoh, Bessie Potter, 33 West 67th Street.
Walcott, H. M., Rutherford, N. J.
Walker, C. Howard (elect), Boston, Mass.
Warner, Everett L., 33 West 67th Street.
Webb, J. Louis, 32 East 42d Street.
Wendt, Wm., Los Angeles, Cal.
Whittemore, Wm. J., 318 West 57th St.
Wiggins, Guy, 15 West 67th Street.
Yates, Cullen, 939 Eighth Avenue.
Young, Chas. Morris, Radnor, Pa.
Young, Mahonri, 1931 Broadway.

COUNCIL.

President—J. Alden Weir. *Vice-President*—Howard Russell Butler. *Corresponding Secretary*—Harry W. Watrous. *Recording Secretary*—Charles C. Curran. *Treasurer*—Francis C. Jones. Kenyon Cox, William A. Coffin, Robert I. Aitken, Frederick W. Kost, Elliott Daingerfield, Douglas Volk.

The addresses given in the list refer to the City of New York when not otherwise specified. The National Academy was founded in 1826. The schools of the National Academy are open from the first Monday in October to the middle of May. Circulars containing rules and other details may be had on application at the academy, Amsterdam Avenue and West 109th Street.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY.

The National Sculpture Society, with headquarters at New York, was incorporated in 1896. It is composed of lay and sculptor members, and has for its object the spreading of the knowledge of good sculpture, the fostering of the taste for ideal sculpture and its production, both for the household and museums; the promotion of the decoration of public and other buildings, squares, and parks with sculpture of a high class; the improvement of the quality of the sculptor's art as applied to industries, and the providing, from time to time, for exhibitions of sculpture and objects of industrial art in which sculpture enters. The officers are as follows:

President—Herbert Adams. *Vice-Presidents*—Lloyd Warren, A. A. Weinman. *Secretary*—Robert I. Aitken. *Treasurer*—I. Wyman Drummond. Class expiring May, 1917: Robert I. Aitken, Albert Jaegers, H. Augustus Lukeman, H. A. MacNeil, Evarts Tracy, and Albert Weinert. Class expiring May, 1918: Herbert Adams, I. Wyman Drummond, A. A. Weinman, Lloyd Warren, Edward McCartan, and Edmond T. Quinn. Class expiring May, 1919: Solon H. Borglum, A. Stirling Calder, R. H. Hunt, F. G. R. Roth, Janet Scudder, John De Witt Warner. Headquarters, 212 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

President—Sir Edward John Poynter, Bart., K. C. V. O. *Keeper and Librarian*—A. C. Gow. *Treasurer*—Sir Aston Webb. *Secretary*—W. R. M. Lamb. *Registrar*—E. F. Dixon.
Honorary Retired Academicians: 1878, Yeames, Wm. Frederick; 1911, Smythe, L. P.

ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

1914 Blomfield, Reginald.
1891 Brock, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
1915 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.
1908 Clausen, George.
1910 Cope, Arthur Stockdale.
1891 Dicksee, Frank.
1913 Drury, E. A. B.
1915 Farquharson, Joseph.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke.
1910 Forbes, Stanhope A.
1902 Frampton, Sir George J.
1891 Gow, Andrew C.
1881 Graham, Peter.
1910 Hacker, Arthur.
1910 Hemy, Charles N.
1896 Jackson, Sir Thomas Graham, Bart.
1909 John, Sir Wm. Goscombe.
1912 La Thangue, Henry H.
1898 Leader, Benj. Williams.
1876 Leslie, George Dunlop.
1898 Lucas, John Seymour.
1905 Murray, David.
1881 Ouless, Walter William.
1911 Parsons, Alfred.
1876 Poynter, Sir Edward John, Bart., K. C. V. O.
.... Priestman, Bertram.
1895 Richmond, Sir William Blake, K.C.B.
1881 Rivière, Briton.
1897 Sargent, John Singer.
1909 Shannon, James J.
1911 Short, Sir Frank.
1906 Solomon, Solomon J.
1887 Stone, Marcus.
1914 Story, George Adolphus.
1888 Thornycroft, Wm. Hamo.
1914 Tuke, Henry S.
1895 Waterhouse, John William.
1903 Waterlow, Sir Ernest A.
1903 Webb, Sir Aston, K.C.V.O., [C.B.
1893 Woods, Henry.
1907 Wyllie, William Lionel.

ASSOCIATES.

Honorary Retired Associate: North, John W.

Bell, R. Anning.
Brangwyn, Frank.
Bundy, Edgar.
Cameron, D. Y.
Colton, William Robert.
Cowper, F. Cadogan.
Fisher, Mark.
George, Sir Ernest.
Greiffenhagen, Maurice.
Hartwell, Charles L.
Henry, George.
Hughes, Stanton H.
Jack, Richard.
Lavery, John.
Llewellyn, William.
Lutyens, Edwin L.
MacKennal, Bertram.
Newton, Ernest.
Olsson, Julius.
Orpen, William.
Pegram, Henry A.
Philpot, Glyn W.
Pomeroy, F. W.
Prior, Edward S.
Shannon, Charles.
Sims, Charles.
Stokes, Adrian.
Stott, Edward.
Strang, William.
Wood, F. Derwent.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

THE first seven members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters were selected by the National Institute of Arts and Letters from its own body in 1904 by ballot. The seven were William Dean Howells, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John La Farge, Samuel L. Clemens, John Hay and Edward MacDowell. In order to become eligible to the American Academy one must first be a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, which society was organized at a meeting of the American Social Science Association in 1898. The Academy received a national charter from Congress in April, 1916. The qualification for membership is stated in the Constitution, "It shall be notable achievement in art, music or literature." The number in the institute is limited to 250, and the election is by ballot.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters numbers fifty members, and the officers are William Dean Howells, President; William Milligan Sloane, Chancellor and Treasurer; Robert Underwood Johnson, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Permanent Secretary.

The following are the present members of the academy with two vacancies:

William Dean Howells
Henry Adams
Theodore Roosevelt
John Singer Sargent
Daniel Chester French
John Burroughs
James Ford Rhodes
Horatio William Parker
William Milligan Sloane
Robert Underwood Johnson
George Washington Cable
Andrew Dickson White
Henry van Dyke
William Crary Brownell
Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve
Woodrow Wilson
Arthur Twining Hadley
Henry Cabot Lodge
Edwin Howland Blashfield
Thomas Hastings
Hamilton Wright Mabie
Brander Matthews
Thomas Nelson Page
Elihu Vedder
George Edward Woodberry
Kenyon Cox
George Whitefield Chadwick
Abbott Handerson Thayer
Henry Mills Alden
George De Forest Brush
William Rutherford Mead
Bliss Perry
Abbott Lawrence Lowell
Nicholas Murray Butler
Paul Wayland Bartlett
Owen Wister
Herbert Adams
Augustus Thomas
Timothy Cole
Cass Gilbert
William Roscoe Thayer
Robert Grant
Frederick MacMonnies
Julian Alden Weir
William Gillette
Paul Elmer More
George Lockhart Rives

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE Metropolitan Museum of Art (Robert W. de Forest, President; Edward Robinson, Director) in Central Park, main entrance on Fifth Ave. at 82d St. Open daily including Sundays. Free, except on Mondays and Fridays, when an admission of 25 cents is charged. Paintings (including the Altman, Hearn, Marquand, Vanderbilt and Wolfe collections) and sculpture of ancient and modern schools, American and foreign; casts, antiquities, arms and armor, porcelains, musical instruments, tapestries, laces, metal work, furniture, and decorative arts.

Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences (A. Augustus Healy, President; William H. Goodyear, Curator of Art Department), Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave., Brooklyn. Open daily, including Sundays. Free, except on Mondays and Tuesdays, when an admission fee of 25 cents is charged. Paintings by American and foreign artists, Sargeant's water colors, Tissot's New Testament series, casts and sculptures, Lawrence collection of Barye bronzes, Avery collection of Chinese Cloisonnés, Professor Goodyear's architectural photographs.

New York Historical Society, 76th St. and Central Park West. Open daily, free. Paintings by old and modern masters (including 200 American portraits), Audubon's original water colors for natural history plates, Peter Marié collection of miniatures.

New York Public Library, Fifth Ave., 40th-42d St. Gallery of paintings, print collection, and special exhibits, all free.

Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th St., headquarters of Architectural League and Art Students' League. The semi-annual exhibitions of the National Academy of Design and the Water Color Society are held here.

Municipal Art Galleries, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th St. Free loan exhibitions of paintings, sculpture, and handicraft work.

National Arts Club, 14 Gramercy Park. Entrance to exhibition galleries, 119 E. 19th St.

The American Museum of Natural History (incorporated 1869), Central Park West, 77th St. and Columbus Ave. A museum and library of natural history. Dr. Frederic A. Lucas, Director. The exhibition halls are open free to the public every day in the year. Hours: Week-days and legal holidays, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, from 1 to 5 P. M. Collections of animals, woods, minerals, gems and material illustrating the customs of various races. Art exhibitions and lectures.

Zoological Gardens, Central Park, entrance Fifth Ave. and 64th St., and at Bronx Park, 182d St. and Southern Boulevard. Admission free, except on Mondays and Thursdays, when 25 cents is charged.

Botanical Gardens (Bronx Park). Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. Free.

Aquarium, Castle Garden, Battery Park. Admission free.

ART PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY HENRY TYRRELL.

The greatest significance of the recent nation-wide awakening of our art museums and institutes to the work of educational extension lies in their interpretation of the word "Art" in a practical vocational sense. It has come to involve not simply painting, sculpture and architecture but all the allied crafts and industries collectively, in which all the people have part or interest. The artistic wealth of great collections thus goes back into circulation in the business of everyday life, out of which originally it grew. In the new Renaissance, which this movement forecasts, all the arts of design, form and color will be applied arts, as they were in Europe in the magnificently creative Middle Ages. Already, painting is turning from desultory easel pictures to real mural and interior decoration, and sculpture's highest goal is architectural adornment, rather than the restricted or futile independent statue. The principal public museums, notably those of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Toledo and San Francisco, are putting their main resources into vocational teaching, in direct and ever closer co-operation with the universities and public schools. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, has compiled and published a forty-six-page pamphlet on "Art Education," with a list of 300 different professions, trades and lines of commercial occupation requiring knowledge of drawing, design, modelling or color; also specifying the schools (numbering eighteen in New York City alone and about 200 throughout the United States) where an aggregate of 32,663 artisan-students find specialized instruction in these branches. And this is relatively but a small beginning as compared with actual economic needs, at a time of unprecedented dearth of expert labor in those productive industries into which art, in the broad sense here defined, enters.

American architecture in the last two or three decades has undergone an evolution more remarkable than that in any other country or period. In the commercial "sky-scraper" of Manhattan, as typified by the soaring Renaissance-Gothic adaptation in the Woolworth tower, it has given to the world a new order of building consecrated no less to aesthetic beauty than to practical utility. It is fitting, therefore, that the country's principal architectural art exhibition, that given annually by the New York Architectural League, should occupy itself mainly with the assembling of such drawings, plans, models, photographs, sculptures, mural paintings, interior decorations and schemes for the treatment of landscape settings or accessories as illustrate and encourage the harmonious alliance of all the mutually related building arts. Looking to the same ultimate goal is the current work and enterprise of such societies of national scope as the American Institute of Architects, the Beaux Arts Architects, the American Academy in Rome and the School of Architecture of Columbia University. In November, through the initiative of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Boston Society of Architects, Architectural Club, Landscape Architects and Society of Arts and Crafts held a joint exhibition of their allied arts in the historic Rogers Building, Boylston Street, Boston.

Sculpture's noteworthy advance is marked by the architectural use of statuary on an heroic scale on such important public buildings as the New York Public Library, the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and the House wing of the Federal Capitol at Washington, with its recently finished marble pediment, "America Urging Peace," by Paul W. Bartlett; by Christian W. Feigenspan's presentation to the City of Newark, N. J., of J. Massey Rhind's full-size bronze and marble copy of Verrocchio's equestrian statue of Bartolommeo Colleoni, the Venetian original of which ranks as the noblest monument of its kind known to the modern world, and by the unprecedented exhibition of contemporary American sculpture held under the auspices of the National Sculpture Society in the Albright Art Gallery of Buffalo, N. Y. This new sculpture salon showed a selection of 400 objects from the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to which were added an equal number of works solicited especially for the occasion.

Painting in America, as elsewhere, is in a state of chaotic, almost riotous, confusion. One immediate cause of this, undoubtedly, is reaction to the tense feeling and general unrest of the times. But the radical reason is that a replacement of old, outworn and inadequate conventions by a new and vigorous regrowth makes the present period a critical turning point in art's progress. In even a greater degree than sculpture, painting now tends toward the artisan side of its development, which affects at once technique, medium and the general spirit of composition. There is a marked revival of fresco, tempera, sgraffito and decorative panel work in varied styles, indicating the approaching decline of pseudo mural painting on canvas, put in place after the manner of wall paper, and not in any integral sense related to the architectural spaces which it is meant to complete as well as to cover. In aesthetic aim and spiritual vision, painters to-day seem to be broadly divided into academic conservatives on the one hand and lawless reactionaries on the other. The former intrench themselves with the old masters, behind fixed scholastic traditions of the past, and continue to practise painting as a purely objective, imitative art, controlled by the inflexible laws of an exact science. The so-called modernists reject the cumbrous, archaic symbolism of classic and mediaeval art as inadequate and inappropriate to the expression of the eager, restless, scientific spirit and emotional intensity of the twentieth century. Art, they insist, can have no vital force unless it is the direct outgrowth and utterance of its time. Therefore, under various propaganda of "post-impressionism," "cubism," "futurism," "synthesism," "vorticism" and the like, groups of the younger men have experimented boldly, oftentimes rashly, with the technical subtleties of light, color, atmosphere, perspective, pattern, movement, rhythm, mass-form and interrelated spacing, in the hope of achieving some new and more effective kind of pictorial expression than that which merely copies the outward physical aspect of things. The impression which they would convey in their art is abstract, dynamic and mental rather than concrete, static and optical. They have not yet reached their goal, to the extent of producing a recognized masterpiece, though the effects of the new teaching are apparent everywhere, even in the academy exhibitions, the art auction sales and the dealers' galleries.

Commercially, the last season was a prosperous one, as a whole, for art. Circumstances have combined, of late years, to make New York the world's clearing house for pictures and art objects of every description. The last metropolitan season's aggregate auction sales of paintings alone amounted to over $1,000,000, this classification taking in such significant items as the celebrated Blakelock "Moonlight" at $20,000 and George Fuller's "Romany Girl" at $10,000. The record price for an American painting, $30,000, was fetched by "The Gale," one of Winslow Homer's Maine coast scenes, purchased last Spring by the Worcester (Mass.) Museum. At the Spring Academy nineteen paintings, two pieces of sculpture and two miniatures were sold for a total of $27,700—one of the paintings, Horatio Walker's "De Profundis," bringing $10,000. Notwithstanding the overwhelming rivalry of European artists and the unprecedented influx of antique and modern art of all kinds, due to war conditions, American art during the past year has come into its own as never before. That the prosperity is substantial and making for permanency is attested by the fact that the New York art sales are attracting from all sections of the country a new class of buyers, conservative yet independent, equipped with ample means, and at the same time restrained by a discrimination and sound

ART PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

connoisseurship which a decade ago was not general even among the collectors of the "magnate" class. Further evidence of a popular art awakening is seen in the grand scale and equipment of the new museums, notably that of Cleveland, Ohio; the enlarged activities of the older established ones, and the increased amount of space devoted to intelligent and educational art criticism by the press throughout the country.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, while no longer custodian of the Morgan collections in their entirety, has been enriched by the gifts from J. Pierpont Morgan of the great Colonna Raphael, "Virgin and Child Enthroned with Saints," the French Gothic sculpture and the Hoentschel collection of mediaeval ecclesiastical art. In addition to these some of the most famous of the Morgan tapestries remain on view at the museum as loans from their respective present owners, chief among whom is Joseph E. Widener, of Philadelphia, who bought the great Cardinal Mazarin piece, "The Triumph of Christ and the New Dispensation," for $600,000. The department of paintings has installed the seventy-one French, English and American pictures bequeathed by Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, which include eleven representative native works, mostly of the Hudson River school, by Thomas Cole, Asher B. Durand, Frederick E. Church, Kensett, Sanford R. Gifford and J. W. Casilear. The Egyptian department has reconstructed on the main floor of the central museum building the massive tomb of Perneb (3,000 B. C.), given by Edward S. Harkness—a monument so important that a special handbook detailing its history, together with its archaeological and artistic features, has been prepared and issued. The spacious new south wing of the museum, fronting on Fifth Avenue, has been completed, and will open early in the current year with its installation of hitherto inadequately accommodated features of the Metropolitan's vast and rapidly growing collections.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a permanent Commission of Fine Arts is hereby created to be composed of seven well-qualified judges of the fine arts, who shall be appointed by the President, and shall serve for a period of four years each, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The President shall have authority to fill all vacancies. It shall be the duty of such commission to advise upon the location of statues, fountains, and monuments in the public squares, streets, and parks in the District of Columbia, and upon the selection of models for statues, fountains, and monuments erected under the authority of the United States and upon the selection of artists for the execution of the same. It shall be the duty of the officers charged by law to determine such questions in each case to call for such advice. The foregoing provisions of this act shall not apply to the Capitol building of the United States and the building of the Library of Congress. The commission shall also advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress.

Sec. 2. That to meet the expenses made necessary by this act an expenditure of not exceeding ten thousand dollars a year is hereby authorized. Approved, May 17, 1910. This act has been supplemented by a number of executive orders by the President, broadening the scope of the commission's functions.

Headquarters, 1729 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Chairman—Charles Moore, Detroit, Mich. *Vice-Chairman*—Frederick Law Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.; Thomas Hastings, New York City; Cass Gilbert, New York City; Herbert Adams, New York City; J. Alden Weir, New York City; Charles A. Platt, New York City. *Secretary and Executive Officer*—Col. Wm. W. Harts, U. S. A.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

The State of New York granted a charter to the Rockefeller Foundation in 1913. Principal funds $101,324,576.78. The incorporators are John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Frederick T. Gates, Harry Pratt Judson, Simon Flexner, Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Greene, Wickliffe Rose, and Charles O. Heydt. The officers are: *President*—John D. Rockefeller, Jr.* *Secretary*—Jerome D. Greene. *Treasurer*—L. G. Myers. *Assistant Treasurer*—L. M. Dashiell. *Comptroller*—Robert H. Kirk. Members of the Executive Committee are: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Jerome D. Greene, Simon Flexner, Starr J. Murphy, Wickliffe Rose. Headquarters, 61 Broadway, New York City. *Will be succeeded about May 1, 1917, by Dr. George E. Vincent.

EDUCATIONAL DRAMATIC LEAGUE.

The Educational Dramatic League was organized in 1913 to give assistance to amateur clubs in churches, settlements, schools, and other organizations and to unrelated groups of young people, in order to bring the work of such clubs to a higher standard of literary and entertainment value, to combine education and self-expression with recreation.

The league is doing this by giving the clubs special advice and aid to meet their individual needs in the selection of good plays, prompt-books, costume-plates, and costumes, and by instructing teachers in the best educational method of producing plays, or supplying clubs with competent directors. For the younger children classes have been formed in story-telling and story-playing.

A reference library of plays and general dramatic literature is at the disposal of members.

The league considers the public performance of a play but the smallest part of the work, and that the study of plays furnishes an interesting means of teaching literature, English, diction, bearing, and the correct management of a production.

The league's object is national, and every dramatic club of any kind, whether in New York or elsewhere, is eligible to become a member. Annual dues, $2 and $5.

President—Mrs. August Belmont. *Vice-President*—Miss Kate Oglebay. *Secretary*—Miss Rachel Crothers. *Treasurer*—Mr. James S. Cushman. *Executive Secretary*—Miss Marion A. Turner. Headquarters, the Tilden Building, 105 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION.

The Actors' Equity Association has for its object equitable arrangement of all business matters pertaining to those who follow the art of acting, and especially pertaining to those who are members of the association. It is a voluntary association, formed to advance, promote, and foster the profession of acting and those engaged therein; to protect and secure the rights of actors; to inform them as to their legal rights and remedies; to procure appropriate legislation in matters affecting their profession; to do such things as shall appear advantageous, or refrain from doing such things as shall appear disadvantageous to the profession of acting or to the members of the association.

President—Francis Wilson. *Vice-President*—Bruce McRae. *Corresponding Secretary*—Howard Kyle. *Treasurer*—Richard A. Purdy. Headquarters, 608 Longacre Building, New York City.

MUSIC.

BY MAZIE E. CLEMENS.

The general material prosperity which has come to the Nation will, from all indications, contribute to artistic development. In music especially is there continued and growing evidence of improved taste on the part of both producer and patron. The Metropolitan Opera Company began its ninth season on the evening of November 13, to work through a brilliant programme to extend over a season of twenty-three weeks. On the concert stage there was also a brilliant prospectus from the concert managers, while the standard orchestras were just as well advanced in their instrumental music.

In the operatic prospectus three novelties were listed, "Les Pecheurs de Perles," by Bizet, in French; "Iphigenie Auf Tauris," by Gluck, in German, and "The Canterbury Pilgrims," by Reginald de Koven, in English. Mr. de Koven's composition is new and will have its first presentation at the Metropolitan. It is composed to the libretto of Percy Mackaye and is, of course, a modernization of Geoffrey Chaucer's quaint poem.

"Les Pecheurs de Perles" ("The Pearl Fishers") was produced first in 1863, and while perhaps not Bizet's first opera, was the first he composed when he was free of school and material environment. The story of the opera is not a very serious one. It tells of Zurga, the chief of the Cingalese pearl fishers, and his closest friend, Nadir, falling simultaneously in love with an unknown maiden of Kandy. To protect their friendship they flee from her charms. The pearl fishers are under the protection of a veiled virgin, Leila, who, perched upon a high rock, sings while they work. Nadir recognizes in Leila the maid he and Zurga had loved in Kandy. She recognizes him and they sing a love duet, she thus neglecting her duty as the protectress of the fishers. A great storm comes up and the pearl fishers, investigating, find the two lovers together. Zurga, in fury, sentences both to death, but, approaching Leila, he sees on her neck a necklace he had given years before to a child who had saved his life. He thereupon decides to permit the lovers to escape and plans to fire the fishers' village. While the fishers are busy with the fire Zurga sends Nadir and Leila away in a boat, but is caught in this act of treason and falls by the knife of the high priest, while the lovers sail away.

This opera was chosen as the attraction for the opening night of the season. Frieda Hempel singing the part of Leila, Caruso that of Nadir, Giuseppe de Luca that of Zurga and Leon Rothier that of Nourabad. Georgio Polacco conducted. The opera was beautifully presented and sung and was so warmly received by the splendid audience that thronged the great auditorium that it was assured of a regular place in the repertoire.

"Iphigenie Auf Tauris" had its premiere at a matinee on Saturday, November 25. It, too, was brilliantly successful, so much so that there was general wonder why it had not been given before. It had its first presentation in Paris in 1779. Though similar in style to "Orfeo," "Iphigenie Auf Tauris" has more color and a contrast in musical values that relieves it from the occasional monotony of "Orfeo." It is unquestionably an operatic masterpiece, and now that it has been heard it is sure of repetitions. In its premiere the principal parts were sung by Melanie Kurt, Carl Braun, Johannes Sembach and Hermann Weil. Artur Bodanzky conducted with rare skill and judgment of values.

The Gluck opera, as its name indicates, is based on the old mythological tale. Iphigenie, daughter of Agamemnon, was to be sacrificed to appease Diana, angered because Agamemnon had killed the favorite stag of the goddess. At the last moment Diana relented and carried Iphigenie to Tauris, where she was appointed to serve as a priestess. The scene of the opera is laid in Tauris, whither Orestes, brother of Iphigenie, and his friend, Pylades, go to carry off the statue of Diana. They are captured by the Scythians and condemned to death. Iphigenie had previously, in a dream, seen her father being murdered by her mother and herself stabbing Orestes through the heart. She did not recognize her brother when he was brought before her, and she questioned the two Greek strangers for news of her parents. Finally she offered to spare the life of one on condition he would carry a letter to her sister, Electra. The two friends contended as to who should thus be spared, each wishing to remain for the sacrifice while his friend escaped. In the end Iphigenie decided Pylades should carry the letter and Orestes be slain. Just as she is about to plunge the sacrificial knife into him, however, an exclamation he makes causes her to recognize him as her brother and she withholds her hand. The King of Tauris, furious at the bargain which is allowing Pylades to escape, orders both Orestes and Iphigenie put to death, whereupon Pylades stabs the King and terrifies the Scythians by his bravery. Then Diana again intervenes, orders the Scythians to turn over the statue to Orestes, releases Iphigenie from her thraldom and orders her to return to Greece with Orestes and Pylades.

In addition to the novelties and revivals, the season is made up by reproductions of operas which have become popular favorites under the present regime at the Metropolitan Opera House. The annual addition of new operas to the repertoire has now made it perhaps the most comprehensive and complete which is being produced by any company of singers in the world, comprising, as it does, the work of composers of every school and of every form of expression. Another very striking feature of the management's contemporary and future plan is the development of American singers. In the long list of principals now under engagement are the following Americans: Soprani, Anna Case, Vera Curtis, Minnie Egener, Alice Eversman, Geraldine Farrar, Rita Fornia, Mabel Garrison, Odette Le Fontenay, Edith Mason, Alice Nielsen, Marie Rappold and Marie Sundelius; mezzo-soprani and contralti, Mariska Aldrich, Sophie Braslau, Louise Homer, Kathleen Howard, Florence Mulford, Lila Robeson; tenor, Paul Althouse; baritone, Clarence Whitehill; bassi, Arthur Middleton, Basil Ruysdael, Henri Scott.

The immense growth in the general appeal of opera and classic music and of the spread of musical education and understanding is proved by the throngs which seek admission to the "popular price" performances. The first of these for the 1916-17 season was given on the night of Saturday, Nov. 18, with "Aida," when the authorities had to order the discontinuance of the sale of even simple admissions, while scores outside were still clamoring to get in.

The second performance of the season was "Tristan und Isolde," November 16, with Melanie Kurt as Isolde, Urlus as Tristan and Louise Homer as Brangaene.

Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" was brilliantly given November 18, sung by the same cast as last year, with the exception of Miss Mason, who, as Sophie, gave a charming impersonation.

The Russian opera, "Prince Igor," was the attraction at the matinee November 19 and "Aida" at the popular price performance in the evening, with Paul Althouse taking Luca Botta's place in singing the principal tenor role.

Claudia Muzio, a new soprano, made a most successful debut at the Metropolitan Opera December 4. Despite the nervousness natural to a first American appearance, She gave such unmistakable evidence of artistic quality as to compel spontaneous applause. She chose the title role in Puccini's "Tosca," a part admirably suited to her strong, lyric soprano voice.

Other novelties and revivals to be produced during the season are Delibes's "Lakme," Donizetti's, "L'Elisir d'Amore," Massenet's "Thais," Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" and Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini." There were also performances of "Parsifal" and an afternoon cycle of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen."

The following is a review of the season 1914-15, continued from the 1916 ALMANAC:

The end of the 1915-16 season found the patrons of the Metropolitan Opera a little in-

clined to grumble and to feel that the management had not shown as great enterprise as it might have done in the production of new compositions. Only two were produced in the season, "Prince Igor," by the Russian composer Borodine, and "Goyescas," by Granados, considered the best of Spain's modern composers. "Prince Igor" did not entirely please, while "Goyescas" was regarded by most students as being merely a collection of pianoforte compositions. "Prince Igor" served an educational purpose, and the one fact that it gave opportunity for the introduction of the Tartar ballet music justified its production. It was a collection of episodes devoid of dramatic consistency, which seems typical of Russian operatic composition.

As to "Goyescas," its sole interest seemed to lie in its Spanish color and in the fact that it served to introduce the work of its composer and thus give American music lovers an opportunity to estimate the measure of Spanish composition.

During the season there were several "revivals," a term applied by the Metropolitan Opera Company to any work which it has not produced within three or four seasons. These were the noted Saint-Saens's work, "Samson et Dalila;" Flotow's "Marta," Verdi's "Rigoletto," Bellini's "La Sonnambula" and "Der Widerspaenstigen Zaehmung" ("The Taming of the Shrew"), by Goetz. Of these, "Marta," with its smooth and steady flow of melody, was one of the season's most distinct successes, though the lovers of modern music were inclined to shrug their shoulders over it. "Rigoletto" ranked next. "The Taming of the Shrew" ranked last in interest and popularity.

Most of the new principals heard during the season proved disappointing. A striking exception was Giuseppe de Luca, an Italian baritone with a wonderfully sympathetic voice and an art so rare as to rouse enthusiasm. The new German conductor, Artur Bodanzky, attained a considerable measure of success.

Louise Homer was welcomed back to the Metropolitan on March 13 as Amneris in "Aida." She assumed the role of Dalila for the first time in America in the repetition of "Samson et Dalila" and gave a fully capable interpretation of that role.

Vienna—"The Guest of the King," text by Armin Friedmann, based upon Dickens's "Little Dorrit," and music by Heinrich Reinhardt was brought out at the Volksoper in February.

Berlin—At the Karlsruhe Court Opera Weingartner's "Genesius" was heard for the first time in February. "Rahab," the one-act opera of Von Franckenstein, was given at the Frankfort opera. At the Royal Theatre Mozart's "La Finta Giardiniera" was resurrected along with other music of the period (1775) when the work was written.

Dresden—The opera season opened August 13 with a performance of "The Meistersinger," under the direction of Fritz Reiner.

Stuttgart—In September a new opera, "Sandro, the Fool," was given under Max Schilling's direction. The work is in three acts and the libretto is by Hans Hingelmann.

Milan—The one-hundredth birthday of Rossini's "Barber of Seville" was celebrated at the Scala in April.

London—At the Aldwych Theatre in October was heard "Faust," with Miriam Licette as Marguerite, Edith Clegg as Martha, Webster Miller as Faust and Robert Radford as Mephisto. Other works heard were "Tristan and Isolde," with Buckmann and Mullings; "Samson and Delilah," "Magic Flute," Puccini's "La Boheme," with Webster Miller as Rudolph and Bessie Tyas as Mimi; "Madama Butterfly," with Maurice D'Oisley as Pinkerton and "Il Seraglio," with Mignon Nevada, Bessie Tyas, Maurice D'Oisley, Alfred Heathre, Robert Radford and Frederick Austin.

Toronto—The San Carlo Grand Opera Company gave a short season of opera at the Royal Alexandra in October. The operas heard included "Aida," "Marta," "Rigoletto" and "Carmen."

New Orleans—The Boston-Pavlowa Company gave a week of opera in February. Beginning with "L'Amore dei Tre Re," the company gave performances of "Pagliacci," "La Boheme," "Madama Butterfly."

Chicago—Leoncavallo's "Zaza" was given for the first time here on January 17 at the Auditorium by the Chicago Opera Association. It is in four acts and follows the story of the play closely. Mr. Maguenat was Cascar, Carmen Melis was Zaza and Mr. Bassi was Milio. Ferrari conducted. For the first time in America this company brought out Massenet's last opera, "Cleopatre," in which Maria Kousnezoff, the Russian prima donna, made her bow in this country on January 10. This opera relates the story of the first meeting of Cleopatre and Mark Antony and his infatuation for her, his return to Rome, where he marries Octavia, a sister to Caesar, the jealousy of Cleopatre's slave, Spakos, and Antony's return to Cleopatre's garden. The opera ends with the death of the slave, whom Cleopatre kills, and her own self-inflicted death. In the cast were Alfred Maguenat as Mark Antony, Charles Dalmores as Spakos and Marcia Van Dresser as Octavia. The 1916-17 season opened November 13 with "Aida."

Louisville, Ky.—Three performances of opera were given by the Boston National Company at Keith's Theatre, beginning October 17, with Giordano's "Andrea Chenier," with Louisa Villani, Mabel Riegelman, Zenatella, Lazzari and Thomas Chalmers in the cast. The second opera given was "Iris," with Tamaki Muira. In the evening "Faust" was heard, with Riccardo Martin in the title role, Mardones as Mephistopheles, Maggie Teyte as Marguerite and Auguste Bouillie.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Ellis Opera Company gave a season of opera in the Coliseum. "Carmen" and "Trovatore" were among the works performed. The San Carlo Company, under Fortune Gallo, also gave a short season in this city. Their performances included "Trovatore," "La Gioconda," "Carmen," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci" and "Lucia."

November 20 the Aborn Grand Opera Company began an indeterminate season at the Park Theatre, New York City, with "The Jewels of the Madonna," which held the stage for the entire ensuing week. Lois Ewell and Edith Helena appeared at alternate performances in the prima donna role of Maliella. "The Jewels of the Madonna" was followed by equally pleasing productions of "Aida," "Madama Butterfly," "Lohengrin" and other operas of established popularity. Other principals in the company are Lillian Eubank, Marie Louise Biggers, Salvatore Giordano, Giuseppe Agostine, Louis d'Angelo, Morton Adkins, Louis Derman, John Goldman, Joseph Interante and Grace Baum. The operas are conducted by Ignacio del Castillo, formerly conductor of the National Grand Opera Company in Mexico City.

CONCERTS.

The Philharmonic Society opened its seventy-fourth season on the evening of October 26 with a splendid programme of music before it for the 1916-17 period. The strong position given the society by the million dollar bequest under the will of the late Joseph Pulitzer has enabled it to reach further and further after the high ideals of its founders and of the many ardent lovers of music who have given their time, effort and money to its development ever since its first concert in 1842.

The season will include twelve subscription concerts on Thursday evenings, sixteen Friday afternoons, four Saturday evenings and twelve Sunday afternoons—all subscription series at Carnegie Hall. The soloists who appeared during the season were Josef Hofmann, Mischa Elman, Frances Alda, Ernest Schelling, Guimar Novaes.

CONCERTS—*Continued.*

Alma Gluck, Percy Grainger, Theo. Karle, Leo Schulz, Elena Gerhardt, Julia Culp, Maximilian Pilzer, Carl Friedberg, Yolando Mero, Efrem Zimbalist and Margarete Matzenauer.

Ureli Corelli Hill called the meeting of professional musicians, who, on April 2, 1842, brought the society into being. Hill was a violinist and conductor and his movement was inspired by the success achieved at a "Musical Solemnity" given in June, 1839, as a memorial to Daniel Schlessinger, one of the first genuinely qualified musicians to settle in New York. George Loder, one of the founders of the society, conducted the first performance in the United States of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony at a concert of the society May 20, 1846. In the society's first season three concerts were given. For the succeeding sixteen years four regular concerts were given, and for the next ten years there were five per season. From the twenty-sixth until the fifty-sixth season six concerts were given, and in the fifty-sixth season the number was increased to eight. Though there were but three concerts in the first season, there were five conductors. Ureli Corelli Hill, H. C. Timm, Mr. Alpers, Alfred Boucher and George Loder. In the second season Theodore Eisfeld and Max Maretzek came to the society, and in Mr. Eisfeld's second season he was elected sole conductor. Succeeding conductors were Carl Bergmann, H. C. Timm, Dr. Leopold Damrosch, Theodore Thomas, Adolph Neuendorf, Anton Seidl, Emil Paur and Walter Damrosch.

In the sixty-first season there was loss of interest, due to having a different conductor for each concert given. In the sixty-second season the guests were Edouard Colonne, Gustav F. Kogel, Henry J. Wood, Victor Herbert, Felix Weingartner and Richard Strauss. Others who accepted the society's invitations in succeeding years were William Mengelberg, Max Fiedler, Dr. Ernst Kunwald, Karl Panzer and Fritz Steinbach.

After the sixty-fourth season an arrangement was made by which Safonoff became sole conductor for three seasons. Following him came Mahler, who died in 1911. Josef Stransky succeeded that great musician and still wields the baton.

The Pulitzer endowment, bequeathed in 1911, carried the conditions that the society be incorporated, have an annual dues-paying membership of 1,000 and play more of the music of Beethoven, Liszt and Wagner and sell seats at reduced prices to students. By 1913 these conditions had been complied with and the society received $750,000 of its endowment. Among the most brilliant members of the orchestra are Maximilian Pilzer, who succeeded Leopold Kramer at the first desk last year; Leo Schulz, 'cellist; J. J. Kovarik, viola; Xavier Reiter, horn; Fritz Stahlberg, assistant conductor; August Mesnard, bassoon; Albert Chaffarelli, clarinet; A. Friese, tympani; Frederick De Angelis, oboe; Benjamin Klatzkin, trumpet; Anton Fayer, flute.

Mr. Stransky, the conductor, was born in Bohemia and as a youth attracted the interested attention of Dvorak and Smetana. He studied in Leipsic and Vienna and later became director of the Royal Opera at Prague. From Prague he went to the Hamburg Opera, where he conducted for seven years. From Hamburg he came to New York.

Felix Leifels, the present manager of the Philharmonic, has been a member for twenty-five years. His instrument was the double bass. He "disgovered" Stransky and was made manager of the orchestra shortly before the leader came here.

The second concert was given November 3, with Mischa Elman as soloist. On the programme were "Voyevode" overture, violin concerto, Symphony No. 5, Tschaikowsky. At the first Sunday concert, on November 12, an entire Beethoven programme was rendered, with Josef Hofmann as the soloist. He played Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat. The orchestral numbers were the "Eroica" Symphony and the third "Leonore" overture.

Walter Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony Society, began his season at Aeolian Hall October 22, with a well balanced programme, which consisted of Symphony in D, Mozart; sinfonia from the cantata "Domenica Quasimodogeniti," and arioso from the cantata "Ich stand mit einem Fuss im Grabe," Bach; Symphony No. 6, "Pastoral," Beethoven. On November 5 Mr. Friedberg was the soloist, rendering the concerto for piano, in C minor, Beethoven.

The Diaghileff Ballet Russe opened its season on the night of October 16 at the Manhattan Opera House, the programme comprising "Les Sylphides," "Sadko," "Le Spectre de la Rose" and "Scheherezade." The company showed few changes from last year, and its work was fully up to the high standard attained in previous seasons. Mmes. Lopokova, Pflanz, Revalles, Sokolova and Wasilewska are still the principal dancers, and among the men the leaders are Messrs. Bolm, Gavrilow, Kremneff, Pianowski and Sverew.

THE DRAMA.

The plays that were mentioned in the 1916 Almanac and that were still running when the book went to press, with the number of their performances, are as follows:

"Eternal Magdalen," 90; "Pair and Warmer," 274; "Rolling Stones," 155; "Hip, Hip, Hooray," 425; "Abe and Mawruss," 192; "Hobson's Choice," 143; "Sadie Love," 80; "Common Clay," 328; "The House of Glass," 262; "Under Fire," 169; "The Chief," 33; "Quinneys," 50; "Princess Pat," 145; "A World of Pleasure," 129; "Alone at Last," 177; "Around the Map," 106.

If the growth of the pictured drama made serious inroads into the material prosperity of theatre owners who clung to the regularly staged production it had some compensation in rousing the managers to a realization that they had gone too far in their disregard of public taste in going to the extremes of crime and of the sordid side of passion in seeking themes for reproduction. The past year was the most brilliant, especially in an artistic sense, in nearly a decade. The improved quality of the plays had its natural effect in bringing back patronage, for this popular form of entertainment will always hold its auditors and its spectators as long as it presents things worth while hearing and seeing. The previous year was something of a financial disaster to the theatrical profession, and at first thought the picture plays were blamed. But common sense came to the rescue and the old school of public entertainers finally realized that if the pictures were to be competed with a higher order of attractions was necessary.

This does not mean that the past year was one of unbroken successes. Managers still made failures in their estimate of what the public desired, but in most cases the reasons for this seemed to be that the plays presented were the best that were available, and they were staged in the hope rather than in the expectation that they would attract audiences of paying proportions. The truth of the matter is, according to many expert students of the New York stage, that the playwrights are unable to turn out sufficient plays of high class to keep the vast number of theatres in the metropolis supplied.

One of the most artistic contributions to the stage's rehabilitation was that of Miss Grace George at the Playhouse. Her principal success was based on the public liking for the wit and odd philosophy of George Bernard Shaw. His two comedies which she produced were "Major Barbara," new to the American stage (87 times), and "Capt. Brassbound's Conversion" (37 times), which had previously been presented here by Miss Ellen Terry. Miss George also produced James Bernard Fagan's newspaper play, "The Earth," (23 times.)

The most important and absorbing production

of the season, however, was John Galsworthy's powerful propaganda drama, "Justice," at the Candler April 3. Dealing with prison reform and the failure of conventional justice when applied to first offenders, the play reached New York at the psychological moment and met with instant success. John Barrymore, who had hitherto been identified with light comedy roles, instantly established himself in a distinguished position among actors of more serious roles by his performance of the leading part, that of William Folder, the condemned forger. The fact that Mr. Galsworthy's great play hung fire for six years before its production was a refutation, to that extent, at least, of managers' claims that they had to produce poor or indifferent plays because there were no good ones available. Yet, because London had not become enthusiastic over "Justice" when it was produced there, there was a lapse of six years before it was ventured here. (104 times.)

Mrs. Fiske chose for her return to the stage a play called "Erstwhile Susan" (167 times) at the Gaiety. Though a rather ordinary play, it enjoyed a brilliant success, mainly because of the excellence of Mrs. Fiske's performance. The play was a dramatization of Helen R. Martin's novel "Barnabetta," and told the story of how a self-educated, self-developed Iowa woman brought enlightenment into a community of parsimonious Pennsylvania Dutch.

Augustus Thomas got away from the metaphysical trend which has marked his work in recent years and brought out a new play in the virile vein of his early success. It was a stirring melodrama of American Army life, called "Rio Grande." It was seen at the Empire April 4. (55 times.)

E. H. Sothern began his farewell season with "The Two Virtues," which was very successful for a time. His revivals of "Lord Dundreary" and "David Garrick," however, failed to divert public attention from the splendid new plays. He completed his season with "If I Were King," April 29, at the Shubert. It aroused exceptional interest.

The outstanding feature of the Shakespearian Tercentenary was the transfer of Sir Herbert Tree's Shakesperian festival to New York. His glittering production of "Henry VIII," on March 14 at the New Amsterdam, in which he played Cardinal Wolsey, enjoyed the greatest popular favor through nine weeks. In "The Merchant of Venice," May 8, he sacrificed much of the play's poetry to panorama, but it was almost as cordially received. (20 times.) "The Merry Wives of Windsor," given May 24, completed a most successful season. (10 times.)

Meanwhile the native actors paid their tribute to the memory of the great dramatic poet by productions of high merit. James K. Hackett produced "Macbeth," though his portrayal of the title role did not appeal with great force to the critics. His production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," however, met with great success. An accident prevented Mr. Hackett from carrying out his plan to play Falstaff, and Thomas Wise, called in at the last minute, portrayed the bluff old braggart with exceptional skill.

In striking contrast to these two Shakespearian endeavors was the production of the seldom seen "The Tempest" in the Elizabethan manner. Thus handled, under the archaic conditions for which it was written, it was possible to use the entire text without the use of pictured effects. The contrast proved that the modern picture stage is not adapted to genuinely imaginative productions of Shakespeare's works.

The general tendency toward the offer of a higher grade of attractions which began to govern the theatre managers in the preceding season seemed to hold its impetus when the new season opened in the Fall, or perhaps it would be better to say when it was resumed after a very brief let-up in the Summer. It used to be that the new season opened on Labor Day, apparently by common consent, but the Summer stay-at-homes and visitors have become so numerous in New York that the theatre season is getting closer and closer to being continuous. Comedy was the predominant note of the new offerings. There was very little of the serious drama, and musical comedy was not plentiful. Some of the comedies, notably "Old Lady 31" and "Turn to the Right," mixed pathos with their humor, while others stuck to simple romance and humor. In this latter class, "Capt. Kidd, Jr." and "Arms and the Girl" were pleasing examples.

Of all the plays, perhaps the most whimsical in basic idea was "Old Lady 31," which opened at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre October 30. It tells the story of an old seaman, Capt. Abe, who through reckless speculation comes to want in his old age, and the auction of their effects nets just sufficient to establish his doting wife in an old ladies' home, while he chooses to go to the poor farm. There is a prologue showing the old couple leaving the home that had been theirs since they entered it a bridal couple, and three acts set in and about the home. There are thirty inmates, and when Abe brings Angie to the home and is preparing to bid her goodby, while he trudges on to the poor farm, the old ladies decide not to separate them, but to take in the old man as well as his wife. He is called "Old Lady 31" and is immediately adopted by all the inmates, who coddle and pet him. The youngest of the inmates has been deferring an answer to a persistent suitor, a friend of old Abe's, for twenty-five years, and she makes Abe her confidant in her love affair. The exchange of confidences between this pair rouses the jealousy of the other old women and matters boil for a time, but a real explosion is averted by the announcement that under Abe's urging Blossy has decided to accept her faithful suitor and that they have gone away to get married. Meantime Angie is doing her best to forward a romance between a poor boy who does carpenter work about the home, but who has architectural promise, and the daughter of the richest man in town. Abe, however has always resented his position of dependence and his shame at having brought Angie to such an end, but their troubles are ended when one of Abe's wildcat speculations happens to turn out well and they are back in a position of affluence and return to their home with a programme of having serial visits from all the "girls" in the home, that their lives might be brightened.

This simple and pretty comedy of character was written by Rachel Crothers from a story by Louise Forsslund.

Miss Emma Dunn played the part of Angie with a sweetness and grace that was notable, especially in a young woman taking the part of an old one. The artistry by which she brought out the perfect tact her part called for made an instant appeal to her audiences. She was exceptionally well supported by Reginald Barlow as old Abe, Vivia Ogden, Mrs. Felix Morris, Maud Sinclair, Anna Bates, May Galyer and Edward O'Connor also gave admirable presentations of parts which possessed splendid opportunities for them. (Lee Kugel.)*

Grant Stewart and Robert Baker wrought a splendid comedy in "Arms and the Girl," produced at the Fulton Theatre on September 27. The fact that the title suggests a satire of Shaw's "Arms and the Man" is entirely misleading. "Arms and the Girl" is a delightful little romantic story laid in war-ridden Belgium, told with a simplicity that has a delightful charm. Dramatic values were not sought by the authors and are not plentiful, the story being worked out with a pleasing mixture of heroics, sentiment and humor. Ruth Sherwood, the heroine, has her passport stolen by a Russian spy while she is waiting for her fiance, Jack Martin. Wilfred Ferrens, another young American, has no passport at all and is on the point of being arrested as a spy. Ruth had met the German lieutenant in command of the soldiers who were about to arrest Ferrens and he believed her when she lied and said Ferrens was her fiance. Then came a German general, stocky and pompous, who orders the immediate marriage of Ruth and Ferrens, and the order is obeyed with a reluctance which has to be concealed. Then arrives the real fiance, Jack Martin, who was explained away as their chauffeur. Followed, then a series of amusing complications out of which grew a real

romance between the newlyweds, at the same time establishing the unworthiness of the original fiance. Miss Fay Bainter, who played the heroine, is a new actress, who gave a performance uncommonly clever. Cyril Scott played opposite her in his usual genial, plausible manner. Henry Vogel was delightful as the German General and J. Malcolm Dunn was amusing as the Lieutenant. (H. B. Harris.)*

Rida Johnson Young's "Captain Kidd, Jr.," had its premiere at the Cohan and Harris Theatre November 11 and attained immediate favor. It is a rather Cohanesque affair that fairly bubbles with humor. It tells the story of an old Scotchman who keeps a bookstore in New York. His granddaughter is his partner, and a far from silent one. He has a protege whom he rescued, a cold and hungry newsboy, from the street and raised and loved as a son. In a box of books purchased at an auction of a deceased millionaire is a book on buried treasure which includes a map showing where there is a fabulous treasure buried on Cape Cod. The treasure tale is a "plant" by the old millionaire to rouse some ambition in a spineless grandson, the last survivor of the family, but the bookseller's protege finds it and the bookshop is closed up while the three go to Cape Cod to dig. The "lawyer" who helped the old millionaire to lay the "plant" is also made to appear as a seeker of the treasure, as well as the stenographer of the dead millionaire, with whom the grandson is in love. The treasure in the end is found to consist of a letter advising fresh air, hard work and a healthy interest in things in general, but it is not discovered until the old bookseller's granddaughter spends her heritage of $2,000 in buying the worthless farm on which the treasure is buried, and the treasure hunters get back to New York destitute and in a sad frame of mind. Then a company decides to buy the farm to build a railroad and the granddaughter sells it for $25,000, the old man's protege sells a story he has been hawking among the publishers, wins the granddaughter and every one is happy. It is splendidly acted, the work of Edith Taliaferro as the granddaughter, Otto Kruger as the protege and Ernest Stallard as the old bookseller having especially impressed the critics.* (Among the plays that Cohan and Harris have accepted for production in the near future are "Under Pressure," by Sydney Rosenfeld; "The Road to Destiny," by Channing Pollock; "I Love the Ladies," by Emile Nyitray and John Richards and "Speed Up," by Owen Davis.)

An early comer and long stayer was the Belasco production of "Seven Chances," by Roi Cooper Megrue, which opened at the Cohan Theatre August 9 and was moved to the Belasco Theatre October 29. The play, which is somewhat farcical, revolves around the experiences of a poor young man who is suddenly informed he must marry within twenty-four hours in order to inherit his grandfather's millions. The development of the story is left largely to the leading character, capitally played by Frank Craven, but Otto Kruger, who later in the season scored another success in "Captain Kidd, Jr.," gained plenty of praise as the friend who, chiefly by whistling, managed Jimmie, the hero.*

Winchell Smith and John E. Hazzard are the co-authors of "Turn to the Right," a comedy of much novelty and entertainment. It was produced by Mr. Smith and John L. Golden at the Gaiety Theatre August 17. The play deals chiefly with Joe Bascome, who, after serving a prison term, turns to the right under the influence of his mother and carries with him others who find themselves in the midst of gay and grave adventures. The play is unusual in that it utilizes all the details of the "Way Down East" type of melodrama, coupled with all the humor of the typical "crook comedy" of the "Get Rich Quick Wallingford" sort. The cast includes Forest Winant, Edgar Nelson, Ruth Chester, Roy Fairchild, Sam Reed, Louise Rutter, William E. Meehan, Lucy Colton and Alice Hastings.*

September 11 saw George Arliss open his season at the Criterion Theatre in "Paganini," a character story of the great musician. Edward Knoblauch, who wrote it, touched upon little more than the personality of his subject. The action of the piece rests mainly upon an episode in which the sentimental young daughter of an English merchant had entertained the violinist. She followed him to Calais, where she sat, cold and hungry, while he, apparently nourished and warmed by the fires of genius, composed a concerto in her honor. The picture was broken in upon by the girl's angry father and the matter-of-fact young army Captain affianced to the girl. The romance holds the pair enchained until the Captain suddenly seizes Paganini's beloved violin and holding it aloft demands the musician choose between art and the woman. The alacrity with which he drops the maid and rushes to the rescue of the violin opens the girl's eyes and her head finds its natural resting place on the Captain's broad shoulder. Mr. Arliss was admirably supported by Sara Biala, Margery Maude, Mrs. Arliss and Charles Harbury. (48 times.)

Otis Skinner appeared at the Lyceum September 18 in a new Booth Tarkington play called "Mister Antonio." It was not a dramatization of any of Tarkington's books, but a play written especially for Mr. Skinner. Mr. Skinner's support were Joseph Brennan, Eleanor Woodruff, Robert Harrison, John McCabe, Walter F. Scott, Louise Sydmeth, Frances Landy, Patterson McNutt and Ernest A. Elton. (48 times.)

Pollyanna, "the glad girl" of Eleanor H. Porter's very pretty stories, was made into a play by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, which made its appearance at the Hudson Theatre September 18. It toured the West before it was put on in New York, so its producers, Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler, were not worried much about its fate. That their judgment was good was proved by the success the play at once attained. Patricia Collinge gives a pretty touch to the name part. Effie Shannon's beauty adds a material share to the pleasingness of her portrayal of the part of Miss Polly Harrington. Philip Merivale, as John Pendleton, Esq., and Jessie Busley also add to the spirit of gladness the play is supposed to and does radiate.*

Margaret Anglin opened the Empire's regular season on September 20 in "Caroline," an English comedy by William Somerset Maugham. The play revolved around the experiences of a man and woman who have waited ten years for each other. Suddenly the barrier, in the shape of the woman's impossible husband, is effaced by death, and then, very much to their surprise, they find that they do not wish to marry. Miss Anglin's appearance in this comedy marked her return to the Frohman forces and her first appearance at the Empire since the stock company days. (46 times.)

"Upstairs and Down," the work of Frederic and Fanny Hatton, was produced at the Cort Theatre September 25. It was intended to reflect that the same vices which prevail in the drawing room are as common among the servants in the lower regions of the house. The critics seemed to think the picture was rather overdrawn and was unpleasant, though the dialogue was admittedly clever. Courtney Foster, Christine Norman, Mary Servoss, Arthur Elliott and Iola St. Leon gave clever performances.*

Beginning October 2, Taylor Holmes appeared in the name part of "His Majesty Bunker Bean," a dramatization by Lee Wilson Dodd of Harry Leon Wilson's stories of that title, at the Astor Theatre. The general theme is that a man can develop into anything he can make himself believe he is. Bunker Bean is a spineless stenographer, who is convinced by a psychic faker he is the reincarnation of a good and powerful Egyptian King. Acting in this faith, the stenographer acquires boldness in the business world, achieves wealth and marries the girl of his desire. In the supporting cast are Florence Shirley, Charles Abbe, Robert Kelly, Lillian Lawrence, Jack Devereaux, Marion Kerby and Clara Louise Moore. (Joseph Brooks—74 times.)

Winthrop Ames produced "Hush," an English comedy by Miss Violet Pearn, the novelist, at the Little Theatre October 3. It deals with a young woman of advanced ideas, who writes a play which she hopes will shock London. Her

fiance, stolid and stodgy, takes his parents to see his sweetheart's play and the humor is developed from the resulting contrasts. Miss Cathleen Nesbitt impersonated the heroine, and the cast also included Miss Estelle Winwood and Cecil Yapp. (37 times.)

October 4 William Hodge appeared in a four-act comedy depicting contemporary life called "Fixing Sister," at Maxine Elliott's Theatre. The play was by "Lawrence Whitman," which is Mr. Hodge's pen name. Mr. Hodge took the part of a Kansas City business man who rushes to New York to save his sister from the toils of two foreign adventurers. Yankee shrewdness winning in the end. Miss Miriam Collins had the leading feminine role.*

John Drew appeared at the Criterion Theatre October 26 in "Major Pendennis," a dramatization by Langdon Mitchell of Thackeray's novel "Pendennis." As impersonated by Mr. Drew, the Major was a somewhat more worthy character than might be inferred from a reading of the book. Most of Thackeray's books lack dramatic quality and the play is chiefly delightful for its sketches of character. Excellent support was given the star by Jane Houston, Lester Lonergan, Brandon Tynan, Alison Skipworth, Edith Shayne and Helen Mencken.*

"The Basker," chosen by Cyril Maude for his New York reappearance, was put on at the Empire October 30. It is an essentially English comedy by Clifford Mills, which had little in it to appeal to American sentiment. The Basker is an idler of forty, who dawdles through life, following the line of least resistance and who is reluctantly compelled, through the working of mortality, to become a Duke. In the end he awakes to his responsibilities, becomes vigorous, takes an impending bride in a loveless marriage from the cad she is to wed and leads her to a loving marriage with himself. In the play Mr. Maude succeeded in being amiable, which is about all the part permits. Maud Milton acted the part of the old Duchess with dignity and humor, and Marguerite Leslie, Muriel Martin Harvey, Hassard Short and Edgar Norton handled their parts of the production with ability and smoothness. (42 times.)

Ruth Chatterton opened at the Cohan Theatre October 31 in "Come Out of the Kitchen," a comedy built on Alice Duer Miller's novel of the same title. Miss Chatterton has the role of a Southern girl whose family has been impoverished by the war and is forced to rent the home to a rich Northerner. The newcomer stipulates that a corps of white servants shall be furnished and out of this arrangement a love story develops. With Miss Chatterton were Bruce McRae, Marguerite St. John, Alice Lindahl, Mrs. Charles G. Craig, Barbara Milton, Francis Goodrich, William Boyd, Charles Trowbridge, William W. Sams, Walter Connolly and Robert Ames.*

George Bernard Shaw's "Getting Married" had its first production in this country at the Booth Theatre November 6, with William Faversham in the leading role. The play deals, with all of Shaw's whimsical wit and humor, with phases of the marriage question, the problems that beset young lovers, the perplexing temptations of the married and the issue of divorce. Supporting Mr. Faversham are Henrietta Crosman, Charles Cherry, Hilda Spong, Lumsden Hare, John Harwood, Virginia Fox Brooks, Arleen Hackett, Mrs. Edmund Gurney, George Fitzgerald and Hugh Dillman.*

"The Yellow Jacket," the Chinese comedy by George C. Hazleton and Harry Benrimo, was revived by Mr. and Mrs. Coburn at the Cort Theatre November 9 for a series of ten matinees. The play had a peculiar history in that four years ago it failed to prove profitable when produced at the Fulton Theatre. Since then it has toured the great cities of the world and has everywhere been most enthusiastically received. The ten matinee performances showed that New York had learned to appreciate the odd mixture of Oriental poetry and nonchalant comedy which go to make up the play.*

Sam Sothern, a brother of E. H. Sothern, appeared in a comedy named "Such Is Life" at the Princess Theatre November 25. Harold Owen was the author, and the three acts of the comedy were placed about London. The story tells of an "intellectual" who thinks he thoroughly understands the psychology of woman. A situation develops which causes him to suspect his wife and his closest friend, a hard-headed, practical engineer, but the proof of her innocence is so absolutely conclusive the "Intellectual" is compelled to admit he doesn't even understand his own wife. Mr. Sothern took the part of the engineer, Ferdinand Gottschalk and Cathleen Nesbitt taking the other two leading parts.

Laurette Taylor made her reappearance in New York after an absence of more than two years when she opened in "The Harp of Life," a comedy by her husband, J. Hartley Manners, at the Globe Theatre, November 27. It was with the announced determination of showing her versatility that Miss Taylor chose a play so different from "Peg o' My Heart," in which she made her greatest success. Her new role is that of a middle aged woman, the mother of a headstrong youth who falls in love with and seeks to marry a notorious woman. The efforts of the mother to prevent the marriage form the development of the play. Others in the company are Gail Kane, Philip Merivale, Frank Kemble Cooper, Lynn Fontanne, Ffolliot Paget and Dion Titheradge.*

"Mile-a-Minute Kendall" is the title of a three-act comedy by Owen Davis which was produced at the Lyceum Theatre November 28. The play deals with the culmination of the career of a reckless young man in an unattractive love affair and his ultimate redemption. In the producing company are Tom Powers, Joseph Kilgour, Adele Blood, Edith Lyle, William Sampson, Helen Lowell, Burr McIntosh, John Flood and others.*

There were several successful farces produced. William Collier brought out a new farce called "Nothing but the Truth" at the Longacre Theatre September 14, which seemed destined for a long run. James Montgomery is the author of the piece, which follows traditional lines along the story of a man who wagered with his partners that he could tell the unvarnished truth for twenty-four hours. The stake he put up was $10,000 his sweetheart had intrusted to him for investment. She had collected it for charitable purposes. By sticking to the truth for the allotted time the hero almost bankrupted his firm, got every one around him as well as himself in hot water and came close to wrecking his romance. Others in the company were Rapley Holmes, Arnold Lucy, Ned A. Sparks, Miss Margaret Brainard, Miss Ione Bright, Miss Vivian Wessell and Morgan Coman.*

"Good Gracious Annabelle," a new play by Clare Kummer, was produced at the Republic Theatre October 31. It tells the adventures of Annabelle looking for her lost bank account and her husband. Lola Fisher, May Vokes, Edwin Nicander, Walter Hampden, Helen Lee, Ruth Harding and others are in the cast.*

"Our Little Wife," which opened at the Harris Theatre November 19, is a typical Avery Hopwood farce. The author indulges his usual propensity to follow the school of the French farceurs, and while keeping his dialogue and situations within bounds, delights to skate on "thin ice" in the matter of the proprieties. The story tells of a feminine Lothario, "Dodo" Warren. With a devoted husband, she cannot resist her inclinations to amuse herself with a young poet, a doctor who visits her daily, a reluctant bachelor friend of her husband's and finally with the lawyer her husband employs in his divorce proceedings. Margaret Illington failed to please the critics in the title role, which is so different in character from those parts in which she attained fame that there was some wonder she would consent to assume the part of an airy, flirty young matron. Robert Fischer, as a waiter in the play, scored a great success. Others in the excellent cast are Lowell Sherman, Walter Jones, Gwendolyn Piers, Effingham Pinto, Charles Hampden, Rae Selwyn, Thomas P. O'Malley and Lyle Clement.*

The detective story still holds its thrall for playwright and public and Bayard Veiller's "The 13th Chair," a melodrama of this type, scored a success from its production at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre November 20. Naturally and unavoidably, the play turns upon a mysterious murder committed some few weeks before the opening scene, and the remainder of the play is devoted to unravelling the mystery which is built up in a thrilling first act. While the guilty party seems rather obvious to the auditor throughout the action and the detective's avoidance of suspecting this one man seems rather pointed, the play holds its interest keenly throughout. The play is splendidly produced. The commanding figure is Margaret Wycherly as Rosalie La Grange, an old Irish medium. Katherine La Salle as the younger heroine, Calvin Thomas, Eva Condon and George Graham, among the large cast necessary to the action of the play, earned the favor of the public by the manner in which they handled their roles. (H. B. Harris.)*

A notable event of the theatrical year was David Warfield's revival of "The Music Master" after nine years rambling in other fields. It was put on at the Knickerbocker Theatre October 10 with every indication that it would get the same unending grip on the emotions it did at the time of its original production.*

Sarah Bernhardt was able to give New York but three weeks of her American season, opening at the Empire Theatre on the night of December 4. In her repertoire were several plays new to New York and others in which she had been seen here before. Those in which she appeared were as follows: "Cleopatre," "L'Holocauste," "Le Paix Chez Soi" ("Peace at Homes"), "Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur" ("From the Theatre to the Field of Honor"), "Cendres d'Opium" ("Ashes of Opium"), "Jeanne d'Arc," "La Chance du Mari" ("The Husband's Luck"), "Le Vitrail," "Hecube," "Rosalie," "Le Faux Modele" ("The Sham Model"), Portia and Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," at alternate performances; "Camille," "L'Toile dans le Nuit" ("The Star in the Night"), "English as It Is Spoken," "Une d'Elles," "L'Aiglon" and "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

"The Master," in which Arnold Daly made his reappearance in New York at the Fulton Theatre December 5, will appeal with greatest force to those who prefer that the sex problems it presents should be demonstrated on their neighbors rather than upon themselves. This ironic drama is the work of Hermann Bahr, best known as the author of "The Concert." When presented several years ago at the Irving Place Theatre, "The Master" made no concessions to what is probably the American point of view, but has been considerably modified by its adapter, Benjamin F. Glazer. Most notable in Mr. Daly's support were Edward Abeles, Edyth Latimer and Ramsay Thompson.*

"Margery Daw," produced at the Princess December 5, with Kathlene MacDonell in the title role, is a frank and serious consideration of the marriage question. Margery comes from a convent to the house of her guardian, who, jilted by her mother, becomes a recluse. He falls in love with her, but she discovers facts about her mother's early life, including the fact that she herself was born outside of the conventions. In the following revulsion she accepts her guardian's proposal of marriage, but the play works out to a happy ending. Frederick Perry, Forrest Robinson, Louise McIntosh, Sarah McVicker, George Probert, Maude Eburne and Jacques Martin shared in the triumph of the star. The play was written by George D. Parker.*

"Treasure Island" reflected great credit on Charles Hopkins, who chose it again for his season's offering at the Punch and Judy Theatre. Jules Eckert Goodman made the thrilling story into a play and succeeded in preserving its atmosphere of adventure and courage.*

Charles Dillingham's second season at the Hippodrome is marked by as brilliant a succession of incidents and pictures as his first. The ice ballet of last year is retained and there are elephants that play ball, Pavlowa to dance, stirring army and navy pictures, flying pianos, a dancing skeleton, an immense minstrel show and a great deal of new music, to say nothing of the Six Musical Browns, with their saxophones.*

MUSICAL PIECES.

In musical comedy the season was an average one. There was much that was sprightly and amusing and much music, that was pleasing and catchy, but the average was not high. "The Blue Paradise" held the stage at the Casino through the season. "The Princess Pat," score by Victor Herbert and book by Henry Blossom, found popularity. Rudolph Friml's enticing score brought prosperity to "Katinka."

Among the most successful works given during the present season was "Miss Springtime," a pretty Hungarian operetta, by Emmerich Kalman, adapted by Guy Bolton. It had its American premiere at the New Amsterdam Theatre September 25 and introduced to New York a new actress and singer in Miss Sari Petrass, who has a high place on the stage of Budapest. The piece scored a success. Its pretty lyrics, supplied by P. G. Wodehouse and Herbert Reynolds, fitted the Kalman score smoothly and fluently. Miss Petrass had not been long upon the stage before her audience understood why she had gained such favor at home. She is graceful and displayed undoubted artistic quality. She sings with a voice very pure as to tone and admirably adaptable. George MacFarlane, John E. Hazzard, Jed Prouty and Miss Georgie O'Ramey contribute much to the general success of the production.* Lina Abarbanell received a joyful welcome when she returned to Broadway with a new operetta of composite origin called "Flora Bella," which opened at the Casino September 12. Felix Doermann wrote the book, Cosmo Hamilton adapted it and Dorothy Donnelly helped him. The music is by Charles Cuvilier and Milton Schwarzwald. The result combines the charm of "The Merry Widow," with the spirit of a cabaret show. The leading role was sung in delightful fashion by Miss Abarbanell. Lawrence Grossmith was always amusing and Charles Purcell and Adolph Link did their allotted portions in a most satisfactory manner. "Broadway and Buttermilk," a comedy with many song numbers, was chosen by Frances Ring for her 1916-17 season and opened at the Maxine Elliott. (23 times.) The Thirty-ninth Street Theatre saw the production of "Yvette," August 10, with Chapine. The scenes were laid at Trouville. The book was written by Benjamin Thorne Gilbert and the music and lyrics by Frederick Herenden.

Anna Held was away from the Broadway stage for a long time, but she found her way back in a three-act musical comedy called "Follow Me," produced at the Casino November 29. Felix Doermann and Leo Ascher were responsible for it in its original Viennese form and the adaptation was made by Sigmond Romberg, Mr. Ascher and R. B. Smith. Miss Held takes the part of a much courted Parisian actress, who leads on one of her most ardent admirers until she learns that as a result his young wife is miserable. Then she proceeds to teach him a lesson. Included in her support are Henry Lewis, Florence Moore, Harry Tighe, Letty Yorke and William P. Carleton and a very large chorus.

Another operetta built on a Viennese base was "Her Soldier Boy," which opened at the Astor Theatre December 6. Victor Leon, librettist of "The Merry Widow," was the author of the original book, which was made over by Rida Johnson Young. The score is by Emmerich Kalman, who had already achieved fame here with "Sari" and "Miss Springtime." Clifton Crawford was at the head of the cast. Among the other principals were John Charles Thomas, Adele Rowland, Beth Lydy, Louise Galloway, Mildred Richardson, Cyril Chadwick, Harold Vizard and George Schiller. An adventurous young American caught in the toils of the European war, a winsome Belgian maid and a gallant French officer furnish most of the action of the piece. (Shubert.)*

Dillingham and Ziegfeld opened the Century Theatre November 6 with a big show called "The Century Girl," which was a hodge-podge of musical comedy, farce, dancing and vaudeville. Among the notables who helped to make the show were Elsie Janis, Hazel Dawn, Sam Bernard, Leon Errol, Frank Tinney, Maurice and Walton, Doyle and Dixon, Harry Kelly and Van and Schenck.*

A RECORD OF DRAMATIC EVENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PRECEDING REVIEW.

Dec. 21, 1915—Empire: A revival of "Peter Pan," with Maude Adams. 23 times.

Dec. 23—44th Street: "Katinka," a three-act musical play by Rudolf Friml and Otto Hauerbach, with Adele Rowland (Arthur Hammerstein). 177 times; moved to Lyric.

Dec. 24—Fulton: "Ruggles of Red Gap," a dramatization by Harrison Rhodes of Harry Leon Wilson's story, with Ralph Herz (Shubert). 36 times.

Dec. 24—Princess: "Very Good Eddie," a musical play founded on Philip Bartholomae's farce "Over Night;" music by Jerome Kern, lyrics by Schuyler Green, libretto by Guy Bolton. 201 times.

Dec. 25—Globe: Gaby Deslys in "Stop! Look! Listen!" music and lyrics by Irving Berlin, book by Harry B. Smith (Chas. Dillingham). 105 times.

Jan. 3, 1916—Theatre Francais: "Georgette Lemeunier," by Maurice Donnay. 8 times.

Jan. 4—Hudson: "Bunny," a comedy in three acts, by Austin Strong, with Hilda Spong and Lewis S. Stone. 15 times.

Jan. 10—Francais: "La Gamine." 8 times.

Jan. 10—Bandbox: "The Roadhouse in Arden," "The Clod," "The Tenor," "The Red Cloak." 70 times.

Jan. 10—Liberty: "Sybil," a musical drama, libretto by Max Brody and Frank Martos, adapted by Harry Graham and Harry B. Smith, music by Victor Jacobi, with Julia Sanderson, Joseph Cawthorn and Donald Brian. 168 times.

Jan. 11—Empire: A revival of "The Little Minister," with Maude Adams. 71 times.

Jan. 11—Maxine Elliott's: "The Pride of Race," a melodrama by Michael L. Landman. 79 times.

Jan. 14—Hudson: "The Cinderella Man," a comedy by Edward Childs Carpenter. 186 times.

Jan. 17—48th Street: "Just a Woman," a melodrama by Eugene Walter. 136 times.

Jan. 18—Gaiety: "Erstwhile Susan," a comedy by Marian De Forest, made from Helen R. Martin's novel "Barnabetta." 167 times.

Jan. 26—Booth: "The Fear Market," a drama by Amelie Rives. 117 times.

Jan. 31—New Amsterdam: "Margaret Schiller," a drama by Hall Caine, with Elsie Ferguson. 71 times.

Feb. 1—Francais: "La Marche Nuptiale," a play in four acts by Henri Bataille, with Andree Mery. 8 times.

Feb. 2—Irving Place: "Lea Lyon," a drama in three acts by Alexander Brody. 8 times.

Feb. 7—Criterion: A revival of "Macbeth," by James K. Hackett and Viola Allen. 30 times.

Feb. 9—Astor: "The Cohan Revue 1916," a musical play by George M. Cohan, with Valli Valli, Elizabeth Murray, Lila Rhodes, Richard Carle, Charles Winninger, Harry Bulger, Frederic Santley and others.

Feb. 14—Cort: "Any House," a drama by Owen Davis and Robert H. Davis, with Edwin Arden, Frank Gillmore, Milton Sills, Katherine Emmet, Louise Galloway, Annie Buckley and others. 8 times.

Feb. 15—Playhouse: "The Earth," a drama in four acts by James Bernard Fagan, with Grace George, Charlotte Granville, Louis Calvert, Conway Tearle, Ernest Lawford and others. 23 times.

Feb. 16—Fulton: "The Melody of Youth," a romantic Irish comedy in three acts by Brandon Tynan, with Lily Cahill, Eva La Galliene, Mary Leslie Mayo, Charles McCarthy, Alice Gale, William Harrigan, William J. Kelly, Florine Arnold, George Giddens, Brandon Tynan and James O'Neill. 108 times.

Feb. 17—Winter Garden: "Robinson Crusoe Jr.," with Al Jolson. 148 times.

Feb. 26—Cort: "Pay Day," a drama in three acts and six scenes by Oliver D. Bailey and Lottie M. Maney, with Irene Fenwick and Vincent Serrano. 49 times.

Feb. 28—Booth: "The Greatest Nation," a symbolic play by Marian Creighton and William Elliott, with Olive Wyndham, Mme. Yorska, (William Elliott). 16 times.

Feb. 28—Cohan: Mizzi Hajos in "Pom Pom," a comic opera, book and lyrics by Anne Caldwell, score by Hugo Felix, with Tom McNaughton as the chief comedian (Henry W. Savage). 122 times.

Feb. 29—Lyceum: "The Heart of Wetona," an American play by George Scarborough, with John Miltern, William Courtleigh, Lowell Sherman, Edward L. Snader, Leonore Ulrich, Ethel Benton and others (Chas. Frohman-David Belasco). 75 times.

Mar. 1—Park: "The Road to Mandalay," a comic opera in two acts, book by W. H. Post, lyrics by William McKenna, music by Oreste Vessella. 21 times.

Mar. 13—Cort: "The Blue Envelope," a farce by Frank Hatch and Robert E. Homans with Carrie Reynolds. 48 times.

Mar. 14—New Amsterdam: Sir Herbert Tree in "King Henry VIII." 63 times.

Mar. 19—Maxine Elliott's: Lou-Tellegen in "The King of Nowhere," a romantic comedy by J. and L. Du Rocher MacPherson (Garrick Company). 57 times.

Mar. 20—Criterion: James K. Hackett and Viola Allen in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." 24 times.

Mar. 20—Bandbox: Washington Square Players in "Children," a melodrama by Guy Bolton and S. Carlton; "The Age of Reason," by Cecil Dorian; "The Magical City," a melodrama by Zoe Akins; 63 times. "Pierre Patelin," a farce translated from the French by Maurice Relonde. 87 times.

Mar. 22—Shubert: "The Great Pursuit," a new version of "The Idler," by C. Haddon Chambers. 29 times.

Mar. 28—Metropolitan Opera House: "Julius Caesar," by the German Stock Company from the Irving Place Theatre.

Mar. 28—Maxine Elliott's: "See America First," a new comic opera by T. Lawrason and Cole Porter. 15 times.

Mar. 29—Playhouse: Miss Grace George in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," by Bernard Shaw. 37 times.

April 4—Empire: "Rio Grande," a melodrama in four acts by Augustus Thomas. 55 times.

April 10—Booth: Irene Fenwick in "The Correspondent," a newspaper comedy by Alice Leal Pollock and Rita Weiman. 48 times.

May 15—Maxine Elliott's: Marie Tempest in "A Lady's Name," a comedy by Cyril Harcourt. 57 times.

May 21—Cort: "Molly O" an operetta in two acts, book and lyrics by Harry B. and Robert B. Smith, music by Carl Woess.

May 22—Stadium of the College of the City of New York: "Caliban by the Yellow Sands," a Shakespearian masque by Percy Mackaye.

May 22—Bandbox: The Washington Square Players in "The Sea Gull," a drama in four acts by Anton Tchekhov, translated from the Russian by Marian Fell. 16 times.

May 29—Shubert: "Step This Way," a modern version of "The Girl Behind the Counter," brought up to date by Edgar Smith. E. Ray Goetz and Bert Grant. 88 times.

June 5—Bandbox: "Das Konzert," a comedy in three acts by Herman Bahr, presented in German by Emanuel Reicher.

June 22—Winter Garden: "The Passing Show of 1916," a musical revue in a prologue and

THE DRAMA—*Continued.*

17 scenes, book and lyrics by Harold Atteridge; music by Sigmund Romberg and Otto Motzan (Shubert). 154 times.

July 31—Cort: "Coat Tales," a farce in three acts, by Edward Clark, with Tom Wise, Louise Dresser (Arthur Hammerstein). 43 times.

Aug. 9—Eltinge: "Cheating Cheaters," a play in four acts, by Max Marcin, with Marjorie Rambeau, Anne Sutherland, Robert McWade (A. H. Woods).*

Aug. 10—Longacre: "The Silent Witness," a play in a prologue and three acts, by Otto Hauerbach, with Donald Gallaher and Henry Kolker. 20 times; Aug. 28 moved to Fulton, 33 times.

Aug. 14—Lyceum: "Please Help Emily," a comedy in three acts by H. M. Harwood, with Ann Murdock, Chas. Cherry, Ferdinand Gottschalk (Frohman). 41 times.

Aug. 15—Maxine Elliott: Blanche Ring in "Broadway and Buttermilk," a comedy in three acts by Willard Mack, with incidental songs. 23 times.

Aug. 16—Republic: The Dolly Sisters in "His Bridal Night," a farce in three acts by Lawrence Rising, revised and elaborated by Margaret Mayo, with John Westley, Lucile Watson, Pedro De Cordoba and Jessie Ralph in the cast (A. H. Woods). 79 times.

Aug. 18—Astor: "The Guilty Man," by Ruth Helen Davis and Charles Klein, adapted from a story by Francois Coppee, with Irene Fenwick (A. H. Woods).

Aug. 21—Shubert: "The Happy Ending," by the Macphersons (Arthur Hopkins).

Aug. 21.—Winter Garden: "The Show of Wonders."

Aug. 22—Forty-eighth St.: "Somebody's Luggage," a farce adapted by Mark Swan from the novel by J. F. Randall. 33 times.

Aug. 27—Thirty-ninth St.: "A Little Bit of Fluff," 8 times.

Aug. 29.—Longacre: "A Pair of Queens," a farce in three acts, by Otto Hauerbach, A. Seymour Brown and Harry Lewis (H. H. Frazee). 16 times.

Aug. 30—Forty-fourth St.: "The Girl from Brazil," a musical comedy in three acts, by Edgar Smith, from the original German of Julius Brammer and Alfred Grunwald, music by Robert Winterberg and Sigmund Romberg, lyrics by Matthew Woodward (Shubert).

Sept. 1—Globe: "Fast and Grow Fat," a farce, by George Broadhurst, with Frank McIntyre.

Sept. 5—Shubert: "Mr. Lazarus," a comedy in four acts, by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, with Henry E. Dixey, Tom Powers, Eva Le Gallienne, Florine Arnold and William T. Clarke. 40 times.

Sept. 26—Cohan and Harris: Cyril Harcourt in "The Intruder," a drama in three acts, by Cyril Harcourt.

Sept. 28—Bandbox: "The Example," a comedy in three acts, by Ludwig Fulda (Adolf Philip).

Oct. 2—Thirty-ninth St.: "Backfire," a melodrama in four acts, by Stuart Fox, with Mary Boland and Frederick Truesdale. 33 times.

Oct. 3—Globe: "Betty," a musical comedy in three acts, book by Frederick Lonsdale and Gladys Unger, lyrics by Adrian Ross and Paul A. Reubens, music by Paul A. Reubens, with Raymond Hitchcock, Joseph Santley and Ivy Sawyer (Chas. Dillingham). 65 times.

Oct. 3—Harris: "Under Sentence," a play in three acts and seven scenes, by Roi Cooper Megrue and Irvin S. Cobb, with Janet Beecher and George Nash. 53 times.

Oct. 5—Forty-fourth St.: "Rich Man, Poor Man," a four-act play by George Broadhurst and Maximilian Foster.

Oct. 9—Garrick: "Le Poile," a French operetta in two acts, by Pierre Veber and Maurice Hennequin, music by H. Maurice Jacquet. 24 times.

Oct. 23—Cohan. "Come Out of the Kitchen," a comedy in three acts, by A. E. Thomas, founded on the novel of the same title, by Alice Duer Miller, with Ruth Chatterton and Bruce McRae.

Oct. 23—Shubert: "So Long Letty," a musical farce, by Oliver Morosco, Elmer Harris and Earl Carroll (Oliver Morosco).*

Oct. 25—Cohan and Harris: "Object: Matrimony," a comedy in three acts, by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman, with Mathilda Cottrelly, Marjorie Wood and Jess Dandy.

*Still running when ALMANAC went to press.

MOTION PICTURES IN 1916.

The close of the year 1916 finds the motion picture an accepted factor in educational work and an entertainment that no longer makes its appeal only to certain classes. The premier performance of an important motion picture is now ranked with the "first night" of a drama on the stage. Likewise in its appeal to the more popular taste the motion picture has reached far beyond the dreams of even a few years ago.

The year of a Presidential election has seen the motion picture called upon for new uses, "President Wilson and His Cabinet," a three-reel production, was one of the most popular subjects used by the Democrats in the furtherance of their campaign, while the Republicans found one of their most useful means of reaching the electorate in "A Re-United Party," a two-reel production. Motion pictures were called into play in State and local campaigns also, notably in New York, where Gov. Whitman had earned the favor of the picture interests by vetoing a bill providing State censorship.

Most important among the screen productions of the year was "Intolerance," by D. W. Grittith, whose "Birth of a Nation" had earned premier honors in 1915. "Intolerance" is an innovation in that it departs from all past dramatic methods and carries four distinct stories along simultaneously. The theme indicated by the title is driven home by means of stories laid in the Byzantine era, the time of Christ, France in the days of the Huguenots and the present in the United States. In elaborateness and effectiveness of massive spectacle and in expenditures "Intolerance" set new marks of achievement.

"Civilization," inspired by the war in Europe and aiming to drive home the horrors of strife, was another of the big spectacles of the year, being produced by Thomas H. Ince. Picture manufacturers also made their contribution to the Shakespeare centennial. Sir Herbert Tree's appearance in "Macbeth" for Triangle being one of the evidences of the heights of prestige reached by the screen. E. H. Sothern is another star of the first rank to make his screen debut in 1916 "The Chattel" being his initial subject for Vitagraph in a series of three to mark his permanent retirement to private life. Nazimova, and Rose Melville, the famous "Sis Hopkins," are among the other recruits from the galaxy of stage stars, the latter coming from her retirement to appear in a special series of comedies for the Kalem Company. Geraldine Farrar devoted practically all of her time during the last half of the year to a spectacular production of "Joan of Arc," to be shown early in 1917. In the closing months of the year Mary Garden and George M. Cohan announced that they would soon appear on the screen.

But the development of the year that has been considered most important by picture men was the steadily increasing desire among a large class of patrons for a return to the varied programme of short subjects. The swing in sentiment, which will work in the cases of both long and short pictures toward a survival of the fittest in the matter of quality, has been given impetus by the fact that many of the short pictures now meet the long pictures on their own ground, i. e., in prominence of star, author and costliness of production.

For example, the Kalem Company, which has been a consistent advocate of the short picture, started the year with "The Social Pirates," a two-

reel series by George Bronson Howard. This was followed by "The Girl From Frisco" and "Grant, Police Reporter," two series of short pictures by Robert Welles Ritchie. Then, for the closing event of 1916, the company induced E. W. Hornung, author of "Raffles," to write a series of stories specially for the screen by bringing to life once more his famous character "Stingaree" in a series of two-reel adventures. This company has produced series of stories by prominent authors carrying a central character through different adventures, each picture being a complete story.

The formation of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, representing manufacturers, distributers and exhibitors, has been another important step of the year 1916. It has found its most important field thus far in educational work, making clear the evils of official censorship.

The most significant event of the year from the standpoint of the motion picture exhibitor was the opening of the Rialto, the stageless theatre on the site formerly occupied by Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue. The fact that this playhouse was designed without a stage and with no possibility of its being altered for any other purpose than the presentation of motion pictures and music showed that this form of entertainment had come to stay.

The Rialto is owned by a corporation and is under the managing directorship of S. L. Rothapfel, who originated the type of amusement given at this house. It represents an investment of $1,250,000. The corner it occupies is 135 by 100 feet and its seating capacity is 2,000. The lower floor seats 900 people. The others are seated in the loges and the single balcony. This theatre boasts a symphonic orchestra of forty pieces and one of the largest pipe organs ever installed in any theatre. Its singers are drawn from the ranks of grand opera and concert artists. The indirect lighting system, arranged in color cycles, is a step in advance of anything hitherto attempted. By means of an electrical switchboard it is possible for the management to light all parts of the auditorium in whatever soft combination of colors desired. This equipment of colored lights is also used in conjunction with the music, color harmonies being created for their psychological relation to the harmonies of the orchestra.

From the time it was opened, on April 21, 1916, until the latter part of the year, the Rialto used the Triangle programme of releases, with the exception of one week, when Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree was presented in "Macbeth." During the week of Nov. 26 E. H. Sothern was shown in "An Enemy to the King," a Vitagraph feature. Donald C. Thompson's scenes on European battlefields and the British Government's pictures of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's fleet proved excellent drawing cards when introduced as added features. For the rest of the year such favorites as Douglas Fairbanks, William S. Hart, H. B. Warner, Norma Talmadge, Bessie Barriscale, Frank Keenan, Bessie Love, Roscoe Arbuckle and Mae Marsh kept up the pictorial portion of the programme to a high standard of excellence.

The "serial picture" idea received a strong indorsement when the Kleine-Edison-Selig-Essanay combination was effected. Billie Burke was featured in a forty-reel picture under the title of "Gloria's Romance." The picture was five months in the making, during which period Miss Burke was under contract at a salary of $4,000 a week. It cost, it is estimated, altogether $500,000 and was made under the personal supervision of Mr. Kleine, who had previously achieved fame by his production of "Quo Vadis?" It was released two reels a week. Other noted actors and actresses under contract to the new combination are Henry Walthall, Max Linder, Mary Charlson, Sydney Ainsworth, Mabelle Trunnelle, Fritzi Brunette and Vivian Reed.

The moving pictures have been used in a new way as a result of the European war, in the production of actual fighting scenes. While they are not half so thrilling and spectacular as the pictured sham battles of previous years, they have had a tremendous grip on the imagination and are expected to be of ultimate use to the various movements organized throughout the world to prevent wars.

MOTION PICTURES IN OTHER LANDS.

Motion picture theatres are well patronized throughout Greece and Italy. In Athens there are four modern establishments, more than half a dozen others charging popular prices and about ten open air theatres. In the provinces of old and new Greece there are about one hundred and twenty-five cinemas, most of them poorly housed. The total business of the country is estimated at about $20,200 feet of films per month. Those most in vogue are from Italian, French, Danish, American, German and occasionally English companies. Because of the war there has been, in general, a decline in the quality of the pictures sent to Greece. Striking exceptions to this, however, have been the various historical works sent out by Italian companies. On the other hand, the war pictures have been of absorbing interest to the public and attract large crowds. Up to the present the American films shown in Greece have not been successful. Many of them were so tinged with local color as to be unintelligible to a Greek audience. The making of motion pictures in Greece is as yet in its infancy; an Athens attempt gave poor results owing to lack of capital and experience.

The Italians are great supporters of motion picture shows and the business is developing rapidly in all parts of the kingdom. This is remarkable because of the high prices which prevail, tickets ranging from 10 cents for third class to 18 cents for first class, with extra prices for expensive films. Since the war began some managers show the daily positions of the various armies by the aid of a map and tiny flags. To this is added a short bulletin of the important events of the day. These pictures attract many people to the motion picture houses. Great attention is paid to the orchestra. In some of the better houses it is the practice to employ twenty musicians, and the music furnished is one of the features of the entertainment. "I Pagliacci" was presented as a motion picture, with the music of the opera as an accompaniment, some time ago and the experiment proved a success, and it is likely that motion plays or other operas under like conditions will be frequent.

In Florence, however, there are few motion picture houses. It is estimated that of the 2,500 theatres devoted to the screen in Italy only 230 are in the Florence consular district. Of the films in use 50 per cent. are Italian, 25 per cent. French and 15 per cent. German. The demand for American films is confined to those illustrating supposedly typical American characteristics and scenes. These are always popular.

The only cinematograph theatre in Teheran, Persia, has a seating capacity of 200, is open every day and is well patronized. French, German and Russian pictures are mostly shown and the most popular pictures are comic, tragic, war and chases with amusing falls.

The motion picture business in China is practically confined to the treaty ports and the large commercial centres. It has developed almost exclusively in the higher priced theatres ranging from 50 to 75 cents a seat. In Shanghai there are six such houses, while Tientsin and Peking have smaller numbers.

The Kobe district in Japan has about sixty motion picture theatres. There are no low price, continuous houses. Ordinarily only one performance of six or eight reels, lasting about three hours, is given each day. The price of admission varies from 5 to 30 cents. Some of the theatres show a complete programme of Japanese films and others foreign films, but the great majority of houses combine the two classes in about equal proportion. Most of the foreign plays there are French, Italian or English dramas or American comedies. A tendency to exhibit the serial adventure films has developed recently.

In Colombia the war has affected the business adversely. Medellin had three theatres for its 60,000 inhabitants, but the high class one has been closed and the other two run combined vaudeville and picture shows three times weekly, for admission fees of from ten to twenty-five cents. American films have not thus far proved a success.

MOTION PICTURES IN 1916—*Continued.*

In Costa Rica French and Italian films are used almost exclusively in Port Limon and district, though the people seem to prefer the American pictures when, on rare occasions, they are shown. As a result of this disregard of the public wishes the business is falling off.

In Honduras there is but one picture house in the Tegucigalpa consular district, which is open three or four nights weekly. Old films are shown for admission prices of from 10 to 30 cents; new films of the ordinary run command a fifty cents admission fee, and for big films, like "Les Miserables," the prices are trebled. No attempt has been made to try the continuous show idea. Among the most popular of the American pictures are the Wild West series.

In Leeds it is reported that American films are more popular there than ever. Leeds has more picture houses in proportion to population than any other city in England, the investment amounting to nearly $1,250,000.

Bolivia is the first country to use the film to advertise its resources in the United States. Four such reels have been prepared and shown before many clubs and business men's associations in this country.

Karachi, India, has two modern picture theatres which do a good business with two shows nightly.

In Honolulu the business is so prosperous that the Liberty Theatre has installed a $10,000 pipe organ. The city has several first class houses, the largest seating 1,800. The great tourist traffic helps to make a demand for pictures of the most artistic sort. Negotiations are under way for the foundation of a moving picture colony in Hawaii to take advantage of the wonderful climate and scenery for picture settings.

THE GIRLS NATIONAL HONOR GUARD.

(Incorporated June, 1916.)

Founded and organized by Miss Theodora Booth, for the purpose of creating a spirit of patriotism and duty among the girls of America.

The duties of "The Girls National Honor Guard" shall be to inculcate the spirit of unity and learning to do one thing well, which shall prove of helpfulness and value both in duration of peace as well as times of war. Hence it shall be the duty of each girl of the Honor Guard to maintain the honor of the country, the principles of the Government of the United States and the respect and honor of its flag.

Any girl while having full freedom to express her views respecting any policy, action or conduct on the part of those holding executive office in the United States, shall yet respect the position of the same and accord that position the sustained respect and deference due it.

Any young woman between the ages of fourteen and thirty years with a knowledge of the working of her Government and a recognition of the needs of her country and an appreciation of the sacredness of her obligations, is eligible for admission.

There are three divisions—

First aid to the wounded—Comprising emergency treatment in accidents, sterilizing, bandaging, diet-cooking, etc.

The second division—First aid to families, comprising care of children, plain cooking, sewing, social service, nursing, etc.

The third division—First aid in general utility, comprising riding, swimming, telegraphy, stenography, agriculture, etc.

The Honor Guard is a strictly first aid organization. In all disasters, local or National, the Honor Guard girls will be ready to give practical aid. Co-operation with the Government eliminates confliction. No one in the organization receives a salary. Dues are twenty-five (25) cents a year. There are no creed or social restrictions. There are members of the Guard in almost every State in the Union. Over five thousand girls are enrolled in the organization, each one of whom is earnestly and efficiently preparing to serve her country in at least one definite way.

Forty-five active Governors have indorsed "The Girls National Honor Guard." It has the approval of the leading preparedness organizations and the officials of the country. It is financially supported by benefits given by the members themselves, each local Guard always having a reserve fund. The National advisers of the Honor Guard are as follows:

Edward J. Wheeler, Editor Current Opinion; William Conant Church, Editor Army and Navy Journal; Nathaniel R. Usher, Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy; Ballington Booth, President Volunteers of America; Leonard Wood, Major-General U. S. Army; James E. Clarke, National Secretary Conference Common National Preparedness; Henry L. West, National Secretary National Security League; John F. O'Ryan, Major-General New York National Guard.

The National officers of "The Girls National Honor Guard" are: President, Miss Theodora Booth; Vice-President, Miss Agnes Smith; Treasurer, Miss Reed Askin; Secretary, Miss Dorothy Hoar.

National headquarters, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF CLUBS.

PRESIDENT, Frank S. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary, William C. Liller, Indianapolis, Ind.; Treasurer, C. Arthur Haulenbeck, Jr., Portland, Ore.

The National Democratic League of Clubs is engaging actively in the work of adding to the Democratic vote in the nation. Its labors are purely a party work, aiming simply at the increase of Democratic strength. The league exists as a vote-getting auxiliary of the regular Democratic organizations, and its success depends upon the hearty co-operation of Democrats throughout the country. It is the aim and endeavor of the National Democratic League of Clubs to aid in work of organization and to help the regular organizations to achieve greater success.

The league is a union or federation of Democratic clubs and associations, in all parts of the country. It is now in its seventh year. At the bi-annual meeting held in Washington, D. C., December 3-4, 1912, thirty-three States of the Union were represented. Its management is intrusted to a board of directors composed of some of the foremost men in the party, who take an active interest in its success.

The National Democratic League of Clubs is not organized for the purpose of either advocating or opposing any Democrat before he shall have been chosen by the constituted bodies or of furthering the interests of any man or set of men, before being indorsed by the party, but for the attainment and preservation of unity, the upbuilding of the party, and the promotion of its principles and welfare. Nor is it intended that any club or the League of Clubs shall usurp the functions of the several State, county or district committees, but rather work in harmony and in co-operation with them.

The National Democratic League of Clubs aims:

To make loyal Democrats of young men who are about to cast their first votes.

To explain clearly to the foreign-born voters the practical helpfulness and patriotic purposes of the Democratic party, and to enlist the new-made citizen in its ranks, thus making them good Democrats and therefore better Americans.

To confirm in the wavering an inclination toward Democracy and to make a habit of party fealty.

To preach early and late, day in and day out, the politics of Jefferson and Jackson.

To enlist voters, regardless of previous party affiliations, in the cause of Democracy, by every honorable means.

State Leagues or Federations of Democratic clubs, co-operating with the National League, have been organized in forty of the States and have a membership in excess of 875,000. Affiliated clubs have been organized in every State.

The league has headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., and at Washington, D. C.

THE STAGE.

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE.

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Abarbanell, Lina	Berlin	1880
Abeles, Edward S.	St. Louis	1869
Abingdon, W. L.	England	1859
Abott, Bessie	Riverdale, N. Y.	1885
Adams, Maude	Salt Lake City, Utah	1872
Adams, Suzanne	Cambridge, Mass.	1873
Ade, George	Kentland, Ind.	1866
Albani, Emma	Chambly, Canada	1852
Alda, Frances	New Zealand	1882
Alexander, Sir George	Reading, England	1858
Allen, Viola	Alabama	1869
Ames, Winthrop	North Easton, Mass.	1871
Anderson, Mary	Sacramento, Cal.	1859
Anglin, Margaret	Ottawa, Canada	1876
Arbuckle, Maclyn	San Antonio, Tex.	1866
Arden, Edwin H. P.	St. Louis	1864
Arliss, George	London	1868
Arthur, Julia	Hamilton, Ontario	1869
Ashley, Minnie	Fall River, Mass.	1875
Ashwell, Lena	England	1872
Baird, Dorothea	England	1875
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.	London	1841
Bancroft, Lady	England	1839
Bangs, John Kendrick	Yonkers, N. Y.	1862
Barker, H. Granville	London	1877
Barnabee, Henry Clay	Portsmouth, N. H.	1833
Barrie, Sir James M.	Kirriemuir, Scotland	1860
Barrymore, Ethel	Philadelphia	1879
Barrymore, John		1882
Bateman, Kate	Baltimore	1843
Bates, Blanche	Portland, Ore.	1873
Bauer, Harold	New Malden, Eng.	1873
Beban, George	San Francisco	1873
Belasco, David	San Francisco	1859
Bell, Digby Valentine	Milwaukee	1849
Bennett, Enoch Arnold	England	1867
Bennett, Richard	Indiana	1872
Benson, Sir F. R.	England	1859
Bentley, Irene	Baltimore	....
Bernard, Sam	Birmingham, England	1863
Bernhardt, Sarah	Paris	1845
Bingham, Amelia	Hicksville, Ohio	1869
Bispham, David	Philadelphia	1857
Blass, Robert	New York	1867
Blauvelt, Lillian Evans	Brooklyn	1874
Blinn, Holbrook	San Francisco	1872
Bodansky, Arthur	Vienna, Austria	1877
Bonci, Alessandro	Cesena, Italy	1870
Bourchier, Arthur	Berkshire, England	1863
Brady, William A.	San Francisco	1865
Breese, Edmund	Brooklyn	1871
Brian, Donald	St. John's, Newf'dl'd.	1880
Broadhurst, George H.	England	1866
Buchanan, Virginia	Cincinnati	1846
Burke, Billie	Washington, D. C.	1886
Burnett, Frances H.	Manchester, England	1849
Burroughs, Marie	San Francisco	1866
Burt, Laura	Isle of Man	1875
Busley, Jessie	Albany, N. Y.	1869
Butt, Clara	Southwick, England	1873
Byron, Arthur W.	Brooklyn	1872
Byron, Oliver Doud	Baltimore	1847
Cahill, Marie	Brooklyn	....
Caine, Hall	Isle of Man	1853
Calvé, Emma	Aveyron, France	1866
Cameron, Beatrice	Troy, N. Y.	1868
Cameron, Violet	England	1862
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	London	1865
Carasa, Frederico	San Sebastian, Spain	1887
Carew, James	Goshen, Ind.	1879
Carle, Richard	Somerville, Mass.	1871
Carr, Alexander	Rumni, Russia	1880
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Lexington, Ky.	1862
Carus, Emma	Berlin	1879
Caruso, Enrico	Naples	1873
Cavalieri, Lina	Rome	1884
Cawthorn, Joseph	New York	1868
Chalmers, Thomas H.	New York	1884
Chambers, C. Haddon	Sydney, N. S. W.	1860
Chase, Pauline	Washington, D. C.	1885
Cherry, Charles	Kent, England	1872
Chevalier, Albert	London	1861
Claire, Ina	Washington, D. C.	1892
Clark, Marguerite	Cincinnati	1857
Claxton, Kate	New York	1850
Coghlan, Gertrude E.	England	1876
Coghlan, Rose	England	1853
Cohan, George M.	Providence, R. I.	1878
Collier, Constance	Windsor, England	1882
Collier, William	New York	1868
Conquest, Ida	New York	1876
Courtenay, William L.	Worcester, Mass.	1875
Courtleigh, William L.	Guelph, Ontario	1869
Cowl, Jane		....
Coyne, Joseph	New York	1870
Crane, William H.	Leicester, Mass.	1845
Crosman, Henrietta	Wheeling, W. Va.	1865
Dalmorès, Charles	France	....
Daly, Arnold	Brooklyn	1875
Damrosch, Walter J.	Breslau	1862
Daniels, Frank	Boston	1860
Davis, Fay	Boston	1872
Dawn, Hazel	Ogden, Utah	1891
Dazie, Mlle	St. Louis	1884
Dean, Julia	St. Paul	1881
Destinn, Emmy	Prague	1878
De Angelis, Jefferson	San Francisco	1859
D'Arville, Camille	Holland	1863
De Belleville, Frederic	Belgium	1857
De Haven, Carter	Chicago	1886
De Koven, H. L. R.	Middletown, Ct.	1859
De Merode, Cleo	Paris	1874
D'Orsay, Lawrance	North'ptons're, Eng.	....
De Reszke, Edouard	Warsaw, Poland	1855
De Reszke, Jean	Warsaw, Poland	1850
De Silva, N.		1868
De Wolfe, Elsie	New York	1865
Dillingham, Charles	Hartford, Ct.	1868
Ditrichstein, Leo	Temesbar, Hungary	1865
Dixey, Henry E.	Boston	1859
Dodson, John E.	London	1857
Donnelly, Dorothy A.	New York	1880
Doro, Marie	Duncannon, Pa.	1882
Dorr, Dorothy	Boston	1867
Doyle, Sir Arthur Conan	Edinburgh	1859
Dresser, Louise	Columbus, Ohio	1882
Dressler, Marie	Cobourg, Canada	1869
Drew, John	Philadelphia	1853
Duse, Eleonora	Italy	1859
Eames, Emma Hayden	Shanghai	1867
Earle, Virginia	Cincinnati	1875
Eddy, Clarence	Greenfield, Mass.	1851
Edeson, Robert	New Orleans	1868
Ediss, Connie	Brighton, England	1875
Elliott, Gertrude	Rockland, Me.	....
Elliott, Maxine	Rockland, Me.	1871
Elsler, Mrs. Effie		1823
Elsler, Miss Effie	Philadelphia	1858
Elman, Mischa	Stalnoje, Russia	1891
Eltinge, Julian	Boston	1883
Emery, Winifred	Manchester, England	1862
Evesson, Isabel	St. Louis	1870
Fairbanks, Douglas	Denver	1883
Farnum, Dustin	Hampton Beach, N. H.	1876
Farnum, William	Buckport, Me.	1876
Farrar, Geraldine	Melrose, Mass.	1882
Faversham, William	London	1868
Fealy, Maude	Memphis	1883
Ferguson, Elsie L.	New York	1883
Fernandez, Bijou	New York	....
Fields, Lew	New York	1867
Filkins, Grace	Philadelphia	....
Fischer, Alice	Indiana	1875
Fiske, Harrison Grey	Harrison, N. Y.	1861
Fiske, Minnie Maddern	New Orleans	1865
Forbes-Robertson, B.		1883
Forbes-Robertson, Sir J.	London	1853
Fornia, Rita	San Francisco	1876
Foy, Eddie	New York	1854
France, Anatole	Paris	1844
Frederick, Pauline	Boston	1884
Freeman, Bettina	Boston	1889
Friganza, Trixie	Cincinnati	1870
Frohman, Daniel	Sandusky, Ohio	1853
Gadski, Johanna	Anklam, Prussia	1872
Galland, Bertha	New York	1877
Galsworthy, John	England	1867
Garden, Mary	Scotland	1877
Gay, Maria	Spain	....
Genée, Adeline	Jutland, Denmark	1882

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE—*Cont.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
George, Grace	New York	1880
Gilette, William	Hartford, Ct.	1855
Gilman, Mabelle	New York	1880
Glaser, Lulu	Allegheny City, Pa.	1876
Glück, Alma	Roumania	1886
Goodrich, Edna	Logansport, Ind.	1883
Goodwin, Nat C.	Boston	1857
Gordon, Kitty	England	1878
Granville, Lillian	Canada	1887
Grippon, Eva	Paris	1884
Guilbert, Yvette	Paris	1868
Hackett, James K.	Wolfe Island, Ont.	1869
Hading, Jane	Marseilles	1859
Haines, Robert T.	Muncie, Ind.	1870
Hall, Pauline	Cincinnati	1860
Hammerstein, Oscar	Berlin	1847
Hare, Sir John	London	1844
Harned, Virginia	Boston	1868
Harris, Sam H.	New York	1872
Hauptmann, Gerhard	Salzbrunn, Austria	1862
Hawtrey, Charles	Eton, England	1858
Hedman, Martha	Ostersund, Sweden	1888
Held, Anna	Paris	1873
Hempel, Frieda	Leipzig	1885
Herbert, Victor	Dublin	1859
Herne, Chrystal	Boston	1883
Heron, Bijou	New York	1863
Hilliard, Robert C.	New York	1857
Hitchcock, Raymond	Auburn, N. Y.	1870
Hodge, William T.	Albion, N. Y.	1874
Hofmann, Josef	Casimir, Cracow	1877
Holland, Joseph J.	New York	1860
Homer, Louise D. B.	Pittsburgh	....
Hopper, De Wolf	New York	1858
Hopper, Edna Wallace	San Francisco	1874
Houdini, Harry	Appleton, Wis.	1873
Hughes, Rupert	Lancaster, Mo.	1872
Humperdinck, E.	Siegburg, Germany	1854
Illington, Margaret	Bloomington, Ill.	1881
Irish, Annie	England	1862
Irving, H. B.	London	1870
Irving, Isabel	Bridgeport, Ct.	1871
Irwin, May	Whitby, Ont., Can.	1862
Jacchia, Agide	Lugo, Italy	1875
Janis, Elsie	Delaware, O.	1889
Jeffreys, Ellis	Ireland	1868
Jerome, Jerome K.	Walsall, England	1859
Jones, Henry Arthur	Grandborough, Eng.	1851
Jordon, Mary	Scranton	....
Jorn, Carl	Riga, Russia	1873
Kalich, Bertha	Lemberg, Galicia	1874
Keane, Doris	Michigan	1885
Kelcey, Herbert	London, England	1856
Keilermann, Annette	Australia	....
Kendal, William H.	London	1843
Kendal, Mrs. W. H.	Lincolnshire, Eng.	1849
Kidder, Kathryn	Newark	1868
Kneisel, Franz	Bucharest	1865
Kolker, Henry	Berlin	1874
Kreisler, Fritz	Vienna	1875
Kubelik, Jan	Michle, Bohemia	1880
Labia, Maria	Italy	1883
Lackaye, Wilton	Loudoun County, Va.	1862
Langtry, Lily	St. Saviour's, Eng.	1852
Lauder, Harry	Portobello, Scotland	1870
Levey, Ethel	San Francisco	1881
Lipman, Clara	Chicago	1869
Lloyd, Alice	London	1873
Lloyd, Marie	London	1870
Loftus, Cissie	Glasgow	1876
Lohr, Marie	Sydney	1890
Long, John Luther	Philadelphia	1861
Lotta (Crabtree)	New York	1847
Lou-Tellegen, M.	Amsterdam	1885
Mack, Andrew	Boston	1863
Maeterlinck, Maurice	Belgium	1862
Mann, Louis	New York	1865
Mannering, Mary	London	1876
Mantell, Robert B.	Ayrshire, Scotland	1854
Marlowe, Julia	Caldbeck, England	1870
Marshall, Tully	Nevada City, Cal.	1864
Martin, Riccardo	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1879
Martinot, Sadie	Yonkers, N. Y.	1861
Mason, John	Orange, N. J.	1857
Matthews, Brander	New Orleans	1852
Matthison, Edith W.	England	1875
Maude, Cyril	London	1862
May, Edna	Syracuse	1875
Mayo, Margaret	Illinois	1882
McCormack, John	Athlone, Ireland	1885
McDonald, Christie	Picton, N. S.	1875
McIntyre, Frank	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1879
McLean, R. D.	New Orleans	1859
McRae, Bruce	India (Eng. parents)	1867
Melba, Nellie	Melbourne	1866
Millard, Evelyn	England	1873
Miller, Henry	London	1860
Millward, Jessie	England	1861
Mitchell, Maggie	New York	1832
Montgomery, David C.	St. Joseph, Mo.	1870
Moore, Eva	England	1870
Moore, Victor F.	Hammonton, N. J.	1876
Morena, Berta	Munich	1876
Morris, Clara	Toronto	1849
Murray, Alma	London	1855
Nazimova	Yalta, Crimea, Russia	1879
Neilson, Julia	London	....
Neilson-Terry, Phyllis	London	1892
Nethersole, Olga	London	1870
Nevada, Emma	Austin, Nev.	....
Nielson, Alice	Nashville	1876
Nilsson, Christine	Wederslof, Sweden	1843
Noria, Jane	St. Louis	1885
Norworth, Jack	Philadelphia	1879
Olcott, Chauncey	Providence, R. I.	1860
O'Neill, James	Ireland	1847
O'Neill, Nance	Oakland, Cal.	1875
O'Neill, R. (Bobby)	Brooklyn	1890
Opp, Julie	New York	1871
Osborn-Hannah, Jane	Cincinnati	1879
Otto, Wilhelm	Leipzig	1875
Paderewski, Ignace J.	Poland	1860
Palmer, Minnie	Philadelphia	1860
Patti, Adelina	Madrid	1843
Pavlowa, Anna	Russia	1885
Phillips, Frank	Russia	1888
Pinero, Sir Arthur W.	London	1855
Polaire, Mlle.	Algiers	1879
Pollock, Channing	Washington, D. C.	1880
Post, Guy Bates	Seattle	1875
Potter, Cora Urquhart	New Orleans	....
Potter, Paul M.	Brighton, England	1853
Powell, Maud	Peru, Ill.	1868
Power, Tyrone	London	1869
Powers, James T.	New York	1862
Prince, Adelaide	London	1866
Quinlan, Gertrude	Boston	1875
Rankin, Phyllis	....	1874
Rasch, Albertina	Vienna	1894
Ravelle, Hamilton	Madrid	1869
Reeve, Ada	London	1876
Reiger, Wm. H.	New York	1862
Rejane, Gabrielle	Paris	1857
Renaud, Maurice	Bordeaux	1862
Richman, Charles	Chicago	1870
Ring, Blanche	Boston	1876
Ritchie, Adele	Philadelphia	1874
Roberts, Florence	New York	1871
Roberts, Theodore	San Francisco	1861
Robson, May	Australia	1868
Rockwell, Florence	St. Louis	1883
Rorke, Kate	London	1866
Rorke, Mary	London	1858
Rosenfeld, Sydney	Richmond, Va.	1855
Rostand, Edmond	Marseilles	1868
Russell, Annie	Liverpool	1864
Russell, Lillian	Clinton, Iowa	1861
Sanderson, Julia	Springfield, Mass.	1887
Scheff, Fritzi	Vienna	1880
Schumann-Heink, E.	Lieben, Austria	1861
Scott, Cyril	Ireland	1866
Scott, Henri	Coatesville, Pa.	1876
Scotti, Antonio	Naples	1866
Selwyn, Edgar	Cincinnati	1875
Sembrich, Marcella	Lemberg, Austria	1858
Shannon, Effie	Cambridge, Mass.	1867
Shattuck, Truly	San Miguel, Cal.	1876
Shaw, George Bernard	Dublin	1856
Shaw, Mary	Wolfboro, N. H.	1860
Shubert, Lee	Syracuse	1875
Skinner, Otis	Cambridge, Mass.	1858
Slezak, Leo	Schonberg, Austria	1876
Smith, Mrs. Sol	....	1830
Sothern, Edward H.	New Orleans	1859
Sousa, John Philip	Washington, D. C.	1854
Spong, Hilda	Australia	1875

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE—*Cont.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Stahl, Rose	Montreal	1875
Stanhope, Adelaide	Paris	1858
Starr, Frances	Oneonta, N. Y.	1886
Stevenson, Charles A.	Dublin	1850
Stone, Fred Andrew	Denver	1873
Summerville, Amelia	Kildare, Ireland	....
Swinnburne, Ann	Eugene, Ore	1890
Szendrei, Alfred	Hungary	1884
Taliaferro, Edith	Boston	1892
Taliaferro, Mabel	New York	1887
Tanguay, Eva	Marbleton, Canada	1878
Taylor, Laurette	New York	1887
Tempest, Marie	London	1866
Templeton, Fay	Little Rock, Ark	1865
Terriss, Ellaline	Falkland Islands	1872
Terry, Ellen (Alice)	Coventry, England	1848
Tetrazzini, Luisa	Florence	1874
Teyte, Maggie	Wolverhampton, Eng.	1891
Thomas, Augustus	St. Louis	1859
Thursby, Emma	Brooklyn	1857
Tilley, Vesta	Worcester, England	1864
Titheradge, Madge	Australia	1887
Tree, Sir H. B'bohm	London	1853
Trevelyan, Hilda	England	1879
Truax, Sarah	Cincinnati	1877
Tyler, Odette	Savannah	1869
Tynan, Brandon	Dublin	1879
Vanbrugh, Irene	Exeter, England	1872
Vanbrugh, Violet	Exeter, England	1867
Victoria, Vesta	Leeds, England	1873
Wainwright, Marie	Philadelphia	1853
Walcot, Charles	New York	1840
Walker, Charlotte	Galveston	1878
Ward, Fannie	St. Louis	1875
Ward, Genevieve	New York	1838
Warde, Frederick	Warrington, England	1851
Ware, Helen	San Francisco	1877
Warfield, David	San Francisco	1866
Waring, Herbert	London	1857
Warner, Henry Byron	London	1876
Weber, Joseph	New York	1867
Wheatley, Walter	Joplin, Mo	1885
Wild, Harrison Major	Hoboken, N. J	1861
Williams, Fritz	Boston	1865
Williamson, Hardy	Murton, England	1888
Wilson, Francis	Philadelphia	1854
Winter, William	Gloucester, Mass	1836
Wise, Thomas A	Faversham, England	1865
Wright, Huntley	London	1869
Wyndham, Sir Charles	England	1841
Yohé, May	Pennsylvania	1869
Ysaye, Eugene	Liege, Belgium	1858
Zangwill, Israel	London	1864
Zarska, Erma	Olmutz, Austria	1891
Zerola, Nicola	Naples	1876
Ziegfeld, Florenz, Jr.	Chicago	1867

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES OF SOME ACTORS AND DRAMATISTS OF THE DAY AND OF EARLIER TIMES.

Professional Name.	Real Name.
Abingdon, Wm. L.	Pilgrim, Wm. Lepper.
Abott, Bessie	Story, Mrs. T. W.
Adams, Maude	Kiskadden, Maude.
Adams, Suzanne	Stern, Mrs. Leo.
Albani, Mme	Gye, Mrs. Ernest.
Alda, Frances	Gatti-Casazza, Mrs. G.
Alexander, Sir George	Sampson, Sir George.
Allen, Viola	Duryea, Mrs. Peter.
Anderson, Mary	Navarro, Mrs. A. F. de.
Anglin, Margaret	Hull, Mrs. Howard.
Arliss, George	Arliss-Andrews, George.
Arthur, Julia	Cheney, Mrs. Benj. P.
Ashley, Minnie	Chanler, Mrs. Wm. A.
Ashwell, Lena	Simson, Mrs. Henry J. F.
Baird, Dorothea	Irving, Mrs. Henry B.
Barrymore, Ethel	Colt, Mrs. Russell G.
Barrymore, John	Blythe, John.
Bateman, Kate	Crowe, Mrs. George.
Bates, Blanche	Creel, Mrs. George.
Bentley, Irene	Smith, Mrs. Harry B.
Bernard, Sam	Barnett, Sam.
Bernhardt, Sarah	Damala, Mme.
Bingham, Amelia	Bingham, Mrs. Lloyd.
Blair, Eugenie	Downing, Mrs. Eugenia.
Blauvelt, Lillian Evans	Pendleton, Mrs. W. F.
Booth, Rachel	Powers, Mrs. Jas. T.
Buffalo Bill	Cody, William F.
Burke, Billie	Ziegfeld, Mrs. Florenz.
Burnett, Frances H	Townsend, Mrs. S.
Burroughs, Marie	Livingston, Mrs. Fr'cis M.
Burt, Laura	Stanford, Mrs. Hy. B.
Busley, Jessie	Joy, Mrs. E. C.
Butt, Clara	Rumford, Mrs. Kennerley.
Cahill, Marie	Arthur, Mrs. Daniel V.
Calvé, Emma	Gaspari, Mme. Alnor.
Cameron, Beatrice	Mansfield, Mrs. Richard.
Cameron, Violet	De Bensaude, Mrs.
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	West, Mrs. George Cornwallis.
Carle, Richard	Carleton, Chas. N.
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Payne, Mrs. Wm. L.
Carus, Emma	Everall, Mrs. Harry J.
Castle, Vernon	Blythe, Vernon Castle.
Cavalieri, Lina	Muratore, Mrs. L.
Chase, Pauline	Drummond, Mrs. Alex.
Claire, Ina	Fagan, Miss.
Claxton, Kate	Stevenson, Mrs. Chas. A.
Coghlan, Gertrude	Pitou, Mrs. A., Jr.
Coghlan, Rose	Sullivan, Mrs. John.
Conquest, Ida	Bertelli, Mrs. Riccardo.
Corinne	Flaherty, Corinne K.
Cowl, Jane	Klauber, Mrs. Adolph.
Crosman, Henrietta	Campbell, Mrs. Maurice.
Dale, Alan	Cohen, Alfred J.
D'Arville, Camille	Crellin, Mrs. E. W.
Davis, Fay	Lawrence, Mrs. Gerald.
Dawn, Hazel	Tout, Hazel.
Dazie, Mlle	Fellowes, Mrs. Cornelius.
De Silva, N	Harvey, Mrs. Martin.
Destinn, Emmy	Kittel, Emilie.
Dockstader, Lew	Clapp, Geo. Alfred.
Doro, Marie	Dexter, Mrs. Elliott.
D'Orsay, Lawrance	Dorset, Wm. Lawrance.
Dorr, Dorothy	Dam, Mrs. Hy. J. W.
Dressler, Marie	Dalton, Mrs. Jas. H.
Duse, Eleanora	Cecci, Signora.
Eames, Emma	Gogorza, Mme. Emilio de.
Elliot, Gertrude	Forbes-Robertson, Lady.
Elisler, Effie	Weston, Mrs. Frank.
Eltinge, Julian	Dalton, William.
Emery, Winifred	Maude, Mrs. Cyril.
Farrar, Geraldine	Lou-Tellegen, Mrs.
Fealy, Maude	Durkin, Mrs. James.
Ferguson, Elsie	Clarke, Mrs. Thomas B.
Fernandez, Bijou	Abingdon, Mrs. W. L.
Filkins, Grace	Marix, Mrs. Adolph.
Fischer, Alice	Harcourt, Mrs. Wm.
Fiske, Minnie Maddern	Fiske, Mrs. Harrison Grey
Forbes-Robertson, Beatrice	Hale, Mrs. Swinburne.
Fornia, Rita	Laboy, Mrs. James P.
Foy, Eddie	Fitzgerald, Edward.
Gadski, Johanna	Tauscher, Mme. H.
Gay, Maria	Zentello, Mrs. G.
Genée, Adeline	Isitt, Mrs. Frank S. N
George, Grace	Brady, Mrs. W. A.
Gilman, Mabelle	Corey, Mrs. W. E.
Glaser, Lulu	Richards, Mrs. Thos. D
Glück, Alma	Zimbalist, Mrs. Efram.
Gordon, Kitty	Beresford, Mrs. Harry.
Guilbert, Yvette	Schiller, Mrs. Max.
Hare, Sir John	Fairs, Sir John.
Harned, Virginia	Courtenay, Mrs. Wm.
Haswell, Percy	Fawcett, Mrs. Geo.
Herne, Chrystal	Pollard, Mrs. H. S.
Herne, James A	Ahern, James.
Heron, Bijou	Miller, Mrs. Henry.
Holland, Mildred	White, Mrs. Edw. C.
Hopper, Edna Wallace	Brown, Mrs. A. O.
Illington, Margaret	Bowes, Mrs. Edward J.
Irving, Isabel	Thompson, Mrs. W. H.
Irwin, May	Eisfeldt, Mrs. Kurt.
Janis, Elsie	Bierbower, Elsie Janis.
Jeffreys, Ellis	Skelton, Mrs. H. Sleath.
Joyce, Alice	Moore, Mrs. Tom.
Kalich, Bertha	Spachner, Mrs.
Karl, Tom	Carroll, Thomas.
Kelcey, Herbert	Lamb, Herbert.
Kellermann, Annette	Sullivan, Mrs. Jas. R.

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES—*Continued.*

Professional Name.	Real Name.
Kendal, William H.	Grimston, W. H.
Kendal, Mrs. W. H.	Grimston, Mrs. W. H.
Kidder, Kathryn	Anspacher, Mrs. L. K.
Langtry, Mrs.	De Bathe, Lady Hugo G.
Lewis, Ada	Paar, Mrs. John.
Lipman, Clara	Mann, Mrs. Louis.
Loftus, Cissie	Waterman, Mrs. A. H.
Lohr, Marie	Prinsep, Mrs. A. L. V.
Lotta	Crabtree, Charlotte.
Lloyd, Alice	MacNaughton, Mrs. Tom.
Lloyd, Marie	Dillon, Mrs. B.
Macdonald, Christie	Gillespie, Mrs. Henry L.
Mack, Andrew	McAloon, William A.
Mannering, Mary	Wadsworth, Mrs. Fred E.
Marlowe, Julia	Sothern, Mrs. E. H.
Marr, Pauline	Collier, Mrs. Wm.
Marshall, Tully	Phillips, Tully Marshall.
Martinot, Sadie	Nethersole, Mrs. Louis.
Matthison, Edith Wynne	Kennedy, Mrs. C. R.
Matzenauer, Margarethe	Fontana-Ferrari, Mrs.
May, Edna	Lewisohn, Mrs. O.
Mayhew, Stella	Taylor, Mrs. Billie.
Mayo, Margaret	Selwyn, Mrs. Edgar.
McCarthy, Lillah	Barker, Mrs. H. Granville.
McLean, R. D.	Shepherd, R. D.
Melba, Mme.	Armstrong, Mrs. N.
Millard, Evelyn	Coulter, Mrs. Robt. P.
Millward, Jessie	Glendinning, Mrs. J.
Mitchell, Maggie	Abbott, Mrs. Chas.
Moore, Mary	Albery, Mrs. James.
Moore, Eva	Esmond, Mrs. H. V.
Morris, Clara	Harriott, Mrs. F. C.
Murray, Alma	Forman, Mrs. Alfred.
Nazimova, Alla	Bryant, Mrs. Chas. E.
Neilson, Julia	Terry, Mrs. Frederick.
Neilson-Terry, Phyllis	King, Mrs. Cecil.
Nevada, Emma	Palmer, Mrs. Raymond.
Nielsen, Alice	Nentwig, Mrs. Benj.
Nilsson, Christine	Miranda, Comtesse de.
Noria, Jane	Centanini, Mrs. G. P.
Olcott, Chauncey	Olcott, Chancellor J.
Opp, Julie	Faversham, Mrs. W. F.
O'Neill, Anne	Thomas, Mrs. A. M.
O'Neill, Nance	Hickman, Mrs. Alfred.
Palmer, Minnie	Rogers, Mrs. John R.
Parker, Flora	De Haven, Mrs. Carter.
Patti, Adelina	Cederstrom, Baroness.
Phillips, Frank	Fein, Philip.
Pickford, Mary	Moore, Mrs. Owen.
Polaire, Mlle	Zouzé, Emilie.
Powell, Maud	Turner, Mrs. H. Godfrey.
Prince, Adelaide	Clarke, Mrs. Creston.
Rankin, Phyllis	Davenport, Mrs. Henry L
Reeve, Ada	Cotton, Mrs. Wilfred.
Rice, Fannie	Ryder, Mrs. Paul W.
Ring, Blanche	Winninger, Mrs. Chas.
Ritchie, Adele	Post, Mrs. Guy Bates.
Robson, Eleanor	Belmont, Mrs. August.
Robson, May	Brown, Mrs. Augustus H
Rorke, Kate	Cree, Mrs. Douglas.
Rorke, Mary	St. Aubyn, Mrs. F. W.
Ross, Chas. J.	Kelly, Chas. J.
Russell, Annie	Yorke, Mrs. Oswald.
Russell, Mme. Ella	Rhigini, Mme.
Russell, Lillian	Moore, Mrs.
Sanderson, Julia	Barnette, Mrs. B.
Sembrich, Marcella	Stengel, Mme. Guillaume
Shannon, Effie	Lamb, Mrs. Herbert.
Simone, Mme.	Perier, Mme. Casimir.
Stahl, Rose	Bonelli, Mrs. Wm.
Stanhope, Adeline	Wheatcroft, Mrs. N.
Stirling, Mme. A.	Mackinlay, Mrs. J.
Stuart, Cosmo	Gordon-Lennox, Cosmo.
Summerville, Amelia	Stepan, Mrs. Max E.
Taliaferro, Mabel	Corrigan, Mrs. Thos. J.
Tanguay, Eva	Ford, Mrs. John W.
Taylor, Laurette	Manners, Mrs. J. H.
Tempest, Marie	Gordon-Lennox, Mrs. Cosmo.
Templeton, Fay	Patterson, Mrs. William.
Terriss, Ellaline	Hicks, Mrs. Seymour.
Terry, Ellen	Carew, Mrs. James.
Tetrazzini, Luisa	Bazelli, Sra.
Tilley, Vesta	De Frece, Mrs. W.
Titheradge, Madge	Quartermaine, Mrs. Chas.
Tree, Sir Herbert Beerbohm	Birnbaum, Henry.
Trevelyan, Hilda	Blow, Mrs. Sydney.
Truax, Sarah	Albert, Mrs. Chas. S.
Tyler, Odette	Shepherd, Mrs. R. D.
Valda, Mme. Giulia	Cameron, Mrs. Julia.
Vanbrugh, Violet	Bourchier, Mrs. Arthur.
Victoria, Vesta	Terry, Mrs. Herbert.
Vincent, Ruth	Fraser, Mrs. John.
Wainwright, Marie	Roberts, Mrs. Franklyn.
Walker, Charlotte	Walter, Mrs. Eugene.
Ward, Fannie	Dean, Mrs. Jack.
Ward, Genevieve	de Guerbel, Countess.
Ware, Helen	Remer, Miss Helen.
Waring, Herbert	Rutty, Herbert W.
Zeppilli, Alice	Albeglini, Mrs. G.

MOVING PICTURE ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

(See also page entitled "The Stage.")

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Ahern, George	Newark, Cal.	1888
Allison, May	Georgia	1895
Aoki, Tsuru	Tokio, Japan	1895
Ashley, Arthur H.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1886
Baggot, King	St. Louis, Mo.	1879
Baird, Leah	Chicago, Ill.	1887
Banks, Perry	Victoria, B. C.	1877
Bara, Theda	Sahara, Africa	1890
Barriscale, Bessie	New York City	1891
Bayne, Beverly	Minneapolis, Minn.	1893
Beaumont, Harry	Abilene, Kan.	1888
Blackwell, Carlyle	Syracuse, N. Y.	....
Blair, Ruth	Williamsport, Pa.	....
Boardman, True	Oakland, Cal.	1885
Borzage, Frank	Salt Lake City, Utah	1893
Brady, Alice	New York City	1892
Brice, Rosetta	Sunbury, Pa.	1892
Briscoe, Lottie	St. Louis, Mo.	1893
"Bud" (A. E. Duncan)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1886
Bushman, Francis X.	Norfolk, Va.	1885
Carroll, William Arthur	New York City	1877
Castle, Mrs. Vernon	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1892
Chaplin, Charlie	London, England	1890
Chatterton, Thomas	Geneva, N. Y.	1881
Childers, Naomi	Pottstown, Pa.	1885
Clark, Harvey	Boston, Mass.	1886
Clayton, Marguerite	Salt Lake City, Utah	1892
Cloy, May	Minneapolis, Minn.	1893
Corbett, James J.	San Francisco	1866
Costello, Maurice	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1877
Courtot, Margaret	Summit, N. J.	1897
Cranston, Mary	Chicago, Ill.	1893
Cruze, James	Ogden, Utah	1884
Cunard, Grace	Paris, France	1894
Dana, Viola	Brooklyn, N. Y.	....
Daniels, Bebe	Dallas, Tex.	1901
Darling, Grace	New York City	1896
Daw, Marjorie	Colorado Springs, Col.	1901
Dearbolt, Ashton	Milwaukee, Wis.	1894
Dill, Max M.	Cleveland, Ohio	1877
Drew, Lillian	Chicago, Ill.	1886
Drew, Sidney	New York City	1864
Drew, Mrs. Sidney	Sedalia, Mo.	1890
Dunaew, Nicholas	Moscow, Russia	1884
Eagels, Jeanne	Kansas City, Mo.	1894
Edmondson, Harry B.	Baltimore, Md.	1873
Finch, Flora	England	1877
Ford, Francis	Portland, Me.	1883
Forman, Tom	Texas	1893
Fox, Harry	Pomona, Cal.	1886
Fuller, Mary	Washington, D. C.	1893
Garwood, William	Springfield, Mo.	1887
Gebhart, George	Basle, Switzerland	1879
Gibson, Helen	Cleveland, Ohio	1894
Gish, Lillian	Springfield, Mo.	1896
Gough, John	Boston, Mass.	1897
Gray, Robert	Maine	1888
Green, Dorothy	Moscow, Russia	1895
Hahn, Philip	Amsterdam, Holland	1884
"Ham" (Loyd V. Hamilton)	Oakland, Cal.	1891
Hatton, Raymond	Iowa	1887

MOVING PICTURE ACTORS AND ACTRESSES—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace	Born.
Hayakawa, Sessue	Tokio, Japan	1889
Henley, Hobart	Louisville Ky.	1886
Hollis, Hylda	Philadelphia, Pa	1880
Hulette, Gladys	Arcade N Y	1899
Johnson, Arthur	Cincinnati, Ohio	1876
Joy, Ernest	Minneapolis, Minn	1891
Joyce, Alice	Kansas City, Mo	1889
Joyner, Francis	New Orleans, La	1887
Kane, Gail	Philadelphia, Pa.	1887
Kellard, Ralph	New York City	1887
Kennedy, Mary	Florida	1897
Kenyon, Doris	Bridgeport, Ct	1897
Kerrigan, J. Warren	Louisville, Ky	1890
King, Anita	Chicago, Ill	1892
Kirkby, Ollie	Philadelphia, Pa	1896
Kolb, C. William	Cleveland, Ohio	1875
La Badie, Florence	Montreal, Canada	1894
Larkin, George	New York City	1892
Lloyd, Harold	Burchard, Neb	1893
Lockwood, Harold	Brooklyn, N. Y	1888
MacDermott, Marc	London, England	1881
Madison, Cleo	Armington, Ill	....
Marshall, Betty	Brooklyn, N. Y	1890
Martin, Vivian	Sparta, Mich	1898
McCabe, Harry	Chicago, Ill	1879
McRae, Duncan	London, England	1881
Meighan, Thomas	Pittsburgh, Pa	1884
Mersereau, Violet	New York City	1896
Millarde, Harry	Cincinnati, Ohio	1889
Minter, Mary Miles	Shreveport, La	1902
Moore, Tom	Ireland	1887
Moreno, Antonio	Madrid, Spain	1888
Morrison, Adrienne	New York City	1887
Morrison, Chick	Mt. Morrison, Col	1878
Murnane, Allan	Philadelphia, Pa	1882
Neilson, Anna	Stockholm, Sweden	1890
Newton, Charles	Rochester, N. Y	1874
Ogle, Charles	Zanesville, Ohio	1865
Oland, Warner	Sweden	1880
Ostriche, Muriel	New York City	1898
Overton, Evart	Osborne, Ohio	1889
Pearson, Virginia	Louisville, Ky	....
Pennington, Ann	Camden, N. J	....
Periolat, George E	Chicago, Ill	1873
Petrova, Olga	Warsaw, Poland	1885
Phillips, Dorothy	Baltimore, Md	1892
Pickford, Mary	Toronto, Canada	1893
Pretty, Arline	Washington, D. C	1893
Rale, W. W	Russia	1868
Rawlinson, Herbert	Brighton, England	....
Reichenbach, Harry	Cumberland, Md	1883
Reid, Wallace	St. Louis, Mo	1892
Ridgely, Cleo	New York City	1893
Ritchie, Billie	Glasgow, Scotland	1877
Robbins, Edwina	Hoboken, N. J	1886
Rossou, Helene	Newport, R. I	1898
Russell, Wm F	New York City	1886
Sais, Martin	California	1893
Sears, Laura	Staten Island, N. Y	1893
Shafer, Mollie	Woodland, Cal	1874
Shelby, Margaret	San Antonio, Tex	1900
Sherrill, Jack	New York City	1897
Shotwell, Marie	New York City	1886
Snow, Marguerite	Savannah, Ga	1892
Spingler, Harry	Buffalo, N. Y	1889
Stewart, Anita	Brooklyn, N. Y	1895
Stewart, Lucille Lee	Brooklyn, N. Y	....
Storey, Edith	New York City	1892
Stowell, Wm. H	Boston, Mass	1883
Sweet, Blanche	Chicago, Ill	....
Talmadge, Constance	Brooklyn, N. Y	1899
Tedmarsh, W J	London, England	1876
Thomas, Lizette	Birmingham, England	1889
Van Tassell, Marie	Fort Edward, N. Y	1880
Van, Wally	Hyde Park, N. Y	....
Vernon, Agnes	Oregon	1896
Walcamp, Marie	Dennison, Ohio	1894
Walker, Lillian	Brooklyn, N. Y	1888
Warwick, Robert	New York City	1882
Washburn, Bryant	Chicago, Ill	1889
Wells, Kittie	Shreveport, La	1894
Wharton, Bessie E	Rochester, Ind	....
White, Pearl	Missouri	1889
Whitney, Claire	New York City	....
Williams, Earle	Sacramento, Cal	1880
Yost, Herbert	Cincinnati, Ohio	1883
Young, Clara Kimball	Benton Harbor, Mich	1891

FOREIGN CONSULS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Argentina—Ernesto C. Perez, C. G., 17 Battery Place.
Austria-Hungary—Alexander von Nuber de Pereked, C. G., 24 State St.
Belgium—Pierre Mali, C.; J. Van Rickstal, V. C.; F. Jansen, V. C.; 25 Madison Ave.
Bolivia—Adolfo Ballivián, C. G., 233 Broadway.
Brazil—H. C. de Martins Pinheiro, C. G.; G. W. Chester, V. C. ad interim, 17 State St.
Bulgaria—Clayton Rockhill, C. G., 140 Liberty St.
Chile—Carlos Castro-Ruiz, C. G., 149 Broadway.
China—Yang Yu Ying, C.; Li Kai-Siang, V. C., 18 Broadway.
Colombia—Aurelio Rueda, C. G., 17 Battery Pl.
Costa Rica—Francisco Montero, C. G.; A. Monestel, V. C., 2 Rector St.
Cuba—Leopoldo Dolz, C. G.; F. Toboada, Asst. C. G., 44 Whitehall St.
Denmark—Georg Bech, C. G., 8 Bridge St.
Dominican Republic—M. de J. Camacho, C. G.; Anibal Dulue, Chancellor, 17 Battery Pl.
Ecuador—Enrique Gallardo, C. G., 11 Broadway.
Egypt—See "Turkey."
France—Gaston Liébert, C. G.; Henri Goiran, C.; Stanislas d'Halewyn, V. C., 10 Bridge St.
German Empire—Erich Hossenfelder, Acting C. G.; Freiherr Hans von Ungelter, V. C.; Dr. Erich Kraske, V. C.; Dr. Gustav Heuser, V. C., 11 Broadway.
Great Britain—Charles Clive Bayley, C. G.; R. L. Nosworthy, V C.; E. H. G. Shepherd, V. C.; C. K. Ledger, V. C.; G. Harrington, V. C.; M. M. Richardson, V. C.; H. S. Fitzroy, V. C.; J. Greenop, Pro-Consul, 44 Whitehall St. J. J. W. Macpherson, Acting V. C., shipping branch, 25 South St.
Greece—D. N Botassi, C. G., 80 Wall St.
Guatemala—Dr. Ramon Bengoechea, C. G., 12 Broadway.
Hayti—Charles Moravia, C. G.; Ernest Bastien, V. C., 31-33 Broadway.
Honduras—R. Camilo Diaz, C. G., 31 Broadway.
Hungary—See "Austria-Hungary."
Italy—S. Carrara, C. G.; L. Silliitti, V. C.; F Fransoni, V. C.; L. Mariani, V. C., 395 Broadway.
Japan—Chonosuke Yada, C. G.; Yoshiatsu Murakami, V. C.; Shuw Tomii, V. C., 60 Wall St.
Liberia—Edward G. Merrill, C.; E. B. Merrill, V. C., 24 Stone St.
Mexico—Juan T. Burns, C., 120 Broadway.
Monaco—Stanislas d'Halewyn, C., 10 Bridge St.
Montenegro—Capt. A. V. Seferovitch, C.; 105 West 40th St.
Netherlands—H. Spackler, C. G.; D. J. Steyn-Parvé, V. C., 11 Broadway.
Nicaragua—E. Solórzano Díaz, C. G., 66 Beaver St.
Norway—C. Ravn, C. G., 17 State St.
Panama—Dr. Saturnino L. Perigault, C. G., 11 Broadway.
Paraguay—Wm. Wallace White, C. G., Woolworth Building, Park Pl.
Persia—H. H. Topakyan, C. G., 546 5th Ave.
Peru—Eduardo Higginson, C. G., 25 Broad St.
Portugal—Carlos Rangel de Sampaio, C. G.; Carlos Olavo, V. C., 8 Bridge St.
Russia—Mikhael M. Oustinoff, C. G.; Peter de Routsky, C.; Dimitri Florinsky, Acting V. C., 22 N. Washington Sq.
Salvador—Gregorio Arbizú, C., 42 Broadway.
Santo Domingo—See "Dominican Republic."
Spain—F. Javier Salas, C. G., 18 Broadway.
Sweden—M. Clarholm, C. G.; S. Lagerberg, V. C., 17 State St.
Switzerland—Louis H. Junod, C., 100 Fifth Ave.; Henry Escher, Jr., V. C.
Turkey—Djelal Munif Bey, C. G.; Aram Mourad Shah-Mir Effendi, V. C. G., 59 Pearl St.
Uruguay—Mario L. Gil, C. G., and Acting Consul in New York, 17 Battery Pl.
Venezuela—Pedro R. Rincones, C. G.; N. Velos, V. C., 80 Wall St.

THE VANDERBILTS.

DESCENDANTS OF COMMODORE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Born on Staten Island, N. Y., 1794; married, 1st, Sophia Johnson, 1813, she d. 1867; 2d, Frances Crawford, 1869; died 1877.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Phebe Jane Vanderbilt, b. 1815; m. James M. Cross, 1841; d. 1853.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt Cross, b. 1834; m. Emma Eldert; d. 1902.		
	2. Ethelinda Cross; m. Burrett Wilson Horton.		
	3. Norman Cross, b. 1842; d. 1907.		
2. Ethelinda Vanderbilt, b. 1818; m. Daniel B. Allen, 1834; d. 1889.	1. William Barton Allen, b. 1835; m. Mary Sutton, 1859; d. 1888.	1. W. S. Vanderbilt Allen, b. 1860.	
		2. Ethelinda V. Allen, b. 1863; m. James H. Ward, 1892.	1. Vanderbilt B. Ward, b. 1893. 2. Mildred S. Ward, b. 1896.
	2. Franklin Allen, d. 1909.		
	3. Vanderbilt Allen, b. 1840; m. 1st, Helena Mount, 1866; 2d, Edith De Silvier, 1873; 3d, Edith Mott, 1890; d. 1898.	1. Marie Fatimeh Allen, b. 1870; m. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., 1892; div. 1907; he d. 1911.	
		2. Ethel Gladys De Silvier Allen, b. 1875.	
	4. Harry Allen, m. Annie Odell; div. 1894; he d. 1899.	1. Margaret B. Allen; m. Arthur C. Ketcham.	
		2. Annie May Allen, b. 1873.	
		3. Edith Bruce Allen.	
	5. D. Dexter Allen, b. 1850; d. 1881		
	6. Annie Allen, b. 1853, m. 1875, John Wallace; d. (killed) 1890.	1. Allen Wallace, b. 1879.	
3. William Henry Vanderbilt, b. 1821; m. Maria Louise Kissam, 1840; d. 1885.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1843; m. Alice Gwynne, 1867; d. 1899.	1. William H. Vanderbilt, b. 1870; d. 1892.	
		2. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1873; m. Grace Wilson, 1896.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1898. 2. Grace Vanderbilt, b. 1899.
		3. Gertrude Vanderbilt, b. 1875; m. Harry Payne Whitney, 1896.	1. Flora P. V. Whitney, b. 1897. 2. Cornelius V. Whitney, b. 1899. 3. Barbara Whitney, b. 1903.
		4. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, b. 1877; m. Elsie French, Jan. 14, 1901; div. 1906; 2d, Mrs. Margaret Emerson McKim, Dec., 1911; he d. 1915.	1. William Henry Vanderbilt, b. Nov. 24, 1901. 2. Alfred Vanderbilt, b. 1912. 3. George W., b. 1914.
		5. Reg'd C. Vanderbilt, b. 1880, m. Cathleen G. Neilson, 1903.	1. Cathleen, b. 1904.
		6. Gladys Moore Vanderbilt, b. 1886; m. Count Laszlo Szechenyi, Jan. 27, 1908.	1. Cornelia, b. Oct. 27, 1908. 2. Alice, b. Aug., 1911. 3. Gladys, b. 1913.
	2. Margaret Louisa Vanderbilt; m. Elliot F. Shepard, 1868.	1. Maria Louisa Shepard, b. 1870; m. William Jay Schieffelin, 1891.	1. Wm. J. Schieffelin, Jr., b. 1891. 2. Margaret L., b. 1893; m. F. H. Osborn, 1914. 3. Mary J., b. 1896. 4. John J., b. 1897. 5. Louise V., b. 1901. 6. Bayard, b. 1902. 7 Elliot F., b. 1904. 8. Barbara, b. 1906. 9. Henry, b. 1909.
		2. Edith Shepard, b. 1872; m. Ernesto G. Fabbri, 1896.	1. Teresa Fabbri, b. 1897. 2. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Jr., b. 1900; d. 1910.
		3. Alice Shepard, b. 1874; m. Dave Hennen Morris, 1895.	1. Dave H. Morris, Jr., b. 1900. 2. Louise, b. 1901. 3. Marion, b. 1903. 4. Noel, b. 1904. 5 Emily, b. 1907. 6. Alice, b. 1911.
		4. Elliot F. Shepard, b. 1877; m. Mrs. Esther Potter, 1897.	
		5. Marguerite Shepard, b. 1880; d. 1895.	
	3. William K. Vanderbilt, b. 1849; m. Alva Murray Smith, 1874 (now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont); 2d, 1903, Mrs. Ann Harriman (Sands) Rutherfurd.	1. Consuelo Vanderbilt, b. 1877; m. Duke of Marlborough, 1895.	1. John, Marquis of Blandford, b. 1897. 2. Lord Ivor Charles Spencer-Churchill, b. 1898.
		2. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., b. 1878, m. Virginia Fair, 1899.	1. Muriel Vanderbilt, b. 1900. 2. Consuelo Vanderbilt, b. 1903. 3. Wm. K. Vanderbilt 3d, b. 1907.
		3. Harold S. Vanderbilt, b. 1884.	
	4. Emily T. Vanderbilt; m. William D. Sloane, 1874; he d. 1915.	1. Florence A. Sloane, b. 1875; m. James A. Burden, Jr., 1895.	1. Emily Burden, b. 1896, d. 2. James A., b. 1897. 3. Douglas. 4. Florence A.
		2. Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, b. 1877; m. J. H. Hammond, 1898.	1. Emily Hammond. 2. Adile. 3. Alice. 4. Rachel. 5. John, Jr.
		3. Lila Vanderbilt Sloane, b. 1879; m. Wm. B. Osgood Field, 1902.	1. Wm. B. O. Field, Jr., 2. Fred. V. 3. Marjorie L. 4. Mary.
		4. Malcolm D. Sloane, b. 1881; m. Elinor Lee, 1915.	

THE VANDERBILTS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
3. William Henry Vanderbilt (Continued).	5. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, b. 1856; m. Mrs. Alfred Torrance (nee Anthony), 1880.		
	6. Florence Adile Vanderbilt; m. H. McKown Twombly, 1877; he d. 1910.	1. Alice Twombly, b. 1880, d. '96	
		2. Florence Twombly, b. 1881, m. Wm. A. M. Burden, 1904.	1. Alice T. Burden, b. 1905, d. 1905. 2. Wm. A., Jr., b. 1906. 3. Shirley C., b. 1908.
		3. Ruth Twombly, b. 1886; d.	
		4. H. McKown Twombly, b. 1888; d. 1906.	
	7. Eliza Osgood Vanderbilt; m. William Seward Webb, 1881.	1. Frederica V. Webb, b. 188?; m. Ralph Pulitzer, 1905.	1. Ralph Pulitzer, Jr., b. 1906. 2. Seward Webb Pulitzer, b. 1911
		2. James Watson Webb, b. 1884; m. Electra Havemeyer, 1910.	1. Electra Webb, b. 1910. 2. Samuel B. Webb, b. 1912. 3. Lilia Webb, b. 1913. 4. Jas. W. Webb, Jr., b. 1916
		3. William Seward Webb, Jr., b. 1887; m. Gertrude Emily Gaynor, 1911.	1. Wm. Seward Webb, 3d, b. 1912. 2. Frederica V. Webb, b. 1913.
		4. Vanderbilt Webb, b. 1891; m. Aileen Osborn, 1912.	1. Fred. Vanderbilt Webb, b. 1913. 2. Wm. Osborn Webb, b. 1914 3. Barbara, b. 1916.
	8. George Washington Vanderbilt, b. 1862; m. Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, 1898; d. 1914.	1. Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, b. 1900.	
4. Emily Vanderbilt, b. 1823; m. William K. Thorn, 1849; d. 1896.	1. William K. Thorn, b. 1851; d. 1911.		
	2. Emily Thorn, b. 1853; m. 1st, Daniel King, 1869; 2d, James C. Parrish, 1873.	1. Louise Alice King, b. 1870; m. Alexander Baring.	
		2. Helen Parrish, m. Archibald Brown, 1903.	Two daughters.
		3. James C. Parrish, Jr.; m. Charlotte K. Palmer, 1910.	
	3. Lena Thorn, b. 1858; m. Gustav E. Kissel, 1881; he d. 1911.	1. Dorothy Kissel.	
		2. Jeannette Kissel.	
		3. Thorn Kissel.	
5. Cornelius Jeremiah Vanderbilt, b. 1825; d. 1882.			
6. Eliza Vanderbilt, b. 1828; m. George A. Osgood, 1849; d. 1895.			
7. Sophia J. Vanderbilt, b. 1830; m. Daniel Torrance, 1849; she d. 1912.	1. Alfred Torrance, b. 1850; m. Louise H. Anthony, 1872; d. 1885. She married Frederick W. Vanderbilt.		
	2. Marie Torrance, b. 1852; m. John Hadden, Jr., 1873.	1. John Hadden, b. 1874.	
8. Maria Alicia Vanderbilt, b. 1831; m. Nicholas Le Bau, 1847.	1. Bertha V. La Bau; m. George M. Browne.		
	2. Edith La Bau; m. Tiffany Dyer.		
	3. Lillian La Bau; m. 1st, Eugene Blois; 2d, Jose Aymar, 1897.		
9. Catherine Vanderbilt, b. 1834; m. 1st, Smith Barker, 1850; 2d, Gustave Lafitte, 1861; d. 1887.	1. Clarence Johnson Barker, b. 1853; d. 1896.		
	2. Catherine Barker, b. 1857.		
	3. Morris Lafitte, b. 1863.		
10. Marie Louise Vanderbilt, b. 1835; m. 1st, Horace Clark, 1851; 2d, Robert Niven, 1860; she d. 1891.	1. Louise Clark, b. 1853; m. 1st, Clarence L. Collins, 1874; 2d, Capt. Barty Midford; 3d, Count M. L. Suberville; she d. 1895.	1. Edith Lyman Collins, b. 1876; m. Count Czaykowski (Rechid Bey), 1897; div. 1904; m. 2d, Marquis de Maleissye, 1911.	
	2. Charlotte E. Niven; m. Count de Sers.		
11. Frances Vanderbilt, b. 1836; d. 1866.			
12. George W. Vanderbilt, b. 1841; d. 1866.			

THE GOULDS.

DESCENDANTS OF JAY GOULD—Born May 27, 1836; married Helen Day Miller, 1863; died 1892

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. George Jay Gould, b. 1864; m. Edith Kingdon, 1886.	1. Kingdon Gould, b. 1887.		
	2. Jay Gould, b. 1888; m. Annie Douglas Graham, 1911.	1. Eleanor Gould, b. 1912.	
		2. Anne Douglas, b. 1913.	
	3. Marjorie Gwynne Gould, b. 1890; m. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., 1910.	1. Edith Kingdon Drexel, b. 1911.	
		2. Anthony J. Drexel, 3d, b. 1912.	
		3. Marjorie Gould Drexel, b. 1916.	

THE GOULDS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. George Jay Gould (Continued).	4. Helen Vivien Gould, b. 1892, m. Lord Decies, 1911.	1. Eileen Vivien de la Poer Beresford, b. 1912.	
		2. Catherine Moya, b. 1913.	
		3. Arthur George Marcus de la Poer, b. April 24, 1915.	
	5. George Jay Gould, b. 1896.		
	6. Edith K. Gould, b. 1901.		
	7. Gloria, b. 1906.		
2. Edwin Gould, b. 1866; m. Sarah Shrady, 1892.	1. Edwin Gould, b. 1893.		
	2. Frank Miller Gould, b. 1899.		
3. Helen Miller Gould, b. 1868; m. Finley J. Shepard, 1913.	Adopted a son, Finley J. Shepard, Jr., 1915.		
4. Howard Gould, b. 1871; m. Katherine Clemmons, 1898; separated 1909.			
5. Anna Gould, b. 1875; m. Count Paul Marie Boniface de Castellane, 1895; div. 1906; m. 2d, Duke de Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince de Sagan, 1908.	1. Boniface de Castellane, b. 1897.		
	2. George de Castellane, b. 1898.		
	3. Jay de Castellane, b. 1902.		
	4. Chas. Maurice Jason Howard, Duke de Sagan, b. 1909.		
	5. A daughter, b. 1915.		
6. Frank Jay Gould, b. 1877; m. Helen Mar't Kelly, 1901; div. 1909; m. 2d, Edith Kelly, 1909.	1. Helen Margaret Gould, b. 1902.		
	2. Dorothy Gould, b. 1904.		

THE ASTORS.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR

Born at Waldorf, Germany, 1763; married Sarah Todd, cousin of Henry Brevoort, in New York, 1785; died 1848.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Magdalen Astor, b. 1786; m. 1st, Gov. Adrien B. Bentzen, of Santa Cruz, 1807; 2d, Rev. John Bristed, 1819; d. 1854.	1. Charles Astor Bristed, b. October 6, 1820; m. 1st, Laura Brevoort, 1847; 2d, Grace A. Sedgwick, 1867; he d. Jan. 15, 1874.	1. John Jacob Astor Bristed, b. 1848; d. 1880.	
		2. Charles Astor Bristed, b. 1869; m. Mary Rosa Donnelly, 1894.	1. Mary Symphorosa Bristed. 2. Katharine Elizabeth Grace Bristed.
2. John Jacob Astor, b. 1788; d. 1834.			
3. Eliza Astor, b. 1790; m. Count Rumpff, 1825; d. 1836.			
4. William Backhouse Astor, b. 1792; m. Margaret Alida Armstrong, 1818; d. 1875.	1. Emily Astor, b. 1819; m. Samuel Ward, 1838; d. 1841.	1. Margaret Astor Ward, b. 1838; m. John Winthrop Chanler, 1856; d. 1875.	1. John Armstrong Chaloner, b. 1862; m. Amelie Rives, 1888; div. 1895. 2. Winthrop Astor Chanler, b. 1863; m. Margaret Terry, 1882, and had issue: 1. Laura Astor Chanler; 2. John Winthrop Chanler, d. 1894; 3. Margaret Astor Chanler; 4. Beatrice Chanler, b. 1891; 5. Hester Chanler; 6. a son; 7. Theo. Ward, b. 1902. 3. Elizabeth Winthrop Chanler; m. John J. Chapman, 1898, and had issue: Chanler Chapman, b. 1901. 4. Wm. Astor Chanler, b. 1867; m. Minnie Ashley, 1903; issue Wm. Astor Chanler, Jr., 1904 5. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, b. 1869; m. Alice Chamberlain, 1890, had issue: 1. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Jr., b. 1891; 2. Alida Chanler, b. 1894; 3. Wm. Astor Chanler, b. 1895; 4. a daughter, b. 1907. 6. Margaret Livingston Chanler; m. Richard Aldrich, 1906; issue, a son, b. 1909. 7. Robert Winthrop Chanler; m. Julia Remington Chamberlain, 1893, and had issue: Julia Chanler, b. 1898; Dorothy Chanler, b. 1904; m. 2d, Lina Cavalieri, 1910; div. 8. Alida Beekman Chanler; m. Temple Emmet, 1896, and had issue: 1. Elizabeth Emmet; 2. M'g't Emmet; 3. Alida Emmet; 4. Temple Emmet, Jr
	2. John Jacob Astor, b. 1822; m. Charlotte Augusta Gibbes, 1846; d. 1890.	1. William Waldorf Astor, b. 1848; m. Mary Dahlgren Paul, 1878; she died 1895.	1. William Waldorf Astor, b. 1879; m. Nannie Langhorne Shaw, 1906; issue: son, 1907; dau., 1909; Francis D., b. 1912; son born April, 1916.

THE ASTORS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
4. William Backhouse Astor (Continued).			2. Pauline Astor, b. 1880; m. Capt. H. Spender Clay, 1904; issue 1905, a daughter; 1910, a daughter; d. 1912. 3. John Jacob Astor, b. 1886; m. Lady Charles Nairne, 1910. 4. Gwendolin, b. 1889; d. 1902.
	3. Laura Astor, b. 1824; m. Franklin Delano, 1841; d. 1902.		
	4. Mary Alida Astor, b. 1826; m. John Carey, 1850; d. 1881.	1. Arthur Astor Carey; m. Agnes Whiteside, 1889.	1. Reginald Carey, b. 1890. 2. Arthur Graham Carey, b. 1892. 3. Alida Carey, b. 1893. 4. Frances, b. 1898.
		2. Henry Astor Carey; d. 1893.	
		3. Margaret Laura Carey; m. 1st, Baron M. de Steurs; 2d, Count Wm. Elliot Zborowsky. He was killed April 1, 1903; she d. 1911.	1. Margaret Eugenia Victorine de Steurs. 2. John Herbert Eugene Francois de Steurs. 3. Hubert Victor Arthur de Steurs. 4. A son — Zborowski, b. 1895.
	5. William Astor, b. 1830; d. 1892; m. Caroline Webster Schermerhorn, 1853; d. 1908.	1. Emily Astor, b. 1854; m. James J. Van Alen, 1876; d. 1881.	1. Mary Van Alen, b. 1876; m. Griswold A. Thompson, 1913. 2. James Laurens Van Alen, b. 1878; m. 1900, Margaret Louise Post, and had issue: James Henry Van Alen, b. 1902; Louise Astor Van Alen, b 1910. 3. Sarah Steward Van Alen, b. 1881; m. 1902, Robert J. F. Collier.
		2. Helen Astor, b. 1855; m. James Roosevelt Roosevelt, 1878; d. 1893.	1. James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Jr., b. 1879. 2. Helen Rebecca Roosevelt, b. 1881.
		3. Charlotte Augusta Astor, b. 1858; m. 1st, J. Coleman Drayton, 1879; 2d, George Ogilvy Haig, 1896.	1. Caroline Astor Drayton, b. 1880; m. William Phillips, 1910, issue, a daughter, 1912. 2. Henry Coleman Drayton, b. 1883; m. Constance Knower, Jan. 21, 1905. 3. Wm. Astor Drayton, b. 1888; m. Helen Fargo Squiers, 1912 4. Alida Livingston Drayton, b. 1890; d. 1898.
		4. Caroline Schermerhorn Astor, b. 1861; m. Marshall Orme Wilson, 1884.	1. Marshall Orme Wilson, Jr., b. 1885; m. Alice Borland, 1910. 2. Richard Thornton Wilson, b. 1886.
		5. John Jacob Astor, b. 1864; m. Ava Lowle Willing, 1891; div. 1909; 2d, Madeleine Talmage Force, Sept. 9, 1911. He d. 1912. She m. William Dick, 1916.	1. Wm. Vincent Astor, b. 1891; m. Helen Dinsmore Huntington, 1914. 2. Ava Alice Muriel Astor, b. 1902. 3. John Jacob Astor, b. 1919.
	6. Henry Astor, b. 1832; m. Malvina Dinehart, 1852.		
5. Henry Astor, b. 1794; d. 1808.			
6. Dorothea Astor, b. 1795; m. Walter Langdon, 1812; d. 1853.	1. Sarah Langdon, b. 1813; m. Francis R. Boreel, 1834; d. 1897.	1. William Walter Astor Boreel, b. 1838; m. Mary Emily Milbank; d. 1892.	1. Robert John Ralph Boreel; m. Miss Ives.
		2. Eliza Boreel; m. Baron H. W. Pallandt; d.	
		3. Alfred Boreel; m. daughter of Baron de Mydrecht.	
		4. Robert Boreel; d. 1896.	
		5. Daughter; m. Baron Otto Groenice.	
		6. Daughter, unmarried; d.	
	2. John J. A. Langdon, b. 1814; d. 1837.		
	3. Eliza Langdon, b. 1816; m. Matthew Wilks, 1842; d. 1899.	1. Eliza Wilks; m. Byam K. Stevens, 1869.	
		2. Alice Wilks; m. William N. Keefer, M. D.	1. Matthew Wilks Keefer. 2. Petrena Keefer. 3. Eliza Christine Keefer.
		3. Langdon Wilks, b. 1855; m. Pauline Kingsmill, 1891.	
		4. Matthew Astor Wilks, b. 1844; m. Sylvia Green, 1909.	
		5. Katherine Langdon Wilks.	

THE ASTORS.—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
6. Dorothea Astor (Continued).	4. Louisa Langdon, b. 1819; m. Delancey Kane, 1841.	1. Walter Langdon Kane; b. 1851; m. Mary Hunter, 1877; d. 1896.	1. Carolyn Hunter Kane, b. 1880; m. Edgar Morris Phelps, 1900, and had issue: 1. Walter Kane Phelps, b. 1901; 2. Henry Delafield Phelps, b. 1902. 2. Helen Dorothy Kane, m. Seymour Johnson, 1916.
		2. Delancey Astor Kane, b. 1844; m. Eleanor Iselin, 1872; d. 1915.	1. Delancey Iselin Kane.
		3. John Innes Kane, b. 1855; m. Annie Schermerhorn, 1878; he d. 1913.	
		4. Louisa Langdon Kane.	
		5. Emily Astor Kane; m. Augustus Jay, 1876.	1. Delancey Kane Jay. 2. Peter Augustus.
		6. Sybil Kent Kane.	
		7. Woodbury Kane; m. Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott, 1905; he d. 1905; she m. Capt. Douglas Gill.	
		8. Samuel Nicholson Kane; d. 1906.	
	5. Walter Langdon, b. 1821; m. Catherine Livingston, 1847; d. 1893.	1. A son; d.	
	6. Woodbury Langdon, b. 1824; m. Helen Colford Jones, 1847; d. 1892.	1. Woodbury Gersdorf Langdon, b. 1850; m. Sophia E. Montgomery, 1882.	1. Sophie E. Langdon, b. 1883, m. Barrett P. Tyler, 1911. 2 Woodbury G. Langdon, Jr. 3. 4. 5. Three younger children.
	7. Cecilia Langdon, b. 1827; m. Jean de Notbeck, 1849.	1. Eugene de Notbeck, b. 1852.	
		2. Cecilia de Notbeck, b. 1856.	
		3. A daughter.	
		4. A son.	
	8. Eugene Langdon, b. 1832; m. Harriet Lowndes, 1859; d. 1868.	1. Marion Langdon, b. 1864; m. Royal Phelps Carroll, 1891.	1. Marion Dorothea Carroll.
		2. Anne L. Langdon, b. 1865; m. Howard Townsend, 1894.	1. Sophie W. Townsend. 2. Anne Langdon Townsend. 3. Howard Van Rensselaer Townsend. 4. Eugene Langdon Townsend.

THE ROCKEFELLERS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM A. ROCKEFELLER.*

Born 1810; married Eliza Davison.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. John D. Rockefeller, b. 1839; m. Laura C. Spelman, 1864, she d. 1915.	1. Elizabeth Rockefeller, b. 1866; m. Prof. Charles A. Strong, 1889; d. 1906.	1. Margaret Strong, b. 1897.	
	2. Alta Rockefeller, b. 1871; m. 1901, E. Parmalee Prentice.	1. John R. Prentice, b. 1902.	
		2. Mary Adelaide Prentice, b. Nov. 29, 1907.	
		3. Spelman Prentice, b. 1911.	
	3. Edith Rockefeller, b. 1872; m. Harold F. McCormick, 1895.	1. John Rockefeller McCormick, b. 1897; d. 1901.	
		2. Harold Fowler McCormick, b. 1898.	
		3. Edith McCormick, b. 1902; d.	
		4. Muriel McCormick, b. 1903.	
		5. Mathilda McCormick, b. 1905.	
	4. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., b. 1874; m. Abby Greene Aldrich, 1901.	1. Abby Rockefeller, b. 1903.	
		2. John D. Rockefeller, 3d, b. 1906.	
		3. Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, b. 1908.	
		4. Laurance S. Rockefeller, b. 1910.	
		5. Winthrop Rockefeller, b. 1912.	
		6. A son, b. 1915.	
2. William Rockefeller, b. 1841; m. Almira Geraldine Goodsell, 1864.	1. William G. Rockefeller, b. 1870; m. Elsie Stillman, 1896.		
	2. Emma Rockefeller, b. 1868; m. Dr. David Hunter McAlpin, 1896.		
	3. Percy Avery Rockefeller, b. 1878; m. Isabel G. Stillman, 1901.	1. Isabel Rockefeller, b. 1902.	
		2. Avery Rockefeller, b. 1904.	
		3. Winifred Rockefeller, b. 1905.	
		4. Faith Rockefeller, b. 1909.	
		5. Gladys Rockefeller, b. 1910.	
	4. Ethel Geraldine Rockefeller, b. 1882; m. Marcellus Hartley Dodge, 1907.		

THE MORGANS.

DESCENDANTS OF JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN.

Born 1813; married, 1836, Juliet Pierpont; died 1890.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. John Pierpont Morgan, b. 1837; m. 1st, Amelia Sturges; 2d, 1865, Frances Louise Tracy; he d. 1913.	1. Louisa Pierpont Morgan, b. 1866; m. 1900, Herbert Livingston Satterlee.	1. Mabel Morgan Satterlee.	
		2. Eleanor Morgan Satterlee.	
	2. John Pierpont Morgan, b. 1867; m. 1890, Jane Norton Grew.	1. Junius Spencer Morgan, b. 1892; m. Louise Converse, 1915.	
		2. Jane Norton Morgan.	
		3. Frances Tracy Morgan.	
		4. Henry Sturgis Morgan.	
	3. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, b. 1870; m. 1894, William Pierson Hamilton.	1. Helen Morgan Hamilton, m. Arthur Woods, 1916.	
		2. Pierpont Morgan Hamilton.	
		3. Laurens Morgan Hamilton.	
		4. Alexander Hamilton.	
		5. Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton.	
	4. Anne Tracy Morgan, b. 1873.		
2. Sarah Spencer Morgan, b. 1839; m. 1866, George Hale Morgan; she d. 1896; he d. 1911.	1. Junius Spencer Morgan; m. Josephine Adams Perry.	1. Sarah Spencer Morgan.	
		2. Alexander Perry Morgan.	
	2. Caroline Lucy Morgan.		
	3. George D. Morgan; m. Yuki Kato, Jan. 21, 1904; he d. 1915.		
3. Mary Lyman Morgan, b. 1844; m. 1867, Walter Haynes Burns; he died 1897.	1. William Burns; died an infant.		
	2. Walter Spencer Morgan Burns; m. Evelyn Cavendish Bentinck, Feb. 9, 1907.	1. Cynthia Burns, b. 1908.	
		2. George Burns, b. 1911.	
	3. Mary Burns; m. 1901, Lewis Vernon Harcourt.	1. Doris Vernon Harcourt.	
		2. Olivia Harcourt.	
		3. Barbara Harcourt.	
		4. William Harcourt.	
4. Junius Spencer Morgan, b. 1846; d. 1858.			
5. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, b. 1847; m. 1867, Rev. John B. Morgan; he d. 1912.	1. Ursula Junius Morgan; m. 1908; Rev. Wm. Fitz Simon.		
	2. John Junius Morgan.		

THE MACKAYS.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN W. MACKAY.

Born at Dublin, Ireland, 1831; m. Marie Louise Hungerford-Bryant (w.) 1867; died July 20, 1902.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
Eva Bryant Mackay (adopted); m. 1885, Prince de Galatro-Colonna (afterward Prince di Stigliano).	1. Andrea Galatro-Colonna.		
	2. Bianca Galatro-Colonna.		
	3. Marco Galatro-Colonna.		
1. John W. Mackay, Jr., b. Aug. 12, 1870; d. Paris, Oct. 18, 1895 (unmarried).			
2. Clarence H. Mackay; b. April 17, 1874; m. 1898 Katherine Duer; div. 1914.	1. Katherine Mackay, b. 1900.		
	2. Ellin Mackay, b. 1903.		
	3. John Wm. Mackay, b. 1907.		

THE HAVEMEYERS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM FREDERICK HAVEMEYER.

Born in New York, 1804; married Sarah Agnes Craig, 1828; died November 30, 1874.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. William Havemeyer, b. 18—; d. 1834.			
2. Sarah Chandler Havemeyer; m. Hector Armstrong, 1856; d. 1915.	1. William F. H. Armstrong; m. Jennie Herrman.		
3. John Craig Havemeyer, b. New York, 1833; m. Alice Alide Francis, 1872.	1. Harriet Francis Havemeyer.		
	2. John Francis Havemeyer; m. Mary Hayward Mitchell, 1899.	1. Helen Mitchell Havemeyer.	
		2. John Francis Havemeyer, Jr.	
	3. Alice Louise Havemeyer, m. Thos. L. Moore, 1910.		
4. Henry Havemeyer, b. ——; m. Mary J. Moller, 1864; d. 1886.	1. William Moller Havemeyer; d. 1900.		
	2. William F. Havemeyer, 2d, d. 1904.		
	3. J. Blanche Havemeyer; m. Adair Campbell.	4 children.	

THE HAVEMEYERS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
4. Henry Havemeyer (Continued).	4. Edythe Havemeyer.		
	5. Agnes J. Havemeyer; m. Burnham; d. 1893.		
	6. Harry Havemeyer; d.		
5. Hector Craig Havemeyer; d. December, 1889.			
6. James Havemeyer, b. 1842; m. Delia Conklin, 1870; she d. Nov. 5, 1911; he d. Aug. 18, 1912.	1. James Craig Havemeyer; m. Adah Bryant; div. 1913; he m. 2d, Mrs. Thorburn Backus.		
	2. Agnes Havemeyer; m. Fenelon C. Cattus. She d. 1911.		
7. Laura Amelia Havemeyer; m. Nov. 30, 1869, Isaac Walker Maclay; he died 1909; she d. Nov., 1912.	1. Julia Havemeyer Maclay; m. Charles Ward Hall.	1. Charles W. Hall.	
		2. Archibald Maclay Hall.	
		3. Hector Craig Hall.	
	2. Agnes Craig Maclay.		
	3. Wm. F. Havemeyer Maclay. m. May Yourtee.		
	4. Henry Havemeyer Maclay. d.		
	5. Archibald Maclay.		
	6. Laura Grace Maclay.		
8. Charles W. Havemeyer; m. Julia Loomis, 1874; d. 1895.	1. Julia Loomis Havemeyer.		
	2. Loomis Havemeyer.		
9. William Frederick Havemeyer, b. March 31, 1850; m. Josephine Harmon, 1877; she d. 1898; he d. Sept. 1913.	1. Hector H. Havemeyer, b. 1878; m. Ray M. Russell, 1902.	1. Dorothy Havemeyer.	
	2. Martha J. Havemeyer, b. 1879; m. William R. Willcox, 1903.	1. Josephine Havemeyer Willcox.	
		2. Wm. Frederick Willcox.	
	3. Arthur Havemeyer, b. 1882; m. Clara Herrick, 1908.	1. Martha Havemeyer.	
	4. Raymond Havemeyer, b. 1884.		

DESCENDANTS OF FREDERICK CHRISTIAN HAVEMEYER.

Born in New York, February 5, 1807; married Sarah L. Henderson, 1831; died July 28, 1891.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Frederick Christian Havemeyer; b. 1832; m. 1862, Josephine Hewlett; d. 1910.			
2. Mary O. Havemeyer; b. 1834; m. 1858, J. L. Elder; d. 1865.	1. Frederick H. Elder, b. 1859; died unmarried, 1885.		
	2. Minnie H. Elder, b. 1861; m. McCoskry Butt, 1884.	1. Robert McCoskry Butt; b. 1884.	
		2. Laurence H. Butt; b. 1886.	
3. Charles B. Havemeyer; died in infancy.			
4. George W. Havemeyer; b. 1837; d. 1861; unmarried.			
5. Theodore Augustus Havemeyer, b. New York, May 17, 1839; m. October 12, 1863, Emily De Loosey; d. April 28, 1897. She d. 1914.	1. Natalie Ida Blanche Havemeyer, b. New York, 1864; m. John Mayer, August, 1884; d. Mahwah, N. J., 1900. He d. 1912.	1. Emily A. Mayer, b. 1885; m. J. G. Willis, 1906.	1. Jos. G. Willis, Jr., b. 1907.
		2. John Ed. Mayer, b. 1887; m. 1907, Natalie Foote, she d. 1915; m. Beatrice Blackwell.	1. John Mayer, 3d, b. 1908.
		3. Rowland Mayer, b. 1892; m. Margaret Vernam, 1915.	
		4. Joseph Mayer, b. Rome, Italy, 1900.	
	2. Emily Blanche Havemeyer, b. Westchester, N. Y., 1865; m. Ed. Clarkson Potter, January, 1885.	1. Ed. C. Potter, Jr., b. December, 1885; m. Lisa B. Marshall, 1905.	1. Catharine Potter, b. May 17, 1906. 2. Edward C. Potter, 3d. 1909.
		2. Dorothea Havemeyer Potter, b. 1887; m. Wm. G. Coogan, 1907.	1. Wm. G. Coogan, b. 1908. 2. Theo. H. Coogan, b. 1909. 3. Emily Coogan, b. 1911. 4. J. J. Coogan, b. 1913. 5. Robert Coogan, b. 1914.
		3. Emily De Loosey Potter, b. 1889; m. C. H. Jackson, 1911.	1. Emily L. Jackson, b. 1912. 2. Chas. H. Jackson, Jr., b. 1913; d. 1914. 3. F. W. Jackson, b. 1915.
		4. Thos. Wyndeat Potter, b. 1891.	
		5. Marie Blanche Potter, b. 1892; m. Eugene Cronin, 1913.	1. Marie B. Cronin, b. 1914. 2. Eugene Cronin, Jr. b. 1915.
		6. Theodore Havemeyer Potter, b. 1893.	
		7. Chas. Rob't Potter, b. 1895	
		8. Julia Blatchford Potter, b. 1896	

THE HAVEMEYERS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
6. Theodore Augustus Havemeyer (Continued).		9. Lillian F. Potter, b. 1899.	
		10. Richard M. B. Potter, b. 1900.	
		11. Eleanor May Potter, b. 1902	
	3. Charles Frederick Havemeyer, b. New York, 1867; m. Camilla Moss, 1890; d. 1898.	1. Theodore A. Havemeyer, 2d, b. 1892; m. Jeanette A. MacLean, 1915.	
		2. Charles Frederick Havemeyer, b. 1898.	
	4. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., b. 1868; m. Katherine Aymar Sands, 1893.		
	5. Blanche Maximilian Havemeyer, b. Vienna, 1871; m. William Butler Duncan, Jr., 1891.	1. Natalie Duncan, b. 1892; m. Louis Noel, 1912.	
		2. David Duncan, b. 1893.	
		3. Dorothy Duncan, b. 1901.	
		4. Wm. B. Duncan, 3d, b. 1903.	
	6. Marie Ida Pauline Havemeyer, b. 1872; m. Perry Tiffany, 1894; 2d, H. F. Godfrey, 1906.	1. Marion Tiffany, b. 1895.	
		2. Theo. Perry Tiffany, b. 1897.	
		3. H. F. Godfrey, Jr., b. 1906.	
	7. Henry Osborne Havemeyer, Jr., b. 1876; m. Charlotte Whiting, 1900.	1. Carlotta Havemeyer, b. 1901.	
		2. Henry Osborne Havemeyer, 3d, b. 1903.	
		3. Florence Havemeyer, b. 1905.	
		4. Frederick Christian Havemeyer, 4th; b. 1908.	
	8. Theodora Havemeyer, b. 1878; m. Lieut-Com. Cameron McRae Winslow, U. S. N., 1899.	1. Natalie E. Winslow, b. 1900.	
		2. Henry Cameron McRae Winslow, b. 1901.	
		3. Theodora Winslow, b. 1903.	
		4. Emily Winslow, b. 1904.	
		5. John Winslow, b. 1908.	
		6. Arthur Winslow, b. 1913.	
	9. Frederick Christian Havemeyer, 3d, b. 1879; m. Lillie Harriman Travers, 1906.		
5. Kate B. Havemeyer, b. 1843; m. Louis J. Belloni, Jr., 1863.	1. Mary Louise H. Belloni, b. 1864; d. 1905.		
	2. Kate H. Belloni, m. Laurence Griffith.	1. Louie Belloni Griffith.	
		2. Catherine H. Griffith.	
	3. Sadie H. Belloni.		
	4. George (Miss) H. Belloni, m. Dr. George E. McLaughlin.	1. Katherine Havemeyer McLaughlin.	
7. Thos. J. Havemeyer, b. 1845; d. 1899.			
8. Henry O. Havemeyer, b. New York, Oct. 18, 1847; d. 1908; m. Mary L. Elder, 1870; 2d, Louisine Waldron Elder, 1883, d. Dec. 4, 1907.	1. Adaline Havemeyer, b. 1884; m. P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, 1907.	1. Fredericka L. Frelinghuysen, b. 1909.	
		2. Geo. Frelinghuysen, b. 1911.	
		3. H. O. H. and P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, b. 1915.	
	2. Horace Havemeyer, b. 1886; m. Doris Anna Dick, Feb. 28, 1911.	1. Doris Havemeyer, b. 1912.	
		2. Adaline Havemeyer, b. 1913.	
		3. Horace Havemeyer, b. 1914.	
	3. Electra Havemeyer, b. 1888; m. James Watson Webb, 1910.	1. Electra Webb, b. 1910.	
		2. S. B. Webb, b. 1912.	
		3. Lelia Webb, b. 1913.	
		4. A son b. 1915.	
9. Sarah Louise Havemeyer; b. 1849; m. Frederick Wendell Jackson, 1884.	1. Charles H. Jackson, b. 1885; m. Emily De Loosey Potter, 1911.	1. Emily L. Jackson, b. 1912.	
		2. Chas. H. Jackson, Jr., b. 1913, d. 1914.	
		3. F. W. Jackson, b. 1915.	
	2. Louise A. Jackson, b. 1887; m. J. B. Cornell, 1912.	1. J. B. Cornell, b. 1914.	
		2. Sarah Louise Cornell, b. 1915.	
10. Warren H. Havemeyer, b. 1849; d. 1851.			

THE FIELDS.

DESCENDANTS OF MARSHALL FIELD.

Born in Conway, Mass., 1835; m. 1st, Nannie D. Scott, 1863; 2d, Delia Spencer-Caton, 1905, d. 1906.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great Grandchildren.
1. Marshall Field, Jr., b. 1868; m. 1890, Albertine Huck; d. Nov. 27, 1905; she m. M. Drummond; she d. 1915.	1. Marshall Field III., b. 1893, m. Evelyn Marshall, 1915.	1. Marshall Field IV., b. 1916.	
	2. Henry Field, b. 1895.		
	3. Gwendolyn Field, b. 1902.		
2. Ethel Field, b. 1873; m. 1st, Arthur Tree, 1891; 2d, Capt. David Beatty, D. S. O., 1910.	1. Ronald Lambert Field Tree, b. 1897.		
	2. David Field Beatty, b. 1905.		
	3. Peter Beatty, b. 1910.		

THE LORILLARDS.

DESCENDANTS OF PETER LORILLARD.

Born March 17, 1796; married Catherine Griswold; died 1867.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Pierre Lorillard, b. 1833; m. Emily Taylor, 1858; d. 1901.	1. Emily Lorillard, b. 1858; m. William Kent, 1881.	1. William Kent, Jr., b. April 14, 1882.	
		2. Emily L. Kent, b. Oct. 22, 1884.	
		3. Peter L. Kent, b. March 3, 1887.	
		4. Richard Kent, b. Feb. 5, 1904.	
	2. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., b. 1860; m. Caroline J. Hamilton, 1881; she died March 25, 1909.	1. Pierre Lorillard, 3d, b. March 10, 1882.	
		2. Griswold L., b. June, 1885.	
	3. Griswold N. Lorillard, b. 1863; d. 1888, unmarried.		
	4. Maude Louise Lorillard, b. 1873; m. Thomas Suffern Tailer, 1893; 2d, Cecil Baring, London, England, Nov. 8, 1902.	1. Lorillard Tailer, b. Dec 25, 1897.	
		2. Daphne Baring, b. Feb., 1904.	
		3. Daughter b. Oct., 1905.	
2. George L. Lorillard, married.	No issue.		
3. Louis L. Lorillard; m. Katherine Beekman; d. 1910.	1. Louis L. Lorillard; m. Edith Norman Hunter, 1914.	1. A daughter, b. 1916.	
	2. George L. Lorillard.		
	3. Beekman Lorillard; m. 1903, Kathleen Doyle. She d. 1912.		
4. Jacob Lorillard; m. Frances A. Uhlhorn; he d. 1916.	1. Augusta Lorillard; m. William H. Sands.	1. Harold A. Sands.	
		2. Anita L. Sands.	
	2. Ernest E. Lorillard; m. Elizabeth K. Screven.	1 Mary V. R. Lorillard.	
	3. Jacob Lorillard, Jr.		
5. Eva Lorillard; m. Col. Lawrence Kip, 1867.	1. Lorillard Kip; d. 1896.		
	2. Eva Maria Kip; d. 1870.		
	3. Edith Kip; m. Richard McCreery; div. 1904; m. 2d, Henry T. Coventry, 1907.	1. Lawrence McCreery, 1896.	
		2. Victor H. Coventry, 1909.	
		3. A son, b. 1911.	
6. Mary Lorillard; m. Henry I. Barbey.	1. Henry G. Barbey.		
	2. Mary L. Barbey; m. Alfred Seton, Jr.	1. Marie Seton.	
		2. Helen Seton.	
		3. Henry Seton.	
	3. Ethel Lynde Barbey; m. 1895, Ambrose Lanfear Norrie. He d. 1912.	1. Lanfear Norrie.	
		2. Emily Rita Norrie.	
		3. Valerie Norrie.	
	4. Helene Barbey; m. Count Hermann de Pourtales.	1. Irene Pourtales.	
		2. Alex. Pourtales.	
		3. Jacquelin Pourtales.	
	5. Eva Barbey; m. Baron Andre de Neuflize.	1. Marie Madeline de Neuflize.	
	6. Rita Barbey.		
	7. Pierre L. Barbey.		
7. Catherine Lorillard; m. James P. Kernochan.	1. James Lorillard Kernochan; m. Eloise Stevenson; d. 1903.		
	2. Catherine Lorillard Kernochan; m. Herbert C. Pell.	1. Herbert C. Pell, Jr.	
		2. Clarence C. Pell.	

THE CARNEGIES.

DESCENDANT OF ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Born at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835; married, 1887, Louise Whitfield.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
Margaret Carnegie, b. 1897.			

There are relatives of Mr. Carnegie residing in the United States, including the family of his late brother Thomas at Pittsburgh, Pa., but Andrew Carnegie is the founder of the American multi-millionaire family.

THE ARMOURS.

DESCENDANTS OF PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR.

Born in Stockbridge, N. Y., May 16, 1832; married, 1862, Malvina Belle Ogden; died Jan. 6, 1901.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Jonathan Ogden Armour, b. 1863; m. Lolita Sheldon.	1. Lolita, b. 1896.		
2. Philip Danforth Armour, Jr., b. 1869; m. 1890; d. 1900.	1. Philip Danforth Armour, 3d, b. 1894.		
	2. Lester Armour, b. 1896.		

THE HARRIMANS.

DESCENDANTS OF EDWARD H. HARRIMAN.

Born February 25, 1848, son of Rev. Orlando Harriman; married Mary Williamson Averell; died 1909.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Edw. N. Harriman, d. in infancy.			
2. Mary Harriman, b.1881; m. Chas. Cary Rumsey, 1910.	1. Chas. Cary Rumsey, Jr., b. 1911. 2. Mary A. H. Rumsey, b. 1913.		
3. Cornelia Harriman, b. 1885; m. Robt. Livingston Gerry, 1908.	1. Elbridge T.Gerry,Jr.,b.1909. 2. Robt. L. Gerry, Jr., b. 1911. 3. Edw. H. Gerry and Henry A. Gerry, b. 1914.		
4. Carol Averell Harriman, b. 1889.			
5. Wm. Averell Harriman, b. 1891; m. Kitty Lanier Lawrance, 1915.			
6. Edward Roland Noel Harriman, b. 1895.			

THE DU PONTS.

DESCENDANTS OF PIERRE SAMUEL DU PONT.

Born 1739; married, 1766, Marie Louise Le Dee; died 1817

First Generation—Victor Marie, b. 1767; m. 1794, Gabrielle Josephine de la Fitte de Pelleport; d. 1827.
Eleuthere Irenee, b. 1772; m. 1791, Sophia Madeleine Dalmas; d. 1834.

Second Generation.	Third Generation.	Fourth Generation.	Fifth Generation.†
Amelia Elizabeth, b. 1796; m. 1812, Nathaniel Clifford; d. 1869.	Mary Van Dyke, b. 1826; d. 1909.	Victor, Jr., b, 1852; m. 1880, Josephine Anderson; d. 1911.	Victor, 3d, b. 1882; m. 1906. Eliza T. Everett.
	Victor, b. 1828; m. 1851, Alice Hounsfield; d. 1888.	Mary Lammot, b. 1854; m. 1st, 1878, William du Pont: 2d, 1893; Willard Saulsbury.	
Charles Irenee, b. 1797; m. 1st, 1824, Dorcas Montgomery Van Dyke; 2d, 1841, Ann Ridgeley; he died 1869.	Charles Irenee, Jr., b. 1830; m. 1862, Mary S. du Pont; d. 1873.	Ethel, b. 1857; m. 1890, H. M. Barksdale.	
	Amelia Josephine, b. 1832; d. 1833.	Charles Irenee, b. 1859; d. 1902.	
Samuel Francis, b. 1799; d. 1799.	Nicholas Van Dyke, b. 1833; d. 1834.	Samuel Francis, b. 1861; d. 1862.	
Samuel Francis, b. 1803; m. 1833, Sophie Madeline du Pont; d. 1865.	Amelia Elizabeth, b. 1842; m. 1866, Eugene du Pont.	Alice, b. 1863; m. 1889, Thomas Coleman du Pont.	
Julia Sophie, b. 1806; m. 1824, Irvine Shubrick; d. 1885.	Henry Ridgeley, b. 1848; d.1898.	Samuel Francis, b. 1865; d. 1898.	
		Greta, b. 1868; d. 1878.	
		Sophie, b. 1871; m. 1904, Bruce Ford.	
		Renee de Pelleport, b. 1874; m. 1904, Leroy Harvey.	
		Victorine Antoinette, b. 1865; d. 1876.	
		Charles F. Phillip, b. 1868; d. 1868.	
Victorine Elizabeth, b. 1792; m. 1818, Ferdinand Bauduy; d. 1861.	Victorine Elizabeth, b. 1825; m. 1849, Peter Kemble; d. 1887.	Anne Cazenove, b. 1860; m.1886, Absalom Waller; d. 1899.	Madeleine, b. 1887; m. 1st, 1907, John Bancroft, Jr.; 2d, 1913, Max Heibler.
		Marguerite Lammot, b. 1862; m. 1881, Cazenove G. Lee.	Bessie, b. 1889.
Lucille, b. 1794, d. 1795.	Emma Paulina, b. 1827; d. 1914.	Alfred Irenee, b. 1864; m. 1st, 1887, Bessie Gardner; 2d,1907, Alicia H. Bradford Maddox.	Alfred Victor, b. 1906.
Evelina Gabrielle, b. 1796; m. 1816, James Antoine Bidermann; d. 1863.	Eleuthere Irenee, b. 1829; m. 1858, Charlotte S. Henderson; d. 1877.		Victorine Elsie, b. 1903.
	Lammot, b. 1831; m. 1865, Mary Belin; d. 1884.	Maurice, b. 1866; m. 1889, Margaret FitzGerald.	Samuel, b. 1910; d. 1910.
Alfred Victor, b. 1798; m. 1824, Margaretta Elizabeth Lammot; d. 1856.	Alfred Victor, b. 1833; d. 1893.	Louis Cazenove, b. 1868; d. 1892.	Eleuthera Paulina, b. 1912; d. 1912.
Eleuthera, b. 1806; m. 1834, Thomas M. Smith; d. 1876.	Mary Sophie, b. 1834; m. 1862, Charles I. du Pont, Jr.; d.1869.	Isabella d'Andelot, b. 1866; d. 1871.	Charlotte Louise, b. 1893.
Sophia Madeleine, b. 1810; m. 1833, Samuel Francis du Pont; d. 1888.	Bidermann, b. 1837; m. 1861, Ellen S. Coleman.	Louisa d'Andelot, b. 1868; m. 1904, Charles Copeland.	Gerald FitzGerald, b. 1895.
		Pierre Samuel, b. 1870; m. 1915, Alice Belin.	Nesta Pamela, b. 1903.
Henry, b. 1812; m. 1837, Louisa Gerhard; d. 1889.	Henry Algernon, b. 1838; m. 1874, Mary P. Foster.	Sophia Madeleine, b. 1871; d. 1894.	Henry Belin, b. 1898.
	Evelina, b. 1840.	Henry Belin, b. 1873; m. 1897, Eleuthera Bradford; d. 1902.	Edward Bradford, b. 1899; d. 1900.
Alexis Irenee, b. 1816; m. 1836, Joanna M. Smith; d. 1857.	Ellen Eugenia, b. 1843; m. 1872, Alexander D. Irving; d. 1907.	William Kemble, b. 1875; m. 1899, Ethel F. Hallock; d.1907	Lisa, b. 1900; d. 1900.
	Louisa Gerhard, b. 1845; d. 1863.	Irenee, b. 1876; m. 1900, Irene S. du Pont.	Samuel Hallock, b. 1901.
	Sara, b. 1847; m. 1871, John Duer; d. 1876.	Mary A. Belin, b. 1878; m. 1904, William W. Laird.	Paulina, b. 1903.
	Victorine Elizabeth, b. 1849; m. 1877, A. L. Foster.	Lammot, b. 1886; m. 1908, Natalie D. Wilson.	Wilhelmina Haedrick, b. 1906.
	Sophia Madeleine, b. 1851; m. 1873, T. P. Chandler.	Isabella Mathieu, b. 1882; m. 1908, Hugh R. Sharp.	Irene Sophie, b. 1900.
	Mary Constance, b. 1854; d.1854.		Margaretta Lammot, b. 1902.
			Constance Simons, b. 1904.
			David, b. 1905; d. 1908.
			Eleanor, b. 1907.
			Doris, b. 1909.

THE DU PONTS—*Continued.*

Second Generation.‡	Third Generation.	Fourth Generation.	Fifth Generation.†
The du Ponts—Continued.	William, b. 1855; m. 1st, 1878, Mary L. du Pont; 2d, 1892, Annie Rodgers Zinn.	Margaretta Lammot, b. 1884; m. R. R. M. Carpenter.	Marianna, b. 1911.
			Octavia, b. 1913.
		Margaretta Elizabeth, b. 1862; m. 1888, Michael B. Coleman.	Lucille, b. 1915.
	Frances Elizabeth, b. 1838; m. 1861, Leighton Coleman; d. 1902.	Thomas Coleman, b. 1863, m. 1889, Alice du Pont.	Natalie Wilson, b. 1904.
			Mary Belin, b. 1907.
	Eugene, b. 1840; m. 1866, Amelia E. du Pont, d. 1902.	Antoine Bidermann, b. 1865; m. 1st. 1892, Ethel Clark; 2d, 1913, Elizabeth Hibbs.	Esther Wilson, b. 1908.
			Lammot, b. 1909.
	Alexis Irenee, b. 1843; m. 1st, 1867, Margaretta E. Gilpin; 2d, 1875, Elizabeth C. Bradford; he died 1904.	Dora, b. 1867; m. 1886, Harry R. Phillips; d. 1891.	Pierre Samuel, b. 1911.
			Edith, b. 1912.
		Zara, b. 1869.	Alexandrine de Montchanin, b. 1915.
	Irene Sophie, b. 1845; m. 1868, Edward C. Dimmick; d. 1877.	Paulina, b. 1871; m. 1895, Henry F. Baldwin.	
	Eleuthera Paulina, b. 1848; m. 1872, Edward G. Bradford; d. 1906.	Evan Morgan, b. 1872; m. 1901, Helen A. Quinn.	Ellen, b. 1889, m. 1916, Holly day S. Meeds, Jr.
			Alice, b. 1891; m. 1912, Paul E. Wilson.
	Francis Gurney, b. 1850; m. 1871, Elise W. Simons, d. 1904.	Catherine Barthelimie Pauline, b. 1875; d. 1876.	Francis Victor, b. 1894.
			Renee de Pelleport, b. 1897.
	Thomas Mackie, b. 1852, d. 1853.	Louisa Evelina, b. 1877; m. 1900, Francis B. Crowninshield.	Eleuthere Irenee, b. 1902.
	Joanna Maria, b. 1854; m. 1880, Edward C. Dimmick; d. 1901.	Antoine Irenee, b. 1879; d. 1879.	Aileen Madeleine, b. 1893.
		Henry Francis, b. 1880; m. 1916, Ruth Wates.	Ethel Bidermann, b. 1896.
			Victorine, b. 1900.
		Pierre Irenee, b. 1882; d. 1882.	Robert, b. 1914.
		Paul Louis, b. 1882; d. 1883.	James Quinn, b. 1902.
		Anne V. Sophie, b. 1885; d. 1886.	Bidermann Thomas, b. 1904.
		Marion, b. 1894.	Rosina, b. 1907.
		William, Jr., b. 1896.	Ellen Coleman, b. 1909.
		Ann Ridgeley, b. 1867; m. 1894, William C. Peyton.	Dora Prichard, b. 1911.
		Alexis Irenee, b. 1869.	William Bayard, b. 1915.
		Mary Van Dyke, b. 1871; d. 1871.	Dulcinea Ophelia, b. 1909.
		Eugene, b. 1873, m. 1913, Ethel Pyle.	Phyllis Moxham, b. 1915.
		Amelia Elizabeth, b. 1875.	Emile Francis, b. 1898.
		Julia Sophie, b. 1877; m. 1903, James N. Andrews.	Hubert Irenee, b. 1900.
			Elise, b. 1902.
		Alice Eugenie, b. 1876; m. 1907, Julian Ortiz.	Francis, b. 1903.
			Edmond, b. 1906.
		Phillip Francis, b. 1878; m. 1905, Elizabeth B. Horner.	Alfred Rhett, b. 1908.
			Alexis Irenee, b. 1909.
		Elizabeth Bradford, b. 1880; m. 1908, Thomas F. Bayard.	Alexis Felix, Jr., b. 1906.
		Eugene Eleuthere, b. 1882; m. 1908, Katedulwee Moxham.	Lydia Chichester, b. 1907.
			Richard Chichester, b. 1911.
		Francis Irenee, b. 1873; m. 1897, Marianna Rhett.	Alice Frances, b. 1912.
		Eleanor Ball, b. 1875; m. 1897, Robeson L. Perot.	Eugene, 3d, b. 1914.
		Irene Sophie, b. 1877; m. 1900, Irenee du Pont.	Ernest, Jr., b. 1903.
			Alberta Brinton, b. 1907.
			Josephine, b. 1915.
		Alexis Felix, b. 1879; m. 1902, Mary Chichester.	Eleuthere Paul, Jr., b. 1911.
		Ernest, b. 1880; m. 1903, Josephine L. Brinton.	Francis G., b. 1913.
			Stephen, b. 1915.
		Lionel, b. 1882; d. 1882.	Elizabeth Frances, b. 1906.
		Theodore Hume, b. 1884; d. 1911.	Mary Jane, b. 1914.
		Reginald Ashby, b. 1885; d. 1885.	
		Eleuthere Paul, b. 1887; m. 1910, Jean K. Foulke, Jr.	
		Archibald M. L., b. 1889; m. 1911, Elizabeth Heyward.	

* A daughter, Mrs. Pierson D. Briggs, had a daughter, Mrs. W. W. Benjamin. A daughter, Mrs. W. C. Rudd, had a daughter, Laura Rudd, born 1882, died 1907. Another son, Frank R. Rockefeller, born 1842, had five children, three of whom are living. They are Mrs. John Porter Brook, Mrs. Walter Scott Bowler and Mrs. M. A. G. Bollivar. Previous ancestors:—John Rockefeller, born in Germany in 1634. Johann Peter, his son, born in Germany in 1682. This man emigrated to America with his cousin Diell, and from these two all the Rockefellers in the country are descended. Peter Rockefeller, his son, born in Segendorf, Germany, in 1711. He married Mary Bellis. William, their son, born in Amwell, N. J., in 1750. He married Christina Rockefeller, who was a daughter of Simona, who was a granddaughter of Diell, the other emigrant.

† Sixth Generation—Victor, 4th, b. 1911. Emily Tybout, b. 1913. ‡ For first generation see preceding page.

THE BELMONTS.

DESCENDANTS OF AUGUST BELMONT.

Born at Alzey, Germany, Dec. 8, 1816; married, 1849, Caroline Slidell Perry; died Nov. 24, 1890.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Perry Belmont, b. 1851; m. 1899, Jessie Robbins.			
2. August Belmont, b. 1853; m. 1st, 1881, Elizabeth Hamilton Morgan; she died 1898; m. 2d, Eleanor Robson, 1910.	1. August Belmont, Jr., b. 1882, m. Alice W. deGoicouria, 1906.	1. Bessie Morgan Belmont, b. 1907.	
		2. August Belmont, 3d, b. 1909.	
		3. Alice de G. Belmont, b. 1910.	
		4. Cecilia Belmont, b. 1913.	
		5. Barbara Caroline Belmont, b. 1915.	
	2. Raymond Belmont, b. 1888, m. Ethel Lorraine, 1912; dv. 1916; m. Carolyn B. Hulbert, 1916.		
	3. Morgan Belmont, b. 1892; m. Margaret Frances Andrews, 1915.		
3. Oliver H. P. Belmont, b. 1858; d. 1908; m. 1st, Sara Swan Whiting, 1883; 2d, Alva M. Smith (Vanderbilt), 1896.	1. Natica, b. 1884; m. Wm. Proudfit Burden, April 17, 1907; d. Feb. 21, 1908.		
4. Frederika, b. 1854; m. 1877, Samuel S. Howland; d. 1902.			
5. Raymond Belmont, b. 1866; d. 1887.			
6. Jane P. Belmont; b. 1856; d. 1875.			

THE WHITNEYS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY.

Born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., July 5, 1841; married, 1st, 1869, Flora B. Payne, daughter of Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, who died Feb. 4, 1893; 2d, Sept. 28, 1896, Mrs. Edith Sybil Randolph, who died May 6, 1899. He died Feb. 2, 1904.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Harry Payne Whitney, b. in New York, April 29, 1872; m. Gertrude Vanderbilt, 1896.	1. Flora Payne Whitney, b. 1897.		
	2. Cornelius V. Whitney, b. 1899.		
	3. Barbara Whitney, b. 1903.		
2. Pauline Whitney; m. Almeric Hugh Paget, 1895.	1. Olive Cecilia Paget.		
	2. Dorothy Windham Paget.		
3. Payne Whitney; m. Helen Hay, 1902.	1. Joan Whitney, b. Feb. 5, 1903.		
	2. John Hay Whitney, b. Aug. 17, 1904.		
4. Dorothy Payne Whitney; m. Willard Straight, 1911.	1. Whitney Willard Straight, b. Nov. 6, 1912.		
	2. Girl, b. Aug. 2, 1914.		
5. Child; d. Feb. 3, 1888.			

THE LEITERS.

DESCENDANTS OF LEVI ZEIGLER LEITER.

Born at Leitersberg, Washington Co., Md., 1834; married Mary Theresa Carver, October 18, 1866; died at Bar Harbor, Me., June 6, 1904; she died 1913.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Joseph Leiter, b. in Chicago, December 4, 1868; m. June 10, 1908, Juliette Williams.	1. Son, b. 1909; died 1909.		
	2. Son, b. July 1, 1910.		
	3. Son, born Feb. 25, 1912.		
2. Mary Victoria Leiter, b. May 27, 1870; m. April 22, 1895, Rt. Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, now Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-Viceroy of India; d. 1906.	1. Mary Irene Curzon.		
	2. Cynthia Blanche Curzon.		
	3. Alexandria N. Curzon.		
3. Nancy Lathrop Carver Leiter; m. November 29, 1904, Major Colin Powys Campbell.	1. Colin Campbell, b. 1907.		
	2. Mary Campbell, b. 1908.		
	3. John Campbell, b. 1909; d. 1911.		
	4. Nancy A. Campbell, b. 1913.		
4. Marguerite Hyde Leiter; m. Dec. 26, 1904, Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, Earl of Suffolk.	1. Charles Henry George Howard, Lord Andover, b. 1906.		
	2. Cecil, b. 1908.		
	3. Greville Howard, b. 1909.		

THE AMERICAN MULTI-MILLIONAIRES—*Continued.*

THE GOELETS.

DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT GOELET.

Born in New York, 1809; married Sarah Ogden; died 1879.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Robert Goelet, b. New York, Sept. 29, 1841; m. Henrietta Louise Warren, 1879; d. April 27, 1899. She d. 1912.	1. Robert Walton Goelet, b. March 19, 1880.		
	2. Beatrice Goelet; d. 1897.		
2. Ogden Goelet, b. June 11, 1846; m. May R. Wilson, 1877; d. Aug. 27, 1897.	1. Robert Goelet; m. Elsie Whelen, 1904; div. 1914.	1. Ogden Goelet, b. Jan. 17, 1907.	
		2. Peter Gerry Goelet, b. 1911.	
	2. May Goelet; m. the Duke of Roxburghe, 1903.	1. A son, b. 1913.	

PUBLIC ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From bulletin issued by the Office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture.)

STATE HIGHWAY MILEAGE, OCTOBER 2, 1916.

State.	Total All Surfaced Roads in State (Approximate).	Total All Public Roads in State.	Percentage of Surfaced Roads in State.	State and State-Aid Roads Built in 1915.	Total All State and State-Aid Roads Built to Jan. 1, 1916.	Roads Maintained with State Aid, 1915.	Total Cash Expenditures From All Sources in 1915.
	Miles.	Miles.	Per Cent.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Alabama	5,915	55,446	10.7	178	577	.....	$4,283,207
Arizona	350	12,075	2.9	55	302	165	1,076,178
Arkansas	1,200	50,743	2.3	154	154	.....	2,803,000
California	13,000	61,038	21.3	527	1,651	1,000	20,753,281
Colorado	1,750	39,691	4.4	1,200	c5,200	300	2,193,000
Connecticut	3,200	14,061	22.7	163	1,445	1,386	3,484,944
Delaware	300	3,674	8.0	10	154	.....	397,500
Florida	3,500	17,995	19.4	.....	.....	.....	5,501,135
Georgia	13,000	84,770	15.3	.....	.....	.....	3,700,000
Idaho	950	23,109	4.1	a193	293	100	1,974,636
Illinois	11,000	94,141	11.7	184	468	115	9,263,995
Indiana	27,000	63,370	42.6	.....	.....	.....	13,000,000
Iowa	1,000	106,847	1.0	.....	.....	.....	13,606,299
Kansas	1,250	111,536	1.1	.....	.....	.....	5,510,000
Kentucky	13,000	57,916	22.1	800	800	.....	3,122,430
Louisiana	2,250	24,562	9.1	115	592	64	3,569,709
Maine	3,000	25,528	11.7	246	1,569	956	3,293,902
Maryland	2,950	16,458	17.9	248	1,226	1,049	5,630,000
Massachusetts	8,800	18,681	46.6	200	1,859	1,025	6,557,279
Michigan	8,600	74,089	11.6	757	3,194	2,438	10,174,738
Minnesota	5,500	93,500	5.9	b2,000	6,242	10,000	8,292,000
Mississippi	2,500	45,778	5.5	.....	.....	.....	2,900,000
Missouri	8,000	96,124	8.3	c	c	9,000	8,369,189
Montana	775	39,204	2.0	.....	.....	.....	3,676,318
Nebraska	500	80,338	.6	3	3	.....	3,520,000
Nevada	75	15,000	.5	.....	.....	.....	250,000
New Hampshire	1,800	14,020	12.8	152	1,176	1,154	2,363,414
New Jersey	4,600	14,817	31.0	58	1,988	2,432	7,163,584
New Mexico	450	11,873	3.8	350	707	.....	584,919
New York	17,500	80,112	21.8	1,083	6,250	5,926	24,255,648
North Carolina	6,500	50,758	12.8	.....	.....	.....	5,510,000
North Dakota	1,100	68,000	1.6	.....	.....	.....	2,500,700
Ohio	30,920	86,453	35.8	359	928	905	12,975,688
Oklahoma	300	107,916	.3	.....	.....	.....	3,410,000
Oregon	7,780	36,819	21.1	65	374	.....	6,182,000
Pennsylvania	9,883	91,556	10.8	74	1,963	8,529	12,541,257
Rhode Island	1,246	2,121	58.8	10	325	325	594,119
South Carolina	3,500	42,220	8.3	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000
South Dakota	850	96,306	.9	.....	.....	.....	1,450,000
Tennessee	8,625	46,050	18.7	.....	.....	.....	3,503,500
Texas	12,000	128,960	9.3	.....	.....	.....	9,500,000
Utah	1,053	15,000	7.0	394	.....	c	1,213,100
Vermont	3,478	15,082	23.1	200	1,831	4,000	1,475,145
Virginia	4,760	53,388	8.9	847	3,763	.....	4,018,399
Washington	5,460	42,428	12.8	533	1,557	900	6,670,702
West Virginia	1,200	32,024	3.7	.....	.....	.....	2,759,212
Wisconsin	14,050	75,702	18.5	d1,279	3,911	.....	9,960,980
Wyoming	500	14,381	3.5	.....	.....	.....	441,291
Total	276,920	2,451,660	11.3	12,437	50,402	51,769	266,976,399

a 240 miles additional under construction. *b* Of this, 361 miles surfaced; remainder, turnpike and grading. *c* No data. *d* Includes 648 miles of grading. *e* Includes about 4,500 miles of grading.

BENEFACTIONS OF 1916.

The gifts and bequests of 1916 listed below aggregate approximately $65,000,000 and are confined principally to American donors. Benefactions under $50,000, war relief funds and gifts to universities generally as well as numerous funds raised by subscription for various religious, educational and charitable societies are not listed or included in the total shown above.

John D. Rockefeller gave $10,000,000 to the University of Chicago.

Between January 7 and August 7 the Rockefeller Foundation appropriated $3,369,667.

Hobart Williams, former Chicagoan, gave $2,000,000 and La Verne Noyes, of Chicago, $5,000,000 to the University of Chicago.

Through the death of Mrs. Margaret H. W. Watson $3,000,000 in money and property went to the establishment of a home for crippled children at Leetsdale, Pa.

Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson left $3,000,000 to the Rhode Island School of Design and the Providence Public Library.

Included in the will of Mrs. Ellen Stebbins Curtis James, New York, were the following bequests, aggregating $2,890,000: $750,000 each to the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, the Board of Conference Claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief; $100,000 each to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, St. Luke's Hospital, the Female Branch of the Bible Society, the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and the Congregational Home Missionary Society, and $40,000 to Berea College.

Gifts to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology aggregating $2,660,000 were made by Pierre S. du Pont, $500,000; T. Coleman du Pont, $100,000; Irene du Pont, $100,000; Lamont du Pont, $100,000; Charles Hayden, Boston, $100,000.

Bequests totalling $1,675,000 were made to twenty-eight charitable institutions of Cleveland, O., in the will of Robert R. Rhodes.

Mrs. Mary Warden Harkness, widow of Charles W. Harkness, the Standard Oil financier, left $300,000 to Yale, $200,000 to St. Bartholomew's Church and $600,000 or more to other philanthropies.

Mrs. Lizzie Merrill Palmer, widow of ex-Senator Palmer, left the residue of her estate, about $1,000,000, for the founding in Detroit of the Merrill Palmer Motherhood and Home Training School.

George H. S. Schrader, Brooklyn, left his entire estate of about $1,000,000 to the Caroline Rest, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Mrs. Russell Sage gave to the Emma Willard School in Troy $1,000,000 to found a department of domestic and industrial art to be known as the Russell Sage School of Practical Art.

Miss Martha Andrews bequeathed approximately $1,000,000 to charity.

J. P. Morgan presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, objects of art whose estimated value was more than $1,000,000.

Henry Kaufman, Pittsburgh, gave $1,000,000 to the New York Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases for a new building.

Harris Brisbane Dick, publisher, after making a number of specific bequests, bequeathed the residuary estate, approximating $1,000,000, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

By the will of William Watson Lawrence, New York, Princeton University will eventually receive about $1,000,000.

About $1,000,000 was left to religious, educational and charitable institutions in the will of Mrs. May Leask of New York.

Eleemosynary bequests of Charles W. Harkness, New York, director of the Standard Oil Company, aggregated $875,000, as follows: to Yale University, $500,000; to the Presbyterian Hospital of New York, $250,000 for scientific and educational work and $100,000 endowment; to the Lend-a-Hand Mission, Cleveland, Ohio, $25,000.

Jessie Gillender, of New York, left an estate of $750,000, practically all of which was bequeathed to charitable and religious institutions. She bequeathed to the Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle $27,000 outright and the residuary estate; to the Charity Organization Society $100,000 and a $50,000 remainder interest to build a non-sectarian tuberculosis hospital for intelligent women; to the Metropolitan Museum of Art $50,000, and to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, $100,000 and a $50,000 remainder interest to combat epilepsy.

Lewis R. Ross, Rochester, N. Y., bequeathed $750,000 for a department of dietetics in the University of Rochester.

Byron Lathrop, Chicago, bequeathed $700,000 for the establishment in Chicago of a great school of music, "for the benefit not only of said city but of all America," to the Chicago Orchestral Association. The Children's Memorial Hospital will get $25,000 and the United Charities $25,000. Mr. Lathrop's collection of Whistler's etchings, one of the two largest in existence, will go to the Art Institute. His books will go to the Newberry Library.

Everett H. Barney, Springfield, Mass., bequeathed $600,000 to that city for the extension of its civic centre.

President Evans of Ripon College announced the completion of a campaign to raise an endowment fund of $500,000. The following were among the contributors: General Education Board, $50,000; O. H. Ingram of Eau Claire, one of the trustees of the college, $50,000; Miss Shirley Farr, of Chicago, also one of the trustees, $30,000; Andrew Carnegie, of New York, $35,000; citizens of Ripon, $56,000, and several hundreds of donors, mostly old students, alumni, and friends of the college, contributed sums ranging from $1 to $10,000.

Norman W. Harris, Chicago, bequeathed $500,000 to Cook County charities.

Henry Clay Frick was the donor of $500,000 for the benefit of public schools of Pittsburgh.

J. Ogden Armour gave $500,000 to the endowment fund of the Armour Institute of Technology.

The net fund realized from the Allied Bazaar held June 3-21 in Grand Central Palace, New York, amounted to $500,000.

A provisional gift of $500,000 was made to the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association by John D. Rockefeller.

Andrew Carnegie gave $500,000 to the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Denison University received from Eugene J. Barney $100,000; Edward A. Deeds, $75,000; G. M. Peters, $50,000; General Education Board, $125,000, and Ambrose Swasy, $50,000.

The General Education Board announced the following appropriations: Albion College, Albion, Mich., $100,000; George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., $200,000; Hamline University, St. Paul, $100,000.

Charles Bertram Webster, retired head of R. H. Macy & Co., New York, bequeathed $400,000 for an apartment house where unmarried working women shall have apartments at cost.

The will of Miss Mary J. Davis, Minneapolis, Minn., left $75,000 to the International Sunshine Society, to be known as the William H. Davis endowment fund, in addition to $10,000 to the Pasadena, Cal., branch of the society. She also left seven Minneapolis organizations $5,000 each, and six charitable organizations of Milwaukee $5,000 each.

T. Wistar Brown gave to Haverford College $370,000.

The will of Jacob S. Peacock provided for the establishment of a home for "elderly men and their wives" at Lancaster, Pa. He left $50,000 for the building and $300,000 as an endowment.

The bequests to charity in the will of William Runkle, Orange, N. J., included the following items: Orange Orphan Home, $25,000; St. Mary's Hospital, Orange, $25,000; Memorial Hospital, Orange, $10,000; Children's Aid and Protective Society, Orange, $10,000; Orthopedic Hospital, Orange, $10,000. Educational bequests included one of $100,000 to Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and one of $25,000 to the Orange Free

Library. The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church receives $25,000; the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, $50,000; College Board of the Presbyterian Church, $25,000; American Sunday School Union, $25,000. There are bequests to servants and trust funds of $10,000 for the Presbyterian Church at Asbury Park, N. J., and a like sum for the Asbury Presbyterian Cemetery.

The National Training School at Durham, N. C., a negro college, received a gift of $323,000, the greater part of which was anonymous.

Samuel Hirsh, New York, left an estate of $300,000, which upon the death of the legatee, his widow, Eugenia, will be distributed among various Hebrew charities.

Bequests of Mrs. Mary Halloran, New York, were: Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul of Mount St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson, $260,000 for the relief of cancer; St. Joseph's Hospital, $10,000; German Hospital, $5,000; Knapp Memorial Hospital, $5,000, and a similar amount to the Catholic Institution for the Blind.

Amherst College received an anonymous gift of $250,000 for a library.

The Union College Alumni announced the receipt of gifts totalling $250,000.

Mrs. Helen Cossitt Juilliard bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and St. John's Guild, New York, each one-quarter of her residuary estate. The guild was also bequeathed $100,000 in remainder. Other bequests in remainder were: Lincoln Hospital and Home, of which the testatrix was for many years manager, $100,000; Children's Aid Society, $50,000; American Museum of Natural History, $50,000; New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, $50,000; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $50,000; Young Women's Christian Association, $50,000, and Young Men's Christian Association, $50,000. Colorado College receives a separate bequest of $25,000 outright and $25,000 in trust.

Daniel Baker College received from the estate of Mrs. S. R. Coggin approximately $250,000.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute received from A. T. White $68,000, Mrs. Russell Sage $100,000 and Robert W. Hunt $60,000.

Norman Waite Harris gave $223,500 to Northwestern University.

Capt. Thomas J. Smith gave $215,000 to the University of Illinois.

Hobart Williams gave $211,500 to Illinois Wesleyan University.

Gen. Rush C. Hawkins gave $200,000 to the University of Vermont.

Dartmouth College received $200,000 from the estate of the late E. M. Topliff, Manchester, N. H.

Ruth E. Barricklow gave $200,000 to Lebanon University.

Hobart W. Williams gave $200,000 to James Milliken University.

J. M. Keith Estate gave $216,793 to the University of California.

Henry Gassaway Davis bequeathed to the Davis and Elkins College $100,000; the Davis Memorial Hospital, Elkins, W. Va., $30,000; Davis Child's Shelter at Charleston, W. Va., $40,000, and to the Presbyterian churches at Davis, Elkins and Gassaway, W. Va., $5,000 each.

Fordham University received a gift of $170,000 from the alumni.

Edward Mallinckrodt and John T. Milligen, of St. Louis, donated $166,000 each to the Washington University Medical School.

Mount Sinai Hospital received a gift of $165,000 from the Guggenheim brothers.

Union College received from the Gen. David Butterfield Fund $100,611 and from Mrs. Katherine Spencer Leavitt $60,316.

Sylvester Bowman bequeathed $160,000 to Tufts College.

Elizabeth S. Shippen bequeathed $158,782 to Bryn Mawr College.

Certain public institutions in New York received $21,758 each under the will of Mrs. Anna R. Morrison, viz.: the Stony Wold Society, Baptist Home Society of New York, New York City Baptist Mission Society, American Baptist Home Mission Society, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children.

George F. Baker gave $150,000 to Cornell University.

Mrs. Mary Van Nest Jackson, New York, bequeathed to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children $80,000; St. Luke's Hospital, $25,000; the House of Mercy, Inwood, N. Y., $10,000; Trinity Chapel Home, $25,000, and Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., $10,000.

With $150,000 given by Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, the Clara de Hirsch Home for Immigrant Girls, New York, purchased a building to be known as the Hannah Lavanburg Home, a memorial to Mrs. Straus's mother.

Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, received a gift of $150,000 from Charles A. Wimpfheimer for the endowment of the department of abdominal surgery.

Louis Marshall established a trust fund of $150,000 to provide an income to further the religious education of the Jewish girls of New York.

Miss Serena Rhinelander, New York, bequeathed $50,000 each to the Church of the Ascension, St. James's Church and the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Stephen M. Griswold left $143,000, the bulk of his estate, to charity.

A. Barton Hepburn, New York, gave $130,000 to Ogdensburg City (N. Y.) Hospital.

A gift of $125,000 was made by Richard C. Shannon of New York toward an endowment fund of $500,000 to be raised for Colby College by 1920.

A gift of $125,000 to the Yale alumni fund from Robert W. Kelley was announced by the Yale Corporation.

Samuel Mather of Cleveland donated $115,000 to Kenyon College.

James M. Beall gave $106,825 to Johns Hopkins University.

R. E. Olds Lansing donated $100,000 to Michigan Agricultural College.

Moses Dunn gave Purdue University $100,000.

Helen Collamore bequeathed $100,000 to Simmons College.

John and Michael Dinan gave $100,000 to the University of Detroit.

The will of Frederick W. Kimball provided $100,000 for Harvard University.

Mrs. Rufus Pratt Lincoln, of Plainfield, N. J., gave $100,000 to Amherst College.

Mrs. Charles P. Taft donated to Cincinnati a statue of Abraham Lincoln, valued at $100,000.

Approximately $100,000 has been subscribed to the $250,000 fund for the cure of victims of infantile paralysis.

The New York Diagnostic Hospital was pledged more than $100,000 for a hospital.

Miss Mary N. Scranton, Brooklyn, left more than $100,000 to her brother, Edward K. Scranton, in trust, to be distributed at his death among various Brooklyn and other charities.

The will of Hall Engles, Philadelphia, left $100,000 to charity.

The General Education Board gave $100,000 to Western College for Women and $100,000 to Knox College.

Ellen Scripps gave $100,000 to Knox College.

Thomas Hill, Jersey City, N. J., executed a deed of gift of a building valued at about $100,000 to the Salvation Army in Jersey City.

In June President Nicholas, of Dartmouth College, announced donations amounting to nearly $100,000.

W. W. Warner, Madison, Wis., bequeathed to the City of Madison $100,000 for parks, drives, and lake improvements.

The New York Association for the Blind, as residuary legatee, will receive about $100,000 under the will of Mrs. Ellen Corbett Stevens.

The Church of the Holy Spirit of Atlantic City, N. J., was bequeathed $100,000 by Mrs. James Flaherty.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave $100,000 to the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital toward the erection and equipment of a babies' ward.

Charles M. Schwab gave to Bethlehem, Pa., $100,000 in the form of a concert hall.

Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson presented $100,000 to the visiting nurse service of the Henry Street Settlement, New York.

A gift of $100,000, from the estate of Emil C. Bundy, of New York, for cancer research, was announced by the Trustees of Columbia University.

Gifts of more than $100,000 to charity were contained in the will of Ann Elisa Walsh, Brooklyn, which included $10,000 to each of the following: Rosary Home for Cancer Patients, Westchester; Catholic Orphan Asylum, Sisters of Wisdom, Port Jefferson, L. I.; St. John's College, Brooklyn; St. John's Hospital, Queens, and the same amount in trust for the Rev. John McGuirk, at Manhattan, his share, at his death, to go into the Henry McCaddin, Jr., fund. The will bequeathed $25,000 to St. Vincent's Home and $5,000 each to House of the Good Shepherd, Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Mary's Hospital and St. Vincent de Paul Society. The Sisters of St. Joseph and Ursuline Convent, Idaho, $3,000 each.

Columbia University announced a gift of $100,000 from James N. Jarvie, banker, for a new dental school.

Mrs. Russell Sage gave $100,000 to Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.

John Pitcairn, founder of the Swedenborgian Colony at Bryn Athyn, Pa., and pioneer plate-glass manufacturer, left $100,000 for a fund for the Academy of the New Church to be established at Bryn Athyn.

Dr. Kenneth Dows, New York, donated $95,000 to the Johns Hopkins University to establish and maintain a department for the study and prevention of tuberculosis.

Henry W. Putnam, New York, gave $90,000 to the building fund of a new hospital at Bennington, Vt.

Charles M. Eger, Brooklyn, bequeathed $90,000 to Norwegian institutions.

Major R. W. Millsaps donated $88,000 to the Millsaps College.

Ellen B. Scripps gave $87,721 to The University of California.

Mrs. Clara E. Seabury, New York, bequeathed about $80,000 to charity.

Edward T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, contributed $75,000 to the Union for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France.

John V. Steger bequeathed $50,000 for a hospital to be operated free of charge for all inhabitants of Steger, Ill. He also provided in his will that $1,000 a year for twenty-five years be used to provide a college education for the children of the employees of the Steger piano factories.

Wallace F. Robinson gave $75,000 to Dartmouth College.

The Daughters of Jacob, New York, collected a fund of $75,000 for a home for aged, blind, and crippled Jews. Philip and Miss Williams also gave $10,000 and Elias Surut $10,000.

Mrs. Russell Sage gave $75,000 to Knox College of Galesburg, Ill.

Capt. W. W. Martin gave $70,000 to the Hendrix College.

Joseph Bonnheim gave $70,000 to The University of California.

The New York Medical College and Hospital for Women received contributions amounting to $62,000 for the equipment of a new hospital.

Archibald M. Stewart bequeathed $60,000 to various charitable institutions.

Included in the will of Frederick K. Trowbridge were the following bequests: To the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, $20,000, and $5,000 each to New York Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, Williams College, Young Men's Christian Association, American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, Flower Hospital, New York Port Society and Protestant Episcopal Home for Old Men and Aged Couples.

Mrs. J. Milton Colton donated $56,769 to Lafayette College.

Mrs. Mary S. Bierstadt willed $55,000 to charitable and religious institutions.

Mrs. Evelina A. Meserole, New York, bequeathed to the Presbyterian Hospital $30,000, to the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas $16,000, and to the Volunteers of America $5,000.

The Manhattanville Day Nursery Association of New York received approximately $51,000 in gifts in its campaign for a building fund.

Over $50,000 was pledged to the work of the New York Branch of the Christian and Missionary Alliance at its annual convention.

Gen. Grenville M. Dodge gave $50,000 to Norwich University.

Mrs. Charles R. Turner donated $50,000 to Wilson College.

Dr. John Meissner, gave $50,000 to Oskaloosa College.

Moses Dunn gave $50,000 to Earlham College.

Roswell R. Robinson gave $50,000 to Boston University.

Adelena M. Cramer, New York, bequeathed approximately $50,000 to eleemosynary institutions.

Charles G. Washburn gave $50,000 to Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Dr. William S. Woods, Los Angeles, gave $50,000 to William Woods College, Fulton, Me.

Harriett C. Alexander gave $50,000 to the University of California.

Mrs. John T. Manson, New Haven, Ct., donated $50,000 to Lafayette College.

Jacob H. Schiff, New York, gave $50,000 to the Jewish Publication Society of America to be used in perpetuating in the English language a number of the best Yiddish classics.

The Trustees of Thiel College announced a bequest of $50,000 from Samuel C. Livingston, Greenville, Pa.

William A. Read, White Plains, N. Y., bequeathed $50,000 to charity in New York City. The East Side House, Children's Aid Society, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Charity Organization Society each were willed $10,000.

The will of Mrs. Lucy Dudley March Chase, New York, disposed of an estate of $50,000 in personalty. Mrs. Chase gave the Sheltering Arms Children's Home and Hospital $10,000. The residuary estate was bequeathed to the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer.

The specific charitable bequests of Mrs. Anna Louise Garland were as follows: To the New Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $20,000; to the Children's Aid Society, $15,000, and various personal effects to the New York Protestant Episcopal Mission Society. The residuary estate was given to the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled to establish a trust fund to be called "The Anna Louise Garland Fund."

EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES IN URUGUAY.

(Statement of United States Vice-Consul at Montevideo.)

A PERMANENT exposition will be established in the Museum of Manufactures of the Uruguayan National School of Commerce, according to an announcement furnished by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (a translated copy of which may be had from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C). The ministry requests that the contents of this announcement be made known in the United States in order that manufacturers may have an opportunity to contribute to the exposition.

The exposition will be free to exhibitors and will be an important factor in developing direct business by informing local merchants of the origin of the different articles, with data that will facilitate their purchase. It is hoped that many American manufacturers will take advantage of this opportunity to display samples. Correspondence should be addressed to the Ministerio de Instrucción Pública, Montevideo, and the samples marked "Para el Museo Merciológico de la Escuela Nacional de Comercio." It is requested that manufacturers who send samples, etc., inform this consulate of that fact for its own information.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the United States Bureau of Education.)

STATES.	Income in 1915.				Property.				
	From Tuition and Other Educational Services.	From Productive Funds.	From U. S. Government.	Total Receipts, Exclusive of Additions to Endowments.	Number of Volumes in Libraries.	Value of Libraries, Scientific Ap'ratus, Mach'y, and Furniture.	Value of Buildings (Including Dormitories).*	Productive Funds.	Benefactions in 1915 for Endowment.
United States.	$23,603,919	$18,246,427	$5,660,732	$107,530,226	19,390,658	$75,194,504	$292,698,592	$393,366,407	$10,769,070
N. Atlantic Div.	10,985,311	8,584,268	1,789,886	38,360,736	8,659,756	25,515,780	120,058,305	193,912,267	5,867,801
N. Central Div.	7,810,080	5,044,366	1,046,875	39,424,304	6,244,456	27,499,712	87,246,926	97,451,841	2,427,998
S. Atlantic Div.	2,106,455	1,054,709	1,234,516	10,066,389	1,745,084	7,047,698	37,202,316	22,092,420	1,559,608
S. Central Div.	1,315,270	1,845,879	609,767	8,703,026	1,169,152	6,211,389	22,830,816	33,288,759	193,219
Western Div.	1,386,903	1,716,705	988,688	10,975,771	1,572,210	8,919,925	25,360,229	46,621,120	720,444
North Atlantic Division:									
Maine	163,738	176,920	90,000	726,473	257,478	509,030	1,973,723	3,827,797	51,800
New Hampshire	194,647	200,090	90,000	888,358	158,000	477,600	2,453,000	3,991,718	33,858
Vermont	107,752	79,450	90,000	490,011	158,098	401,688	1,740,076	1,572,413	1,790
Massachusetts	2,861,693	2,520,251	90,000	9,911,512	2,034,154	3,643,245	18,302,825	55,993,357	2,130,678
Rhode Island	116,563	140,000	90,000	453,170	231,204	1,604,760	1,719,476	4,616,134	.....
Connecticut	638,221	1,006,660	75,000	2,436,019	1,186,500	553,527	2,431,137	19,890,436	942,131
New York	4,246,027	2,837,133	1,084,999	14,882,882	2,362,161	9,956,543	52,795,392	64,372,665	905,404
New Jersey	365,704	352,105	89,987	1,850,241	532,729	570,682	9,755,552	7,538,704	560,608
Pennsylvania	2,290,966	1,271,659	90,000	6,722,070	1,739,432	7,798,705	28,887,124	32,109,043	1,241,532
North Central Division:									
Ohio	1,276,045	964,170	60,000	5,579,424	1,167,814	4,413,805	15,207,630	17,782,819	233,768
Indiana	468,423	275,298	90,000	2,420,993	467,751	1,845,101	6,642,500	5,654,524	123,766
Illinois	2,289,302	1,773,209	90,000	8,846,766	1,345,079	5,350,383	16,754,506	33,402,367	1,347,155
Michigan	641,002	240,129	90,000	3,514,079	562,259	2,782,560	6,335,936	2,669,961	42,72[illegible]
Wisconsin	751,015	199,803	90,000	3,534,057	437,872	2,144,435	6,232,517	4,072,450	129,053
Minnesota	436,510	191,553	90,000	3,561,001	340,802	2,123,992	7,885,981	4,422,485	264,26[illegible]
Iowa	714,288	364,871	90,000	4,015,293	514,954	3,116,323	9,154,483	7,320,234	74,960
Missouri	528,737	520,104	86,875	2,735,476	632,719	2,549,194	9,057,421	10,789,531	143,296
North Dakota	78,120	125,941	90,000	643,554	94,013	525,289	1,477,080	3,243,299	12,413
South Dakota	63,101	39,660	90,000	625,646	85,721	402,555	1,607,137	1,237,129	7,872
Nebraska	254,853	239,734	90,000	1,901,149	222,728	807,991	2,652,150	4,321,895	9,274
Kansas	308,684	110,394	90,000	2,046,866	372,744	1,438,084	4,239,585	2,535,147	39,454
South Atlantic Division:									
Delaware	7,494	7,012	79,700	333,225	24,100	197,500	305,000	86,000	.....
Maryland	280,297	344,795	653,650	1,904,094	351,590	2,065,319	14,311,568	7,876,175	1,322,442
D. of Columbia	384,838	94,227	101,000	1,249,360	299,957	773,199	4,819,347	2,225,262	14,430
Virginia	456,036	207,787	73,333	2,108,889	315,507	1,001,253	5,644,992	4,704,978	149,468
West Virginia	44,214	26,455	80,000	472,133	72,000	210,000	990,000	555,104	.....
North Carolina	344,069	180,005	73,500	1,263,330	253,533	1,098,836	3,706,814	3,304,259	28,446
South Carolina	168,986	59,783	65,000	913,500	180,847	784,658	3,051,319	1,202,576	12,670
Georgia	375,627	67,001	43,333	1,398,625	178,800	670,448	3,230,410	1,342,401	21,739
Florida	44,894	67,644	65,000	423,233	68,750	246,435	1,142,866	815,665	10,419
South Central Division:									
Kentucky	138,808	125,457	82,750	959,430	158,294	658,095	2,451,392	2,490,740	54,155
Tennessee	353,987	345,893	78,000	1,319,380	297,466	1,083,517	4,440,369	6,877,799	106,639
Alabama	119,376	98,352	67,500	640,597	101,000	498,100	1,977,750	1,143,017	10,025
Mississippi	86,631	92,357	64,756	1,140,779	95,794	651,005	2,344,181	1,512,084	400
Louisiana	210,604	347,144	68,897	898,597	139,902	741,425	2,322,284	7,472,286	.....
Texas	330,111	744,020	77,500	2,702,030	233,510	1,778,596	6,759,208	12,974,664	20,000
Arkansas	41,569	26,798	76,364	386,919	86,300	451,760	1,232,000	519,600	.....
Oklahoma	34,184	65,858	85,000	655,294	56,886	348,891	1,303,632	298,569	2,000
Western Division:									
Montana	33,620	35,312	90,000	522,066	58,588	306,500	684,310	538,480	.....
Wyoming	5,021	18,079	90,000	220,210	37,000	274,000	414,500	76,091	.....
Colorado	204,696	88,179	90,000	1,087,261	289,430	1,401,209	3,855,466	1,834,578	50,582
New Mexico	5,387	9,576	90,000	219,359	30,743	240,312	373,900	.....	.....
Arizona	4,268	761	90,000	423,621	23,000	116,128	490,000	10,500	.....
Utah	33,116	49,507	90,000	481,571	71,050	436,710	1,154,900	143,080	.....
Nevada	3,573	12,338	90,000	218,688	27,500	220,200	477,426	306,354	.....
Idaho	4,018	72,303	90,000	280,249	40,000	210,456	617,164	691,246	.....
Washington	125,495	74,069	88,688	1,252,344	151,521	952,221	2,368,480	6,276,442	215,525
Oregon	105,026	146,905	90,000	1,028,068	141,977	663,914	2,065,747	4,372,892	103,225
California	862,583	1,209,676	90,000	5,242,934	701,401	4,097,275	12,948,326	32,371,357	351,112

* Not including grounds aggregating $86,271,597 in value.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

States.	Number of Institutions.	Professors and Instructors. Total Number.		Students in 1915. Preparatory Depts.		College Depts.		Graduate Depts.		Professional Depts.		Total Number.*	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
United States	563	26,636	5,931	31,596	16,444	141,836	79,763	10,471	5,098	38,128	1,775	232,572	124,917
N. Atlantic Division	118	9,099	1,444	8,897	2,609	48,722	21,398	4,548	1,829	11,410	391	76,535	28,761
N. Central Division	213	9,518	2,411	13,055	6,247	52,121	34,567	3,619	2,098	14,255	767	87,588	56,436
S. Atlantic Division	97	2,635	761	3,658	2,967	13,986	6,070	789	136	4,886	188	23,854	11,882
S. Central Division	86	2,614	801	4,025	3,941	13,477	8,154	347	123	4,256	134	23,460	14,632
Western Division	49	2,770	514	1,961	680	13,530	9,574	1,168	912	3,321	295	21,135	13,206
N. Atlantic Division:													
Maine	5	283	15	45	.....	1,722	485	20	3	185	2	2,083	489
New Hampshire	2	160	5	.....	.....	1,642	81	9	2	23	.....	1,794	89
Vermont	4	163	5	79	.....	696	291	5	5	109	.....	900	306
Massachusetts	18	1,807	378	1,227	.....	8,357	6,113	1,121	223	2,592	84	13,128	6,279
Rhode Island	2	109	7	.....	.....	928	237	104	42	.....	.....	1,106	287
Connecticut	4	552	6	.....	.....	3,384	20	331	99	299	.....	4,028	198
New York	34	3,377	603	5,114	1,823	17,514	9,835	2,054	1,168	5,097	230	30,390	13,658
New Jersey	7	376	41	721	187	2,464	109	182	.....	.....	.....	3,381	314
Pennsylvania	42	2,273	384	1,711	599	12,015	4,227	722	287	3,105	75	19,725	7,141
N. Central Division:													
Ohio	40	1,596	398	2,525	718	9,146	6,880	223	205	2,209	102	14,888	9,890
Indiana	20	683	164	1,180	370	5,158	2,214	181	94	539	11	7,291	3,048
Illinois	32	2,056	485	2,983	1,306	8,764	7,247	1,679	1,017	4,129	332	18,014	11,877
Michigan	11	728	72	435	64	5,747	1,859	269	98	1,453	37	7,796	2,323
Wisconsin	12	742	166	422	115	4,277	2,103	372	135	855	25	5,889	3,103
Minnesota	10	633	145	1,173	657	3,071	2,065	156	82	804	80	5,291	3,229
Iowa	26	878	357	1,277	1,399	5,324	4,786	217	122	1,073	80	8,573	9,388
Missouri	21	834	146	1,201	585	3,836	1,849	179	82	1,288	22	6,702	3,576
North Dakota	5	147	68	132	130	575	509	9	3	194	3	1,295	1,145
South Dakota	7	154	61	259	185	589	450	22	10	139	4	1,200	941
Nebraska	10	477	128	647	267	2,107	1,786	181	174	1,030	17	4,402	3,037
Kansas	19	590	221	821	451	3,527	2,819	131	76	542	54	6,247	4,879
S. Atlantic Division:													
Delaware	1	29	5	.....	.....	183	48	1	.....	.....	.....	203	61
Maryland	14	550	70	977	257	2,030	683	239	50	386	33	3,624	1,229
District of Columbia	7	618	46	467	84	1,399	684	172	24	2,465	22	4,582	1,107
Virginia	19	338	134	473	577	2,518	1,069	69	4	593	9	3,760	1,867
West Virginia	4	137	32	254	137	704	364	25	8	98	3	1,129	733
North Carolina	16	314	140	368	811	2,767	775	175	9	554	4	3,780	2,207
South Carolina	15	239	92	412	193	2,286	747	70	13	155	.....	3,026	1,056
Georgia	17	328	196	523	719	1,729	1,289	19	6	564	117	3,099	2,796
Florida	4	82	46	184	189	370	411	19	22	71	.....	651	826
S. Central Division:													
Kentucky	12	358	97	564	456	1,252	591	74	25	579	2	3,018	1,0[illegible]
Tennessee	21	553	161	1,375	1,131	2,357	2,040	56	14	1,147	10	5,099	3,5[illegible]
Alabama	9	233	33	402	85	1,445	479	42	.....	331	2	2,165	6[illegible]
Mississippi	9	161	99	421	316	1,625	941	41	1	171	2	2,527	1,[illegible]
Louisiana	7	444	125	171	496	1,226	464	32	29	892	21	2,314	1,315
Texas	15	477	183	616	1,141	3,424	2,248	67	34	765	61	5,063	3,741
Arkansas	7	145	63	237	165	810	527	.....	1	91	3	1,181	895
Oklahoma	6	223	38	239	151	1,338	864	35	19	280	33	2,133	1,331
Western Division:													
Montana	3	92	24	.....	.....	352	271	21	8	80	7	630	434
Wyoming	1	39	21	14	17	79	99	6	7	.....	.....	113	133
Colorado	9	487	103	219	140	1,898	1,689	116	60	377	18	2,992	2,187
New Mexico	3	48	10	89	47	155	69	3	.....	.....	.....	330	127
Arizona	1	42	7	.....	.....	133	58	7	8	.....	.....	180	128
Utah	2	142	44	114	88	664	564	36	16	94	1	1,188	903
Nevada	1	25	8	.....	.....	217	155	8	8	.....	.....	225	163
Idaho	2	67	27	30	43	271	214	8	3	35	.....	437	320
Washington	5	363	49	353	99	2,159	1,533	147	156	295	23	3,328	2,028
Oregon	8	290	88	131	104	1,858	1,201	40	19	367	27	2,572	1,723
California	14	1,175	133	1,011	142	5,741	3,721	776	627	2,073	219	9 140	5,060

* Including 15,515 men and 24,879 women in irregular courses.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES.*

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the United States Bureau of Education.)

STATES.	Pupils Enrolled.	Per Cent. of School Population Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent. of the Enrolled in Average Attendance.	Length of School Year in Days.	Whole No. of Teachers.	Per Cent. of Men Teachers.	Average Monthly Salary of Teachers.	Estimated Value of All Public Property Used for School Purposes.	Total Amount Expended for Schools.	Expended Per Capita of Total Population.	Cost Per Capita of Average Attendance.
United States	19,153,786	73.66	14,216,459	74.2	158.7	580,058	19.8	$66.07	$1,444,666,859	$555,077,146	$5.62	$39.04
N. Atlantic Division	4,578,126	69.96	3,677,735	80.3	181.6	142,997	13.5	76.68	551,120,068	185,926,208	6.66	50.55
N. Central Division	6,139,220	76.65	4,814,682	78.4	165.6	220,075	18.2	64.91	531,145,219	212,584,896	6.77	44 15
S. Atlantic Division	2,835,357	72.39	1,906,317	67.2	133.8	69,576	23.0	49.16	82,456,810	36,053,519	2.79	18.91
S. Central Division	4,142,849	72.05	2,696,622	65.1	129.4	96,687	31.3	55.65	113,791,909	51,468,803	2.78	19.05
Western Division	1,458,234	81.84	1,121,103	76.9	166.2	50,723	17.9	84.24	166,152,853	69,043,720	8.64	61.59
N. Atlantic Division:												
Maine	144,620	88.40	113,056	78.2	167.5	7,071	10.5	47.64	9,492,836	3,874,858	5.08	34 27
New Hampshire	63,004	64.73	50,000	79.4	171.7	2,923	7.1	48.67	6,041,185	1,853,160	4.22	37.06
Vermont	65.137	77.46	51,324	78.8	173.2	3,346	6.7	46.71	4,623,186	1,964,529	5.44	38.28
Massachusetts	576,510	71.64	486,869	84.5	184.0	17,380	10.2	79.26	88,011,194	25,492,292	7.07	52.36
Rhode Island	86,505	63.23	68,183	78.8	193.6	2,586	8.4	72.57	8,977,366	2,868,854	4.85	42.08
Connecticut	211,975	76.83	168,060	79.3	184.7	5,867	5.7	64.81	22,351,929	8,108,003	6.74	48.24
New York	1,532,151	68.06	1,233,074	80.5	189.9	49,143	10.8	99.04	225,433,687	65,936,380	6.66	53.47
New Jersey	496,899	73.56	382,218	76.9	183.0	15,085	13.8	93.05	57,670,226	23,284,096	8.27	60.92
Pennsylvania	1,401,325	68.19	1,124,951	80.3	172.0	39,596	21.1	53.37	128,518,459	52,544,036	6.37	46.71
N. Central Division:												
Ohio	895,167	75.33	720,442	80.5	169.0	30,358	27.0	53.67	93,712,939	35,172,950	7.00	48.82
Indiana	548,497	79.00	441,168	80.4	156.2	18,449	31.5	76.02	49,224,882	19,916,938	7.18	45.21
Illinois	1,043,227	70.81	908,906	87.1	161.0	31,953	18.4	85.69	119,568,943	39,007,314	6.52	42.92
Michigan	572,201	78.16	440,595	77.0	172.6	19,500	14.7	60.41	44,389,110	18,782,138	6.31	42.63
Wisconsin	440,103	65.53	323,476	73.5	168.0	15,531	10.9	61.55	24,111,385	13,829,203	5.65	42.75
Minnesota	457,041	76.23	354,339	77.5	160.0	16,920	11.2	58.66	45,438,157	18,452,425	8.33	52.08
Iowa	517,559	88.68	384,000	74.2	174.0	27,082	10.0	58.35	36,125,107	16,442,528	7.40	42.82
Missouri	706,364	80.24	515,233	72.9	162.9	18,648	23.8	61.41	48,564,776	17,501,867	5.19	33.97
North Dakota	148,021	76.57	102,490	69.2	159.0	7,911	16.4	58.36	11,553,442	6,605,653	9.62	64.45
South Dakota	130,812	71.41	99,078	75.7	162.5	6,861	15.3	56.08	9,467,520	4,538,026	6.86	45.80
Nebraska	287,566	85.05	214,152	74.5	170.0	12,018	12.1	61.72	22,089,501	10,095,680	8.10	47.14
Kansas	392,662	83.20	310,803	79.2	172.0	14,844	18.7	72.38	26,868,957	12,210,174	6.84	39.29
S. Atlantic Division:												
Delaware	35,950	69.28	22.560	62.8	170.0	945	12.2	44.87	1,650,000	610,000	2.91	27.04
Maryland	245,258	69.72	160,281	65.4	178.0	5,996	15.1	61.28	10,807,862	5,522,609	4 12	34.46
District of Columbia	56,563	80.43	46,591	82.4	174.0	1,742	12.7	115.58	10,600,000	2,695,035	7.63	57.84
Virginia	427,937	65.54	281,976	65.9	136.3	11,336	17.2	45.04	12,466,880	5,577,874	2.59	19.78
West Virginia	299,135	77.55	208,004	69.5	137.0	9,820	42.6	51.09	12,668,000	5,399,382	4.05	25.96
North Carolina	599,647	78.70	408,464	68.1	122.0	13,255	23.1	39.79	9,078,703	5,059,251	2.16	12.39
South Carolina	378,669	72.72	250,163	66.1	104.3	7,673	20.3	52.34	6,525,909	2,914,638	1.83	11.65
Georgia	615,044	69.35	401,713	65.3	140.0	13,927	21.3	43.68	13,851,064	5,505,295	1.98	13.70
Florida	177,154	75.55	126,565	71.4	122.9	4,882	22.0	53.17	4,808,392	2,769,335	3.27	21.88
S. Central Division:												
Kentucky	532,196	77.03	294,550	55.3	139.5	11,836	34.5	51.50	13,475,541	6,746,302	2.87	22.90
Tennessee	593,437	87.64	431,053	72.6	121.5	12,578	32.4	52.75	14,289,976	5,867,450	2.60	13.61
Alabama	473,150	65.65	292,540	61.8	124.7	10,212	29.4	56.09	9,235,690	4,480,614	1.97	15.32
Mississippi	492,756	79.60	301,922	61.3	123.0	10,953	26.7	37.99	3,110,300	2,806,562	1.48	9.30
Louisiana	281,136	51.15	195,670	68.9	130.2	6,828	19.9	64.20	10,679,682	4,829,234	2.72	24.68
Texas	830,642	62.25	560,173	67.4	132.0	22,043	29.3	63.98	30,023,027	14,497,750	3.40	25.88
Arkansas	439,624	83.04	298,597	67.9	129.7	10,361	44.0	50.31	11,950,315	4,360,985	2.59	14.60
Oklahoma	496,908	79.79	322,117	64.8	136.0	11,876	31.8	62.13	21,027,383	7,879,906	3.89	24.46
Western Division:												
Montana	85,782	86.56	63,686	74.2	163.3	3,778	13.9	78.02	8,532,845	4,110,417	9.50	64.54
Wyoming	29,301	84.13	24,000	81.9	139.4	1,488	14.3	62.37	1,997,786	1,153,847	6.84	48.08
Colorado	178,392	83.81	118,972	66.7	171.0	6,071	15.5	68.97	16,760,089	6,602,130	7.26	55.49
New Mexico	67,147	60.39	49,823	74.2	135.0	1,803	32.2	64.77	2,441,886	1,336,764	3.49	26.83
Arizona	44,303	77.06	29,912	67.5	156.0	1,096	14.1	89.56	2,000,000	2,135,549	8.93	71.39
Utah	96,678	80.31	79,173	81.9	162.5	2,759	26.1	80.66	8,963,579	4,174,781	10.07	52.73
Nevada	11,710	72.28	8,552	73.0	160.0	576	16.7	92.21	1,588,233	659,660	6 68	77.14
Idaho	92,437	81.55	69,398	75.1	152.0	3,144	21.2	77.26	8,561,430	3,821,138	9.66	55.06
Washington	238,663	77.37	180,225	75.5	176.5	8,639	19.8	90.59	31,002,660	12,515,225	8.89	69.44
Oregon	133,819	77.84	122,869	91.8	155.3	5,751	19.1	67.28	15,629,975	5,954,405	7.60	48.46
California	480,002	89.53	374,493	78.0	174.1	15,618	15.2	100.12	68,674,370	26,579,804	9.64	70.98

* For 1914. Later data not obtainable at time ALMANAC went to press.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES, 1915.

States.	Public High Schools.					Private High Schools.				
	Number.	Secondary Teachers.		Secondary Students.		Number.	Secondary Teachers.		Secondary Students.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
United States	11,674	26,950	35,569	601,444	727,540	2,248	5,776	8,250	73,208	81,836
North Atlantic Div.	2,288	6,952	10,281	191,507	219,237	703	2,281	3,119	28,673	28,597
North Central Div.	5,282	11,193	14,984	238,615	292,532	623	1,248	2,374	16,908	23,589
South Atlantic Div.	1,287	2,100	2,487	39,898	52,316	336	865	973	10,546	10,342
South Central Div.	1,738	3,203	3,398	59,523	78,432	372	837	956	11,170	10,749
Western Div.	1,079	3,502	4,419	71,901	85,023	214	545	828	5,911	8,559
North Atlantic Div.:										
Maine	177	224	426	5,909	7,496	32	73	112	1,449	1,388
New Hampshire	61	103	210	3,055	3,609	27	127	84	1,887	1,096
Vermont	69	106	197	2,683	3,454	18	41	79	733	873
Massachusetts	239	1,090	1,994	35,889	41,738	104	353	568	4,393	5,423
Rhode Island	23	135	201	4,569	4,367	15	61	62	819	509
Connecticut	60	239	522	8,990	10,365	53	200	210	2,207	2,018
New York	653	2,225	3,861	66,120	75,186	235	647	1,076	7,483	9,061
New Jersey	143	708	985	19,629	22,083	70	281	251	2,821	1,965
Pennsylvania	863	2,122	1,885	44,663	50,939	149	498	677	6,881	6,264
North Central Div.:										
Ohio	798	1,923	1,918	39,061	44,034	85	107	328	1,754	2,997
Indiana	606	1,402	1,484	25,358	28,888	39	89	139	1,002	1,275
Illinois	655	1,728	2,194	40,684	47,114	113	263	486	3,337	5,214
Michigan	397	937	1,446	24,200	28,447	59	65	258	1,702	2,540
Wisconsin	315	762	1,342	18,600	22,006	38	107	142	1,206	1,427
Minnesota	259	769	1,219	15,957	21,740	55	206	211	2,778	2,385
Iowa	583	861	1,667	19,908	27,103	91	107	270	1,773	2,495
Missouri	482	951	1,104	19,806	25,525	66	157	244	1,798	2,263
North Dakota	168	253	313	3,626	4,937	10	15	36	145	424
South Dakota	165	225	296	3,460	4,996	12	33	36	281	490
Nebraska	423	572	858	11,685	15,694	27	46	110	606	942
Kansas	431	810	1,143	16,270	22,048	28	53	114	526	1,137
South Atlantic Div.:										
Delaware	25	37	64	1,075	1,249	6	18	17	204	137
Maryland	90	264	309	4,836	6,365	48	168	131	1,540	1,011
Dist. of Columbia	7	112	174	2,876	3,563	26	52	132	823	1,089
Virginia	295	385	569	7,688	11,003	66	190	158	2,422	1,957
West Virginia	115	253	254	4,409	5,601	21	44	68	609	704
North Carolina	249	300	350	6,356	7,949	62	156	181	2,237	2,208
South Carolina	149	180	247	3,336	4,956	27	48	81	582	708
Georgia	261	422	361	7,314	8,723	64	152	168	1,764	2,133
Florida	96	147	159	2,008	2,907	16	37	37	365	395
South Central Div.:										
Kentucky	216	368	373	6,448	8,913	65	99	179	1,374	1,555
Tennessee	180	362	343	6,821	9,166	65	183	173	2,950	2,398
Alabama	174	274	309	6,043	7,107	52	87	121	1,176	1,421
Mississippi	167	242	328	4,699	5,624	30	89	85	1,190	799
Louisiana	116	216	314	3,483	5,457	40	91	106	1,030	877
Texas	490	975	986	18,578	24,842	82	225	215	2,894	2,768
Arkansas	160	279	238	5,240	6,574	19	38	33	333	537
Oklahoma	235	487	507	8,211	10,749	19	25	44	223	394
Western Div.:										
Montana	72	154	211	2,615	3,459	12	32	45	298	487
Wyoming	23	46	64	787	1,091	3	8	9	95	113
Colorado	116	324	447	7,014	9,092	13	16	41	166	445
New Mexico	34	66	79	1,122	1,302	5	15	10	100	80
Arizona	17	65	81	1,079	1,336	7	20	14	228	270
Utah	42	208	166	3,907	4,107	18	122	87	1,791	1,973
Nevada	21	42	41	510	664	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	85	182	203	3,159	3,889	9	25	24	459	395
Washington	237	666	791	12,402	14,653	32	60	110	551	1,004
Oregon	169	361	455	7,536	9,201	22	52	81	444	702
California	263	1,388	1,881	31,770	36,229	93	195	407	1,779	3,090

THE DICKENS FELLOWSHIP.

The Dickens Fellowship is a world-wide league of English-speaking men and women whose purpose is to exemplify the teachings of Charles Dickens and to cultivate and diffuse the spirit which pervades his writings—the spirit of innocent festivity and mirth, of religion without bigotry, of charity without coldness, of universal philanthropy and human kinship. The society began its existence in London in October, 1902. The object and aims of the Fellowship are:

"To knit together in a common bond of friendship lovers of that great master of humor and pathos, Charles Dickens. To spread the love of humanity, which is the keynote of all his work. To take such measures as may be expedient to remedy or ameliorate those existing social evils which would have appealed so strongly to the heart of Charles Dickens, and to help in every possible direction the cause of the poor and the oppressed. To assist in the preservation and purchase of buildings and objects associated with his name and mentioned in his works. To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them."

The fellowship is open to all, without restriction as to class, creed or nationality. Headquarters, Whitehall House, 30 Charing Cross, London. Secretary, T. W. Hill. Branches of the fellowship have been formed not only throughout Great Britain but in the United States and Canada, India, Australia, and New Zealand. There are probably 24,000,000 copies of Dickens's works extant. The Life Presidents are the two surviving children of Charles Dickens, namely, Henry F. Dickens, K. C., and Mrs. Kate Perugini.

A branch in New York City at National Arts Club, 119 East 19th Street.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NORMAL SCHOOLS, 1915.

States.	Public Normal Schools.					Private Normal Schools.				
	Number.	Teachers of Normal Students		Students in Normal Courses.		Number.	Teachers of Normal Students		Students in Normal Courses.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
United States	232	1,573	2,916	18,358	75,942	43	167	249	1,620	4,405
North Atlantic Div.	72	396	1,052	2,869	18,983	11	34	70	73	1,152
North Central Div.	77	581	834	8,421	30,877	21	116	122	1,330	2,691
South Atlantic Div.	30	140	367	908	5,804	6	10	29	182	420
South Central Div.	33	320	365	5,296	12,062	3	5	18	35	77
Western Div.	20	136	298	864	8,216	2	2	10	.....	65
North Atlantic Div.:										
Maine	6	12	47	34	718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	2	3	11	.....	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	2	3	14	8	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	12	71	133	241	2,604	5	24	46	13	849
Rhode Island	1	6	49	.....	452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	5	14	60	3	870	2	3	9	6	124
New York	20	96	307	240	5,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	6	26	121	220	2,358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	18	165	310	2,123	6,310	4	7	15	54	179
North Central Div.:										
Ohio	5	24	38	50	833	3	6	10	13	117
Indiana	3	43	59	1,004	2,346	6	49	64	1,028	1,826
Illinois	5	68	95	717	4,199	4	30	27	91	331
Michigan	5	53	107	656	4,312	1	3	3	35	80
Wisconsin	31	155	199	1,540	4,837	2	15	1	28	21
Minnesota	6	49	107	234	3,726	2	3	1	91	114
Iowa	1	3	1	20	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	6	74	77	1,751	4,002	1	.....	1	.....	50
North Dakota	4	14	14	172	1,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	4	42	66	393	945	1	4	4	39	148
Nebraska	4	48	63	764	2,140	1	6	11	5	4
Kansas	3	8	8	1,120	2,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Atlantic Div.:										
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	4	8	19	26	443	1	1	4	.....	30
Dist. of Columbia	2	1	20	3	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	5	26	58	12	944	1	.....	7	.....	22
West Virginia	7	47	55	398	602	2	7	13	27	57
North Carolina	7	23	82	305	1,057	1	.....	2	20	121
South Carolina	2	19	55	137	1,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	3	16	78	27	1,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	135	190
South Central Div.:										
Kentucky	4	38	44	810	2,117	1	2	8	.....	8
Tennessee	4	31	46	523	1,128	2	3	10	35	69
Alabama	9	56	84	1,002	1,379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	1	10	11	264	721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	2	28	45	243	1,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	5	76	68	930	1,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	2	15	8	146	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	6	66	59	1,378	3,282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Div.:										
Montana	1	9	10	9	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	1	15	18	30	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	3	13	20	20	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	2	9	16	51	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	2	4	15	73	424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	2	26	44	307	1,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	1	7	12	80	707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	8	53	163	294	4,439	2	2	10	.....	65

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ENROLMENT IN 1915.

Grades.	Number of Pupils.		
	Public.	Private	Total.
Elementary (kindergarten, primary and grammar)	18,330,934	1,614,991	19,945,925
Secondary (high schools and academies)	1,328,984	155,044	1,484,028
Secondary (preparatory departments of higher institutions)	21,446	59,498	80,944
Universities and colleges	96,797	140,371	237,168
Professional schools	12,212	53,843	66,055
Normal schools	94,300	6,025	100,325
Total for the above	19,884,673	2,029,772	21,914,445
City evening schools	678,393	.....	678,393
Business schools	.....	183,286	183,286
Reform schools	57,237	.....	57,237
Schools for the deaf	13,568	512	14,080
Schools for the blind	5,253	.....	5,253

Grades.	Number of Pupils.		
	Public.	Private	Total.
Schools for the feeble-minded	19,565	616	20,181
Government Indian schools	33,009	.....	33,009
Schools in Alaska supported by the Government	3,436	.....	3,436
Other public schools, Alaska	2,503	.....	2,503
Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions (estimated)	.....	20,000	20,000
Private kindergartens (individually reported)	.....	77,717	77,717
Miscellaneous (art, music, etc., estimated)	.....	60,000	60,000
Total for special schools	812,964	342,131	1,155,095
Total for all schools in the United States	20,697,637	2,371,903	23,069,540

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	Theological Schools.			Law Schools.			Medical Schools.* Regular.			Medical Schools.* Homœopathic.		
	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1906–1907	162	1,236	9,178	101	1,209	16,700	124	5,642	22,022	18	654	1,102
1907–1908	156	1,348	9,583	108	1,424	18,069	121	6,342	21,237	18	858	1,034
1908–1909	162	1,350	10,218	109	1,343	18,553	116	6,802	20,519	17	780	997
1909–1910	184	1,453	11,012	114	1,534	19,567	112	6,607	19,983	14	680	897
1910–1911	193	1,495	10,834	116	1,570	19,615	104	6,769	17,773	10	553	881
1911–1912	182	1,502	11,242	118	1,707	20,760	98	6,734	17,239	11	648	864
1912–1913	179	1,269	10,965	124	1,460	20,878	94	6,624	16,130	10	549	891
1913–1914	176	1,516	11,269	122	1,471	20,958	86	6,466	15,789	10	489	827
1914–1915	164	1,533	10,588	120	1,462	21,923	82	6,814	14,257	9	455	781
	Dental Schools.			Schools of Pharmacy.			Professional Nurses.			Veterinary Medicine.		
1906–1907	57	1,346	6,919	71	690	5,047	1,023	.....	21,119	13	231	1,692
1907–1908	56	1,595	6,519	75	760	5,567	1,026	.....	26,457	15	285	2,239
1908–1909	55	1,609	6,178	78	802	5,999	1,096	.....	29,320	19	373	2,677
1909–1910	53	1,546	6,439	79	815	6,226	1,129	.....	32,636	20	351	2,717
1910–1911	55	1,574	6,961	77	847	6,131	1,121	.....	29,805	21	408	2,571
1911–1912	52	1,588	7,190	76	962	6,163	1,057	.....	32,389	21	400	2,282
1912–1913	48	1,441	8,115	75	784	6,165	1,094	.....	34,417	22	351	2,324
1913–1914	50	1,532	9,315	72	955	5,930	1,250	.....	36,120	22	364	2,481
1914–1915	50	1,583	9,647	76	833	6,107	1,509	.....	46,141	22	356	2,608

*In 1914-1915 there were 2 Schools of Eclectic Medicine with 67 instructors and 144 students.

HIGH BUILDINGS IN MANHATTAN
OF TWENTY STORIES OR MORE.

Name and Location.	No. of Stories.	Height (Feet).	Name and Location.	No. of Stories.	Height (Feet).
Adams, 61 Broadway	32	424	Hess, 4th Ave. and 26th St.	20	271
American Express Co., 65 B'way	32	415	Hudson Terminal, 30 and 50 Church St	22	275, 9 in.
American Surety Co., 100 B'way	23	306, 1 in.	Lewisohn, 119 W. 40th St	22	298
Ashland, 4th Ave. and 24th St.	20	266	Liberty Tower, Nassau and Liberty Sts	32	385
Astor Trust, 5th Ave. and 42d St.	21	261	McAlpin Hotel, B'way and 34th St.	25	307, 5 in.
Bankers' Trust Co., Wall and Nassau Sts.	39	539	Madison Avenue, Madison Ave. and 25th St.	20	288, 3 in.
Biltmore Hotel, Madison Ave. and 43d St	26	305	Madison Square, 15 E. 26th St.	20	273
Broad Exchange, 25 Broad St.	20	276, 6½ in.	Metropolitan Life, 1 Madison Ave.	50	700, 3 in.
Candler, 218-26 W. 42d St	29	341	Municipal, Park Row and Centre St.	24	560, 1 in.
City Investing, 165 Broadway	33	486, 6 in.	National Bank of Commerce	20	270
Clarendon, 4th Ave. and 18th St.	20	263, 8 in.	Nine Hundred Two-906 B'way	20	263
Columbia Trust Co., 60 B'way	23	306, 3 in.	Park Row, 13-21 Park Row	29	309
Commercial Cable Co., 20 Broad St.	21	255, exclusive of dome.	Pulitzer, Park Row	22	375, ½ in.
Corn Exchange Bank, 15 William St.	20		St. Paul, B'way and Ann St.	26	308
Crolsic, 220 5th Ave	21	269, 2 in.	Singer, 149 Broadway	41	612, 1 in.
Eagle, 4th Ave. and 21st St.	20	299	Sixty Wall St	26	346
Eight West Fortieth Street	20	271	Sun, Nassau and Spruce Sts.	23	306
Eighty Maiden Lane	25	315	Thirty-seven Wall St	25	318
Eleven-Thirteen E. 26th St.	21	274, 8⅜ in.	Times, B'way and 42d St.	28	419, 9 in.
Empire, B'way and Rector St.	20	293	Trinity, 111 Broadway	21	280, 6 in.
Equitable, 120 Broadway	37	485, 9 in.	Two Hundred Twelve Fifth Ave.	20	264
Fifty Broad Street	20	242	United States Rubber Co., B'way and 58th St.	20	272, 8¼ in.
Flatiron (Fuller), B'way and 23d St.	20	286	Victoria, B'way and 27th St.	20	263, 11 in.
Forty-first St., 18-20 E. 41st St	20	252, 2 in.	Western Union, 195 Broadway	28	403, 6 in.
Forty-second St., 18-28 E. 42d St.	20	272	West Street, West and Cedar Sts.	23	
Forty-two Broadway	21		Whitehall, 17 Battery Place	32	424
Four Sixty-one 8th Ave	21	340	Woolworth, 233 Broadway	51	750
Germania Life, 50 Union Square	20	281	World's Tower, 110-112 W. 40th St.	30	335
Hanover National Bank, Nassau and Pine Sts.	22	385	Yale Club, Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St	20	263
Heckscher, 307-315 Madison Ave.	20	270			
Heidelberg, B'way and 42d St.	30	410			
Herald Square, 141 W. 36th St.	22	259, 2 in.			

HIGH BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PLANS WERE FILED FROM JUNE 1, 1916, TO NOV. 1, 1916.

Location.	No. of Stories.	Height (Feet).	Location.	No. of Stories.	Height (Feet).
24 West 59th St	21	245	201 Broadway	27	362
Madison Ave. and 40th St.	22	264, 6 in.	Church and Dey Sts	27	362
109-111 East 40th St.	20	249	Church and Fulton Sts	27	362
351 West 42d St	22	290	Broadway and 48th St.	39	431, 10 in.
William and John Sts	20	251, 2 in.	Madison Ave. and 45th St.	22	260
112 Park Ave	32	390			

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE ONE.

THE statistics embraced in this table were communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Presidents of the respective institutions, and represent their condition at the close of 1916

Persons writing to the different institutions for catalogues should inclose postage stamp for reply, and also indicate the reason for request.

ORGANIZED.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see Index.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students (*)	Volumes in Library
1896	Adelphi College‡	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	F. D. Blodgett, B. A., M. A.	39	561	16,618
1859	Adrian College†	Adrian, Mich.	Meth. Prot.	Aubrey F. Hess, Ph. D.	18	140	7,500
1876	Ag. & Mech. Col. of Tex.	College Sta., Tex.	State	Wm. B. Bizzell, M.A., D.C.L.	115	1,235	5,500
1889	Agnes Scott College‡	Decatur, Ga.	Non-Sect.	F. H. Gaines, D. D., LL. D.	33	305	7,500
1872	Alabama Poly. Inst.†	Auburn, Ala.	State	Chas. C. Thach, M. A., LL. D.	75	901	26,500
1866	Albany College†	Albany, Ore.	Presbyterian	Wallace H. Lee, A. M., LL. D.	16	150	7,500
1861	Albion College†	Albion, Mich.	Meth. Epis.	Sam. Dickie, A. M., LL. D.	29	535	23,500
1895	Albright College†	Myerstown, Pa.	Unit'd Evan.	L. Clarence Hunt, M.A., B.D.	20	200	10,000
1871	Alcorn A. & M. Col.†§	Alcorn, Miss.	State	Levi J. Rowan, B. S., Ph. D.	30	539	1,500
1836	Alfred University†	Alfred, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Boothe C. Davis, LL. D.	45	420	30,000
1815	Allegheny College†	Meadville, Pa.	Meth. Epis.	W. H. Crawford, D.D., LL.D.	27	405	44,000
1887	Alma College†	Alma, Mich.	Presbyterian	Harry Means Crooks, A. B.	21	213	26,437
1913	Amer. Col. Surgeons	Chicago, Ill.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1891	American Univ.†	Washington, D. C.	Meth. Epis.	Bishop John W. Hamilton	15	45	25,000
1821	Amherst College	Amherst, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Alex. Meiklejohn, Ph. D.	49	500	110,000
1784	Annap. & Balti. U.†	Baltimore, Md.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1856	Antioch College†	Yellow Springs, O.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1872	Arkansas College†	Batesville, Ark.	Presbyterian	W. S. Lacy, A. M., B. D.	10	75	5,000
1891	Ark. Cum'rl'd Col.†	Clarksville, Ark.	Presbyterian	J. L. Spence, A. M.	15	258	3,000
1890	Asbury College†	Wilmore, Ky.	Independent	Henry C. Morrison, D. D.	21	420	3,000
1867	Atlanta University†§	Atlanta, Ga.	Non-Sect.	Edward T. Ware	36	517	17,000
1818	Auburn Theol. Sem'y†	Auburn, N. Y.	Presbyterian	Rev. G. B. Stewart, D. D.	12	62	37,184
1869	Augsburg C. & T. Sem.	Minneapolis, Minn	Lutheran	Geo. Sverdrup, B. A., M. A.	18	154	7,000
1860	Augustana College†	Rock Island, Ill.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1849	Austin College	Sherman, Tex.	Presbyterian	Thos. Stone Clyce, D. D.	10	185	8,000
1858	Baker University†	Baldwin, Kan.	Meth. Epis.	Wilbur N. Mason, D. D.	31	452	32,000
1845	Baldwin-Wallace Col.†	Berea, Ohio	Meth. Epis.	Arth. L. Breslich, A. B., B. D.	50	790	18,000
1889	Barnard College‡	Manh'n Boro, N. Y	Non-Sect.	Nicholas M. Butler, LL. D.	115	736	*ww*1,180
1864	Bates College†	Lewiston, Me.	Non-Sect.	Geo. C. Chase, D. D., LL. D.	30	472	40,702
1845	Baylor University†	Waco, Tex.	Baptist	Samuel P. Brooks, LL. D.	75	1,378	29,662
1880	Bellevue College†	Bellevue, Neb.	Presbyterian	David R. Kerr, D. D., LL. D.	17	180	6,708
1846	Beloit College†	Beloit, Wis.	Non-Sect.	Edward Dwight Eaton, D. D.	37	388	53,500
1871	Benedict†§	Columbia, S. C.	Baptist	Byron W. Valentine, A. B.	34	700	7,900
1855	Berea College†	Berea, Ky.	Non-Sect.	Wm. G. Frost, Ph. D., D. D.	67	1,668	32,770
1881	Bethany College†	Lindsborg, Kan.	Lutheran	Rev. F. F. Pihlblad, A. M.	42	792	10,000
1840	Bethany College†	Bethany, W. Va.	Disciples	Thos. E. Cramblet, A. M.	29	448	10,000
1887	Bethel College†	Newton, Kan.	Mennonite	J. W. Kliewer, S. T. B.	21	238	4,900
1857	Blackburn College†	Carlinville, Ill.	None	Rev. Wm. M. Hudson, D. D.	13	152	2,000
1871	Bonebrake Th. Sem.†	Dayton, Ohio	U. Brethren	J. P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D.	7	70	4,100
1869	Boston University†	Boston, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Lemuel H. Murlin, D. D.	191	*tt*2,608	62,000
1794	Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me.	Non-Sect.	Wm. De Witt Hyde, D. D.	53	484	113,418
1857	Bowdon College†	Bowdon, Ga.	State	N. J. Warren, A. B., A. M.	12	375	8,000
1880	Bridgewater College†	Bridgewater, Va.	Brethren	J. S. Flory, B. A., Ph. D., A. M.	22	200	12,000
1877	Brigham Young Col.†	Logan, Utah	Latter Day.	C. N. Jensen, M.S.A., Ph. D.	34	900	7,500
1764	Brown University†	Providence, R. I.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1885	Bryn Mawr Col.‡	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Non-Sect.	M. C. Thomas, LL. D.	61	448	75,000
1846	Bucknell University†	Lewisburg, Pa.	Non-Sect.	John H. Harris, LL. D.	..	767	30,000
1855	Butler College†	Indianapolis, Ind.	Non-Sect.	Thos. Carr Howe	21	401	14,000
1888	Campbell College†	Holton, Kan.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1880	Campion College	P'rie du Chien, Wis.	Catholic	Rev. Geo. R. Kister, S. J.	36	380	16,050
1870	Canisius College	Buffalo, N. Y.	.....	George J. Krim, S. J.	25	530	45,000
1866	Carleton College†	Northfield, Minn.	Non-Sect.	D. J. Cowling, Ph. D., D. D.	42	503	30,000
1879	Carlisle Indian Ind. Sc†	Carlisle, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Oscar H. Lipps (Supt.)	60	700	4,000
1900	Carnegie Inst. of Tech.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Non-Sect.	A. A. Hamerschlag, D. Sc.	224	*tt*3,432	50,000
1851	Carson Newman C.†	Jeff. City, Tenn.	Baptist	J. M. Burnett, A. B., D. D.	18	307	3,000
1846	Carroll College†	Waukesha, Wis.	Presbyterian	W. O. Carrier, A. M., D. D.	21	300	10,500
1870	Carthage College†	Carthage, Ill.	Lutheran	Rev. H. D. Hoover, Ph. D.	25	200	12,000
1881	Case Sc. Appl. Science	Cleveland, Ohio	Non-Sect.	Charles S. Howe, Ph. D.	56	535	12,527
1851	Catawba College†	Newton, N. C.	Ref Ch in U S	Rev. J. D. Andrew, A. M.	11	150	10,000
1903	Cathedral College	New York City	Catholic	Very Rev. Wm. F. Hughes	28	465	28,000
1889	Catholic Univ. Am.	Washington, D. C.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. T. J. Shahan, D.D.	83	1,632	100,000
1887	Cedarville College†	Cedarville, Ohio	Ref. Presb.	Rev. W. R. McChesney, Ph.D	11	209	5,000
1857	Central College†	Fayette, Mo.	Meth. Ep. S.	Paul H. Linn, A. B., A. M.	14	252	.....
1853	Central College†	Pella, Iowa	Baptist	John Wm. Bailey, Ph. D.	16	120	8,000
1864	Central Wesleyan Col.†	Warrenton, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	O. E. Kriege, A. M., D. D.	25	259	10,350
1819	Centre College	Danville, Ky.	Presbyterian	Wm. A. Ganfield, M. A.	12	102	35,000
1890	Chicora Col. for Women	Columbia, S.C.	Presbyterian	Rev. S. C. Byrd, A. M., D. D	25	307	4,500
1849	Christian Bros. Col.	St. Louis, Mo.	destroyed by	fire Oct. 5, 1916.			
1871	Christian Bros. Col.	Memphis, Tenn.	Catholic	Bro. John Joseph	15	230	10,000
1853	Christian Univ.†	Canton, Mo.	Disciples	Earle M. Todd, A. B., D. D.	19	145	9,000
1842	Citadel Mil. College	Charleston, S. C.	State	Col. J. O. Bond, LL. D.	16	251	6,300
1902	Clark College	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Edmund C. Sanford, Ph. D.	24	157	75,000
1870	Clark University††	Atlanta, Ga.	Meth. Epis.	Harry Andrews King, D. D.	20	263	3,000
1889	Clark University†	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect.	G. S. Hall, Ph. D., LL. D.	23	90	65,000
1896	Clarkson College Tech.	Potsdam, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	John P. Brooks, Sc. D.	13	109	5,500

Organized.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see Index.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students (*)	Volumes in Library
1893	Clemson Agri. College	Clemson Coll., S. C.	State	W. M. Riggs, B. S., LL. D.	71	840	18,480
1881	Coe College†	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Non-Sect.	John A. Marquis, D.D., LL.D.	49	829	14,000
1813	Colby College†	Waterville, Me	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1819	Colgate University	Hamilton, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1785	College of Charleston	Charleston, S. C.	Non-Sect.	Harrison Randolph, LL. D.	10	80	20,410
1847	College City of N. Y.	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	City	Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, LL. D.	*d*	*d*	66,664
1904	Col. of New Rochelle†	N. Rochelle, N. Y.	Catholic	Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, A. B.	37	195	4,100
1892	College of Puget S'd.†	Tacoma, Wash	Methodist	Edward H. Todd, D. D	21	.....	7,400
1842	Col. of the Holy Cross	Worcester, Mass	Catholic	Rev. Jos. N. Dinand, S. J.	32	597	40,000
1852	College of the Pacific†	San José, Cal	Meth. Epis.	J. L. Seaton, Ph. D., S. T. B.	28	367	5,000
1899	Col. of St. Elizabeth‡	Convent Sta., N. J.	Catholic	Sister M. P. Kelligar	25	175	25,000
1868	College of Wooster†	Wooster, Ohio	Presbyterian	J. Campbell White, LL. D.	51	737	40,563
1871	Colorado Agri. Col.†	Ft. Collins, Col	State	Charles A. Lory, LL. D	87	632	38,322
1874	Colorado College†	Colorado Sp's, Col.	Independent	W. F. Slocum, LL. D., D. D.	43	745	70,000
1874	Colorado Sc. of Mines†	Golden, Col	State	Howard C. Parmelee, A. M.	21	209	13,000
1754	Columbia Univ	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	N. M. Butler, LL. D., Ph.D.	*p*	*p*	661,650
1839	Concordia College	Fort Wayne, Ind	Evang.-Luth	Rev. Martin Luecke	12	255	10,000
1881	Connecticut Agr. Col.†	Storrs, Ct	State	C. L. Beach, B. Agr., B. S.	35	214	14,610
1911	Connecticut College‡	New London, Ct.	None	Frederic Henry Sykes, M. A.	30	200	9,000
1890	Converse College†	Spartanburg, S. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	Cooper College†	Sterling, Kan	Un. Presb.	Rev. Ross T. Campbell, D.D.	19	225	3,500
1857	Cooper Union†	New York City	Non-Sect.	R. Fulton Cutting	101	3,910	54,980
1853	Cornell College†	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	Meth. Epis.	Chas. Wesley Flint, D. D.	40	888	43,168
1865	Cornell University†	Ithaca, N. Y	Non-Sect.	Jacob G. Schurman, A. M.	820	7,656	474,278
1888	Cotner University†	Bethany, Neb	Christian	C.W. Erickson, A.M. (Chan.)	27	325	4,000
1879	Creighton Univ	Omaha, Neb	Catholic	Rev. F. X. McMenamy, S. J.	150	1,245	50,000
1842	Cumberland Univ.†	Lebanon, Tenn	Presbyterian	Homer A. Hill (Act'g Pres.)	24	416	15,000
1884	Dakota Wesley Univ.†	Mitchell, S. Dak	Meth. Epis.	C. V. Gelilland (Act'g Pres.)	25	275	11,990
1889	Daniel Baker College†	Brownwood, Tex	Presbyterian	J. P. Junkin, A. B	17	154	5,025
1769	Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H	Non-Sect.	E.M. Topkins, Litt.D., LL.D.	116	1,494	135,000
1836	Davidson College	Davidson, N. C	Presbyterian	W. J. Martin, A. B., LL. D.	16	388	25,000
1904	Davis & Elkins Col.†‡	Elkin, W. Va	Presbyterian	Jos. Allen, A. B	10	145	2,400
1901	Decatur C. & Ind. Sc.†	Decatur, Ill. *zz*	Presbyterian	A. R. Taylor, Ph. D., LL. D.	57	789	8,500
1902	Defiance College†	Defiance, Ohio	Christian	P. W. McReynolds, D. D.	26	601	7,000
1833	Delaware College	Newark, Del	State	Samuel C. Mitchell, Ph. D.	43	312	24,900
1831	Denison University†	Granville, Ohio	Baptist	Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph.D.	55	710	55,000
1898	De Paul University†	Chicago, Ill	Catholic	V'y Rev. F. X. McCabe, C.M.	107	1,257	8,200
1837	DePauw University†	Greencastle, Ind	Meth. Epis.	Geo. R. Grose, A. M., D. D.	38	928	47,831
1865	Des Moines College†	Des Moines, Iowa	Baptist	John A. Earle, D. D	24	676	10,000
1783	Dickinson College†	Carlisle, Pa	Meth. Epis.	J. H. Morgan, LL. D	19	380	34,000
1872	Doane College†	Crete, Neb	Congregat'l.	Wm. O. Allen, S. T. B., Ph.D.	21	178	13,512
1881	Drake University†	Des Moines, Iowa	Independent	H. M. Bell, A.B., A.M., LL.D.	92	1,532	28,452
1867	Drew Theol. Seminary	Madison, N. J	Meth. Epis.	Ezra S. Tipple, D. D	16	174	129,000
1873	Drury College†	Springfield, Mo	Non-Sect.	.....	21	300	30,000
1852	Dubuque Col. & Sem.†	Dubuque, Iowa	Presbyterian	Cornelius M. Steffens, A. M.	28	270	13,750
1873	Dubuque College	Dubuque, Iowa	Catholic	Daniel M. Gorman, LL. D.	37	510	9,475
1900	Eastern College†	Manassas, Va	Independent	Hervin U. Roop, LL. D	21	200	5,000
1847	Earlham College†	Richmond, Ind	Friends	Robt. L. Kelly, LL. D	33	400	30,000
1897	Elizabeth	Salem, Va	Lutheran	Rev. Jno. C. Piery, A. B	15	112	3,000
	Elmhurst College, see Proseminar College						
1855	Elmira College†	Elmira, N. Y	Non-Sect.	John Balcom Shaw, D. D.	32	291	12,811
1889	Elon College†	Elon College, N. C.	Christian	W. A. Harper, Litt. D., LL.D.	27	400	10,000
1838	Emory & Henry Col	Emory, Va	Methodist	Chas. C. Weaver, Ph. D	12	238	12,000
1914	Emory University**	Atlanta, Ga	Meth. Epis.	Bishop W. A. Candler (Chan.)	88	570	3,000
1882	Emporia College†	Emporia, Kan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1839	Erskine College†	Due West, S. C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855	Eureka College†	Eureka, Ill	Disciples	H. O. Pritchard, A. M	25	300	14,000
1892	Fairmount College†	Wichita, Kan	Congregat'l.	Walter H. Rollins, A. B	18	450	35,500
1887	Fargo College†	Fargo, N. Dak	Non-Sect.	John W. Hansel	35	521	8,500
1884	Findlay College†	Findlay, Ohio	Ch. of God.	Wm. H. Guyer, A. M., D. D.	23	538	6,500
1866	Fisk University†§	Nashville, Tenn	Congregat'l.	F. A. McKenzie, Ph. D	40	552	11,700
1905	Florida State College†	Tallahassee, Fla	Non-Sect.	Edw. Conradi, Ph. D	39	550	9,000
1841	Fordham University	Fordham, N. Y. C.	Catholic	Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J.	172	1,810	72,000
1787	Franklin & Marshall C.	Lancaster, Pa	Ref. in U. S.	H. H. Apple, D. D., LL. D.	18	321	39,000
1834	Franklin College†	Franklin, Ind	Non-Sect.	E. A. Hanley, A. M., D. D.	18	262	20,000
1825	Franklin College†	New Athens, Ohio	Non-Sect.	Rev. W. M. Hughes, D. D.	12	90	2,000
1898	Friends University†	Wichita, Kan	Friends	Edmund Stanley, A. M	20	300	8,000
1852	Furman University	Greenville, S. C.	Baptist	Edwin McN. Poteat, D. D.	12	230	8,000
1864	Gallaudet College†	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect.	Percival Hall, M. A., Litt. D.	18	125	6,000
1817	General Theol. Sem	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Episcopalian	Rev. H. E. W. Fosbroke, Dean.	12	*tt*143	61,006
1848	Geneva College†	Beaver Falls, Pa	Ref. Presb.	R. H. Martin, A. B	18	341	5,000
1875	G. Peabody C. Teach†	Nashville, Tenn	Non-Sect.	Bruce Ryburn Payne, A. B.	36	*tt*1,416	30,000
1829	Georgetown College†	Georgetown, Ky	Baptist	M. B. Adams, D. D., LL. D.	30	400	5,000
1789	Georgetown Univ	Washington, D. C.	Catholic	Rev. A. J. Donlon, S. J	220	1,500	154,000
1821	Geo. Washington U.†	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect.	Chas. H. Stockton, LL. D.	234	1,973	50,000
1888	Georgia Sc. of Tech	Atlanta, Ga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	Goucher College†	Baltimore, Md	Non-Sect.	Wm. W. Guth, Ph. D	45	613	20,000
1895	Graceland College†	Lamoni, Iowa	Latter Day	Geo. N. Briggs, A. B., B. D.	14	155	9,000
1892	Grand Island College†	Grand Island, Neb	Baptist	Rev. E. F. Jorden, Ph. D	34	335	7,000
1892	Greenville College†	Greenville, Ill	Free Meth.	Eldon G. Burritt, A. M	20	305	5,000
1847	Grinnell College†	Grinnell, Iowa	Non-Sect.	J. H. T. Main, Ph. D., LL. D.	57	818	54,000
1884	Grove City College†	Grove City, Pa	Non-Sect.	W. C. Ketler, A. B., A. M.	31	1,015	13,000
1888	Guilford College†	Guilford Col., N. C	Friends	Thos. Newlin, D. D., LL. D.	18	225	10,000
1862	Gustav. Adolph. Col.†	St. Peter, Minn	Lutheran	O. J. Johnson, B. D	27	371	14,000
1912	Hamilton College	Clinton, N. Y	Non-Sect.	M. W. Stryker, D. D., LL. D.	20	220	70,000

Organized.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see Index.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students (*)	Volumes in Library
1854	Hamline University†	St. Paul, Minn. *x*	Meth. Epis.	Samuel F. Kerfoot, D. D.	24	485	17,300
1776	Hampden-Sidney Col.	Hamp.-Sidney, Va.	Presbyterian	H. T. Graham, A. B., B. D.	10	*tt*118	25,000
1868	Hampton N. & A. I. *j*	Hampton, Va.	Non-Sect.	Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D.	133	1,839	37,312
1827	Hanover College†	Hanover, Ind.	Presbyterian	Wm. A. Millis, LL. D.	21	304	25,000
1834	Hartford Theol. Sem.†	Hartford, Ct.	Non-Sect.	W. D. Mackenzie, D. D., LL. D	12	64	108,000
1883	Hartshorn Mem. Col. §	Richmond, Va.	Baptist	George W. Rigler, A. M.	12	*tt*196	2,500
1636	Harvard University *l*	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-Sect.	A. Lawrence, A. B. L. B., Ph. D.	892	6,306	1,183,317
1873	Hastings College†	Hastings, Neb.	Presbyterian	R. B. Crone, Ph. B.	21	296	6,000
1833	Haverford College	Haverford, Pa.	Friends	Isaac Sharpless, D.Sc., LL.D.	25	193	69,000
1907	Hawaii College	Honolulu	Non-Sect.	A. L. Dean, A. B., Ph. D.	21	107	21,300
1855	Hedding College†	Abingdon, Ill.	Meth. Epis.	W. D. Agnew, A. B., S. T. B.	18	200	5,000
1850	Heidelberg Univ.†	Tiffin, Oho.	Ref. in U. S.	Chas. E. Miller, D. D., LL. D.	44	685	16,000
1889	Henderson Brown C.†	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Methodist	J. M. Workman, A. B., B. S.	18	220	3,500
1884	Hendrix College†	Conway, Ark.	Meth. Epis. S	J. H. Reynolds, B. A., M. A.	12	267	15,490
1894	Henry Kendall Col.†	Tulsa, Okla.	.....	.....	....	....	.....
1857	Highland College†	Highland, Kan.	Presbyterian	W. Gilbert James, A. B.	10	103	5,050
1889	Highland Park Col.†	Des Moines, Iowa	Presbyterian	Geo. P. Magill, A. M., D. D.	70	1,895	8,000
1856	Hillsdale College†	Hillsdale, Mich.	Non-Sect.	Jos. W. Mauck, LL. D.	24	457	24,000
1850	Hiram College†	Hiram, Ohio	Non-Sect.	Miner L. Bates, M. A., LL. D.	24	312	15,800
1849	Hiwassee College†	Hiwassee Col., Tenn nr. Madisonville.	Meth. Epis. S	Rev. J. E. Lowry, A. M.	9	178	4,000
1822	Hobart College	Geneva, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Lyman P. Powell, D.D., LL. D	21	122	59,102
1866	Hope College†	Holland, Mich.	Ref. of Am.	Ame Vennema, D. D.	24	410	22,750
1841	Howard College†	Birmingham, Ala.	Baptist	J. M. Shelburne, A. M., D. D.	20	220	25,000
1889	Howard Payne Col.†	Brownwood, Tex.	Baptist	A. E. Baten, D. D.	24	394	7,500
1867	Howard Univ.† *c*	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect.	Stephen M. Newman, D. D.	115	1,500	27,000
1870	Hunter College‡	New York City	Non-Sect.	Geo. S. Davis, LL. D.	220	3,641	.....
1883	Huron College†	Huron, S. Dak.	Presbyterian	Rev. Harry M. Gage, A. M.	24	472	9,273
1829	Illinois College†	Jacksonville, Ill.	Presbyterian	C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph. D.	26	393	19,000
1857	Ill. State Norm. Univ.†	Normal, Ill.	State	D. Felmley A. B., LL. D.	102	*tt*3,703	31,600
1850	Ill. Wesley. Univ.†	Bloomington, Ill.	Methodist	Theo. Kemp, A. B., D. D.,	44	602	15,000
1846	Ill. Woman's Col.	Jacksonville, Ill.	Meth. Epis.	Jos. R. Harker, A. M.	38	340	8,632
1820	Indiana University†	Bloomington, Ind.	State	Wm. L. Bryan, Ph.D., LL.D.	208	2,860	108,000
1869	Io'a St. C. A. & M. Arts†	Ames, Iowa	State	Raymond A. Pearson, LL. D	439	5,502	62,200
1842	Iowa Wesley. Col.†	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Non-Sect.	Edwin A. Schell, D. D.	26	356	12,200
1847	Isbell Col.‡	Talladega, Ala.	Presbyterian	J. R. Thompson, A. M.	14	80	500
1910	Jackson College‡	Tufts Coll., Mass.	Non-Sect.	Hermon C. Bumpus, Ph. D.	38	115	72,886
1909	Jamestown College†	Jamestown, N. Dak.	Presbyterian	B. H. Kroeze, A. M., D. D.	23	249	6,000
1884	John B. Stetson Univ.†	De Land, Fla.	Non-Sect.	Lincoln Hulley, Ph.D., LL.D.	40	487	24,520
1876	Johns Hopkins Un.†	Baltimore, Md.	Non-Sect.	Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D.	275	2,500	193,000
1838	Judson College†	Marion, Ala.	Baptist	Paul V. Bomar A. B., D. D.	25	223	6,000
1876	Juniata College†	Huntington, Pa.	Brethren	I. H. Brumbaugh, A. M.	23	341	28,000
1833	Kalamazoo College†	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Baptist	Herbert L. Stetson, A. M.	17	251	15,500
1896	Kansas City Univ.†	Kansas City, Kan.	Meth. Protz	J. H. Lucas, D. D., LL. D	29	239	6,000
1863	Kans. State Agr. Col.†	Manhattan, Kan.	State	Henry J. Waters, B. S., LL.D.	298	3,314	55,356
1885	Kansas Wesleyan Un.†	Salina, Kan.	Meth. Epis.	John F. Harmon, D. D.	46	1,039	12,500
1854	Ky. Col. for Women	Danville, Ky.	Presbyterian	M. M. Allen, A. B.	26	210	1,700
1866	Ky. Wesleyan Col.†	Winchester, Ky.	Meth. Epis. S	J. L. Clark, D. D., LL. D.	10	100	6,300
1824	Kenyon College	Gambier, Ohio	Prot. Epis.	Rev. W. F. Peirce, D.D., LHD	19	150	42,000
1890	Keuka College†	Keuka Park, N. Y.	.....	.....	....	....	.....
1867	Kings College†	Bristol, Tenn.	Presbyterian	T. Scherer, A. B., M. A.	8	78	3,000
1837	Knox College†	Galesburg, Ill.	Non-Sect.	Thomas McClelland, D. D.	40	704	14,000
1875	Knoxville College† §	Knoxville, Tenn.	United Pres.	R. W. McGranahan, D.D.	34	475	4,500
1826	Lafayette College	Easton, Pa.	Presbyterian	J. H. MacCracken, Ph. D.	57	630	42,000
1859	Lake Erie College†	Painesville, Ohio	Independent	Vivian B. Small, A. M.	26	140	13,000
1876	Lake Forest College†	Lake Forest, Ill.	Presbyterian	J. S. Nollen, Ph. D., LL. D.	21	221	29,000
1872	Lander College†	Greenwood, S. C.	Methodist	Rev. John O. Willson, D. D.	22	233	6,041
...	Lane College† §	Jackson, Tenn.	.....	.....	....	....	.....
1829	Lane Theol. Seminary	Cincinnati, Ohio	Presbyterian	Wm. McKibbin, D.D., LL.D.	5	64	24,000
1863	La Salle College	Philadelphia, Pa.	Catholic	Bro. Dennis Edward, LL.D.	24	310	12,500
1847	Lawrence College†	Appleton, Wis.	Methodist	Sam. Plantz, Ph. D., D.D.	47	714	34,871
1856	Leander Clark Col.†	Toledo, Iowa	U. Brethren	H. W. Ward (Act'g Pres.)	16	243	7,500
1854	Lebanon University†	Lebanon, Ohio	Corporation	Holly E. Cunningham, M. A.	17	300	18,000
1867	Lebanon Valley Col.†	Annville, Pa.	U. Brethren	Rev. Geo. D. Gossard, D.D.	29	343	6,000
1866	Lehigh University	S. Bethlehem, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Henry S. Drinker, LL. D.	80	775	139,000
1891	L. Stanford, Jr., Univ.†	Stanford Univ., Cal.	Non-Sect.	Dr. R. L. Wilbur, A. B., A. M.	224	2,056	276,251
1856	Lenox College†	Hopkinton, Iowa	Presbyterian	A. St. C. Mackenzie, LL. D.	10	75	10,000
1874	Liberty College†	Glasgow, Ky.	.....	.....	....	....	.....
1865	Lincoln College†	Lincoln, Ill.	Presbyterian	J. H. McMurray, A.M., Ph.D.	20	254	7,000
1897	Lincoln Mem'l Univ.†	Harrogate, Tenn.	Non-Sect.	George A. Hubbell, Ph. D.	24	651	9,000
1854	Lincoln University §	Lincoln Univ., Pa.	Presbyterian	John B. Rendall, D. D.	15	212	18,000
1851	Lombard College†	Galesburg, Ill.	Non-Sect.	J. M. Tilden, A. M., LL. D.	27	234	7,000
1906	Louisiana College†	Pineville, La.	Baptist	C. Cottingham, M. A.	20	193	1,950
1860	Louisiana State Un.†	Baton Rouge, La.	State	Thomas D. Boyd, LL. D.	96	1,669	37,551
1852	Loyola College	Baltimore, Md.	Catholic	Rev. Wm. J. Ennis, S. J.	26	350	40,000
1912	Loyola University	New Orleans, La.	Catholic	Rev. Alphonse E. Otis, S. J.	120	305	16,500
1909	Loyola University *m*	Chicago, Ill.	Catholic	Rev. John Furay, S. J.	129	1,621	68,000
1885	Macalester College†	St. Paul, Minn.	Presbyterian	T. M. Hodgman, A.M., LL.D.	40	350	14,000
1853	Manhattan College	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Catholic	Rev. Bro. Edward, F. S. C.	26	250	18,250
1835	Marietta College†	Marietta, Ohio	Non-Sect.	Geo. W. Hinman, Ph. D.	19	255	76,000
1864	Marquette Univ. *ee*	Milwaukee, Wis.	.....	Herbert C. Noonan, S. J.	240	1,561	32,000
1856	Maryland Agri. Col.†	College Park, Md.	State	Harry J Patterson, D. Sc.	42	315	.....
1819	Maryville College†	Maryville, Tenn.	Presbyterian	Samuel T. Wilson, D. D.	60	805	15,000
1863	Mass. Agri. College†	Amherst, Mass.	State	K. L. Butterfield, LL. D.	75	650	48,411

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1861	Mass. Inst. Tech.†	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Richard C. MacLaurin LL.D.	308	1,900	121,711
1829	McCormick Th. Sem.	Chicago, Ill.	Presbyterian	Rev. J. G. K. McClure, D. D.	18	206	41,615
1828	McKendree College†	Lebanon, Ill.	Methodist	H. W. Hurt, A. M., LL. D.	24	187	12,000
1857	McMinnville College†	McMinnville, Ore.	Baptist	Rev. L. W. Riley, A.B., D.D.	15	tt225	5,000
1844	Meadville Th. Sem.†	Meadville, Pa.	Unitarian	F. C. Southworth, LL. D.	9	22	38,000
1885	Mechanics' Institute†	Rochester, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	James F. Barker, M. E.	65	2,301	4,458
1837	Mercer University	Macon, Ga.	Baptist	W. L. Pickard, A. M., LL. D.	23	337	20,000
1899	Meredith College†	Raleigh, N. C.	Baptist	C. E. Brewer, A. M., Ph. D.	31	403	5,296
1809	Miami University†	Oxford, Ohio	State	Raymond M. Hughes, A. B.	57	869	45,964
1857	Mich. Agri. College†	E. Lansing, Mich.	None	F. S. Kedzie, M. S., D.Sc.	160	2,000	39,585
1885	Mich. Col. of Mines	Houghton, Mich.	State	F. W. McNair, B. S., D. Sc.	20	112	27,168
1800	Middlebury College†	Middlebury, Vt.	Non-Sect.	J. M. Thomas, D. D., LL.D.	30	360	45,000
1887	Midland College†	Atchison, Kan.	Lutheran	Rufus B. Peery, D. D., A. M.	20	310	12,000
1882	Milligan College†	Milligan, Tenn.	Christian	Josephus Hopwood, A. M.	13	139	2,200
1885	Mills College†	Mills College, Cal.	Non-Sect.	Dr. A. H. Reinhardt, B. L.	52	187	17,750
1892	Millsaps College†	Jackson, Miss.	Meth. Epis. S	A. F. Watkins, A. B., D. D.	22	219	15,800
1867	Milton College†	Milton, Wis.	7th Day Bap.	W. C. Daland, M. A., D. D.	15	155	10,000
1847	Milton University†	Baltimore, Md.	Non-Sect.	W. J. Heaps, A. M., Ph. D.	12	250	1,000
1878	Miss. A. & M. C.	Agric'l Coll., Miss.	State	W. H. Smith, B. S.	72	1,207	36,211
1904	Miss. Ind. College†	Holly Springs, Miss.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1889	Missouri Val. College†	Marshall, Mo.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1883	Missouri Wesley. Col.†	Cameron, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	Harvey R. De Bra, A. B.	25	314	9,000
1856	Monmouth College†	Monmouth, Ill.	United Pres.	T. H. McMichael, A. B., D.D.	26	481	12,000
1893	Mont. State College†	Bozeman, Mont.	Non-Sect.	James M. Hamilton, M. S.	55	979	14,747
1889	Mont. Wesley. Col.†	Helena, Mont.	Methodist	.....	9	100	2,000
1856	Moore's Hill College†	Moore's Hill, Ind.	Methodist	Alfred T. Hughes, S. T. B.	14	106	6,000
1742	Moravian Sem.‡	Bethlehem, Pa.	Moravian	J. H. Clewell, Ph. D.	14	207	5,000
1807	Moravian Col. & Th. S.	Bethlehem, Pa.	Moravian	Augustus Schultze, D. D.	8	65	11,000
1867	Morgan College§	Baltimore, Md.	.....	John O. Spencer, Ph. D.	27	346	8,400
1894	Morningside College†	Sioux City, Iowa	Meth. Epis.	Alfred E. Craig, Ph. D.	35	708	28,000
1887	Mount Angel College	Mt. Angel, Ore.	Catholic	Basel Schieber, O. S. B.	21	150	20,000
1888	Mt. Holyoke College†	S. Hadley, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Mary E. Woolley	87	819	60,700
1808	Mt. St. Mary's College	Emmitsburg, Md.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. B. J. Bradley, LL. D.	45	331	13,000
1846	Mt. Union College†	Alliance, Ohio	Meth. Epis.	Rev. W. H. McMaster, A. M.	....	484	.....
1867	Muhlenberg College	Allentown, Pa.	Lutheran	John A. W. Haas, D. D.	14	196	23,000
1913	Municipal U. Akron†	Akron, Ohio	Non-Sect.	Parker R. Kolbe, Ph. D.	29	277	12,000
1837	Muskingum College†	New Concord, Ohio	United Pres.	Rev. J. K. Montgomery, D.D.	30	760	7,500
1887	Neb. Wesleyan Univ.†	University Pl., Neb.	Meth. Epis.	Clark A. Fulmer, Ph.B., A.M.	36	875	10,000
1856	Newberry College†	Newberry, S. C.	Lutheran	J. H. Harms, A. M., D. D.	16	231	7,000
1784	New Brunswick T. S.	N. Brunswick, N.J.	Ref. in Am.	Rev. J. P. Searle, A.M., D.D.	8	32	53,000
1866	New Hampshire Col.†	Durham, N. H.	State	Edward T. Fairchild, A. M.	63	653	32,000
1873	New Orleans Univ.†§	New Orleans, La.	Meth. Epis.	C. M. Melden, D. D., Ph. D.	23	507	1,500
1825	Newton Theol. Inst.	Newton Cent., Mass	Baptist	Rev. George E. Horr, D. D.	10	81	33,880
1831	New York Univ. w	New York City w	Non-Sect.	Elmer E. Brown, Ph. D.	465	7,797	129,151
1856	Niagara University	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Catholic	V. Rev. M. A. Drennan, C. M.	20	250	20,000
1889	Nor. C. Ag. & M. Arts	W. Raleigh, N. C.	State	W. C. Riddick, A. B., C. E.	61	723	8,561
1892	N. C. St. Nor. & Ind. C.‡	Greensboro, N. C.	State	Julius I. Foust, LL. D.	65	725	12,000
1890	N. Dakota Agri. Col.†	Fargo, N. Dak.	State	Edwin F. Ladd, B. S., LL.D.	65	1,005	26,081
1915	Northern Ill. U.†	Chicago, Ill.	Independent	W. D. Marburger (Chan.)	12	135	.....
1861	Northwestern College†	Naperville, Ill.	Evangelical	Edw. E. Rall, B. A., Ph. D.	27	tt412	11,000
1865	Northwestern College†	Watertown, Wis.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1851	Northwestern Un.	Evanston, Ill. h	Meth. Epis.	F. F. Holgate (*ad interim*)	452	5,227	205,348
1834	Norwich University	Northfield, Vt.	Non-Sect.	Ira L. Reeves, C. E., Litt.D.	16	190	16,997
1833	Oberlin College†	Oberlin, Ohio	Non-Sect.	Henry C. King, D. D., LL. D.	158	1,749	164,628
1887	Occidental College†	Los Angeles, Cal.	Non-Sect.	.....	21	364	9,000
1871	Ohio Northern Univ.†	Ada, Ohio	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Albert E. Smith, D. D.	47	1,667	.....
1872	Ohio State University†	Columbus, Ohio	State	W. O. Thompson, D.D., LL.D	516	5,761	160,500
1804	Ohio University†	Athens, Ohio	State	Alston Ellis, Ph. D., LL. D.	87	4,962	45,000
1844	Ohio Wesley. Univ.†	Delaware, Ohio v	Meth. Epis.	J. W. Hoffman, M. A., D. D.	78	1,185	69,876
1891	Okl'a Agri. & Mech. C.†	Stillwater, Okla.	State	Jas. W. Cantwell, A.B., A.M.	106	.....	25,000
1844	Olivet College†	Olivet, Mich.	Non-Sect.	T. F. Kane, Ph. D., LL. D.	21	168	35,000
1885	Oregon Agri. Col.†	Corvallis, Ore.	State	Jas. Withycombe, M. S.	162	1,663	37,465
1903	Oriental Univ.†	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect.	H. P. Holler, Ph. D., S. T. D.	45	250	5,000
1856	Oskaloosa College†	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Non-Sect.	Dr. C. J. Burton, Ph. D., D. D.	....	.....	5,000
1865	Ottawa University†	Ottawa, Kan.	Baptist	Rev. Silas E. Price, D. D.	20	388	8,500
1847	Otterbein University†	Westerville, Ohio	United	Walter G. Clippinger, B. D.	27	551	17,000
1886	Ouachita College†	Arkadelphia, Ark.	State Bap.	C. E. Dicken, A. M., D. D.	26	375	7,000
1849	Pacific University†	Forest Grove, Ore.	Non-Sect.	Chas. J. Bushnell, Ph. D.	18	125	20,000
1882	Paine College†§	Augusta, Ga.	Meth. Epis. S	D. E. Atkins, B. S.	17	172	2,500
1875	Park College†	Parkville, Mo.	Presbyterian	F. W. Hawley, A. M., D. D.	23	436	27,000
1887	Parker College†	Winnebago, Minn.	Meth. Epis.	John McCormick, A.M., B.D.	10	136	4,000
1875	Parsons College†	Fairfield, Iowa	Presbyterian	Lowell M. McAffee, LL. D.	21	386	10,000
1889	Payne University†§	Selma, Ala.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1873	Penn College†	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Friends	D. Morton, B.S., A.M., Ph. D.	30	555	10,000
1870	Pennsylvania College†	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Non-Sect.	John Carey Acheson, LL. D.	19	tt185	5,000
1832	Pennsylvania College	Gettysburg, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Wm. A. Granville, Ph. D.	35	450	34,000
1862	Penna. Military Col.	Chester, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Charles E. Hyatt, C. E.	17	116	2,300
1855	Penna. State College†	State College, Pa.	State	E. E. Sparks, Ph. D., LL.D.	272	3,953	60,388
1877	Philander Smith Col.†	Little Rock, Ark.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. James M. Cox, D. D.	24	429	2,000
1855	Polytechnic Institute	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Fred'k W. Atkinson, Ph. D.	45	878	12,000
1887	Pomona College†	Claremont, Cal.	Non-Sect.	James A. Blaisdell	48	597	31,000
1904	Potomac University†	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect.	Ernest W. Porter, Ph. D.	15	375	5,000
1887	Pratt Institute†	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Charles M. Pratt, A. M.	202	tt3,671	227,049
1880	Presb. Col. of S. C.†	Clinton, S. C.	So. Presb.	D. McD. Douglas, B. A.	10	137	3,000
1853	Presb. Theol. Sem.	Louisville, Ky.	Presbyterian	Chas. R. Hemphill, D. D.	9	65	20,378

Organized.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see Index.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students (*)	Volumes in Library
1812	Princeton Theol. Sem.	Princeton, N. J.	Presbyterian	Rev. J. R. Stevenson, LL. D.	14	194	102,270
1746	Princeton University	Princeton, N. J.	Non-Sect.	J. G. Hibben, Ph. D., LL. D.	215	1,535	383,674
1866	Pritchett College†	Glasgow, Mo.	Non-Sect.	U. S. Hall, A. B.	10	50	3,000
1871	Proseminar College	Elmhurst, Ill.	Ger. Evang.	Rev. D. Irion, D. D.	8	160	5,000
1869	Purdue University†	Lafayette, Ind.	State	Winthrop E. Stone, LL. D.	215	2,004	43,893
1879	Radcliffe College‡ *l*	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Le Baron R. Briggs, LL. D.	147	665	*t*35,323
1830	Randolph-Macon Col.	Ashland, Va.	Methodist	R. E. Blackwell, A.M., LL.D.	21	184	16,500
1893	Randolph-Macon Woman's College	Lynchburg, Va.	Meth. Epis. S	Wm. A. Webb, Litt. D.	49	624	15,000
1887	Redfield College†	Redfield, S. D.					
1824	Rensselaer Poly. I.	Troy, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Palmer C. Ricketts, C. E.	63	660	11,341
1892	Rhode Isl. St. Col.†	Kingston, R. I.	State	Howard Edwards, LL. D.	26	306	21,000
1912	Rice Institute†	Houston, Tex.					
1832	Richmond College	Richmond, Va.	Baptist	F. W. Boatwright, LL. D.	35	450	
1876	Rio Grande College†	Rio Grande, Ohio	Baptist	Simeon H. Bing, M. S., A. M.	10	408	4,325
1849	Ripon College†	Ripon, Wis.	Non-Sect.	Silas Evans, A. M., LL. D.	22	306	25,485
1853	Roanoke College	Salem, Va.	Lutheran	J. A. Morehead, A. M., D. D.	20	187	25,000
1850	Rochester Th. Sem.	Rochester, N. Y.	Baptist	Clarence A. Barbour, D. D.	15	152	44,110
1849	Rockford College†	Rockford, Ill.	Non-Sect.	J. H. Gulliver, Ph. D., LL. D.	28	246	7,000
1857	Rock Hill College	Ellicott City, Md.	Catholic	Rev. Bro. Plus, A. B., F. S. C.	18	150	9,000
1885	Rollins College†	Winter Park, Fla.	Non-Sect.	George M. Ward, D. D.	25	175	6,063
1875	Rose Poly. Inst.	Terre Haute, Ind.	Non-Sect.	C. Leo Mees, M. D., Ph. D.	20	210	16,000
1766	Rutgers College	N. Brunswick, N. J.	Non-Sect.	Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D.D.	60	535	86,713
1871	San Francisco Th. S.†	San Anselmo, Cal.	Presbyterian	Rev. Warren H. Landon	7	51	21,000
1872	Scarritt Mor'ville C.†	Morrisville, Mo.	Meth. Epis. S	C. A. Haskew, A. B.	8	120	3,000
1867	Scotia Seminary†§	Concord, N. C.					
1856	Seton Hall College	South Orange, N. J.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. J. F. Mooney, D. D.	16	291	10,000
1865	Shaw University†§	Raleigh, N. C.	Baptist	C. F. Meserve, LL. D.	27	366	5,400
1874	Shorter College†	Rome, Ga.	Baptist	A. W. Van Hoose, LL. D.	30	275	3,500
1327	Shurtleff College†	Alton, Ill.	Baptist	Geo. Milton Potter, A. B.		126	20,000
1890	Simmons College†	Abilene, Tex.	Baptist	Jeff. D. Sandefer, A. B., Ph. B.	32	891	8,000
1899	Simmons College‡	Boston, Mass.	Non-Sect.	H. Lefavour, Ph. D., LL. D.	116	1,076	24,937
1867	Simpson College†	Indianola, Iowa	Meth. Epis.	James W. Campbell, M. A.	31	481	9,000
1883	Sioux Falls College†	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Baptist	Rolvix Harlan, Ph. D.	11	225	3,900
1871	Smith College‡	N'hampton, Mass.	Non-Sect.	M. L. Burton, Ph. D., D. D.	165	1,875	60,000
1881	S. Dak. State College†	Brookings, S. Dak.	State	E. C. Perisho, A. M., M. S.	70	1,105	18,800
1859	S'th'n Bap. Th. Sem.†	Louisville, Ky.	Baptist	E. Y. Mullins, D. D., LL. D.	12	450	23,000
1842	Southern Female Col.	La Grange, Ga.	Baptist	M. W. Hatton, A. M., Litt. M.	12	100	1,500
1856	Southern University†	Greensboro, Ala.	Meth. Epis. S	C. A. Rush, A. B., D. D.	16	161	12,500
1885	Southwestern College†	Winfield, Kan.	Meth. Epis.	F. E. Mossman, A. M., D. D.	40	378	6,000
1874	Southwe'n Pres. Univ.	Clarksville, Tenn.					
1872	Southwestern Univ.†‡	Georgetown, Tex.	Meth. Epis. S	Rev. Chas. M. Bishop, D. D.	34	877	30,000
1830	Spring Hill College	Spring Hill, Ala.	Catholic	E. Cummings, S. J.	35	228	15,000
1844	State Col. for Teach.†	Albany, N. Y.	State	A. R. Brubacher, Ph. D.	70	920	300,000
1891	State Col. of Wash.†‡	Pullman, Wash.	State	Ernest O. Holland, Ph. D.	156	1,778	40,000
1892	State Nor. & Ind. Col.	Greensboro, N. C.	State	J. I. Foust	70	730	7,000
1847	State Univ. of Iowa†	Iowa City, Iowa	State	Walter A. Jessup, Ph. D.	300	3,400	123,600
1892	State U. of Montana†	Missoula, Mont.	State	F. C. Scheuch, (Act'g Pres.)	60	575	40,000
1889	St. Anselm's College†	Manchester, N. H.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. E. Helmstetter	19	157	8,500
1858	St. Benedict's Col.	Atchison, Kan.					
1848	St. Charles's College	Catonsville, Md.	Catholic	Rev. M. F. Dinneen, D. D.	15	190	15,000
1886	St. Ignatius's College	Cleveland, Ohio	Catholic	Rev. Wm. B. Sommerhauser	26	490	18,000
1696	St. John's College	Annapolis, Md.	Non-Sect.	Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D.	15	200	11,000
1865	St. John's College	Washington, D. C.					
1870	St. John's College *jj*	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Catholic	V. Rev. J. W. Moore, C. M.	50	825	19,000
1857	St. John's University	Collegeville, Minn.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. Peter Engel, Ph. D.	48	413	39,500
1891	St. Joseph's College	Collegeville, Ind.	Catholic	Rev. I. A. Wagner, Ph. D.	24	288	12,500
1894	St. Joseph's Sem. *c*	Dunwoodie, N. Y.	Catholic	V. Rev. J. P. Chidwick, D. D.	14	274	33,000
1856	St. Lawrence Univ.†‡	Canton, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Frank A. Gallup, A. B., M. A.	51	688	24,470
1815	St. Louis University	St. Louis, Mo.	Catholic	Rev. Bernard J. Otting, S. J.	253	1,624	79,812
1863	St. Mary's College	Oakland, Cal.	Catholic	Brother Vellesian, A. B.	42	486	13,576
1869	St. Mary's College	St. Mary's, Kan.	Catholic	Rev. Wm. J. Wallace	29	410	27,010
1821	St. Mary's College	St. Mary, Ky.	Catholic	Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C. R.	12	104	7,000
1850	St. Mary College	Dayton, Ohio	Catholic	Rev. Bern'dP. O'Reilly, S.M.	47	492	6,000
1857	St. Meinrad College	St. Meinrad, Ind.					
1886	St. Olaf College†	Northfield, Minn.	Lutheran	Rev. L. A. Vigness	37	603	11,700
1890	St. Stanislaus's College	Chicago, Ill.					
1860	St. Stephen's College	Annandale, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	William C. Rodgers, D. D.	10	57	20,700
1868	St. Viator College	Bourbonnais, Ill.	Catholic	Rev. J. P. O'Mahoney, C.S.V.	33	407	25,000
1870	Stevens Inst. of Tech.	Hoboken, N. J.	Non-Sect.	A. C. Humphreys, D.Sc.LL.D	40	537	11,500
1896	Suomi Col. & Theol. S.†	Hancock, Mich.	Suomi Synod	Rev. J. K. Nikander, D. D.	11	111	5,000
1858	Susquehanna Univ.†‡	Selinsgrove, Pa.	Lutheran	Chas. T. Aikens, A. B., D. D.	22	325	16,000
1864	Swarthmore Col.†	Swarthmore, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Joseph Swain, M. S., LL. D.	44	436	33,525
1870	Syracuse University†	Syracuse, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Jas. R. Day, LL. D., L. H. D.	315	4,020	99,000
1857	Tabor College†	Tabor, Iowa	Congregat'l.	N. W. Wehrhan, Ph. B.	12	74	16,000
1867	Talladega College†*n*	Talladega, Ala.	Congregat'l.	Frederick A. Sumner, M. A.	40	707	16,500
1883	Tarkio College†	Tarkio, Mo.					
1846	Taylor University†	Upland, Ind.	Meth. Epis.	Monroe Vayhinger, D. D.	30	342	7,000
1888	Teachers' College†	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	J. E. Russell, LL. D., Dean	210	5,204	78,610
1832	Teachers' Col. of Ind.†	Indianapolis, Ind.	Non-Sect.	Eliza A. Blaker	40	1,015	6,421
1884	Temple University†	Philadelphia, Pa.	Partly State.	Rus. H. Conwell, D.D., LL.D.	287	3,795	9,200
1869	Texas Christian Univ.†	Fort Worth, Tex.	Disciples	Edward M. Waits	79	712	14,000
1870	Thiel College†	Greenville, Pa.	Evan. Luth.	H. U. Elson, A. M., Ph. D.	14	146	11,000
1891	Throop Col. Tech.	Pasadena, Cal.	Non-Sect.	James A. B. Scherer, Ph. D.	29	179	6,542
1798	Transylvania College	Lexington, Ky.	Non-Sect.	Richard H. Crossfield, LL. D.	30	311	22,000
1884	Tri State Col.†	Angola, Md.	Non-Sect.	L. M. Sniff, A. M.	17	500	4,000

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1823	Trinity College	Hartford, Ct	Non-Sect	Rev. F. S. Luther, LL. D	26	250	84,000
1900	Trinity College†	Washington, D. C.					
1852	Trinity College†	Durham, N. C.	Meth. Epis. S	Wm. P. Few, Ph. D., LL. D.	48	847	49,628
1869	Trinity University†	Waxahachie, Tex	Presbyterian	Sam'l L. Hornbeak, LL. D.	20	324	6,000
1852	Tufts College *hh*	*hh*	Non-Sect	Hermon C. Bumpus, Ph. D.	255	1,726	73,000
1834	Tulane University	New Orleans, La	Non-Sect	Robert Sharp, A. M.	312	2,725	70,694
1794	Tusculum College†	Greenville, Tenn	Non-Sect	G. O. Gray, A. M., D. D.	20	212	
1881	Tuskegee N.&I.Inst.†§	Tuskegee, Ala	Non-Sect	Robt. Russa Moton, LL.D.	198	tt1,564	22,304
1858	Union Christian Col.†	Merom, Ind	Christian	Chas. B. Hershey, A.B., D.D	13	110	6,000
1891	Union College†	College View, Neb.	Adventist	Harvey A. Morrison, A. M.	25	349	6,100
1795	Union College	Schenectady, N. Y.	Non-Sect	Rev. C. A. Richmond, D. D.	42	550	44,000
1845	Union University†	Jackson, Tenn	Baptist	G. M. Savage, A. M., LL. D.	20	268	9,000
1836	Union Theol. Sem.†	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Independent	Francis Brown, Ph. D., D. D.	30	250	130,131
1812	Union Theol. Sem	Richmond, Va	Presbyterian	Walter A. Moore, D. D.	8	104	28,077
1831	Univ. of Alabama†	University, Ala.	State	G. H. Denny, LL. D., D. C. L.	140	1,700	33,000
1885	Univ. of Arizona†	Tucson, Ariz	State	R. B. von Kleiss Smid, D. Sc.	52	450	23,000
1871	Univ. of Arkansas†	Fayetteville, Ark. *g*	State	J. C. Futrall, B. A., A. M.	70	814	25,500
1846	Univ. of Buffalo†	Buffalo, N. Y	Non-Sect	Chas. P. Norton, A.B., LL.D.	217	1,048	19,000
1860	Univ. of California†	Berkeley, Cal	State	Benj. Ide Wheeler, LL. D.	503	11,960	304,200
1865	Univ. of Chattanooga†	Chattan'ga, Tenn	Meth. Epis	Fred. Whitlo Hixson, D. D.	27	815	10,000
1881	Univ. of Chicago†	Chicago, Ill	Non-Sect	Harry P. Judson, LL. D.	400	tt8,510	592,847
1870	Univ. of Cincinnati†	Cincinnati, Ohio					
1877	Univ. of Colorado†	Boulder, Col	Non-Sect	Livingston Farrand, A. M.	190	1,995	98,354
1864	Univ. of Denver†	Denver, Col	Meth. Epis	H. A. Buchtel, D. D., LL. D.	205	1,456	30,000
1877	Univ. of Detroit	Detroit, Mich	Catholic	Wm. T. Doran, S. J.	60	602	28,000
1905	Univ. of Florida	Gainesville, Fla	State	A. A. Murphree, A. M., LL.D.	60	tt810	16,200
1801	Univ. of Georgia	Athens, Ga	State	D. C. Barrow, A. M., LL. D.	63	701	41,000
1889	Univ. of Idaho†	Moscow, Idaho	State	Melvin A. Brannon, B. A.	75	864	35,000
1867	Univ. of Illinois†	Urbana-Champ'gn, Ill	Non-Sect	E. J. James, Ph. D., LL. D.	tt762	tt6,427	380,000
1866	Univ. of Kansas†	Lawrence, Kan	State	Fr'k Strong, LL. D. (Chan.)	241	3,200	110,000
1866	Univ. of Kentucky†	Lexington, Ky	State	Henry S. Barker, LL. D.	100	1,445	31,228
1837	Univ. of Louisville†	Louisville, Ky					
1862	Univ. of Maine†	Orono, Me	State	Robt. Judson Aley, LL. D.	155	1,269	59,000
1784	Univ. of Maryland†	Annapolis & Balti	Non-Sect	Thos. Fell (Provost)	211	1,400	25,000
1837	Univ. of Michigan†	Ann Arbor, Mich	State	H. B. Hutchins, Ph. B., LL. D	394	tt7,214	368,238
1844	Univ. of Mississippi†	Oxford, Miss	State	Jos. N. Powers, M. A., LL. D.	40	625	30,000
1868	Univ. of Minnesota†	Minneapolis, Minn	State	G. E. Vincent, A. B., Ph. D.,	608	13,279	206,636
1839	Univ. of Missouri†	Columbia, Mo. *u*	State	Albert R. Hill, LL. D	268	3,930	200,000
1869	Univ. of Nebraska†	Lincoln, Neb	State	Sam. Avery, Ph. D	196	4,826	310,000
1875	Univ. of Nevada†	Reno, Nev	State	Archer W. Hendrick, A. M.	46	611	35,001
1889	Univ. of N. Mexico†	Albuquerque, N. M.	State	David R. Boyd, Ph. D.	25	222	
1795	Univ. of N. Carolina	Chapel Hill, N. C.	State	Edward K. Graham, LL. D.	97	1,695	74,750
1883	Univ. of N. Dakota†	Grand Forks, N. D.	State	F. L. McVey, Ph. D	93	1,222	56,000
1842	Univ. of Notre Dame	Notre Dame, Ind	Catholic	Rev. J. Cavanaugh, C. S. C.	80	1,225	90,000
1892	Univ. of Oklahoma†	Norman, Okla	Non-Sect	Stratton D. Brooks, LL. D.	147	2,500	24,500
1876	Univ. of Oregon†	Eugene, Ore. *yy*	State	P. L. Campbell, A. B., LL. D.	138	1,874	66,000
1740	Univ. of Penna.†	Philadelphia, Pa	Non-Sect	Edgar F. Smith, LL. D.	620	9,000	450,000
1908	Univ. of Pittsburgh†	Pittsburgh, Pa	Non-Sect	S. B. McCormick, (Chan.)	367	3,964	23,000
1903	Univ. of Porto Rico†	Rio Piedras, P. R.	Government	Paul G. Miller, Ph. D.	65	771	8,000
1850	Univ. of Rochester†	Rochester, N. Y	Non-Sect	Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D.	45	575	70,000
1851	Univ. of Santa Clara	Santa Clara, Cal	Catholic	Walter F. Thornton, S. J.	47	400	36,000
1880	Univ. of So. Cal.†	Los Angeles, Cal	Meth. Epis	Geo. F. Bovard, LL.D., D.D.	321	3,106	31,000
1805	Univ. of S. Carolina *m*	Columbia, S. C	Non-Sect	Wm. S. Currell, M. A., Ph. D.	42	tt578	50,000
1883	Univ. of S. Dakota†	Vermillion, S. Dak	State	Robt. L. Slagle, Ph. D	60	682	21,000
1893	Univ. of So. Minn.†	Austin, Minn	Non-Sect	Wm. W. Meiners, Ph. D. LL. D	103	1,095	27,000
1857	Univ. of the South	Sewanee, Tenn	Prot. Epis	Rt. Rev. A. W. Knight, D. D.	35	222	36,721
1794	Univ. of Tennessee†	Knoxville, Tenn	Non-Sect	Brown Ayres, Ph. D., LL. D.	200	4,535	40,000
1881	Univ. of Texas†	Austin, Tex. *s*	State	R. E. Vinson, D. D., LL. D.	196	2,724	122,906
1850	Univ. of Utah†	Salt Lake City	State	J. A. Witsoe, M. A., Ph. D.	112	1,602	45,000
1791	Univ. of V.St. Agri. C†	Burlington, Vt	State	Guy Potter Benton, D. D.	110	1,025	94,000
1819	Univ. of Virginia	University, Va	State	E. A. Alderman, D.C.L.LL.D	79	1,100	90,000
1861	Univ. of Washington†	Seattle, Wash	State	Henry Suzzallo, A. B., Ph. D	205	4,055	77,785
1848	Univ. of Wisconsin†	Madison, Wis	State	Chas. R. Van Hise, Ph. D.	tt495	tt5,131	240,000
1887	Univ. of Wyoming†	Laramie, Wyo	State	C. A. Duniway, Ph. D	75	tt573	39,000
1857	Upper Iowa Univ.†	Fayette, Iowa	Meth. Epis	C. P. Colegrove, A. M., D. Sc.	22	tt458	
1893	Upsala College†	Kenilworth, N. J	Lutheran	Rev. Peter Froeberg, A. B.	11	100	2,000
1869	Ursinus College†	Collegeville, Pa	Non-Sect	Geo. Leslie Omwake, Pd. D.	18	202	15,500
	U. S. Indian School	See Carlisle Indian	School				
1802	U. S. Mil. Academy	West Point, N. Y.	U. S. Gov't.	Col. John Biddle, Supt	136	763	95,000
1845	U. S. Naval Academy	Annapolis, Md	U. S. Gov't.	Capt. E. W. Eberle, Supt	157	1,230	55,600
1890	Utah Agri College†	Logan, Utah	State	E. G. Peterson, A. M., Ph. D.	105	3,200	30,000
1873	Valparaiso University†	Valparaiso, Ind	Non-Sect	Henry B. Brown, A. M.	220	5,500	15,500
1872	Vanderbilt University†	Nashville, Tenn	Non-Sect	J. H. Kirkland, Ph. D., LL. D.	150	928	60,000
1861	Vassar College†	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Non-Sect	Henry Noble MacCracken	138	1,100	89,000
1865	Va. Union Univ.§	Richmond, Va	Baptist	G. Rice Hovey, A. M., D. D.	18	320	13,000
1842	Villanova College	Villanova, Pa	Catholic	Rev. E. G. Dohan, LL. D.	34	380	
1806	Vincennes University†	Vincennes, Ind	Non-Sect		21	300	12,550
1902	Virginia Chris. Col.†	Lynchburg, Va	Dis. of Christ	J. T. T. Hundley, A. B.	14	111	3,500
1839	Virginia Mil. Inst	Lexington, Va	State	Edward W. Nichols, Supt	25	400	1,800
1872	Virginia Poly. Inst. & Agri. & Mech. Col	Blacksburg, Va	Non-Sect	J. D. Eggleston, A. B., A. M.	53	508	27,000
1832	Wabash College	Crawfordsville, Ind	Non-Sect	G. L. Mackintosh, D.D., LL.D	21	335	51,000
1834	Wake Forest College	Wake Forest, N. C.	Baptist	Wm. L. Poteat, M. A., LL. D.	40	483	20,000
1866	Walden University§	Nashville, Tenn					

Organized.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see index.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students (*)	Volumes in Library
1865	Washburn College†	Topeka, Kan	Independent	Parley P. Womer, D. Sc.	60	806	25,000
1802	Wash. & Jefferson Col.	Washington, Pa	Non-Sect	Fred'kW.Hinitt,Ph.D.,D.D.	21	333	25,000
1782	Wash. & Lee Univ	Lexington, Va	Non-Sect	Henry Louis Smith, Ph. D.	30	513	50,000
1795	Washington College†	Wash. Col., Tenn	Non-Sect	Jas. T. Cooter, M. A., D. D.	10	125	3,600
1782	Washington College	Chestertown, Md	Non-Sect	Jas. W. Cain, A. B., LL. D.	11	126	.....
1890	Wash. State Col.†	Pullman, Wash	.....	.....	....	....	.....
1853	Wash. Univ.†	St. Louis, Mo	Non-Sect	David F. Houston (Chan.)	231	2,019	161,540
1851	Waynesburg College†	Waynesburg, Pa	Presbyterian	Herbert P. Houghton, Ph. D.	23	259	9,000
1875	Wellesley College‡	Wellesley, Mass	Non-Sect	Ellen F. Pendleton, M. A.	137	1,570	86,722
1868	Wells College‡	Aurora, N. Y	Non-Sect	Kerr Duncan MacMillen	31	213	27,400
1836	Wesleyan Fem. Col	Macon, Ga	Meth.Epis.S	C. R. Jenkins, A. B., D. D.	32	450	5,500
1831	Wesleyan University	Middletown, Ct	Non-Sect	Wm. A. Shanklin, LL. D.	53	505	106,000
1855	West. Col. for Women	Oxford, Ohio	Non-Sect	W. W. Boyd, A. M., Pd. D.	29	245	19,473
1866	West. Maryland Col.†	Westminster, Md	Meth.-Prot.	Rev. Thos. H. Lewis, LL. D.	26	.....	12,000
1826	West. Reserve Univ. o	Cleveland, Ohio	Non-Sect	Charles F. Thwing, D. D.	265	2,210	122,000
1825	West. Theol. Sem.†	Pittsburgh, Pa	Presbyterian	Rev. James A. Kelso, D. D.	12	76	35,000
1849	Westminster Col	Fulton, Mo	Presbyterian	Rev. E. E. Reed, M. A.	16	160	11,004
1852	Westminster College†	N. Wilmington, Pa.	United Pres.	W. Charles Wallace, D. D.	22	250	10,000
1867	West Virginia Univ.†	Morgant'n, W. Va.	State	Frank B. Trotter, A. M.	113	1,185	58,000
1890	W. Va. Wesley. Col.†	Buckhan'n, W. Va.	Meth. Epis	Wallace B. Fleming, Ph. D.	25	325	7,000
1860	Wheaton College†	Wheaton, Ill	Non-Sect	C. A. Blanchard, A. M., D. D.	25	240	8,000
1834	Wheaton College‡	Norton, Mass	Non-Sect	Sam. V. Cole, D. D., LL. D.	30	204	10,317
1859	Whitman College†	Walla Walla, Wash	Non-Sect	Rev. S. B. L. Penrose, D. D.	20	437	26,000
1901	Whittier College†	Whittier, Cal	Friends	Absalom Rosenberger, A. B.	16	150	5,000
1890	Whitworth College†	Spokane, Wash	Presbyterian	Dr. D. D. MacKay, A. M.	19	120	7,905
1863	Wilberforce Univ.†§	Wilberforce, Ohio	A. Meth. Ep.	Wm. S. Scarborough, LL. D.	39	455	7,500
1873	Wiley University†§	Marshall, Tex	Meth. Epis	Rev. M. W. Dogan, Ph. D.	26	400	6,000
1844	Willamette Univ.†	Salem, Ore	Meth. Epis	Carl G. Doney, B. S., Ph. D.	23	377	12,000
1693	William & Mary Col	Williamsburg, Va	State	Lyon G. Tyler, LL. D.	19	242	30,000
1908	William & Vashti Col.†	Aledo, Ill	Non-Sect	Ward L. Ray, A. M.	20	194	3,000
1849	William Jewell Col	Liberty, Mo	Baptist	John P. Greene, D. D., LL. D.	28	412	29,000
1908	William Smith†	Geneva, N. Y	Non-Sect	Lyman Pierson Powell, D. D.	26	92	59,102
1890	William S. Woods C.†	Fulton, Mo	Christian	Jos. A. Serena, A. B	21	165	4,200
1793	Williams College	Williamst'n, Mass	Non-Sect	Harry A. Garfield, LL. D.	60	...	85,686
1870	Wilmington College†	Wilmington, Ohio	Friends	J. Edwin Jay, A. M.	17	206	5,000
1869	Wilson College†	Chambersburg, Pa.	Presbyterian	Ethelbert D. Warfield, LL.D.	23	200	15,000
1909	Winona Col. Lib. Arts†	Winona Lake, Ind	Non-Sect	H. G. Lawrance, Dean	48	719	5,100
1886	Winthrop N. & I. C.†	Rock Hill, S. C	State	D. B. Johnson, A. B., LL. D.	102	1,016	20,000
1845	Wittenberg College†	Springfield, Ohio	Lutheran	Chas. G. Heckert, D. D.	45	1,190	18,500
1854	Wofford College	Spartanburg, S. C.	Meth. Epis	Henry N. Snyder, LL. D.	17	431	21,428
1906	Woman's Col. of Ala.‡	Montgomery, Ala	Methodist	M. W. Swartz, A. B., M. A.	17	225	5,634
1914	Women's Col. of Del.‡	Newark, Del	State	W. J. Robinson, Dean	29	107	.....
1859	Woman's Col. of Due West	Due West, S. C	Ref'd Pres	R. L. Robinson, D. D.	14	150	3,200
1865	Worcester Poly. Inst.	Worcester, Mass	Non-Sect.	Ira N. Hollis	55	540	15,462
1701	Yale University *bb*	New Haven, Ct.	Non-Sect.	Arthur T. Hadley, LL. D.	478	3,254	1,000,000
1881	Yankton College†	Yankton, S. Dak	.....	.....	....	....	.....
1890	York College†	York, Neb	.....	.....	....	....	.....

SUNDAY-SCHOOL STATISTICS OF ALL COUNTRIES.

The following statistics of Sunday-Schools were compiled for the World's Seventh Sunday-School Convention, Zurich, Switzerland, 1913:

Countries.	Sunday-Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.
Europe:			
Austria	307	767	8,681
Belgium	145	542	7,209
British Isles	50,100	725,119	7,588,951
Bulgaria	57	100	2,536
Denmark	1,376	5,250	92,200
Finland	8,351	16,443	173,486
France	1,200	7,000	67,000
Germany	9,000	30,000	950,000
Greece	6	8	200
Hungary	448	1,034	12,953
Italy	389	1,112	15,935
Netherlands	2,060	5,140	209,000
Norway	1,475	7,145	127,720
Portugal	29	107	2,048
Russia	896	5,814	64,440
Spain	94	210	6,500
Sweden	6,952	24,288	320,676
Switzerland	1,762	7,490	122,567
Malaysia:			
Philippines	700	1,500	34,500
Dutch E. Indies	22	175	24,029
Asia:			
Persia	78	339	4,389
Ceylon	423	947	16,294
India	14,203	27,367	538,350
Korea	2,859	6,434	137,610
Formosa	117	199	2,049
Siam	22	46	862
China	2,103	5,641	90,568
Japan	3,684	6,898	200,017
Turkey in Asia	480	1,600	43,816
Africa	1,496	35,835	678,298
North America:			
Alaska	50	196	2,222
United States	154,281	1,520,379	18,732,841
Canada	10,642	85,046	853,065
Labrador	12	50	450
Newfoundland	529	3,252	35,263
West Indies	2,191	12,447	169,843
Central America	102	452	5,882
Mexico	460	1,854	19,613
South America	1,346	3,789	61,010
Oceania:			
Australia	7,752	52,641	568,614
Bismarck Archipelago	191	359	5,945
Fiji Islands	1,021	2,349	22,176
Hawaiian Islands	207	780	11,321
New Hebrides	180	404	3,509
New Guinea	178	305	9,387
New Zealand	1,705	10,428	120,960
Other Islands	707	2,010	30,911
The World	310,057	2,669,630	27,345,407

The total number of teachers and scholars in the world, according to this report, was 30,015,037. The table does not include the schools of the Catholic and Non-Evangelical Protestant churches. The next World's Convention will be held in Tokio, Japan. According to Joseph H. Meier, editor of Kenedy's Official Catholic Directory, there are 10,555 Catholic Sunday-Schools attended by 2,817,500 Catholic children in the United States. No official Sunday-School figures are gathered by the Church authorities.

TABLE TWO—COMMENCEMENT DAYS, GRADUATES, ETC.

Colleges.	Commencement Day, 1917.	Graduates Since Organization.	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
Agnes Scott C.	May 30	237	Mrs. A. V. Martin, '93
Agr. & M. C. Tex.	June 12	1,325	L. J. Kopke, 1880.
Alcorn A. & M. C.	May 23	332	A. Snodgrass, 1882.
Ala. Poly. I.	June 12	.....	Rev. W. F. Glenn, 1860.
Albany C.	June 13	403	Mrs. S. E. Young, '73
Albion C.	June 21	1,100	Mrs. M. G. Briggs, '61
Albright C.	June 13	533	Charles A. Derr, 1895
Alfred U.	June 7	1,088	Mrs. Mary Powell, '50
Allegheny C.	June 19	2,109	2 of Class of 1852.
Alma C.	June 13	273	8 of Class of 1891.
Amherst C.	June 20	4,570	D. E. Barnard, 1846.
Arkansas C.	June 6	212	Mrs. W. B. Lawrence, 1876.
Ark.-Cumberl'd C.	May 28	111	Mrs. S. Coffman, '93.
Asbury C.	June 6	.....	T. W. Shannon, 1893.
Atlanta U.	May 30	868	Lucy Laney, 1873.
Auburn Theol. S.	May 10	1,790	Edward Lord, 1846.
Austin Col.	June 5	289	W. T. Hill, 1858.
Baker U.	June 6	1,111	2 of Class of 1866.
Bald-Wallace C.	June 14	2,855	Mrs. R. B. Walker, '51
Barnard C.	June 6	1,637	7 of Class of 1893.
Bates C.	June 27	2,109	Arthur Given, 1867.
Baylor U.	June 6	2,118	Mrs. L. Willis, 1856.
Beloit C.	June 13	1,503	A. W. Curtis, 1853.
Berea C.	June 6	618	G. L. Pigg, 1873.
Bethel C.	June 7	270	John P. Isaac, 1895.
Bonebrake Theol. S.	May 5	485	Ed. H. Caylor, 1874.
Boston U.	June 6	9,300	2 of Class of 1870.
Bowdoin C.	June 21	6,335	Ed. Robie, 1840.
Bridgewater C.	May 30	573	D. B. Garber, 1886.
Brigham Young C.	May 31	800	3 of Class of 1887.
Bryn Mawr C.	June 7	1,533	.....
Bucknell U.	June 20	.....	J. M. Lyons, 1851.
Butler C.	June 14	844	Mrs. Atkinson, 1856.
Campion C.	June 20	415	Rev. J. Busch, 1884.
Carleton C.	June 13	1,117	Jas. J. Dow, 1874.
Carlisle Indian Ind. School	May 24	600	.....
Carnegie Inst. of T.	June 15	1,593	.....
Carroll C.	June 8	223	2 of Class of 1857.
Carthage C.	June 7	334	J. M. Cromer, 1875.
Case School of App. Science	May 31	1,444	.....
Catawba C.	May 23	100	3 of Class of 1889.
Cedarville C.	June 8	184	C. C. Morton, 1897.
Central C., Iowa	June 14	.....	H. F. Bousquet, 1861.
Central C., Mo.	June 13	431	2 of Class of 1861.
Cen. Wesleyan C.	June 7	710	John H. Frick, 1870.
Centre C.	June 14	4,179	George Cowan, 1851.
Chicora Col., for Women	May 30	547	2 of Class of 1892.
Christian Bro. C.	June 20	.....	R. E. Semmes, 1875.
Christian U.	June 7	.....	A. B. Chenoweth, '58.
Citadel Military C.	June 15	1,028	Col. Asbury Coward, 1854.
Clark C., Mass.	June 21	425	Class of 1905.
Clarkson C. of Tech.	June 7	211	3 of Class of 1900.
Coe C.	June 11	650	S. W. Stookey, 1884.
Col. of Charleston	May 22	571	C. P. Bolles, 1884.
Col. City of N. Y.	.....	4,100	James R. Steers, 1853
Col. of Hawaii	June 4	184	4 of Class of 1912.
Col. of the Holy Cross	June 20	1,756	Jos. D. Fallon, 1858.
Col. of the Pacific	May 23	817	Mrs. C. D. Brooke, '58
Col. of Puget S'd	June 6	134	C. M. Sherman, 1893.
Col. of St. Elizabeth	June 20	250	Class of 1903.
Col. of Wooster	June 14	2,285	John C. Miller, 1871.
Colorado Agr. C.	June 7	710	3 of Class of 1884.
Colorado C.	June 13	929	F. Tuckerman, 1882.
Col. Sc. of Mines	May 25	813	2 of Class of 1883.
Columbia U.	June 6	27,000	R. M. Olyphant, '42.
Ct. Agr. C.	June 12	537	6 of Class of 1883.
Cooper C.	June 6	209	3 of Class of 1894.
Cooper Union, N.Y.	June	3,000	4 of Class of 1864.
Cornell C.	June 6	1,835	Matthew and Mary Cavanagh, 1858.
Cornell U.	June 27	22,850	.....
Cotner U.	June 7	.....	E. D. Harris, 1891.
Creighton U.	June 3	1,819	J. Kinsler, 1891.

Colleges.	Commencement Day, 1917.	Graduates Since Organization.	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
Cumberland U.	June 6	5,000	Nathan Green, 1845.
Dakota Wesley. U.	June 6	350	O. E. Murray, 1888.
Daniel Baker Col.	June 6	151	John Meade, 1895.
Dartmouth C.	June 20	9,900	J. W. Barstow, 1846.
Davis & Elkins C.	June 13	62	2 of Class of 1910.
Davidson C.	May 30	1,500	J. H. Hill, 1854.
Decatur C. & Ind. Sc	June 12	385	C. F. Record, 1905.
Delaware C.	June 13	725	P. T. Carlysle, 1854.
De Paul U.	June 15	1,200	M. I. Sheridan, 1899.
Depauw U.	June 6	3,513	J. S. Tarkington, 1852.
Doane C.	June 20	495	D. E. Tromble, 1877.
Drake U.	June 7	4,654	J. E. Denton, 1882.
Drew Theol. S.	.....	2,600	S. K. Doolittle, 1869.
Drury C.	June 7	561	4 of Class of 1875.
Earlham C.	June 13	1,319	E. Test, 1863.
Elmira C.	June 6	917	2 of Class of 1859.
Elon C.	May 29	402	C. C. Peel, 1890.
Emory U.	June 13	.....	P. W. White, 1844.
Eureka C.	June 15	1,000	E. Dickenson, 1860.
Fairmount C.	May 29	297	W. Fleming, 1899.
Fargo C.	June 13	156	Donald G. Colp, '96.
Findlay C.	June 13	.....	J. P. Shelley, 1887.
Fiske U.	June 6	1,031	J. D. Burrus, 1875.
Fordham U.	June 13	1,933	A. M. O'Neill, 1849.
Franklin C.	June 13	748	Barnett Wallace, '60.
Franklin & M.	June 14	1,867	P. C. Paugh, 1849.
Franklin C.	June 14	960	John H. Aughey, 1852.
Friends U.	June 6	275	4 of Class of 1901.
Furman U.	June 6	598	J. H. Nash, 1856.
Gallaudet, C.	June 20	586	3 of Class of 1869.
Gen. Theol. Sem.	May 25	1,911	N. L. Garfield, 1847.
Georgetown C. Ky.	June 6	1,050	J. D. Clardy, 1848.
GeorgetownU. D.C.	.....	6,780	F. M. Gunnell, 1844.
G. Washington U.	June 6	6,918	F. M. Gunnell, 1846.
George Peabody C.	June 12	3,597	E. L. Bloomstein, '77.
Geneva C.	June 14	.....	J. M. Armour, 1852.
Graceland C.	June 1	300	F. M. Smith, 1898.
Grand Island C.	June 6	107	Mrs. G. B. Paine, 1896.
Grinnell C.	June 13	2,000	Rev. E. O. Tade, 1858.
Grove City C.	June 13	1,550	S. Dodds, 1881.
Guilford C.	May 29	235	4 of Class of 1889.
Gustavus A. C.	June 7	1,250	J. A. Youngqoist, '90
Hamline U.	June 6	915	2 of Class of 1860.
Hampton N. & A. I	May 24	1,928	J. P. Weaver, 1871.
Hampden-Sidney C.	June 13	1,200	Gen. R. A. Pryor, '46
Hamilton C.	June 18	3,272	A. L. Rhodes, 1841.
Harvard U.	.....	36,335	N. E. Soule, 1845.
Hastings C.	June 13	187	Judge Hewitt, 1882.
Haverford C.	June 15	1,270	A. M. Limber, 1840.
Hedding C.	June 7	400	Mrs. J. D. De Groot, 1867.
Heidelberg U.	June 13	829	N. L. Brewer, 1855.
Highland Park C.	Aug. 1	.....	U. S. Parker, 1891.
Hillsdale C.	June	1,518	Mrs. E. S. Potter, '56.
Hendrix C.	June 13	214	Mrs. L. Basham, '83.
Hiram C.	June 12	923	Mrs. E. D. Truesdell, 1869.
Hiwassee C.	May 15	335	O. Muller, 1859.
Hobart C.	June 14	1,640	Thomas Hale, 1853.
Hope C.	June 20	1,493	2 of Class of 1866.
Howard Payne C.	May 30	458	J. D. Robnett, Jr., 1895.
Howard U.	June 6	3,500	.....
Hunter C.	June 2	13,328	.....
Illinois C.	June 13	923	G. W. Harlan, 1846.
Ill. State Nor. U.	June 7	2,862	Mrs. E. Christian, '60
Ill. Woman's C.	June 6	1,156	Mrs. A. McE. Griffith, 1852.
Ill. Wesley. U.	June 13	1,080	P. Warner, 1861.
Indiana U.	June 13	6,329	S. C. Parks, 1833.
Iowa State C. of A. & M. A.	June 7	3,959	L. W. Noyes, 1872.
Iowa Wesleyan	June 6	1,058	W. S. Mayne, 1856.
Jackson C.	June 20	64	M. B. Patterson, '11.
Johns Hopkins U.	June 12	3,286	.....
Judson C.	May 28	1,321	Mrs. R. Lee, 1847.
Juniata C.	June 14	1,423	G.M.Brumbaugh, '79.
Kalamazoo C.	June 20	720	T. R. Palmer, 1851.
Kan. State Agr. C.	June 21	2,964	3 of Class of 1867.

Colleges. Table Two	Commencement Day, 1917.	Graduates Since Organization.	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
Kan. Wesley U....	June 7	249	Rev. H. M. Mayo, '87.
Kentucky Wesley..	May 30	308	B. D. Best. 1868.
Kenyon C.....	June 18	1,590	W. G. Le Duc, 1848.
King C.....	May 29	178	Rev. J. C. Cowan, '70.
Knox C.....	June 13	1,943	Mrs. A. Sanderson, '51
Knoxville C.....	June 6	571	Mrs. T. Johnson, 1879.
Lake Erie C.....	June 20	584	Mrs. M. B. Shurtleff, 1860.
Lake Forest C.....	June 20	674	T. W. Chapman, 1879.
Lafayette C.....	June 13	3,050	J. H. Neighbour, '48.
Lander C.....	May 26	388	2 of Class of 1872.
Lawrence C.....	June 13	1,211	Rev. H. Colman, 1857.
Leander Clark C...	June 14	617	E. N. Steele, 1864.
Lebanon Valley C..	June 13	586	Mrs. M. A. W. Reitzel, 1870.
Lebanon U.....	Aug. 7	5,700	.....
Leland Stanford, Jr.	.....	6,011	Class of 1892.
Lehigh U.....	June 12	2,703	W. J. Kerr, 1870.
Lincoln U.....	June 6	1,584	H. Brown, 1867.
Lombard C.....	May 30	603	T. W. McNeeley, '56.
Louisiana C.....	June 5	43	2 of Class of 1906.
Louisiana State U..	June 4	1,218	Chas. F. Buck, 1870.
Loyola C., Md....	June 14	350	Ed. Mulholland, 1854.
Loyola U., La.....	June 18	147	.....
Macalester C.....	June 13	413	S. M. Kirkwood, 1889
Manhattan C.....	June 19	964	J. P. McClancy, '66.
Marietta C.....	.....	1,243	C. H. Goddard, 1843.
Maryville C., Tenn	June 7	833	L. L. Stanford, 1854.
Mass. Agr. C.....	June 27	1,400	.....
Mass. Inst. Tech...	June 12	6,394	Class of 1868.
McCormick Theo. S.	April 26	2,500	W. A. P. Martin, '49.
McKendree C.....	June 7	877	J. H. Roberts, 1848.
McMinnville C....	June 10	239	J. H. Smith, 1884.
Meadville Theol. S.	Sept. 20	433	G. G. Withington, '54
Mechanics' Inst...	June 14	1,630	C. W. Fertig, 1891.
Mercer U.....	June 6	.....	2 of Class of 1848.
Miami U.....	June 7	1,863	C. Stewart, 1847.
Mich. Agr. C.....	June 20	2,687	A. F. Allen, 1861.
Mich. C. of Mines..	.....	790	Several of Cl ss 1888.
Middlebury C.....	June 20	2,172	P. J. H. Myers, 1847.
Milligan C.....	June 12	260	2 of Class of 1882.
Mills C.....	May 15	914	Mrs. M. Vincent, '66.
Millsaps C.....	May 30	576	2 of Class of 1895.
Milton C.....	June 21	401	Mrs. C. C. Maxson, '71.
Monmouth C.....	June 14	1,654	M. F. Thompson, '58
Montana State C..	June 6	267	Mrs. L. B. Peck, 1896.
Moore's Hill C....	June 6	488	Mrs. G. W. Wood, '60
Moravian C.....	June 6	600	C. L. Reinke, 1853.
Moravian Sem....	June 5	.....	Mrs. E. B. Stork, '27.
Morningside C....	June 13	.....	J. B. Trimble, 1894.
Mt. Holyoke C....	June 13	3,626	Mrs. Sarah Lane, '45.
Mt. Union C.....	June 20	1,039	S. F. De Ford, 1858.
Muhlenberg C.....	June 14	844	3 of Class of 1868.
Municipal U. of Akron.....	June 20	532	3 of Class of 1873.
Muskingum C.....	June 14	950	W. G. Waddle, 1855.
Neb. Wesley. U...	June 6	750	4 of Class of 1890.
Newberry C.....	June 6	576	J. E. Houseal, 1869.
New Bruns. Th S.	May 17	1,200	J. S. Toralmon, 1855.
New Hampshire C.	June 13	885	W. P. Ballard, 1871.
New York U.....	June 6	24,054	L. B. Reed, 1843.
N. Dak. Agr. C....	June 12	541	Robert B. Reed, 1915
N'w'n C., Ill.....	June 7	578	2 of Class of 1866.
Northwestern U...	June 13	16,653	H. M. Kidder, 1859.
Norwich U.....	.....	849	S. M. Preston, 1845.
Oberlin C.....	June 13	6,375	E. A. West, 1843.
Ohio State U.....	June 5	7,202	Dr. A. Townshend, '78
Ohio Wesley. U....	June 13	5,100	S. W. Williams, 1848.
Okla. A. & M. C...	May 25	695	2 of Class of 1896.
Olivet C.....	June 20	1,039	Mrs. S. Williams, '63.
Oregon State Agr. C.	June 5	1,980	J. Currin, 1870.
Oriental U.....	June 8	950	Rev. G. Riegel, 1907.
Oskaloosa C.....	June 12	1,200	.....
Ottawa U.....	June 6	591	Alice Boomer, 1888.
Otterbein U.....	June 14	1,200	Mrs. B. R. Hanby, '57
Ouachita C.....	May 30	.....	4 of Class of 1888.
Pacific U.....	June 13	290	G. H. Durham, 1866.
Paine C.....	June 6	435	J. W. Gilbert, 1886.
Parker C.....	May 31	.....	Mrs. M. Haight, 1892.
Penn C.....	June 8	600	John Williams.

Colleges. Table Two	Commencement Day, 1917.	Graduates Since Organization.	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
Pennsylvania C....	June 13	1,242	W. F. Eyster, 1839.
Penn. Mil. C.....	June 21	590	R. K. Carter, 1867.
Penn. State C.....	June 13	3,386	J. N. Banks, 1861.
Philander Smith C.	June 6	431	R. C. Childress, 1888.
Pratt Inst.....	June 18	10,075	.....
Presb. Theol. S., Ky.	May 1	700	J. H. Clark, 1857.
Princeton Theol. S..	May 8	6,233	Rev. K. Wight, 1848.
Princeton U.....	June 19	13,194	3 of Class of 1846.
Pritchett C.....	June 1	400	Mrs. J. Farrington, '68.
Proseminar C.....	June 18	872	J. H. Dinkmeier, '72.
Purdue U.....	June 13	5,391	C. J. Bobrer, '78.
Radcliffe C.....	June 20	1,619	4 of Class of 1883.
Randolph Macon C.	June 14	861	James E. Sebrell, '53.
R'd.-M'con, W....	June 5	730	2 of Class of 1896.
Rens'l'r Poly. Inst.	June 13	2,278	S. S. Greeley, 1846.
Rhode Isl. State C..	June 21	313	G. W. Burlingame, '94
Richmond C.....	June 6	1,045	Rev. D. W. Gwin, '58
Rio Grande C.....	June 21	101	Mrs. H. G. Bowles, '83
Ripon C.....	June 20	631	Miss L. Adams, 1867.
Roanoke C.....	June 13	771	J. A. Snyder, 1856.
Rochester Theol. S.	May 8	1,286	J. D. Merrell, 1856.
Rockford C.....	June 13	840	Mrs. A. S. Moore, '54.
Rock Hill C.....	June 15	134	T. A. Whelan, 1872.
Rollins C.....	May 31	.....	C. L. Guild, 1892.
Rutgers C.....	June 12	2,843	2 of Class of 1851.
San Francisco T. S.	April 26	190	J. L. Drum, 1874.
Shaw U.....	May 9	1,175	.....
Shorter C.....	May 29	460	Mary Darlington, '75.
Smith C.....	June 19	6,610	Mrs. E. Brown. 1879.
Southern Female C.	May 21	1,100	Mrs. J. Tichenor, 1845.
Southern U., Ala...	June 4	546	Joseph Atkinson, '61.
S. Dak. State C....	June 6	750	M. A. Sayler, 1886.
Southwestern C...	June 5	344	A. J. Graham, 1889.
Southwestern U....	June 18	980	B. D. Dashiel, 1876.
Spring Hill C.....	.....	1,695	D. Bienvenn, 1854.
St. Charles's C., Md.	June 20	1,600	Cardinal Gibbons, '5[illegible]
St. Ignatius C.....	June 21	113	R. E. Fisher, 1894.
St. John's, Md....	June 20	874	W. H. Hopkins, 1858.
St. Lawrence U....	June 13	2,373	A. B. Hervey, 1861.
St. Louis U.....	June 21	5,408	J. J. Broderick, 1862.
St. Mary's C., Cal.	May 31	922	J. A. Graves, 1872.
St. Mary's C., Kan.	.....	822	John F. Conroy, 1885
St. Mary's C., Ky..	June 12	.....	R. N. Washen, 1852.
St. Mary's C., Ohio.	June 14	5,137	Dr. G. Huebelen, '54.
St. Olaf C.....	June 2	668	C. J. Rollefson, 1890.
State C. of Wash..	June 14	1,310	All 1st Class.
State C. for Teach.	June 18	6,100	Mrs. S. R. Page, '45.
State U. of Iowa...	June 13	9,500	D. E. Smith, 1858.
State U. of Mont..	June 7	403	Mrs. E. R. Glenney, '98
Stevens Inst. Tech.	June 5	1,942	J. Henderson, 1873.
Suomi C. & Theol. S.	May 31	239	S. Ilmoner, 1904.
Susquehanna U....	June 14	1,000	Geo. W. Marsh, 1862
Swarthmore C.....	June 11	.....	.....
Syracuse U.....	June 13	9,508	M. C. Dean, 1857.
Tabor C.....	June 13	303	6 of Class of 1870.
Talladega C.....	May 31	515	Rev. T. Benson, 1876.
Taylor U.....	June 13	.....	.....
Teachers' C. of Ind.	June 20	2,444	Mrs. S. J. Lewis, 1884.
Temple U.....	.....	5,240	T. T. Myers, 1894.
Throop C. of Tech.	June 4	57	Geo. F. Doty, 1896.
Transylvania C....	June 14	3,535	W. D. Pickett, 1843.
Trinity C., Ct.....	June 21	1,713	J. T. Huntington, '50
Trinity U.....	June 6	452	J. S. Groves, 1871.
Trinity C., N. C...	June 6	.....	J. C. Laprade, 1859.
Tufts C.....	June 20	4,564	H. Hersey, 1857.
Tulane Univ.....	June 6	8,227	P. N. Cilley, 1848.
Tusculum C.....	May 31	.....	Dr. S. W. Butler, 1848.
Tuskegee Inst.....	May	2,387	J. T. Hollis, 1885.
Union Christian C.	June 6	328	Rev. T. C. Smith, '66.
Union C., Neb....	May 21	555	H. A. Owen, 1894.
Union U., Tenn...	June 6	.....	C. H. Harris, 1852.
Union C., N. Y....	June 13	5,869	Rev. J. Miller, 1843.
Union Theol. S....	May 15	4,006	Rev. W. Porter, 1843.
Union Theol. S., Va.	May 9	1,713	W. T. Price, 1857.
U. of Alabama....	Jun. 1-3	2,000	.....
U. of Arizona.....	May 30	180	Mary W. Adams, '95.
U. of Arkansas....	June 13	1,300	W. J. Waggener, 1876.
U. of Buffalo.....	June 8	5,507	.....
U. of California....	May 16	12,817	J. A. Daly, 1864.
U. of Chicago.....	June 12	10,808	.....

COLLEGES. TABLE TWO.	Commencement Day, 1917.	Graduates Since Organization.	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
U. of Colorado	June 6	2,861	O. E. Jackson, 1882.
U. of Denver	June 7	3,163	John Hipp, 1884.
U. of Detroit	June 21	499	6 of Class of 1883.
U. of Florida	June 5	306	14 of Class of 1906.
U. of Idaho	June 6	618	3 of Class of 1896.
U. of Illinois	June 13	11,494	Rueben O. Wood, '72
U. of Georgia	June 20	4,000	.....
U. of Kansas	June 6	6,249	L. D. L. Tosh, 1873.
U. of Kentucky	June 7	1,676	W. B. Munson, 1869.
U. of Maine	June 13	3,000	E. J. Haskell, 1872.
U. of Maryland	June 1	.....	J. Krozer, 1848.
U. of Michigan	June 28	34,071	T. R. Palmer, 1847.
U. of Minnesota	June 14	11,300	H. M. Williamson, '73
U. of Mississippi	May 29	2,600	.....
U. of Nebraska	June 13	6,907	2 of Class of 1873.
U. of Nevada	May 16	506	F. H. Norcross, 1891.
U. of N. Carolina	June 6	6,600	F. T. Bryan, 1842.
U. of N. Dak	June 20	1,247	7 of Class of 1889.
U. of Oklahoma	June 5	1,212	2 of Class of 1896.
U. of Oregon	June 4	2,477	3 of Class of 1878.
U. of Pennsylvania	June 20	.....	Richard S. Brock,'48.
U. of Porto Rico	June 13	335	F. Zuazaga, 1903.
U. of Rochester	June 20	2,501	J. D. Merrell, 1854.
U. of S. California	June 7	1,947	3 of Class of 1884.
U. of S. Carolina	June 13	3,204	Dr. A. Fuller, 1844.
U. of S. Dakota	June 13	1,000	.....
U. of S. Minnesota	June 7	1,410	.....
U. of Santa Clara	May 23	670	J. M. Burnett, 1858.
U. of Texas	June 12	5,237	S. C. Red, 1885.
U. of The South	June 12	946	2 of Class of 1874.
U. of Utah	June 6	.....	.....
U. of Virginia	June 13	.....	.....
U. of Vermont	June 27	6,000	Rev. G. G. Rice, 1845.
U. of Washington	June 13	2,824	Mrs. C. Wilt, 1876.
U. of Wisconsin	June 20	12,085	J. W. Slaughter, 1858.
U. of Wyoming	June 13	.....	2 of Class of 1891.
U. S. Mil. Acad	June 12	5,601	F. T. Bryan, 1846.
U. S. Naval Acad	June 1	4,650	J. H. Upshur, 1847.
Upsala C	May 30	239	2 of Class of 1894.
Ursinus C	June 6	597	.....
Utah Agr. C	June 5	600	John T. Caine, Jr.,'94
Valparaiso U	Aug. 16	16,200	Dr. C. I. Ingerson, '75.
Vanderbilt U	June 13	7,500	H. W. Morgan, 1875
Vassar C	June 12	5,050	.....
Va. Christian C	May 30	131	Mrs. J. Heisabeck,'04.
Virginia Mil. Inst	June 20	2,460	O. M. Knight, 1842.
Virginia Poly. Inst	June 13	900	.....
Wabash C	.....	1,615	J. Cowan. 1842.
Wake Forest C	May 25	.....	.....
Washburn C	June 7	1,035	J. B. Billard, 1870.
Wash. & Jeff. C	June 20	4,619	J. S. VanVoorhis, 1844.
Washington C., Md.	June 20	521	J. T. Parker 1856.
Wash. & Lee Univ.	June 13	2,227	.....
Waynesburg C	June 14	900	E. W. Crawford, 1853.
Wellesley C	June 19	5,629	.....
Wells C	June 19	656	Miss J. Daggett 1869.
Wesleyan F. C	May 28	2,577	.....
Wesleyan U., Ct	June 18	3,289	A. B. Hyde, 1846.
Western Col. for Women	June 13	996	3 of Class of 1857.
Western Md. C	June 13	1,003	W. S. Crouse, 1871.
Western Reserve U.	June 14	.....	G. L. Starr 1856.
West'n Theo. S., Pa.	May 3	1,443	Silas Hazlett 1851
West Virginia U	June 14	1,425	4 of Class of 1872.
W. Va. Wesley. C.	June 6	1,000	3 of Class of 1891.
Westminster C., Pa.	June 12	1,800	T. H. Hanna, 1856.
Wheaton C., Ill	June 13	527	2 of Class of 1860.
Wheaton C., Mass	June 20	677	Mrs. B. R. Almy, 1843.
Whitman C	June 20	371	G. P. Anderson, 1886.
Whittier C	June 6	108	4 of Class of 1904.
Whitworth C	June 14	114	F. W. Whitworth. '96
Wilberforce U	June 21	1,000	Dr. T. H. Jackson,'70.
Wiley U	.....	320	H. B. Pemberton,'85.
Willamette U	June 13	501	3 of Class of 1863.
William & Mary C.	June 14	9,000	.....
Williams C	June 25	5,755	Prof. W. Porter. 1839.
Wm. S. Woods C	May 31	.....	Mrs. J. Richards,'94.
Winthrop N. I. C.	June 5	1,685	.....
Wittenberg C	June 6	1,690	W. H. Wynn, 1851.
Wofford C	June 4	1,125	Samuel Weber. 1859.
Woman's C. of Due West	June 6	1,009	Mrs. L. Y. Neville,'61
Worcester Poly. I.	June 14	1,841	H. P. Armsby, 1871.
Yale U	June 20	30,164	Wm. F. Boies, 1844.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

STATIONED IN AND NEAR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Eastern Department—Headquarters, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Army, Commanding.

DEPARTMENT STAFF:

Chief of Staff—Col. G. T. Bartlett.
Adjutant—Col. W. A. Simpson.
Inspector—Col. J. L. Chamberlain.
Quartermaster—Col. J. B. Bellinger.
Surgeon—Col. Charles Richard.
Engineer—Col. Harry Taylor.
Ordnance Officer—Col. O. B. Mitcham.
Signal Officer—Major C. F. Hartmann.
Officer in Charge of Militia Affairs
Chief Clerk—D. A. Watt.

NORTH ATLANTIC COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICT—*Headquarters*, Fort Totten, Willet's Point, Whitestone. N. Y.; Brig.-Gen. H. F. Hodges, U. S. A. commanding.

DISTRICT STAFF—*Adjutant*, Major H. Hall. *Materiel Officer*, Major J. R. Proctor. *Quartermaster's Depot*—Col. *Army Building*—No. 39 Whitehall Street, Manhattan, New York City. J. M. Carson, Jr., Lieut.-Col. T. C. Goodman, Capt. W. H. Tobin. *Corps of Engineers*—Col. Harry Taylor, Col. F. V. Abbot, Lieut.-Col. C. H. McKinstry, Capt. T. M. Robins, Capt. E. D. Ardrey, Capt. R. G. Alexander. *Medical Supply Depot* (543 Greenwich Street, New York City)—Col. H. D. Snyder. *New York Arsenal*—Governor's Island, N. Y., Col. O. B. Mitcham.

POSTS IN AND NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Posts.	*Location.*	*Commanding Officers.*	*Troops.*
Fort Jay	Governor's Island, N. Y.	Capt. F. J. Miller, Coast Artillery Corps	3d Co., Ft. Hamilton, and 3d Co., Ft. Hancock.
Fort Hamilton	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Col. S. E. Allen, Coast Artillery Corps	15th Band and 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Cos., Coast Artillery Corps, Ft. Hamilton.
Fort Hancock	Sandy Hook, N. J.	Col. D. Skerrett, Coast Artillery Corps	1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Cos., Coast Artillery Corps, Ft. Hancock.
Sandy Hook Proving-Ground	Sandy Hook, N. J.	Lieut.-Col. C. L'H. Ruggles, Ord. Dept.	
Fort Totten	Willet's Point, N. Y.	Col. W. G. Haan, Coast Artillery Corps	12th Band, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Cos. Coast Artillery Corps, Ft. Totten.
Fort Wadsworth	Narrows, Staten Island, N. Y.	Lieut.-Col. T. B. Lamoreux, Coast Artillery Corps.	1st, 2d, and 3d Cos., Coast Artillery Corps, Ft. Wadsworth.
Fort Wood	Bedloes Island, N. Y.	Capt. A. T. Clifton, Signal Corps	Co. G, Signal Corps.

TABLE THREE—FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

ANNUAL COST OF TUITION AND OTHER EXPENSES OF EDUCATION, AND INCOME FROM PRODUCTIVE FUNDS DURING THE LAST COLLEGE YEAR, COMMUNICATED TO THE WORLD ALMANAC BY THE COLLEGES.

FOR COLLEGE BENEFACTIONS SEE INDEX AT "BENEFACTIONS."

COLLEGES. For explanation of signs, see Index.	Tuition Cost Per Annum.*	Living Expenses, Board, Etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Adelphi C.	$60-$180	.....	.....	.....
Adrian	*a*75	$160-175	$20,000	$27,000
Agnes Scott C.	*a*110	240	182,223	103,595
Ag. & M. C., Tex.	*e*15	220	209,000	1,000,000
Alabama Poly. I.	*n*48.50	250	284,500	279,423
Albany C.	73	144	261,230	29,036
Albion C.	*a*50	180	406,000	64,554
Albright C.	75	170	300,000	43,914
Alcorn A. & M. C.	25	69.70	211,000	66,992
Alfred U.	75	200	415,677	110,901
Allegheny C.	125	175-200	1,025,595	174,791
Alma C.	*a*40	150	401,220	38,900
Amherst C.	*a*140	.....	2,800,000	237,883
Arkansas C.	75	165	40,000	6,000
Ark. C'berland C.	60	150	30,000	20,000
Atlanta U.	*a*24	112	110,240	48,246
Auburn Th. Sem.	None	170	772,472	42,740
Asbury C.	65	146	.....	.....
Augsburg C.&T.S.	50	150	34,000	36,849
Augustana C.	*a*45	200	453,481	121,461
Austin C.	110	150	6,426	21,588
Baker U.	87-90	175-200	300,431	62,129
Baldwin-WallaceC	50	140	593,834	*c*76,069
Barnard C.	*a*200	365 up	1,694,550	788,970
Bates C.	95	150-175	870,000	93,230
Baylor U.	110	207	284,185	138,616
Bellevue C.	100	200	75,749	51,843
Beloit C.	*a*100	207-252	1,507,983	119,720
Benedict C.	*a*23	68	140,000	40,448
Berea C.	15-25	100	1,181,453	310,649
Bethany C., W. Va.	60	130	420,000	56,490
Bethany C., Kan.	10-120	135	153,000	84,762
Bethel C.	65	135	105,353	17,234
Blackburn C.	*t*	*t*	107,000	22,000
Bloomfield Th. S.	*e*20	225	210,000	98,779
Boston U.	*a*150	265	2,457,301	423,778
Bowdon C.	50	100	4,500	6,000
Bowdoin C.	125	200-300	2,401,653	156,182
Bridgewater C.	100	125	26,168	33,191
Brigham Young C.	23	162	36,000	68,419
Brigham Young U.	35	255	100,000	127,676
Brown U.	*a*175	55-187	4,581,911	.....
Bryn Mawr C.	*a*200	275-625	2,185,135	387,664
Butler C.	90	185	402,000	63,424
Campion C.	70	250 up	65,000	††135,000
Canisius C.	80	.....	.....	.....
Carleton C.	*a*100	250	995,320	*c*130,205
Carroll C.	*a*65	200	250,000	43,000
Carnegie Inst.	85	208	9,150,000	672,558
Carson New. C.	50	95-150	100,000	††15,000
Carthage C.	70	180	249,000	36,000
Case Sc. Ap. Sc.	*a*125	.....	2,458,788	206,513
Catawba C.	75	150	42,000	16,000
Cath. U. of Am.	*a*150	300	.....	.....
Cedarville C.	40	150	95,000	9,315
Central C. of Ia.	*a*40	.....	50,000	.....
Central C., Mo.	*a*40	175	300,000	27,558
Centre C.	90	180	625,000	32,881
Central Wes. C.	50-60	126	248,213	21,360
Chicora C.‡	80	225	.....	††48,000
Christian U.	65	131-156	222,400	44,969
Clark C., Mass.	*a*50	*x*	1,300,000	87,492
Clark U.,§ Ga.	20-25	80	.....	17,000
Clark U., Mass.	100	250	2,400,000	104,800
Clarkson C. T.	100	250	356,000	29,650
Clemson Ag. C.	*a*40	149.10	5,754	447,473
Coe C.	75	260	1,000,000	89,000
Colorado Agr. C.	*vv*	225	*bb*13,848	320,247
Col. City of N. Y.	Free	None	**	.....
Col. of Charleston	55-66	125	306,300	18,950
Col. of Hawaii	None	360 up	.....	87,099
Col. of the Holy Cross	100	280	73,000	.....
Col. of N. Rochelle	160	280	.....	86,413
Col. of Pacific	66-76	220	108,000	50,000
Col. of P. Sound	68	195	273,000	25,601
Col. of Wooster	100	175-300	1,203,301	132,388
Colorado C.	75	230	1,054,586	91,955
Col. Sc. of Mines	*a*150	300	.....	120,254

COLLEGES. For explanation of signs, see Index.	Tuition Cost Per Annum.*	Living Expenses, Board, Etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Columbia T. S.	None	$200	$260,000	$22,500
Columbia U. *b*	*b*	450	33,457,436	5,362,554
Conn. Agr. C.	*m*$60	300	.....	214,333
Conn. C.‡	*a*150	350	1,000,000	77,864
Concordia	40-60	90	.....	35,000
Cooper C.	65	118	120,863	29,499
Cooper Un. N.Y.C.	None	None	4,230,111	197,755
Cornell C., Iowa	*aa*95	215	860,000	120,000
Cornell U., N. Y.	*ee*	200-500	14,670,993	3,225,258
Cotner U.	45	126	30,000	23,821
Creighton U.	80-150	180-350	2,750,000	263,234
Cumberland U.	*a*50	148	144,699	19,938
Dak. Wes. U.	75	165	225	75,253
Daniel Baker C.	83	170	200,000	20,000
Dartmouth C.	*a*140	205-430	4,184,387	528,963
Davidson C.	*a*60	250	350	.....
Davis & Elkins C.	75	163	100,000	16,333
Decatur C. Ind. S.	*r* 90-100	200-250	208,277	107,161
Defiance C.	75	115	370,000	40,000
Delaware C.	*dd*	200	499,651	164,564
Denison U.	*a*90	260	1,250,000	664,000
De Paul U.	125	.....	23,899	64,442
DePauw U.	None	300	1,298,068	118,322
Des Moines C.	75	200	100,000	65,000
Dickinson C.	150	150	340,265	66,940
Doane C.	52	153	295,768	40,557
Drake U.	120	200	807,299	230,474
Drew Th. Sem.	None	180	850,000	65,000
Drury C.	75	200	250,000	56,500
Dubuque C.	70	250	.....	87,800
Earlham C.	100	225	568,000	113,300
Eastern C., Va.	85	225	75,000	29,865
Elizabeth C.	100	210	.....	20,359
Elmira C.	175	275	175,000	106,219
Elon C.	70	60-135	250,000	78,392
Emory U.	.....	.....	1,500,000	240,000
Emporia C.	75	175-300	249,260	51,127
Eureka C.	60	.....	182,488	113,736
Fairmount C.	75	160	.....	.....
Fargo C.	*a*50	180-200	90,000	59,534
Findlay C.	75	200-350	138,000	56,000
Florida C.	*ff*None	132	153,000	165,000
Fla. St. C. for W.	*m*	114	.....	90,000
Fordham U.	*uu*	300	74,000	290,000
Franklin C., Ind.	*a*75	225	333,000	53,104
Franklin & M. C.	115	180-200	550,000	46,230
Franklin C., Ohio.	75	125	25,000	14,000
Friends' U.	*a*50	.....	210,000	22,396
Furman U.	*a*50	131-146	.....	47,979
Gallaudet C.	*i*360	.....	.....	100,037
Gen. Th. Sem.	None	225	2,183,907	167,859
Geneva C.	90	250 up	208,101	28,004
Geo. Peabody C.	.....	.....	2,075,000	138,683
G. Washington U.	125-175	250-350	489,982	243,161
Georgetown C.	75	165-200	274,002	40,076
G'rgetown U., D.C.	120-170	300-400	.....	.....
Ga. School T.	*m*	200	150,000	151,778
Goucher C.	165	325	700,000	123,000
Graceland C.	55	144	.....	23,383
Grand Island C.	*a*48	153 up	51,000	.....
Greenville C.	60	175	18,000	28,500
Grinnell C.	*a*100	250	1,268,199	228,786
Grove City C.	87	45-66	81,803	66,335
Guilford C.	75	200	181,392	23,033
G. Adolphus C.	55	180	250,000	53,810
Hamilton C.	110	240	1,200,000	86,625
Hamline U.	60	175-250	511,342	70,582
Hampden Sid. C.	*a*50	150 up	210,000	26,290
Hamp. Nor. & Ag.	*g*	132	2,886,322	426,833
Hanover C., Ind.	60	175	235,000	25,380
H'tshorn Mem. C.	20	74	.....	17,595
Harvard U.	*a*200	170-500	28,448,701	3,019,602
Hastings C.	60	150	216,000	48,000
Haverford C.	150	350	2,517,000	604,000
Hedding C.	75	180	200,000	.....
Heidelberg U.	90	160	358,831	46,887
H'derson-Brown C	65	250	.....	25,000
Hendrix C.	90	154	292,006	30,200
Highland C.	60	.....	40,000	54,005

COLLEGES. Table Three For explanation of signs, see index.	Tuition Cost Per Annum. *	Living Expenses, Board, Etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Highland Park C..	$75-150	$250-400	.....	$135,858
Hillsdale C.....	*a*39.50	180-250	$343,121	34,261
Hiram C.....	80-85	150	420,294	48,292
Hiwassee C.....	28	112.50	.....	11,935
Hobart C. *hh*.....	120	400-450	748,891	90,000
Hope C., Mich...	35	250	338,247	40,237
Howard C.....	75	150	97,000	38,024
Howard Payne C.	85	126	11,000	60,393
Howard U., D. C.	*w*	125	300,000	203,984
Huron C.....	*a*60	155	500,000	82,938
Illinois C.....	*a*60	175-250	398,996	52,967
Ill. State Nor. U.	*ll*	175	108,226	176,861
Illinois Wes. U...	75-80	220-250	621,645	49,000
Ill. Woman's C...	125	300	202,500	143,500
Indiana U.....	.....	250-350	144,000	730,552
Ia. State C. A. M.	*m*50	350	690,000	1,631,505
Iowa Wes. C.....	90	300	600,000	32,085
Jamestown C.....	50	200	300,000	165,000
Johns Hopkins U.	*a*150-240	198	6,551,000	549,777
Judson C.....	90	175	34,500	73,755
Juniata C.....	55-80	180-200	206,510	80,133
Kalamazoo C.....	66	176	623,843	146,100
Kansas City U...	*a*50	144	.....	.....
Kan. State Ag. C.	*a*10.50	250-350	525,000	938,147
Kansas Wes. U...	60	160	155,000	.....
Kentucky Wes. C.	65	130	100,000	15,500
Kenyon C.....	85	175-300	566,324	64,169
Kings C.....	*a*50	150	25,000	6,250
Knox C.....	*a*75	230-280	625,111	81,554
Knoxville C.....	21	72	12,000	25,485
Lafayette C., Pa..	175-225	200-400	691,984	165,000
Lake Erie C.....	*a*125	275	249,595	77,660
Lake Forest C....	*a*80-250	210-400	854,397	232,080
Lander C.....	50-60	140-150	8,000	38,550
Lane C.....	30	85	12,000	††3,250
Lawrence C.....	75	175	907,568	177,229
Leander Clark C..	65	162	203,000	21,663
Lebanon Val. C...	80	200	63,000	63,202
Lehigh U.....	*a*100-200	300-400	1,480,000	310,978
Leland Stanford, Jr., U.....	40-150	300-400	24,000,000	1,470,000
Lenox C.....	65	175	173,000	8,100
Lincoln C.....	45	.....	120,000	11,000
Lincoln Mem. U...	24-36	93-125	.....	.....
Lincoln U.....	¶150	¶	667,684	46,983
Lombard C.....	89	190-224	200,000	††20,000
Louisiana C.....	*a*50	136-141	.....	23,000
Louisiana State U.	*z*	130.50	318,313	180,445
Loyola U.....	90-200	200-300	.....	.....
Macalester C.....	74	200	558,000	69,839
Manhattan C.....	130	250	.....	48,915
Marietta C.....	90-95	135-200	586,933	49,348
Marquette U.....	60-170	128-190	.....	.....
Maryville C.....	21	100	507,373	92,058
Mass. Agri. C. *m*	*a* 40-120	234	36,100	728,188
Mass. Inst. Tech..	*a*250	500	4,811,385	754,378
McCor. Th. Sem..	None	250	1,935,590	96,573
McKendree C....	40	162.50	202,823	23,014
McMinnville C...	80	200	75,339	38,517
Mechanics' Inst..	125	225-325	133,046	109,996
Mercer U.....	70	140-200	754,035	51,633
Meredith C.....	*a*60	100-150	123,945	69,463
Miami U.....	15-30	135	.....	352,189
Mich. Ag. C.....	*m*	400	71,391	828,759
Mich. C. of M's..	*h*	300-330	None	95,294
Middlebury C....	*a*100	200	547,389	92,782
Midland C.....	75	150	85,000	29,300
Mills C.....	*a*100	400	350,000	86,378
Millsaps C.....	48	54-162	526,393	39,376
Milton C., Wis...	45-60	200-300	144,114	14,906
Milton U.....	50-125	250 up	.....	6,500
Miss. Ag. & M. C.	*m*92	100	.....	.....
Missouri Wesl. C.	70	165	150,000	††10,000
Monmouth C....	60	180	286,000	50,222
Montana State C.	25	300-400	546,149	325,404
Montana Wes. C..	*a*50	189	800	17,216
Moore's Hill C...	55	175-200	75,000	12,000
Moravian C. & T. S.	*a*75	275	115,000	17,015
M'vian S. & C. for W	120	300-420	35,000	35,000
Morgan C.....	50	108	56,000	36,000
Morningside C...	85	250	500,000	43,587
Mt. Angel.....	50	250	.....	.....
Mt. Holyoke C...	165	275	1,440,230	407,933
Mt. Union C.....	85	200	307,000	36,423
Muhlenberg C....	325	210	302,718	101,363

COLLEGES. Table Three For explanation of signs, see index.	Tuition Cost Per Annum. *	Living Expenses, Board, Etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Municipal U.....	*jj* $100	$250	$56,000	$77,907
Muskingum C....	65	144	188,000	51,000
Nebraska Wes. U.	60	200	300,000	62,000
Newberry C.....	75	150	151,000	22,655
N. Ham. C.....	*a*80	250	1,000,000	250,000
New Orleans U...	10-20	80	.....	19,440
Newton Th. Inst..	None	.....	911,248	48,000
New York U.....	125-225	250-400	1,394,657	720,343
N. C. Ag. & M. C	65	129	125,000	306,541
N. Dak. Agri. C..	65	200	.....	383,429
Northern Ill. U...	40-60	.....	None	.....
North-West. C., Ill.	75	125	242,000	45,000
Northw'n U., Ill..	110-175	417-617	4,112,413	1,637,559
Norwich U.....	¶180	.....	115,000	48,000
Oberlin C.....	117-212	138-270	2,302,424	653,802
Occidental C.....	*a*100	.....	417,182	47,282
Ohio Nor. U.....	*a*42-48	160-240	45,000	73,000
Ohio State U.....	*a*30-150	200 up	935,158	1,730,975
Ohio U., Athens..	None	.....	175,000	319,718
Ohio Wes. U.....	85	215	1,095,000	159,600
Okla. A. & M. C..	None	175	289,674	408,623
Olivet C.....	75	235-250	58,150	34,274
Oregon Ag. C.....	.....	170	*bb*11,615	721,671
Oriental U.....	100-150	300-400	.....	.....
Oskaloosa C.....	50	175-200	100,000	.....
Ottawa U.....	*a*54	250	255,000	57,926
Otterbein U.....	85	170	225,000	65,513
Ouachita C.....	55	190	30,000	50,000
Pacific U., Ore...	75	180	239,729	29,176
Park C.....	60	175	400,000	117,063
Parker C.....	50	160	50,000	8,700
Parsons C.....	60	185	241,396	27,042
Penn C.....	100	153	272,000	††18,000
Pennsylvania C...	120	250-350	420,000	83,840
Penna. Col. for W.	*a*125	325	.....	.....
Penna. State C...	None	300	615,139	894,723
Philander Smith C.	28	90	.....	18,000
Polytechnic Inst..	*a*200	.....	400,000	196,000
Presb. C. of S. C.	*a*50	117-135	46,036	34,267
Presb. Th. S. of Ky.	.....	93	527,935	25,570
Princeton Th. S..	None	132	3,209,484	148,692
Proseminar C....	60	100	53,054	53,781
Purdue U.....	91	230	340,000	1,008,674
Radcliffe C.....	*a*200	493	1,045,000	††102,340
Ran.-Macon C...	*a*75	175-250	423,510	46,324
Ran.-Macon‡....	130	230	387,100	200,003
Rensselaer P. I...	*a*205	.....	1,630,000	180,000
Rhode Isl. St. C..	*m*30	.....	92,500	205,870
Richmond C.....	115-125	200-250	1,025,000	76,907
Rio Grande C....	*a*34	133	80,000	*c*9,736
Ripon C.....	80	176	500,000	188,377
Roanoke C.....	80-90	150-200	146,200	46,250
Rochester Theol. S.	None	.....	1,814,131	75,041
Rockf'd C. for W.	*a*100	300-340	214,591	93,110
Rock Hill C.....	100	250	None	33,000
Rollins C.....	70	184	241,297	30,961
Rose Poly. Inst...	*a*110	350-400	800,000	60,000
Rutgers C.....	*a*170	220	766,388	314,892
Scarritt-M'ville C.	75	145	65,000	10,000
Seton Hall C.....	70	260	.....	.....
Shorter C.....	*a*80	225	40,000	71,212
Shurtleff C.....	*a*66	200	175,908	26,766
Simmons C., Mass.	*a*125	210-300	2,356,174	221,073
Simmons C., Tex..	75	165	100,000	120,000
Simpson C.....	85	175	.....	.....
Sioux Falls C.....	75	250	.....	20,000
Smith C.....	*a*150	300	2,201,883	478,631
S. Dak. St. C....	*a*12	250	1,411,399	382,364
Southern Bap. S..	None	116	1,200,000	58,000
Southern U.....	50	135-150	.....	26,320
S. W. C., Kan....	60-75	100-200	130,000	46,370
S. W. Pres. U....	50	125	250,000	.....
S. W. U., Tex....	*a*63	230	112,681	131,715
State C. Wash....	None	200	662,007	670,224
State N. & Ind. C.	50	150	100,000	135,500
State U. of Iowa..	20-130	200 up	429,258	1,319,656
State U. of Mont	30	315	.....	233,744
Stevens I. Tech...	*a*225	300-380	1,500,000	179,489
St. Anselm's.....	75	200	.....	.....
St. John's C., Md.	*a*75	160-170	.....	50,000
St. Lawrence U...	70	180-200	747,571	163,077
St. Louis U.....	75-175	225 up	.....	180,000
St. Olaf C.....	51-60	128-158	275,000	137,523
Suomi C. & T. S.	35-60	135	.....	17,900
Susquehanna U...	75-90	175-225	72,000	42,000

COLLEGES. Table Three. For explanation of signs, see index.	Tuition Cost Per Annum. *	Living Expenses, Board, Etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Swarthmore C....	*a*$175	$425-525	$1,723,000	$185,997
Syracuse U.....	75-175	200-300	2,052,781	733,630
Talladega C.....	*a*16-20	104-108	256,000	40,000
Taylor U.....	55-60	125	7,000	32,036
Teachers' C., Ind.	100	200	None	.....
Teach. C., N. Y..	222	466	.....	.....
Temple U.....	.....	230	None	177,893
Thiel C.....	100	144	50,000	15,000
Throop C. of Tech.	*a*150	.....	582,467	164,278
Transylvania C...	65	150	364,612	63,488
Trinity C., Ct....	*a*100	252-352	1,250,000	.....
Trinity C., N. C..	90	200	1,595,306	112,424
Trinity U., Texas.	90	200	126,161	30,841
Tri-State C.....	60	121	None	28,000
Tufts C.....	125-200	250-400	2,200,000	*c*315,440
Tulane U.....	100-165	240-300	4,305,187	371,714
Tusculum C.....	*a*18	119	177,661	49,889
Tuskegee N. & I. Inst.....	.....	120	2,025,391	297,794
Union C., Neb...	75	125	.....	77,300
Union C., N. Y...	110-270	200-300	1,196,802	173,960
Union Th. S.....	.....	90	623,787	41,076
U. of Alabama...	25-75	225	650,000	175,000
U. of Arkansas...	*ma*10	150-250	130,000	235,923
U. of California...	*m*20	250 up	5,237,447	3,490,988
U. of Chattanooga	*a*65	.....	500,000	47,000
U. of Chicago....	*a*130-200	250-650	22,239,869	2,204,480
U. of Cincinnati..	50-150	160 up	.....	.....
U. of Colorado...	15-100	200-500	75,000	368,000
U. of Denver.....	*a*80-150	.....	450,000	150,000
U. of Detroit.....	75-100	200	100,000	††31,000
U. of Georgia....	None	135 up	389,306	131,821
U. of Idaho.....	None	250-350	1,075,468	225,794
U. of Illinois.....	None	350-475	648,872	3,051,871
U. of Kansas.....	.....	200-400	150,000	688,700
U. of Kentucky...	30	275	.....	218,244
U. of Maine.....	*a*30-130	170	200,000	357,540
U. of Maryland...	75-170	175 up	150,000	200,000
U. of Michigan...	*a*42-127	.....	1,013,290	2,240,646
U. of Minnesota..	65-200	250-400	1,647,059	2,622,146
U. of Miss.....	*a*50	115	700,000	199,750
U. of Missouri....	None	300	.....	1,294,405
U. of Montana...	30	250 up	.....	.....
U. of Nebraska...	*u*	250-400	787,255	1,756,427
U. of Nevada....	25	175	306,374	225,474
U. of N. Mexico..	None	162	None	90,000
U. of N. Carolina.	85	250	182,594	287,112
U. of N. Dakota...	*zz*	174.50	1,705,000	301,693
U. of Oklahoma..	*m*	343	None	253,500
U. of Oregon.....	None	300-500	150,000	300,000
U. of Penna.....	180-255	220-350	6,064,406	1,883,056
U. of Pittsburgh...	100-250	.....	561,679	646,757
U. of Porto Rico..	40	200	10,205	118,404
U. of Rochester...	135	225	1,666,177	149,968
U. of S. Carolina..	60	.....	.....	133,936
U. of S. Dakota..	25	200	.....	195,733
U of South. Cal..	110-200	200-250	425,000	264,880
U. of South. Minn.	36	240	.....	81,488
U. of the South...	*a*45	150-235	395,650	119,915
U. of Tennessee...	*m*80	196 up	425,000	327,387
U. of Texas.....	None	250 up	2,000,000	963,932
U. of Utah.....	.....	.....	237,875	263,972
U. of Vermont....	*a*$110	$286	$943,423	$299,416
U. of Virginia....	175	285	2,296,105	374,256
U. of Washington.	55	300	3,000,000	828,449
U. of Wisconsin...	*yy*	350-400	685,627	2,765,330
U. of Wyoming...	None	189-225	92,047	258,493
U. S. Mil. Acad...	†	†	†	.....
U. S. Naval Acad.	‡‡	‡‡	.....	.....
Upper Iowa U.....	70-75	150 up	215,000	25,199
Upsala C.....	55	150	None	11,113
Ursinus C.....	150	200	236,100	72,475
Utah Ag. C.....	40	250	198,000	205,000
Valparaiso U.....	65	116-164	134,000	208,338
Vanderbilt U.....	150	225	2,420,000	275,000
Vassar C.....	150	350	1,800,000	††176,925
Villanova.....	100-150	200	.....	.....
Va. Military I....	125	300	323,000	††205,000
Va. Poly. Inst....	*t*325	.....	.....	372,225
Va. Union U.....	25	100	102,000	35,000
Wabash C.....	80	300-500	740,000	560,000
Wake Forest C...	100	120-200	507,085	60,000
Washburn C.....	85	200	360,000	70,000
Wash. C., Md....	62	171	None	33,000
Wash. C., Tenn...	37.50	90	85,000	8,500
Wash. & Jeff. C..	140	250	860,000	85,968
Wash. & Lee U...	105-125	300	946,732	113,436
Washington U....	85-175	350	9,368,277	618,637
Wayneburg C....	60	200	90,000	.....
Wellesley C.....	175	325	2,600,515	471,469
Wells C.....	*a*150	350	542,220	68,710
Wesleyan C.‡.....	*a*70	225	140,000	114,485
Wesleyan U.....	140	200-360	2,457,147	200,992
Western C.‡.....	125	225	311,000	111,134
Western R. U.....	*s*125	300	3,445,127	407,189
Western Th. Sem.	None	200	379,801	81,186
Westminster C...	85-100	162-198	230,300	31,609
Westminster C., Pa	75	225	498,201	76,650
West Virginia U..	*ma*50	175-300	115,104	546,914
W. Virginia Wes. C.	75	200	100,000	43,000
Wheaton C., Ill...	65	175	211,653	36,037
Wheaton C., Mass.	*a*150	300	950,000	92,388
Whitman C.....	*a*100	212	684,044	87,873
Whittier C.....	*a*60	.....	150,000	20,000
Wilberforce U....	42	100	6,000	25,000
Wiley U.....	25	90	.....	28,000
Willamette.....	80	175	480,000	41,000
Wm. Jewell C....	*a*40	188-220	513,330	68,262
Wm. & Mary C..	253	125	151,327	65,192
Wm. & Vashtl C..	75	240	125,000	18,000
Wm. Smith C. See	Hobart C.			
Wm. Woods C...	75	275	96,649	52,017
Williams C.....	150	350-500	2,152,240	236,217
Wilmington C....	*a*60	150	85,000	22,000
Wilson C.....	*a*125	235-310	71,829	76,153
Wittenberg C....	90	185	600,000	54,000
Wofford C.....	75	136	194,787	37,343
Woman's C. of Ala.	100	205	25,000	80,000
W'man's C. Due W.	50	135	.....	22,881
Worcester P. I...	190	240	944,090	162,996
Yale U.....	125-180	.....	18,431,444	1,872,108
Yankton C.....	50	125	.....	.....
York C.....	60	144	.....	.....
Woman's C., Del..	.....	250	17,304	40,136

ACADEMIC DRESS.

(From a statement prepared by G. C. Leonard, Albany, N. Y.)

Academic dress, the acknowledged badge of the scholar, is now worn by the majority of universities and colleges in this country.

There are three distinct types of gowns and hoods—the bachelor's, the master s, and the doctor's. The bachelor's gown is most commonly worn and has long pointed sleeves; the master's gown has long closed sleeves with a slit through which the forearm protrudes; the doctor's gown has velvet bars on round open sleeves and velvet facings down the front. Caps worn with such gowns are the regulation mortar boards with black silk tassels. Doctors may wear gold tassels on caps.

The hoods are separate from the gowns, hanging down the back from colored velvet bands across the throat. They indicate the degrees by the size of the hoods and their velvet trimmings and show the institutions granting the degrees by the college colors in distinctive arrangements in the exposed linings of the hoods. The velvet trimmings are two inches wide on the bachelor hoods, three inches wide on masters' hoods, four and a half inches on doctors' hoods. The doctors' hoods are also widened by panels edged with cording of the college colors. The colored velvet trimmings indicate degrees as follows:

White, Arts and Letters; scarlet, Theology; purple, Laws; gold-yellow, Science; brown, Fine Arts; pink, Music; orange, Engineering; olive, Pharmacy; maize, Agriculture; lilac, Dentistry; gray, Veterinary Science; russet, Forestry; lemon, Library Science; light blue, Pedagogy; silver-gray, Oratory; drab, Commerce and Accountancy; sage-green, Physical Education; crimson, Humanics; copper, Economics.

REFERENCE MARKS USED IN PRECEDING COLLEGE TABLES.

TABLE ONE.

* All departments. † Co-education of the sexes. ‡ Education of women only. § For the education of colored students. ** School of Liberal Arts, Oxford, Ga. †‡ Medical Department at Mobile, Ala.

(*c*) For education of Priests.

(*d*) College City of New York, 281 instructors, all departments and 9,186 students as follows: Day College 2,044, Preparatory, 1,416. Evening, 2,726 and extension 3,000.

(*f*) Confined strictly to post-graduate work. The national university of the church.

(*g*) Academic and Technical Departments at Fayetteville; Law and Medical Departments at Little Rock; Normal School (for negroes), Pine Bluff, Ark.

(*h*) And at Chicago.

(*j*) For Indians and colored youths, both sexes.

(*l*) Radcliffe College is the women's college affiliated with Harvard University. The number of instructors and students shown at Radcliffe College are not included in the Harvard totals.

(*m*) Formerly St. Ignatius's College, co-educational in graduate departments.

(*n*) Restricted to negro race.

(*o*) Comprises Adelbert College for men. College for women and professional departments.

(*p*) Columbia University, 1,042 instructors, all departments including extension teaching, 66. Also Barnard College, Teachers' College and College of Pharmacy, 18,176 students including Extension, Teaching and Summer Session.

(*s*) Medical Department at Galveston.

(*u*) School of Mines at Rolla, Mo.

(*v*) Also at Cleveland, Ohio.

(*w*) Co-education in parts. The Undergraduate Schools are at University Heights, New York City.

(*x*) College of Liberal Arts at St. Paul, Minn.; College Physicians and Surgeons at Minneapolis.

(*bb*) Co-education in Graduate School, Art and Music.

(*ee*) Co-educational in Professional Schools.

(*hh*) Arts, Engineering and Theological in Medford; Medical and Dental in Boston, Mass. Co-education in Medical and Dental Departments.

(*jj*) Extension courses for both sexes.

(*tt*) For 1915-1916.

(*vv*) Also Annapolis, Md.

(*ww*) Exclusive of Columbia's library.

(*xx*) And United Brethren.

(*yy*) School of Medicine at Portland.

(*zz*) Belongs to James Millikin University.

TABLE THREE.

* Tuition cost generally includes books.

† At U. S. Military Academy tuition is free. Cadets are paid a sum each year by the Government, out of which they pay their own expenses for board, clothing, etc.

‡ Education of women only.

§ For education of negroes.

** Maintained by the city; students must be residents of New York City.

†† Income from tuition, board or incidental charges.

‡‡ At. U. S. Naval Academy tuition is free. Midshipmen are paid $600 per year each by the Government, out of which they pay their own expenses for board, clothing, etc.

(*a*) Not including books.

(*b*) In making up the figures for Columbia University, Barnard College, Teachers' College, and the New York College of Pharmacy are included, because these institutions, although independent corporations financially, are integral parts of the educational system of Columbia University. Cost of tuition, $6 per point per year. A point is one hour a week of attendance for a Winter or a Spring session.

(*c*) Exclusive of benefactions.

(*e*) Books.

(*h*) Residents, $25; non-residents, $150; books, $30.

(*i*) Living expenses included in tuition charges.

(*m*) Free to State residents.

(*n*) Books, $10-$20. Non-resident tuition, $20.

(*q*) $100 provided by scholarship.

(*r*) Of James Millikin University.

(*s*) Medical, $150; dental, $200.

(*t*) Blackburn is a self-help college. All expenses for the year range between $125 and $175 and 2½ hours' work each day. Park College, Mo., is also a self-help institution.

(*u*) None, except law, $45; medicine, $125; pharmacy, $35; fine arts, $4 per course.

(*w*) Academic, $30; medicine, $100; dental and pharmacy, $80; Law, $50.

(*x*) Board at college dining hall, $4.50 for 21 meals. Rooms secured near the College for $1.25-$3.00 a piece.

(*z*) Free to citizens of United States; others, $100.

(*aa*) Not including laboratory fees.

(*bb*) Federal land grant.

(*dd*) Tuition free to Delawareans; $25 to out of State students. Books about $10.

(*ee*) Free to $150.

(*ff*) No tuition for resident except in Law College, $40 per year; non-resident, $20 per year.

(*hh*) These figures include William Smith College, a co-ordinate college for women.

(*jj*) Non-residents. Free to residents of Akron.

(*ll*) $40 for non-residents. Free for all preparing to teach.

(*uu*) Arts, $110; Law, $125; Pharmacy, $125; Medicine, $225.

(*vv*) No tuition charge; books, fees, etc., $60.

(*yy*) Non-resident tuition, $124 per year, in addition to $24 incidental fee required of all students. Books about $15 per year.

(*zz*) Law, $50.

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Deficiencies	$23,045,612.11	$10,028,526.84	$8,155,587,25	$27,080,512.29	$24,028,999.41	$11,399,025.69	$57,034,118.94
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	34,158,767.00	35,378,149.85	34,245,356,75	35,172,434.50	37,630,781.37	36,904,799.75	37,925,640.25
Sundry Civil	106,015,198.82	135,241,935.34	102,538,924.40	105,749,532.01	103,080,275.74	122,910,750.79	126,788,385.24
Support of the Army	95,410,567.55	93,374,755.97	90,958,712.98	94,266,145.51	101,019,212.50	101,959,195.87	267,596,530.10
Naval Service	131,410,568.30	126,405,509.24	123,151,538.76	140,718,434.53	144,868,716.61	149,661,864.85	313,298,071.54
Indian Service	9,266,528.00	8,842,136.37	8,920,970.66	9,486,819.67	9,771,902.76	9,325,455.00	10,967,644.88
Rivers and Harbors	49,380,541.50	30,883,419.00	40,559,620.50	51,118,889.00	26,989,000.00	33,982,000.00	42,080,935.00
Forts & Fortifications	5,617,200.00	5,473,707.00	4,036,235.00	5,218,250.00	5,627,700.00	6,060,216.90	25,747,550.00
Military Academy	1,856,249.87	1,163,424.07	1,061,668.26	1,099,734.87	997,899.54	1,069,813.37	1,225,043.57
Post-Office Dept	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.
Pensions	155,758,000.00	153,682,000.00	165,146,145.84	180,300,000.00	169,150,000.00	164,100,000.00	158,065,000.00
Consular & Diplomatic	4,116,081.41	3,988,516.41	3,638,047.41	3,730,642.66	4,309,856.66	4,040,416.66	5,355,096.66
Agricultural Dept	13,487,636.00	16,900,016.00	16,648,168.09	17,986,945.00	19,865,832.00	22,971,782.00	24,911,791.39
District of Columbia	10,608,045.99	12,056,786.50	10,675,833.50	11,383,739.00	12,171,457.28	11,859,584.45	12,824,697.20
Reclamation Fund	20,020,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reliefs & Miscellan's	3,544,798.29	1,130,678.81	7,642,359.03	445,197.22	14,985,991.29	2,402,923.34	95,088,358.22
Totals by session acts (exclus. of Postal act)	663,725,794.84	634,549,561.40	617,382,178.34	684,757,276.26	674,497,625.16	678,677,858.70	1,178,908,962.99

1916—Estimated permanent annual appropriations, including Sinking Fund requirement, $800,245,065; for the Postal Service, payable from the postal revenues, $313,364,667; for deficiencies in the Postal Service, payable from postal revenues, $880,971; grand totals, including Sinking Fund requirement, $1,114,490,704, less Sinking Fund requirement, $60,723,000; grand totals, exclusive of Sinking Fund requirement, $1,053,767,704.

COLLEGE COLORS.

Adelphi Col., brown-gold.
Adrian, canary-black.
Agnes Scott Col., white-royal purple
Agri. & Mech. Col. (Tex.), red-white.
Alabama Poly. Inst., orange-blue.
Albany Col. (Ore.), orange-black.
Albion Col., pink-green.
Albright Col., cardinal red-white.
Alcorn A. M. Col., purple-gold.
Alfred Univ., purple-old gold.
Allegheny Col., blue-gold.
Alma Col., maroon-cream.
American Univ., red-white-blue.
Amherst Col., purple-white.
Ark. Cumberland Col., blue-gold.
Atlanta Univ., gray-crimson.
Auburn Theol. Sem'y., Presbyterian blue-ecclesiastical red.
Baker Univ., orange.
Baldwin-Wallace Col., gold-brown.
Bellevue Col., purple-gold.
Barnard Col., light blue-white.
Bates Col., garnet.
Baylor Univ., green-gold.
Beloit Col., gold.
Benedict Col., purple-gold.
Berea Col., blue-white
Bethany Col. (W. Va.), white-green.
Bethany (Kan.), yellow-blue.
Bethel Col., gray-maroon.
Blackburn Col., black-old rose.
Bonebrake Theol. S., navy blue-gray
Boston Univ., red-white.
Bowdoin Col., white.
Bowdon Col., red-black.
Bridgewater Col., crimson-gold.
Bryn Mawr Col., yellow-white.
Bucknell Univ., orange-blue.
Butler Col., Yale blue-white.
Brigham Young Col., crimson-gold.
Campion Col., crimson-black.
Canisius Col., old gold-blue.
Carleton Col., maize-Yale blue.
Carlisle Indian School, red-gold.
Carnegie Inst., tartan plaid.
Carroll Col., orange-white.
Carthage Col., crimson.
Case Sch. Science, seal brown-white.
Catawba Col., white-blue.
Cathedral Col., maroon-white.
Cath. Univ. of America, black-red.
Cedarville Col., orange-blue.
Central Col. (Iowa), red-white.
Central Col. (Mo.), Nile green-black.
Central Wesl. C., navy blue-white.
Centre Col. of Ky., gold-white.
Christian Bros. Col., purple-old gold.
Christian Univ., dark blue-white.
Citadel Mil. Col., blue-white.
Clark Col., crimson-white.
Clark Univ., crimson-black.
Clark U. (Mass.), em'ld green-white.
Clarkson C. of Tech., old gold-green.
Clemson Agri. Col., purple-orange.
Coe Col., crimson-gold.
Col. of Charleston, maroon-white.
Col. of New Rochelle, blue-white.
Col. City of New York, lavender-black.
Col. of St. Elizabeth, blue-gold.
Col. of the Pacific, purple-gold.
Col. of Wooster, black-gold.
Colorado Agri. Col., green-gold.
Colorado Col., black-gold.
Columbia Univ., light blue-white.
Concordia Col., red-white.
Connecticut Agri. Col., blue-white.
Conn. Col. Women, dark blue-white.
Cooper Col., red-blue.
Cornell Col., purple-white.
Cornell Univ., carnelian-white.
Cotner Univ., dark blue-white.
Creighton Univ., blue-white.
Dakota Wesley. Univ., blue-white.
Dartmouth Col., Dartmouth green.
Davidson Col., red-black.
Decatur Col, blue-white.
Defiance Col., purple-gold.
Delaware Col., old gold-blue.
Denison Univ., Denison red.
De Paul Univ., red-blue.
DePauw Univ., black-gold.
Des Moines Col., orange-black.
Dickinson Col., red-white.
Doane Col., orange-black.
Drake Univ., blue-white.
Drury Col., scarlet-gray.
Earlham Col., yellow-cream.
Eastern Col., red-white.
Elizabeth Col., old gold-yellow.
Elmira Col., purple-gold.
Elon Col., maroon-old gold.
Emory Univ., blue-gold.
Eureka Col., maroon-gold.
Fairm't C., sunflower yellow-black.
Fargo Col., blue-gold.
Fisk Univ., navy blue-gold.
Florida State Col., garnet-gold.
Fordham Univ., maroon.
Franklin Col. (Ind.), gold-blue.
Franklin Col. (Ohio), red-blue.
Franklin & Marshall C., blue-white.
Furman Univ., purple-white.
Gallaudet Col., buff-blue.
Georgetown C. (Ky.), orange-black.
Georgetown U. (D. C.), blue-gray.
George Washington Univ., buff-blue.
Georgia Sch. Tech., old gold-white.
Grand Island Col., orange-blue.
Greenville Col., orange-black.
Grinnell Col., scarlet-black.
Grove City Col., crimson.
Gustavus Adolph. Col., ebony-gold.
Hamilton Col., blue-buff.
Hamline, red-gray.
Hampden-Sidney Col., garnet-gray.
Hampton N. Agri., navy blue-white.
Hanover Col., red-blue.
Hartshorn Mem. Col., blue-white.
Harvard Univ., crimson.
Hastings Col., crimson-white.
Haverford Col., scarlet-black.
Hedding Col., orange-blue.
Heidelberg Univ., red-orange-black.
Henderson Brown Col., red-gray.
Hendrix Col., orange-black.
Highland Pk. C., royal purple-white.
Hillsdale Col., ultramarine-blue.
Hiram Col., sky blue-cherry red.
Hiwassee Col., maroon-old gold.
Hobart Col., orange-royal purple.
Hope Col., orange-blue.
Howard Col., crimson-blue.
How'd Payne C., navy blue-old gold.
Howard Univ., blue-white.
Hunter Col., lavender-white.
Huron Col., purple-gold.
Illinois Col., Yale blue-white.
Illinois State Nor. Univ., red-white.
Illinois Wesley. U., olive green-white.
Indiana Univ., crimson-cream.
Iowa State Col., cardinal-gold.
Iowa Wesley. Univ., white-purple.
Jamestown Col., black-orange.
John B. Stetson Univ., green-white.
Johns Hopkins U., black-old gold.
Juniata Col., blue-gold.
Kalamazoo Col., orange-black.
Kansas City Univ., purple-gold.
Kansas Wesley. U., purple-old gold.
Kenyon Col., mauve purple.
Knox Col., purple-old gold.
Knoxville Col., garnet-blue.
Lafayette Col. (Pa.), maroon-white.
Lake Forest Col., ruby red-black.
Lander Col., dark blue-gold.
La Salle Col., blue-gold.
Lawrence Col., blue-white.
Leander Clark Col., cardinal-white.
Lebanon Univ., blue-gray.
Lehigh Univ., brown-white.
Leland Stanford. Jr., U., cardinal.
Lincoln Col., royal purple-white.
Lincoln Mem'l Univ., blue-gray.
Lombard Col., olive-gold.
Louisiana Col., orange-blue.
Louisiana State, old gold-purple.
Loyola U. (La.), maroon-old gold.
Loyola Univ., gold-blue.
Macalester C., orange-peacock blue
Manhattan Col., green-white.
Marietta Col., navy blue-white.
Marquette Univ., blue-gold.
Maryland Agri. Col., black-orange.
Maryville Col., orange-garnet.
Mass. Agri. Col., maroon-white.
Mass. Inst. Tech., cardinal-gray.
McCormick Theol. S., blue-white.
McKendree Col., purple.
McMinnville Col., cardinal-purple.
Mechanics Inst., blue-gray.
Mercer Univ., orange-black.
Meredith Col., maroon-white.
Miami Univ., crimson-white.
Michigan Agri. Col., green-white.
Mich. Col. of Mines, gold-silver.
Midland Col., orange-black.
Middlebury Col., Yale blue-white.
Milligan Col., orange-black.
Mills Col., white-gold.
Milton Univ., chocolate-corn.
Millsaps Col., royal purple-white.
Monmouth Col., red-white.
Montana State Col., blue-gold.
Montana Wes. Col., crimson.
Moores Hill Col., purple-white.
Moravian C. & Theol S., blue-gray.
Moravian S.&C. for W., purple-gold.
Morgan Col., orange-navy blue.
Morningside Col., maroon-white.
Mt. Angel. Col., white-old gold.
Mount Holyoke Col., light blue.
Mt. St. Mary s C., pale blue-white.
Mount Union Col., royal purple.
Muskingum Col., black-magenta.
Mun. U. of Akron, navy blue-old gold.
Nebraska Wes. U., yellow-brown.
Newberry Col., scarlet-silver gray.
N. H. C. A. & M., blue-white.
New Orleans Univ., tan-blue.
New York Univ., violet.
N. C. Col., A. & M., red-white.
N. C. St. N. & I. Col., gold-white.
Niagara Univ., purple-white.
North Dakota Agri., green-yellow.
Northern Ill. Univ., light blue.
North-Western (Ill.), red-white.
Norwich Univ., maroon-old gold.
Oberlin Col., crimson-gold.
Occidental Col., orange-black.
Ohio Nor. Univ., orange-black.
Ohio State Univ., scarlet-gray.
Ohio Wes. Univ., red-black.
Ohio Univ., olive green-white.
Oklahoma A. & M. C., orange-black
Olivet Col., crimson-white.
Oregon State Agri. C., orange.
Oriental Univ., mandarin-azure.
Oskaloosa Col., purple-white.
Ottawa Univ., wheat yellow.
Otterbein Univ., cardinal-tan.
Ouachita Col., royal purple-old gold.
Pacific Univ., red-black.
Paine Col., purple-white.
Park Col., canary-wine.
Parker Col., purple-white.
Parsons Col., old rose-olive green
Penn Col., old gold-navy blue.
Penna Col., orange-blue.
Penna. Col. for W., purple-white.
Penna. Mil. Col., red-white-yellow
Penna. State Col., navy blue-white.
Philander Smith C., old gold-green.
Polytechnic Inst., blue-gray.
Potomac Univ., orange-navy blue.
Pratt I. (Brooklyn), yellow.
Princeton Univ., orange-black.
Purdue Univ., old gold-black.
Radcliffe Col., crimson-white.
Rand.-Macon Col., black-lemon.
Rand.-Macon W. Col., black-lemon.
Rensselaer Poly. Inst., cherry-white.
Rhode Island State Col., blue-white.
Richmond Col., dark red-blue.
Ripon Col., crimson-white.
Rockford Col. for W., purple-white
Rock Hill Col., royal blue-white.
Rose Poly. Inst., old rose-white.
Rutgers Col., scarlet.

COLLEGE COLORS—*Continued.*

Scarrit-Morrisville Col., purple-gold.
Seton Hall Col., blue-white.
Shaw Univ., red-white.
Shorter Col., orange-white.
Simmons Col., purple-gold.
Simmons Col. (Mass.), blue-gold.
Simpson Col., red-old gold.
Sioux Falls Col., purple-white.
Smith Col., white-gold.
S. Dakota State Col., yellow-blue.
Southern Female Col., orange-black.
Southern Univ., purple-white.
Southwestern Col., purple.
Southwestern Univ., black-gold.
Spring Hill Col., purple-white.
State C. Washington, crimson-gray.
State Univ. of Iowa, old gold.
State U. Mont., silver-copper-gold.
State U. South Dakota, pink-green.
Stevens Inst. Tech., gray-cardinal.
St. Anselm's Col., white-marine-blue.
St. Charles's Col., blue-white.
St. Ignatius's Col., navy blue-gold.
St John's C. (Brooklyn), red-white.
St. John's C. (Md.), black-old gold.
St. John's Univ., cardinal-blue.
St. Joseph's Col., cardinal-purple.
St. Lawrence Univ., scarlet-brown.
St. Louis Univ., blue-white.
St. Mary's Col. (Kan.), white-blue.
St. Mary's C. (Ky.), olive green-cream.
St. Mary's Col. (Cal.), red-blue.
St. Mary's Col. (Ohio), red-blue.
St. Olaf Col., old gold-black.
Suomi Col. & T. S., white-blue.
Susquehanna Univ., orange-maroon.
Swarthmore Col., garnet.
Syracuse Univ., orange.
Talladega Col., crimson-blue.
Taylor Univ., royal purple-old gold.
Teachers Col. (Ind.), green-white.
Temple Univ., cherry-white.
Texas Christ. Univ., purple-white.
Thiel Col., gold-blue.
Throop Col., of Tech., orange-white.
Tri-State Col., blue-white.
Trinity Col. (Ct.), blue-old gold.
Trinity Col. (N. C.), navy blue.
Trinity U. (Tex.), maroon-white.
Tufts Col., brown-blue.
Tulane Univ., olive green-blue.
Tusculum Col., orange-black.
Tuskegee Inst., crimson-old gold.
Union Christian Col., purple-gold.
Union Col. (N. Y.), garnet.
Union Col. (Neb.), black-red.
Union Theol. Sem. (N. Y.), scarlet.
Union Univ., cardinal-cream.
Univ. of Alabama, crimson-white.
Univ. of Arizona, blue-red.
Univ. of Arkansas, cardinal.
Univ. of Buffalo, blue-white.
Univ. of California, blue-gold.
Univ. of Chattanooga, gold-blue.
Univ. of Chicago, maroon.
Univ. of Cincinnati, red-black.
Univ. of Colorado, silver-gold.
Univ. of Denver, crimson-gold.
Univ. of Detroit, red-white.
Univ. of Florida, blue-orange.
Univ. of Georgia, red-black.
Univ. of Idaho, yellow-white.
Univ. of Illinois, orange-blue.
Univ. of Kansas, crimson-blue.
Univ. of Kentucky, blue-white.
Univ. of Louisville, scarlet-black.
Univ. of Maine, light blue.
Univ. of Maryland, maroon-black.
Univ. of Michigan, maize-blue.
Univ. of Minnesota, old gold-maroon
Univ. of Mississippi, red-blue.
Univ. of Missouri, black-old gold.
Univ. of Nebraska, scarlet-cream.
Univ. of Nevada, blue-white.
Univ. of N. Mex., cherry-silver.
U. of N. Carolina, white-light blue.
Univ. of North Dakota, pink-green.
Univ. of Notre Dame, gold-blue.
Univ. of Oklahoma, crimson-cream.
Univ. of Oregon, green-lemon-yellow
Univ. of Pennsylvania, red-blue.
Univ. of Porto Rico, red-white.
Univ. of Rochester, yellow.
Univ. of Santa Clara, red-white.
Univ. of S. Carolina, garnet-black.
Univ. of S. Dakota, vermillion-white.
Univ. of Southern Cal., gold.
Univ. of Southern Minn., pink-green
Univ. of Tennessee, orange-white.
Univ. of Texas, orange-white.
Univ. of the South, purple.
Univ. of Utah, red-white.
Univ. of Vermont, green-gold.
Univ. of Virginia, orange-blue.
Univ. of Washington, purple-gold.
Univ. of Wisconsin, cardinal.
Univ. of Wyoming, brown-yellow.
U. S. Mil. Acad., black-gold-gray.
U. S. Naval Acad., blue-gold.
Utah Agri. Col., white-blue.
Upsala Col., navy blue-silver gray.
Ursinus Col., red-old gold-black.
Valparaiso U., old gold-bright brown.
Vanderbilt University, black-gold.
Villanova Col., navy blue-white.
Vincennes Univ., blue-gold.
Vassar College, rose-gray.
Virginia Chris. Col., crimson-gray.
Virginia Mil. Inst., red-white-yellow.
Virginia Poly. Inst., orange-maroon.
Virginia Union Univ., red-steel.
Wake Forest Col., old gold-black.
Washburn Col., Yale blue.
Wash. & Jefferson Col., red-black.
Washington & Lee Univ., blue-white.
Washington Univ. (Mo.), red-green.
Washington C. (Md.), maroon-black.
Washington Col. (Tenn.), buff-blue.
Waynesburg C., deep orange-black.
Wellesley Col., dark blue.
Wells Col., cardinal.
Wesleyan Col.,‡ lavender-purple.
Wesleyan Univ., cardinal-black.
Westminster Col. (Mo.), blue.
Westminster C. (Pa.), blue-white.
Western Col.,‡ Tyrian blue.
Western Maryland Col., green-gold.
Western Reserve U., crimson-white.
West Virginia Univ., old gold-blue.
West Virginia Wes. C., orange-black.
Wheaton Col. (Ill.), orange-blue.
Wheaton Col. (Mass.), blue-white.
Whittier Col., purple-gold.
Whitman Col., blue-maize.
Wilberforce Univ., green-yellow.
Wiley Univ., royal purple-white.
Willamette Univ., red-gold.
William Jewell Col., red-black.
William & Mary C., white-orange.
Williams Col., royal purple.
William Smith Col., green.
William S. Woods Col., green-white.
William & Vashti Col., red-gray.
Wilmington Col., Nile green-white.
Wilson Col., silver-blue.
Winona, Col., blue-gold.
Winthrop N. I. C., garnet-gold.
Wittenberg, cream-cardinal.
Wofford, old gold-black.
Woman's Col. of Alabama, gray-red.
W. Col. of Due West., garnet-gray.
Worcester Poly Inst., gray-crimson.
Yale Univ., Yale-blue, known as oxford blue.

‡Women's colleges.

SOME FOREIGN COLLEGES.

Organized.	Colleges.	Location.	Organized.	Colleges.	Location.
1286	Cambridge University	Cambridge, Eng.	1811	Royal Frederick's U	Christiania, Nor.
1348	Charles-Ferdinand's U	Prague.	1905	Sheffield University	Sheffield, Eng.
1530	College of France	Paris, France.	1872	Tohoku I. U. Col. Ag	Sapporo, Japan.
1845	Cork University	Cork, Ireland.	1875	Tokio High Commercial C	Tokio, Japan.
1832	Durham U	Durham and Newcastle, Eng.	. .	Univ. of Dublin (Trinity C.)	Dublin, Ireland.
1440	Eton College	Windsor, Eng.	1583	Univ. of Edinburgh	Edinburgh, Scot.
1737	Geo. August University	Goettingen, Ger.	1806	Univ. of France	Paris, France.
1903	Imp. Col Ag. & Dendrology	Morioka, Japan.	1450	Univ. of Glasgow	Glasgow, Scot.
. . .	Imp. Univ. of Tokio	Tokio, Japan.	1737	Univ. of Goettingen	Goettingen, Ger.
1907	Instituto Nac. de Panama	Panama.	1386	Univ. of Heidelberg	Germany.
1901	Japan Women's Univ	Tokio, Japan.	1904	Univ. of Leeds	Leeds, Eng.
1897	Kioto Imp. University	Kioto, Japan.	1409	Univ. of Leipzig	Leipzig, Ger.
1810	K. Frederick Wilhelm	Berlin, Ger.	1911	Univ. of Lisbon	Lisbon, Portugal.
1903	Liverpool University	Liverpool, Eng.	1851	Univ. of Manchester	Manchester, Eng.
1472	Ludwig-Maximilian's U	Munich, Ger.	1527	Univ. of Marburg	Prussia.
1668	Lund College	Lund, Sweden.	1411	Univ. of St. Andrews	St. Andrews, Scot.
1249	Oxford University	Oxford, Eng.	1477	Univ. of Tubingen	Germany.
1818	Rheiniochle Fried. W I. U	Bonn, Ger.	1582	Univ. of Wurzburg	Wurzburg, Ger.
1863	Robert Col	Constantinople, Turkey.	1880	Victoria University	Manchester, Eng.
			1365	Wiener U	Vienna, Austria.

BENEFACTIONS ANNOUNCED BY THE COLLEGES.

(Sums under $10,000 not listed.)

Albion C	$34,000	Emory U	$75,300	Millsaps C	$88,250	Taylor U	$25,616
Allegheny C	58,280	Emporia C	97,976	Mills C	19,985	Temple U	37,463
American U	236,000	Eureka C	39,972	Monmouth C	20,025	Thiel C	10,000
Arkansas C	10,000	Fargo C	79,558	Mount Union C	20,000	Throop C. Tech	120,444
Ark. Cumberland C	10,000	Fordham U	19,600	Mo. West	275,000	Transylvania C	34,070
Atlanta U	34,122	Frank. & Marsh. C.	48,271	Muhlenberg C	73,592	Trinity C. (Ct.)	65,000
Auburn Theol. Sem	10,669	Franklin C. (Ind.)	30,000	Muskingum C	70,000	Trinity U	45,800
Augustana C. & Theol. S	43,327	Friends' U	11,907	Nebraska Wes. U.	40,000	Tufts C	180,919
Baker C	74,590	General. Theol. S.	19,362	New York U	83,667	Tulane U	102,095
Baldwin-Wallace C	47,985	Geo., Washington U.	16,615	Northw'en U. (Ill.)	254,891	Tusculum C	15,898
Barnard C	359,472	Greenville C	15,000	Norwich U	50,000	Tuskegee Inst	159,841
Bates C	53,000	Georgia Sc. of Tech.	170,000	Oberlin C	283,830	Union C. (N. Y.)	213,628
Bellevue C	42,176	Grinnell C	187,000	Occidental C	143,678	Union C. (Neb.)	53,000
Beloit C	68,955	Hamilton C	113,267	Ohio Northern U.	35,000	Union Theol. Sc.	18,662
Berea C	165,711	Hamp. Sidney C.	25,000	Ohio State U	35,908	Univ. of Ala	12,500
Beth. C. (W. Va.)	65,000	Hamp. N. & A. I.	11,000	Ohio Wes. U	20,000	Univ. of California	656,319
Blackburn C	13,000	Hanover C	270,251	Okla. A. & M. C.	114,802	Univ. of Chat'oga	200,000
Boston U	117,039	Harvard U	13,600	Olivet C	14,070	Univ. of Chicago	3,181,543
Bowdoin C	147,932	Hastings C	434,195	Oskaloosa C	25,000	Univ. of Denver	60,000
Brigham Young U.	75,000	Haverford C	17,575	Ottawa U	25,002	Univ. of Detroit	146,000
Bryn Mawr C	182,834	Heidelberg U	449,000	Otterbein C	13,595	Univ. of Illinois	215,000
Carleton C	179,621	Hope C	17,500	Park C	48,000	Univ. of Kansas	40,000
Carnegie I. Tech	440,083	Howard Payne C.	11,727	Peabody C. Teach.	23,891	Univ. of Michigan	75,971
Carroll C	12,000	Huron C	30,475	Penn C	10,000	Univ. of N. Carolina	24,000
Cedarville C	10,000	Ill. Wes. U	29,025	Pennsylvania C	32,500	Univ. of Okla	253,500
Central C. (Mo.)	100,000	Ill. Woman's C	269,500	Presbyterian T. C.	61,000	Univ. of Penna	649,903
Central Wes. C	52,868	Iowa Wes. C	85,000	Presb. Theol. S (Ky.)	103,446	Univ. of Porto Rico	112,387
Christian U	10,000	Jamestown C	400,000	Princeton Theol. S.	20,500	Univ. of Rochester.	84,328
Coe C	297,000	Johns Hopkins U.	142,000	Proseminar C	37,271	Univ. of So. Cal	14,880
Col. of the Holy Cross	15,000	Juniata C	116,198	Radcliffe C	258,223	Univ. of Virginia	39,321
Col. of the Pacific	12,000	Kalamazoo C	11,494	Rensselaer Poly I.	279,000	Univ. of Wisconsin	16,739
Col. of Puget Sound	80,000	Kan. Wes. U	100,000	Ripon C	104,978	Ursinus C	15,838
Col. of St. Elizabeth	10,000	Kentucky Wes. C.	72,586	Roanoke C	15,000	Valparaiso U	134,000
Colorado C	20,063	Kenyon C	25,000	Rochester Theol. S	44,796	Virginia Union U	20,000
Columbia U	1,336,205	Knox C	165,925	Rutgers C	68,200	Wabash C	15,000
Columbia Theol. S.	10,000	Knoxville C	535,807	Simmons C., Mass.	124,844	Washington & Jeff.	100,000
Cooper Union (N. Y. City)	30,798	Lafayette C	19,690	Simmons C., (Tex.)	63,000	Wash. & Lee U	140,840
Creighton U	38,500	Lake Forest C	114,077	Sioux Falls C	54,000	Washington U	339,933
Dakota Wes. U	53,000	Lawrence C	126,660	Smith C. (Mass.)	33,914	Wellesley C	1,045,996
Dartmouth C	320,025	Leander Clark C.	114,500	Southern Bap. S.	40,000	Wells C	76,663
Decatur C. I. Sc.	40,000	Lebanon U	34,000	S'w'ern C. (Kan.)	19,239	Wes. Female C	19,000
Defiance C	20,000	Lebanon Valley C.	212,000	Southwestern U	47,487	Wesleyan U	186,910
Delaware C	1,023,800	Louisiana C	12,000	State College for Teach. (N. Y.)	110,000	West. Reserve U	500,000
Denison U	564,000	Macalester C	14,000	State Col. of Wash.	574,632	Western Theo S	14,173
DePauw U	150,000	Marietta C	15,937	State U. of Mont	40,000	Wheaton C. (Mass)	11,466
Doane C	11,590	Maryville C	35,204	St. John's (Md.)	157,600	Wheaton C. (Ill.)	11,828
Drew Theol. Sem	25,000	McCormick T. S.	23,983	St. Stephen's C. (N. Y.)	35,000	Williams C	436,806
Drury C	12,500	McKendree C	2,224,972	Suomi C. & T. S	25,000	William Jewell C.	12,378
Earlham C	80,000	McMinnville C	118,000	Taladega C	10,400	William Woods C.	53,823
Elmira C	130,000	Michigan Agri. C.	48,984		10,053	Wittenberg C	60,000
		Midland C	17,170			Worcester Poly. I.	202,154
			100,000			Woman's C. of Ala	20,000
			18,000			Yale U	2,346,246

MISSISSIPPI CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

The State of Mississippi will celebrate her one hundredth anniversary of statehood with an exposition that already has received national and international indorsement. The event will be known as "The Mississippi Centennial Exposition," and it will open on December 10, 1917, and close June 10, 1918. The exposition will be held at Gulfport, Miss., a site comprising 146 acres of land, fronting 2,000 feet on the shores of the Mississippi Sound, having been purchased at a cost of more than $80,000.

The exposition will retain most of the features of like events held in different parts of the United States in years gone by and at the same time include many others which will prove of peculiar interest in the light of more recent agricultural and industrial development. Among the buildings, most of which will be permanent, are the Administration Building, Coliseum, to cost about $60,000 and seat 5,000 people; Manufactures Building, Girls', Boys' and Women's Building, Efficiency Building, Education Building, Automobile Building, Nursery Building, Negro Building, Government Building, Mississippi Building, Arts and Crafts Building, Hospital, Horticultural Building, Natatorium and Music Pavilion. Other features will include a monster lake, lily pond and wading pool for children, palm court, Italian gardens, pergola, dancing pavilion and a giant pier for salt water bathing. The features also will include an athletic field and stadium, where sports of various kinds will be staged, it will be provided with a drill ground, baseball diamond, football gridiron and a quarter mile race track.

The United States Government has arranged to transfer its big exhibit at the San Diego Exposition to Gulfport, where it will be stored until the opening of the exposition here, when additions now contemplated will make it the largest and most comprehensive Government exhibit that has ever been installed at an exposition in this country. The sum of $75,000 was appropriated by Congress to defray the expenses of transfer, installation and maintenance. The exhibit is valued at more than $750,000.

Many foreign countries have applied for exhibit spaces in the exhibit buildings, while different States will either erect their own buildings or have large exhibits. There will also be exhibits by the various counties in Mississippi. The educators of Mississippi have arranged a unique educational exhibit and physicians a medical and surgical exhibit.

The amusement street has been named "Dixie Reef," and it will be similar to "The Midway" and "The Pike" of other expositions.

The exposition site is but a short distance from Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, and where he wrote his celebrated book, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy."

The Mississippi Centennial Exposition, in addition to being a celebration staged by the State, will be an event to exploit the undeveloped resources of the State of Mississippi and show in concise form the progress made by Mississippi and other Southern States since the war between the States.

COLLEGE CHEERS.

This collection of cheers has been made by The World Almanac, by correspondence with officials of the respective institutions. First the name of college, then follows the cheer.

Ala. Pol. Ins.—Auburn! Auburn! Is Our Cry! V-I-C-T-O-R-Y!

Amherst—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Amherst!

Armour Inst. Tech.—Arch. Mech. Civ. Elec! Rah! Rah! Armour Tech.!

Atlanta U.—Rah! Rah! Rah! At-lan-ta! Atlanta University! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Augustana—Rocky-eye. Rocky-eye. Zip zum zie. Shingerata. Shingerata. Bim. Bum Bie. Zip-zum. zipzum. Rah! Rah! Rah! Karaborra. Karaborra. Augustana!

Baker U.—Rackety cax squax squax! (repeat) Hullabaloo! Old B. U.! Rackety cax squax!

Baldwin U.—U rah rah! U rah rah! U rah rah! Tiger!

Bates—B-A-Rah! Rah! T-E-Rah! Rah! S-Rah! Rah! B-A-T-E-S! Hooray! Hooray! Hooray! Bates!

Berea—Rah! Rah! Rah! sis boom bah! Cream and Blue, Be-re-a!

Boston U.—Boston. Boston. B-B-B-Boston. 'Varsity. 'Varsity. Rah! Rah! Rah!

Bowdoin—B-o-w-d-o-i-n. Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! (three times) Bowdoin!

Brown U.—Brunonia! Brunonia! Brunonia! (Siren - - - -) B-R-O-W-N! Brown! Brown! Brown!

Bucknell—Yah, yah, yoo! Bucknell B U Wah hoo, hoo wah! Bang!

Col. of the Holy Cross—Hoiah, Hoiah! Chu, Chu! Rah, Rah! Chu, Chu! Rah, Rah! Hoih, Holy Cross! Rah!

Case School Applied Sciences—Hoo! Rah! Ki! Rah! S-C-I-E-N-C-E! Hoi! Hoi! Rah! Rah! Case!

Cedarville—Rah! Rah! Rah! (repeated 3 times) and ending with Cedarville.

Central U. of Ky.—Razzledazzle, razzledazzle! Sis, boom! Ah! Central University. Rah! Rah! Rah!

Clark U.—Rah! Rah! Rah! C. U.!

Colgate U.—Colgate! Colgate! Rah! (nine times). Colgate!

C. of the City of N. Y.—N-N-E-E-W-W-Y-Y-O-O-R-R-K! Col-lege. Col-lege. Col-lege! Ra (9 times)! New York (3 times)!

Colorado—C-O. L-O. R-A. D-O! (repeat) Ho! Ho! Ho! Ha! Ha! Ha! Colorado College. Rah! Rah! Rah!

Columbia U.—Ray! Ray! Ray! C-o-l-u-m-b-i-a! Columbia (repeat 3 times)!

Cornell C.—Zip! Zis! Boom! Caw! Caw-nell! C. C. Tiger-la! Zip! Zip! Hurrah! (2) C-C-Cor, N-N-E double L (repeat three times) Cornell! Cornell! Cornell!

Cornell U.—Cornell! I Yell. Yell. Yell! Cornell!

Cotner U.—O. Cotner! Cotner! Cotner, the Cotner University, don't you see, white and blue, white and blue, what's the matter with old C. U.! Blue and white, blue and white, Cotner Uni—she's all right!

Creighton—C-R-E-I-G-H-T-O-N!

Cumberland U.—Boom-a-laka! Boom-a-laka! Bow! Wow! Wow! Chicka-laka! Chicka-laka! Chow! Chow! Chow! Boom-a-lacka! Boom-a-lacka! Who are we? Cumberland! Cumberland! Can't you see?

Dakota Wesleyan U.—Hi ho whee! Ki Yi Yee! D. U. Varsity. Zis Boom Bah! Rah! Rah! Hi ho, hi ho, hi, ho, whee! Wesleyan. Wesleyan Varsity! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Dartmouth—Wah hoo wah! Wah hoo wah! Da-di-di, Dartmouth! Wah hoo wah!

Delaware—D-E-L-aware! Sis! Boom! Tiger! Rah! Rah! Delaware! Delaware! Delaware!

Denison U.—Hieke! Hieke! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Denison! Denison!

De Pauw U.—Zip, Rah, Who! D-P-U! Rip, Saw! Boom! Baw! Bully for old De Pauw!

Drake U.—White and blue! White and blue! Rah! Rah! D. U.! Blue and White. Blue and White. Drake. Drake. all right!

Drury—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Drury!

Earlham—Rah! Rah! Rah! Ri-Ro-Rem! E-A-R-L-H-A-M! Thee! Thou! Rah!

Fairmount—Ki! Yi! Yi! Sis! Boom! Bah! Fairmount! Fairmount! Rah! Rah! Rah! (repeat) Rah! Ruh! Zip! Zip! Zoo! Ra-si Ki Yi! Hot, Cold, Wet or Dry! Getthere Eli! Fairmount!

Fordham U.—Ram! Ram! Ram! Ram! F-O-R-D-H-A-M! Fordham 3 times.)

Fort Worth U.—Rip! Rah! Ru! The Gold and the Blue! Fort Worth U!

Franklin and Marshall—Wah! Who! Wah! Wah! Who! Wah! F. and M. Nevonia!

Georgetown—Hullaboloo-Kanuck, Kanuck! Belle of the Blue, Kentuck! Kentuck! Ho-ack-Ho-ack-Ho-ack, Ho-ack! Coackenjaik, Georgetown!

Georgetown U. (D. C.)—Hoya. Hoya. Saxa! Hoya. Hoya. Georgetown! Hoya!

George Washington U.—G-E-O-R-G-E! George! Washington! Washington! Washington!

Grove City—Hulla Ba loo! Hulla Baloo! Hoo-rah! Hoo-ree! Hulla-ba-loo! Hoorah! Hooree! Hoorah! Hooree! Crimson! Crimson! G. C. C.!

Gustavus Adolphus—Gustavus Adolphus! Ra! Ra! Ra!

Hamilton—Rah! Rah! Rah! Hamilton!

Hampden-Sidney—Rhay! Rhay! Rah! Rah! Hampden-Sidney (3 times).

Harvard U.—Rah rah rah! Rah rah rah! Rah rah rah! Harvard.

Hiram—Brekekekex! Koax! Koax! Brekekekex! Koax! Koax! Allah! Allah! Siss-s! Boom-Hiram!

Hobart—Hip Hobart! Hip Hobart! Hip-Ho! Hip-Ho! Hip Hobart!

Illinois—Rah who rah Boom a la ka, kick-a-rick-a-roy! Old Illinois! Boom zip boom! Tiger-zah!

Illinois Wesleyan U.—Wesleyan! Hoo-rah! Hoorah! Wesleyan! Hoo-rah! Hoorah! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! I. W. U.! Rah! Bully for Wesleyan.

Indiana U.—Indiana Rah! Indiana Rah! Rah! Gloriana Indiana Rah!

Iowa C.—Grinnell, we yell! Grinnell, we yell! Iowa College! Grinnell! Grinnell!

Iowa State C.—A-M-E-S! Rah! Rah! A-M-E-S! Rah! Rah! Hoo-Rah! Hoo-Rah! State College! Iowa!

Iowa Wesleyan C.—Rah! Rah! Rah! Zip! Boom! Bah! Wesleyan, Wesleyan, Rah! Rah! Rah!

Johns Hopkins U.—Hullabaloo, canuck, canuck! Hullabaloo, canuck, canuck! Hoorah! Hoorah J. H. U.!

Kansas Wesleyan U.—Hi Ki, Wesli Hi Ki Oh!

Kentucky U.—Hoo-gah-hah! Hoo-gah-hah! K. U.! K. U.! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Lafayette—Rah (9 times)! Lafayette!

Lake Forest—Lake Forest! Lake Forest! L-A-K-E F-O-R-E-S-T, Lake Forest!

Lawrence—Rah! Rah! Bish, Boom, Bah! Lawrence!

Lebanon Valley—Chee-Hee! Chee-Hi! Chee-Ha! Ha! Ha! Lebanon Valley! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Lehigh U.—Hoo-rah-ray! Hoo-rah-ray! Ray! Ray! Ray! Lehigh! Lehigh! Lehigh!

Leland Stanford, Jr. U.—Rah! Rah! Rah! (3 times) Stanford!

Louisiana State U.—Hobble, Gobble! Razzle, Dazzle! Siss, Boom, Bah! Louisiana! Louisiana! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Manhattan—M-a-n-man-hattan-hattan-hattan! Manhattan! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Marietta—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Ma-ri-et-ta! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Maryville—Howee-how! Chilhowee! Maryville, Maryville, Tennessee! Hoo-rah, Hoo-rah, Maryville! Maryville. Rah, Rah, Rah!

Mass. Ins. Tech—M. I. T! Rah! Rah! Rah (3 times)! Technology!

Mercer U.—Y-E-A, Mercer! Y-E-A, Mercer! Y-E-A, Mercer! M-E-R-C-E-R, Mercer!

Miami U.—Rah! Rah! Rah! M-I-A-M-I! Mi-am-i! Miami!

Michigan Agricultural—Rah! Rah! Rah! Uzz! Uzz! Uzz! M. A. C. Tiger!

Mississippi A. & M.—A. & M. C.! A. & M. C.! Miss! Miss! A. & M. C.!

Monmouth—Hoo Rah, Hoo Roo! Depala, Depaloo! Rah se ki yi! Hot, cold, wet or dry! Get there, Eli! Monmouth!

Mt. Holyoke—Song, Alma Mater.

Mt. Union—Karo, Kero, Kiro, Kee! Rah! Rah! Rah! for M. U. C.! Alikezenian, Alikezunion! Rah! Rah! Rah! for old Mt. Union!

Nebraska Wesleyan U.—Boom rah, boom rah an! We, We, Wes-ley-an! Ne, Ne, Ne-braskan! O-o-o-oh, man!

New York U.—Rah! Rah! Rah! N. Y. U.! Siss, Siss, Siss! Boom, Boom, Boom! Ah, Ah, Ah! New York, New York, New York!

Northwestern C. (Ill.)—U Rah, Rah! Northwestern! (5 times.) Rah!

Northwestern U. (Ill.)—Rah! Rah! Rah! U. Northwestern (Rah; five times)!

Oberlin—Hi-O-Hi, O-Hi-O! Hi-Hi-O-Hi, Oberlin!

Ohio State U.—Ohio Rah, Ohio Rah, Rah! Rah-Ohio!

Ohio U.—O. U.! O. U.! Rah Rah! Rah Rah! Hoorah! Hoorah! Bully for old O. U!

Ohio Wesleyan U.—O-we-wi-wow! A-la-ka,zu-zi-zow! Ra-zee-zi-zu! Viva! Viva! W. U.!

Olivet—O. C. Rah, Rah! O. C. Rah, Rah! Hoo-Rah! Hoo-Rah! Olivet! Rah! Rah!

Otterbein U.—Whoop, Hip! Whoop, Whoo! Ott, Ott! Hi-O-mine, Otterbein! Whoop, Hip, Whoo!

Pacific U.—Boom-gig-a-boom! Boom-gig-a-boom! Boom-gig-a-rig-a-gig-a Boom! Boom! Boom! Rip! Rah! Ree! Rip! Rah! Ree! P-A-C-I-F-I-C!

Penn—La! La! Lala Garoo! Hi! Hi! Hullabaloo! Booma La Who? Penn!

Pennsylvania—Bracky Corax, Corix, Coree! (repeat) Heigh Oh! Umpty Ah! Hulla Belliii, belle, bellah! Gettysburg! Gettysburg! Gettysburg! Rah! Rah! Rah-rah-rah! Bing! Bang! S-s-s-s-s! Boom-boom! Gettysburg! Gettysburg! Gettysburg!

Pennsylvania Military—Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! P. M. C. C. C.! Attention! Halt!

Pennsylvania State—Hoo-rah! Rah! Rah! Rah (3 times)! Penn State! Penn State! Penn State! Hoo-rah! Penn State! Hoo-rah! Penn State! Hoo-rah! Penn State!

Philander Smith—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rip! Rip! Roar! Philander Smith! Philander Smith! in the fore!

Polytechnic Ins. (Brooklyn)—Rah! Rah! Rah! Poly (3 times)!

Princeton U.—'Ray, 'Ray, 'Ray! Tiger, Tiger, Tiger! Siss, Siss, Siss! Boom, Boom, Boom! Ah, Ah, Ah! Princeton, Princeton, Princeton!

Purdue—Purdue! Purdue! Rah-rah (twice)! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Bully for old Purdue!

Randolph-Macon—Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah! Randolph-Macon! Virginia! Calero! Calero! Yah! Yah! Yah!

Rensselaer Poly. Ins.—Rah, rah, rah! Rensselaer!

Rutgers—Rah! Bow! Rutgers!

Simpson—Hip! haec! tral boom! quae! bizzum! yah! zoom! Hulla-ba-loo-ba-lonia-Rah! Zoo! Simpsonia!

Southern Univ.—Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, ree! Southern University!

Southwestern Kansas—Hip! Hip! For our Col. Boom-er-all! Hawker Jay, Who'd you say? Southwestern!

State C. of Washington—Rah! Rah! Ree! Rah! Rah! Ree! Washington, Washington, W. S. C.!

State U. of Iowa—Haw, Haw, Hawk! Hi, Hi, Hi! Hawkeye, Hawkeye! S. U. I.!

Stevens Ins. of Tech.—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Ray! Ray! Ray! Ray! S-T-E-V-E-N-S! Stevens! Ste-vens! Ste-vens!

St. John's (Md.)—S-A-I-N-T J-O-H-N-S! St. John's! St. John's! St. John's!

St. Lawrence U.—Rah! Rah! Rah! St. Lawrence! St. Lawrence! St. Lawrence!

St. Louis U.—S! T! L! U! Rah! Rah! Rah!

St. Mary's (Kan.)—S. M. C. Rah! Rah! Hurrah! Hur-rah! S. M. C. Rah! Rah!

Swarthmore—Ray! Ray! Ray! S-W-A-R-T-H-M-O-R-E! Swarthmore! Swarthmore (twice)!

Syracuse U.—Rah, rah, rah, rah! (7 times) Syr-acuse, Syr-acuse, Syr-acuse!

State Uni. of Montana—However, wherever, always together! Whatever, whenever, Montana FOREVER!

Talladega—T. C. T. C. Rah! Rah! (repeat) Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Talladego! Rah! Rah!

Texas Christian U.—Boom-a-lacka! Boom-a-laca, Boom-a-laa Boo! 'Varsity! 'Varsity! T. C. U.!

Trinity (N. C.)—Rah, rah, rah, (hip-poo-pee-phiz-boom-tiger-hipporah-hipporah Trinity!

Tufts—T-U-F-T-S! Rah! Rah! Rah! (3 times).

Tulane U.—Rah! Rah! Siss! Boom! Ah! Rah! Rah! Tulane!

Tuskegee Ins.—Tuskegee! Rah! Rah! Tuskegee! (Rah! Rah! Hoorah! Hoorah! Tuskegee! Rah! Rah!

U. of Arkansas — A-a-ARK-K-A-N-S-A-S! Arkansas!

U. of California—Oski! Wow! Wow! Wiskey! Wee! Wee! Oley-muck-ei! Oley-Berkeley-ei! Cali-forni-ei! Wow!

U. of Chicago—Chicago! Chicago! Chicago-go! Co-Chica! Go-Chica, Go-Chica-go!

U. of Colorado—Colorado! Rah! Colorado! Rah! Rah! Rah! Colorado! (twice).

U. of Georgia—Rah! Rah! Rah! Georgia!

U. of Idaho—Idaho! Idaho! Rah! Rah! (twice) Hoo! Rah! Hoo! Rah! 'Varsity! 'Varsity! Rah! Rah!

U. of Illinois—(1) Os-kee-wow-wow! Skin-nee-wow-wow! Illinois! Illinois! Wow! (2) Che-hee! Che-ha! Che-ha-ha-ha! Illinois! (3 times).

U. of Kansas—Rock-Chalk! Jay-Hawk! K. U.!

U. of Maine—M-A-I-N-E! Rah! Rah! Rah! (repeat 3 times) Maine! Maine! Maine!

U. of Michigan—U. of M! Rah! Rah! (repeat) Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Mich-i-gan! Rah! Rah!

U. of Minnesota—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Minne-so-ta (repeat)! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Minnesota! Tiger.

U. of Missouri—Rah! Rah! Rah! Missouree! M. U-ni-ver-si-ty! Hurrah! Hurrah! Yes, Siree!

U. of Nashville—Rickety ix! Ski ix! Ski ix! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rickety ix! Ski ix! Ski ix! Rah! Ha! Rah! Nashville!

U. of Nebraska—U-U-Uni-Ver-Ver-Versity! N-e-Braska-Oh-h My!

U. of North Dakota—Odz-dzo-dzi! Ri-ri-ri! Hy-ah! Hy-ah! North Dakota!

U. of Notre Dame—U. N. D.! Rah! Rah! U. N. D.! Rah! Rah! Who rah? Who rah? U. N. D.! Rah! Rah!

U. of Oklahoma—Hi! Rickety! Whoop! Te! Do! Boomer; Sooner; Okla U.!

U. of Oregon—Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah, rah, Oregon! Rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, Oregon! Oskey wow wow! Wiskey wee, wee! Olee muckei! Olee 'varsiti! Oregonei! WOW!

U. of Pennsylvania—Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Penn-syl-va-ni-a!

U. of Rochester—Hoi! Hoi! Hoi! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rochester! (3 times).

U. of Southern California—Rackety-Hackety, Wah-Who-Wah! (repeat), Zip Boom Bah (repeat), U. S. C.! Rah, Rah, Rah, Br-r-r-r-r Boom, Ah, Varsity!

U. of Tennessee—U. of T.! Rah! Rah! (twice) Hur-rah! Hur-rah! Tennessee! Rah! Rah!

U. of Texas—Hullabaloo! Hooray! Hooray! (twice) Hooray! Hooray! Varsity! Varsity! U. T. A.!

U. of the Pacific—Hi! Ho! He! Old U. P. P-a-c-i-f-i-c! University!

U. of Vermont—Siss, Boom, Ah! V-E-R-M-O-N-T! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Vermont! Vermont! Vermont!

U. of Washington—(Indian war whoop.) U. of W., Hiah, Hiah! U. of W., Siah, Siah! Skoo-kum, Skookum, Washington! (Indian whoop).

U. of Wisconsin—U-Rah-Rah-Wis-con-sin! (repeated three times with a tiger).

U. of Wooster—Deke! Deke! Rah! Rah! Deke! Deke! Rah! Rah! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Wooster Varsity! Rah! Rah! Rah!

COLLEGE CHEERS—*Continued.*

U. of Wyoming—Rah, Rah, Rah! Zip, Boom, Zee! Let 'er go, let 'er go 'Varsity! Wyoming!

U. S. Military Academy—Rah! Rah! Ray! Rah! Rah! Ray! West Point, West Point, Army! Ray! Ray! Ray! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! West Point!

U. S. Naval Academy—Rah! Rah! Rah! Hi! Ho! Hal! U. S. N. A. Boom! Sis! Bah! Navy!

Utah Agricultural—A-G-G-I-E-S! Aggies!

Virginia Military Ins.—Rah, rah, rah! Vir-gin-i-a Mil-itary Institute! Rah, rah, rah! Rah-hoo-ri, Rah-hoo-ri, Ri- Ri, V-M-I! Team! Team! Team!

Virginia Polytechnic Ins.—Hoki, Hoki, Hoki! Hi! Tech! Techs! V. P. I. Sola-Rex, Sola Rah, Polytechs, Vir-gin-i-a! Rae! Ri! V. P. I.!

Walden U.—Ray, Ray, Walden, Ray, Ray, Ray!

Washburn—(Nine Rahs) Washburn!

Washington—Maroon and Black! Maroon and Black! These are the colors we will back! Sis! Boom! Bah! Sis! Boom! Bah! Washington! Washington! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Washington and Jefferson—Wich-i-Koax, Koax, Koax! Wich-i-Koax, Koax, Koax! Wich-i, Koax, Koax, Koax! W. and J.! Boom!

Washington and Lee Uni.—Chic-a-go-runk! Go-runk! Go-ree! Heigh, ho! Hi, ho! Washington and Lee! Washington and Lee! Washington and Lee! Tiger!

Washington U.—Sizzle, Sazzle, Razzle-Dazzle U-ni-v! Washington! Washington Var-si-ty.

Waynesburg—"Locomotive" spelling the word Waynesburg slowly at first, then gradually increasing speed, ending in a yell.

Wesleyan (Female)—Boom-a-lacka! Boom-a-lacka! Bow-wow, wow! Chick-a-lacka! Chick-a-lacka, Chow, Chow, Chow! Boom-a-lacka, Chickalaca! Who are we? Wesleyan! Wesleyan! W. F. C.

Wesleyan U.—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Wes-lei-an-a! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Western Reserve U.—Oh! Sketlioi! Pompai! Foo, Foo! Apolusai! Ai, ai! Ai, ai! Rah, rah! Rah, rah! Reserve!

Western U. of Penn.—Alle-ga-ne-ga-noc-ga-noc! (twice) Hurrah! Hurrah! Wup!

West Va. U.—Rah! Rah! Rhu! W. V. U.! Siss Boom Ah! Tiger!

Whitman—Breke-Ke-Koax, Koax, Koax! Whoa-up, whoa-up, Parabaloo! Whitman!

Wilberforce U.—Rah, rah! Rah, rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Wilberforce, Wilberforce, Rah! Rah! Rah! Zip, boom! Zip, boom! Zip, boom, bah! Wilberforce, Wilberforce, Rah! Rah! Rah!

Willamette U.—Rah, rah, rah, rah! W. U.! W. U.! (Repeat 4 times.) Willamette!

William Jewell C.—I yell! You yell! All yell! Wil-liam Jew-ell!

Williams—Williams! Williams! Williams! Rah! (9 times) Williams!

Wittenberg—U.! U.! Rah! Rah! (Repeat) Who rah, who rah, Wittenberg! Rah! Rah!

Worcester Poly. Ins.—P. I.! P. I.! Rah! Rah! (repeat) Hooray! Hooray! Worcester! Worcester! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Yale U.*—Brek-ek-ek-ex Coax! Coax! Brek-ek-ek-ex Coax, Coax! O-op! O-op! parabaloo! Yale! Yale! Yale! Rah, Rah, Rah! Rah, Rah, Rah! Rah, Rah, Rah! Yale! Yale! Yale! Yale! Yankton—O! Y! Hah! Hah! Hah! Yankton! Yankton! Rah! Rah! Rah! Hah! Wah! Bish! Boom! Bah! Yankton! Yankton! I-Lank-ton-wah! York—Yor, Yor! Yell, Yell, Yell, Yor! Ye, York-l'l, U U B! Col-le-ge!

*The difference between the cheers of Harvard and Yale lies in the length of time it takes to give them. Harvard's cheer is long and deep; Yale's quick and sharp.

PUBLIC, SOCIETY, AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

REPORTING 1,000 VOLUMES AND OVER IN 1913.

STATES.	Libr'ries	Volumes.
North Atlantic Division:		
Maine	190	1,315,211
New Hampshire	212	1,344,522
Vermont	139	782,961
Massachusetts	626	10,596,707
Rhode Island	87	1,269,135
Connecticut	249	3,279,705
New York	1,037	13,308,082
New Jersey	213	2,481,082
Pennsylvania	446	6,112,381
North Central Division:		
Ohio	363	4,488,228
Indiana	252	2,012,669
Illinois	474	5,605,891
Michigan	295	2,565,648
Wisconsin	322	2,327,225
Minnesota	278	1,877,740
Iowa	306	1,959,642
Missouri	212	2,331,786
North Dakota	73	296,811
South Dakota	77	309,727
Nebraska	120	831,687
Kansas	197	1,251,458
South Atlantic Division:		
Delaware	14	204,072
Maryland	85	1,602,422
District of Columbia	86	4,929,527
Virginia	71	724,187
West Virginia	48	304,842
South Atlantic Div.—*Cont'd:*		
North Carolina	85	576,785
South Carolina	42	396,068
Georgia	89	564,053
Florida	24	117,486
South Central Division:		
Kentucky	92	755,029
Tennessee	77	728,637
Alabama	69	462,297
Mississippi	42	278,582
Louisiana	46	462,174
Texas	149	821,434
Arkansas	41	278,000
Oklahoma	69	278,372
Western Division:		
Montana	47	341,225
Wyoming	18	152,516
Colorado	111	910,958
New Mexico	20	84,837
Arizona	18	96,766
Utah	33	208,635
Nevada	10	116,841
Idaho	36	164,901
Washington	105	732,864
Oregon	69	534,451
California	538	3,626,618
Total	8,302	86,802,877

There are 18,000 regularly established libraries in the United States, according to statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Education. Number of volumes is an increase of 20,000,000 since 1908.

Of the 2,849 libraries containing 5,000 volumes or over, 1,844 are classified as "public and society libraries," and 1,005 are school and college libraries. Public and society libraries have an aggregate of over 50,000,000 volumes, with 7,000,000 borrowers' cards in force; 1,446 of these libraries were entirely free to the public.

Libraries reporting from 1,000 to 5,000 volumes numbered 5,453, of which 2,188 were public and society libraries and 3,265 school libraries. These libraries contained 11,689,942 volumes. Another group of still smaller libraries, comprising those that reported from 300 to 1,000 volumes, increased the total by 2,961,007 volumes.

The distribution of library facilities is still uneven; of the 1,844 public and society libraries reported for the entire United States, more than half were in the North Atlantic States, and they contained 24,627,921 volumes out of the total of 50,000,000; and of the 3,000,000 volumes added to library collections for the year 1913 almost one-half were for the same section.

New York State had 7,842,621 volumes in her 214 libraries; Massachusetts, 7,380,024 in 288 libraries; Pennsylvania, 3,728,070, and Illinois, 3,168,765 volumes. Four-fifths of the borrowers' cards in use were in the North Atlantic and Northern Central States.

There are at least five libraries in the world which hold over a million books: The Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris (which claims over 3,000,000), the British Museum, the Imperial Library at Petrograd, the Congressional Library at Washington, and the New York Public Library.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

MEN'S GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

Fraternities.	Total Membership.	Active Chapters.	Inactive Chapters.	No. Houses.	Where and When Founded.	National Secretary. (From latest report obtainable. Secretaries subject to change.)
Alpha Chi Rho	1,461	14	1	13	Trinity, 1895	Dixon Ryan Fox, New York City.
Alpha Delta Phi	8,300	25	7	22	Hamilton, 1832	Ralph P. Merritt, Berkeley, Cal.
Alpha Phi Alpha	514	15	4	5	Cornell Univ., 1906	Geo. P. Hinton, Cleveland, Ohio.
Alpha Sigma Phi	1,656	17	0	17	Yale, 1845	Wayne M. Musgrave, New York City.
Alpha Tau Omega	12,000	63	34	60	Va. Military Inst., 1865	Claude T. Reno, Allentown, Pa.
Beta Theta Pi	21,689	78	24	80	Miami, 1839	Francis W. Shepardson, Chicago, Ill.
Chi Phi	6,500	21	28	21	Princeton, 1824	Geo. M. Ward, Rochester, N. Y.
Chi Psi	5,638	18	12	18	Union, 1841	Harold G. Aron, New York City.
Delta Chi	4,087	23	2	21	Cornell, 1890	W. W. Bride, Washington, D. C.
Delta Kappa Epsilon	13,000	43	11	44	Yale, 1844	James A. Hawes, New York City.
Delta Phi	3,834	12	5	11	Union, 1827	A. G. Freeland, New York City.
Delta Sigma Phi	1,728	11	2	8	Col. City of N. Y., 1889	Keenan J. McNally, New York City.
Delta Tau Delta	10,464	52	26	48	Bethany, 1859	Henry T. Buck, Mt. Savage, Md.
Delta Upsilon	10,500	43	3	43	Williams, 1834	John P. Broomell, New York.
Kappa Alpha (North)	1,430	8	2	8	Union, 1825	Theo. Gilman, Jr., New York City
Kappa Alpha (South)	11,000	49	16	33	Washington and Lee, 1865	Wm. B. Crawford, Kissimmee, Fla.
Kappa Sigma	14,549	84	20	73	University Va., 1869	Herbert M. Martin, Danville, Va.
Lambda Chi Alpha	1,540	27	0	24	Boston Univ., 1909	Warrer A. Cole, Swansea, Mass.
Phi Delta Chi (Phar.)	2,900	15	3	13	Univ. Michigan, 1883	William G. Gaessler, Ames, Iowa.
Phi Delta Theta	20,594	79	24	54	Miami Univ., 1848	John D. Ellis, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Phi Epsilon Pi	800	19	0	19	Col. City N. Y., 1902	Jesse Acker, New York City.
Phi Gamma Delta	16,134	58	26	47	Wash. and Jefferson, 1848	Harry B. Wassell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Phi Kappa Psi	14,044	46	22	46	Wash. and Jefferson, 1852	Howard C. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio.
Phi Kappa Sigma	6,000	29	17	29	University Penn., 1850	Richard M. Philler, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Sigma Delta	200	6	0	6	Columbia Univ., 1910	Charles Friedman, New York.
Phi Sigma Kappa	4,300	28	1	26	Mass. Agri. Col., 1873	John A. Lowe, Winchester, Mass.
Pi Kappa Alpha	6,500	41	11	25	University Virginia, 1868	P. T. Atkinson, Hampden-Sidney, Va.
Pi Kappa Phi	700	12	2	7	College of Charleston, 1904	E. R. W. Gunn, Oxford, Ga.
Pi Lambda Phi	1,250	10	2	10	Yale, 1897	Al. Paul Lefton, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Psi Upsilon	13,200	25	1	24	Union, 1853	George S. Coleman, New York City.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	18,100	80	25	50	University Alabama, 1856	Wm. C. Levere, Evanston, Ill.
Sigma Alpha Mu	548	13	0	10	Col. City of N. Y., 1909	Hyman I. Jacobson, New York.
Sigma Chi	15,000	68	23	40	Miami, 1855	Fred. C. Grabner, Chicago, Ill.
Sigma Nu	13,000	73	14	70	Va. Military Inst., 1869	Walter J. Sears, Columbus, Ohio.
Sigma Phi	3,003	10	2	10	Union, 1827	Philip J. Ross, New York City.
Sigma Phi Epsilon	4,000	40	12	35	Richmond Col., 1901	W. L. Phillips, Richmond, Va.
Sigma Phi Sigma	325	3	1	3	University Penn., 1908	Fay M. Scott, Buffalo, N. Y.
Sigma Pi	1,300	10	1	9	Vincennes Univ., 1897	Louis Foley, Columbus, Ohio.
Tau Kappa Alpha	1,000	34	3	....	Butler Col., 1908	Roger W. Wallace, Indianapolis, Ind.
Theta Chi	1,600	19	0	5	Norwich Univ., 1856	Ralph C. Heath, Boston, Mass.
Theta Delta Chi	6,000	29	..	29	Union, 1848	C. J. Utjero, Madison, Wis.
Theta Xi	2,421	20	0	20	Rensselaer P. Inst., 1864	W. Dirk Van Ingen, New York City.
Zeta Beta Tau	1,500	21	4	18	Col. City N. Y., 1898	N. S. Fineberg, Montreal, Canada.
Beta Psi	7,000	24	8	17	N. Y. University, 1847	F. H. Nymeyer, New York City.
Total	291,309	1,415	399	1,225		

WOMEN'S GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

Alpha Chi Omega	3,200	23	1	20	Depauw Univ., 1865	Mary E. Griffith, Washington, D. C.
Alpha Delta Pi	4,000	26	5	17	Wesleyan F. Col., 1851	Mrs. P. E. Smith, Berkeley, Cal.
Alpha Gamma Delta	1,300	14	1	7	Syracuse Univ., 1904	Gladys Branegan, Madison, Wis.
Alpha Omicron Pi	1,646	8	2	3	Barnard Col., 1897	Helen N. Henry, Boston, Mass.
Alpha Phi	3,099	20	0	14	Syracuse Univ., 1872	Mrs. Aleda Vail (Pres.), S. Franc'co.
Alpha Xi Delta	1,414	19	0	12	Lombard Col., 1898	Rosalie Ritz, Ottawa, Ill.
Beta Sigma Omicron	1,500	19	8	....	Mo. State Univ., 1888	Mrs. V. J. Adams, Knoxville, Tenn.
Chi Omega	2,152	34	4	11	Univ. Arkansas, 1895	Jessie A. Parker, Olathe, Kan.
Delta Delta Delta	5,500	58	4	26	Boston Univ., 1888	Helen Balsley, Berkeley, Cal.
Delta Gamma	5,100	28	10	17	Univ. Mississippi, 1874	Mrs. E. W. Hawley, M'apolis, Minn.
Gamma Phi Beta	4,000	20	1	15	Syracuse Univ., 1874	Adah G. Grandy, Highland Park, Ill.
Kappa Alpha Theta	7,200	39	11	25	Depauw Univ., 1870	L. Pearle Green, Ithaca, N. Y.
Kappa Delta	850	14	2	....	Va. State Normal, 1897	Mary S. Thomas, Columbia, S. C.
Kappa Kappa Gamma	7,000	40	26	21	Monmouth Col., 1870	Estelle Kyle, Denver, Col.
Phi Mu	3,000	24	5	7	Wesleyan Col., 1852	E. M. Fergusson, Albuquerque, N.M.
Pi Beta Phi	9,000	51	25	25	Monmouth Col., 1867	Amy B. Onken, Chapin, Ill.
Sigma Kappa	1,200	13	3	6	Colby Col., 1874	Florence Colby, Berkeley, Cal.
Sigma Sigma Sigma	1,000	10	7	1	Va. State Normal, 1898	E. Ruth Callahan, Buffalo, N. Y.
Zeta Tau Alpha	1,188	*16	5	5	Va. State Normal, 1898	Mrs. J. L. Bugg, Farmville, Va.
Total	63,349	476	120	232		

* With 12 alumnae chapters.

LEGAL FRATERNITIES.

Delta Theta Phi*	6,133	45	2	34	Cleveland, 1900	Wm. H. Thomas, Cleveland, Ohio.
Gamma Eta Gamma	1,500	10	..	8	Univ. Maine Law S., 1901	Clarence W. Haller, Rochester, N. Y.
Phi Alpha Delta	3,800	37	11	18	N'thwest. U. L. S., 1902	Conger G. Roads, Cleveland, Ohio.
Phi Delta Phi	12,500	46	3	8	Univ. Michigan, 1869	E. A. Donnelly, Milwaukee, Wis.
Total	23,933	138	16	68		

* Alpha Kappa Phi, Delta Phi Delta, and Theta Lambda Phi were consolidated in 1913 under the name Delta Theta Phi.

MEDICAL FRATERNITIES.

FRATERNITIES.	Total Membership.	Active Chapters.	Inactive Chapters.	No. Houses.	Where and When Founded.	National Secretary. (From latest report obtainable. Secretaries subject to change.)
Alpha Kappa Kappa	4,000	34	7	7	Dartmouth, 1889	Albert B. Landrum, Columbus, Ohio.
Alpha Mu Pi Omega	1,000	8	1	1	Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1891	Wm. Penn Vail, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alpha Sigma	1,050	10	3	4	N. Y. Hom. Med. Col., 1893	Wm. H. Price, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chi Zeta Chi	1,900	13	10	4	Univ. Georgia, 1903	J. Calhoun McDougall, Atlanta, Ga.
Kappa Psi	5,400	31	5	14	Cheshire Mil. Acad., 1879	Press Eldridge, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.
Nu Sigma Nu	5,700	32	1	23	Univ. Michigan, 1882	Ernest E. Irons, Chicago, Ill.
Omega Upsilon Phi	3,500	12	....	....	Univ. Buffalo, 1896	Emmett Fayen, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Phi Alpha Gamma	1,800	7	2	4	N. Y. Hom. Med. Col., 1895	Leon S. Lorgeaux, New York.
Phi Alpha Sigma	1,200	6	1	2	Bellevue Med. Col., 1886	E. J. G. Beardsley, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Beta Pi	6,200	35	6	31	Univ. of Pittsburgh, 1891	David S. Long, Harrisville, Mo.
Phi Chi	7,175	37	5	18	Univ. of Vermont, 1889	Dunning S. Wilson, Louisville, Ky.
Phi Delta	1,000	10	7	4	Long Island Col. Hosp., 1901	W. E. Lippold, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phi Delta Chi	3,000	15	3	13	Univ. of Michigan, 1883	F. F. Ingraham, Jr., Detroit, Mich.
Phi Delta Epsilon	2,000	13	2	5	Cornell Univ. Med. Col., 1904	B. Edgar Spiegel, New York.
Phi Rho Sigma	4,000	26	2	14	N'thwest. U. Med. S., 1890	Francis E. Lacy, Evanston, Ill.
Pi Mu	650	7	2	1	Univ. Virginia, 1892	B. C. Willis, Rocky Mount, N. C.
Total	49,575	296	57	145		

HONORARY AND MISCELLANEOUS FRATERNITIES.

United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa—The Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., December 5, 1776, and now consists of 86 chapters located in as many of the leading colleges and universities in the land. The total living membership is about 30,500—22,500 men and 8,000 women. Until 1883 the growth of the society was comparatively slow, but since the organization of the United Chapters the development has been rapid, many chapters having been organized. Women were first admitted in 1875, and the first charter to a woman's college, Vassar, was granted in 1898. Smith, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke and Goucher College of Baltimore, and Radcliffe, have since received charters. The first woman to be honored by election to the Senate was President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College. The present officers are: *President*—Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, LL. D., Amherst, Mass. *Vice President*—Dean Edward A. Birge, Madison, Wis. *Secretary*—Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, D. D., 350 East 146th Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—David Layton, M. S., New York, N. Y. "The Phi Beta Kappa Key" is the official publication of the United Chapters, which was authorized by the tenth National Council. The society is growing rapidly, many new members being received each year. The twelfth National Council of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa was held at Philadelphia, September 12 and 13, 1916, at which time three new charters were granted. The new members of the Senate are: Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard, President Hollis Godfrey of Drexel Institute, and Prof. Felix E. Schelling of the University of Pennsylvania. The three new chapters are in connection with Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., Bates College, Lewiston, Me., and Knox College, Galesburg Ill. Woodrow Wilson, William H. Taft, Theodore Roosevelt and Charles E. Hughes are Phi Beta Kappa men, as are also Presidents Lowell of Harvard, Hadley of Yale, Hibben of Princeton, Judson of Chicago, Thwing of Western Reserve, Butler of Columbia, Brown of Utah, Schurman of Cornell.

Sigma Xi—An honorary scientific society founded at Cornell University in 1886, and having thirty chapters in the principal colleges and universities of the country. It is not secret. The performance of creditable scientific research in the natural and applied sciences, together with a high standard of scholarship, constitutes the basis of membership. Women are admitted as well as men.

Sigma Tau—An honorary engineering fraternity for juniors and seniors with three requirements, viz., scholarship, practicality and sociability. It was founded February 22, 1904, at University of Nebraska and now has 790 members and 11 chapters. Prof. F. A. Wirt of Manhattan, Kan., is National Secretary.

Tau Beta Pi—An engineering honorary society founded at Lehigh University in 1885. It now has 31 active chapters and over 7,000 members. R. C. Matthews, University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, is the National Secretary and Treasurer.

Alpha Omega Alpha—An honorary medical society in which scholarship is the membership qualification, and which admits women on the same basis as men. It was founded by Dr. William W. Root at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, in 1902. It now has 22 chapters and 2,000 members. Dr. William W. Root, Slaterville Springs, N. Y., is the National Secretary.

Acacia Fraternity—An intercollegiate organization and fraternity for Master Masons founded at the University of Michigan in 1904, now has a membership of 3,436 and 25 active chapters. The Grand Secretary is A. Arthur Jenkins, 85 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Phi Mu Sigma National Sunday-School Fraternity—This society has 1,240 members and 49 active chapters. It was founded in Washington, D. C., in 1908. *Supreme Master*—Clifton P. Clark, M. D., *National Secretary*—Willis W. Warren, Washington, D. C.

Theta Nu Epsilon—Is the only national Greek letter inter-fraternal society. It was founded at Wesleyan University in 1870, and was reorganized in 1907. The society is incorporated under New York laws and is represented in fifty-three colleges and universities of the United States, the membership being 18,397. J. W. S. Mass, 2 Rector Street, New York City, is President and the National Secretary is Walter Erlenkotter, New York City.

Mu Phi Epsilon—An honorary musical sorority founded at the Metropolitan College of Music, Cincinnati, November 13, 1903. It has a membership of 1,378 and 21 active chapters. Mrs. William E. Wright, Meadville, Pa., is Supreme Secretary.

The professional fraternities now number over 50, with a membership exceeding 40,000. They are located in both technical and professional schools. With the exception of Theta Xi (Engineering-Scientific), members of professional fraternities may also belong to the general college fraternities.

Local or "one-college" fraternities exist in nearly all colleges, and some date back as early as 1825. There are over 75, with a membership exceeding 10,000. The women's local fraternities number about 50, with a total membership of about 5,000.

PROMINENT GRADUATE MEMBERS.

Alpha Chi Omega—Mary Masters Needham, author; Theresa Carreno, pianist; Mrs. Edward McDowell, pianist and lecturer; Olive Porter, author; Maude Powell, violinist; Elizabeth Wood, actress; Louise Van Voorhees Armstrong, playwright; Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, pianist; Ellen Beach Yaw, Florence Larabee, Gertrude Rennyson, singer; Mrs. H. A. Beach, musician.

Alpha Chi Rho—Joseph F. Johnson, New York University; Isaac Joachim Schwatt, University of Pennsylvania; Howard Long, Admiralty lawyer; Right Rev. Frank A. McElwain, D. D.; C. M. Spofford, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Carlton H. Hayes, Columbia University.

Alpha Delta Phi—Theodore Roosevelt, Joseph H. Choate, Hamilton W. Mabie, author; Charles W. Eliot, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Francis Lynde Stetson, lawyer.

Alpha Mu Pi Omega—Dr. James M. Anders, Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood, Dr. Geo. M. Coates, Dr. Thos. Darlington, Dr. G. G. Davis, Dr. John B. Deaver, Dr. Wm. L. Estes, Dr. Thos. H. Fenton, Dr. Simon Flexner, Dr. Morris Booth Miller, Dr. E. E. Montgomery, Dr. Geo. P. Muller, Dr. Geo. A. Piersol, Dr. B. Alex. Randall, Dr. David Riesman, Dr. Samuel D. Risley, Dr. Joseph Sailer, Dr. Albert H. Sharpe, Dr. Allen J. Smith, Dr. Wm. G. Spilter, Dr. Alfred Stenzel, Dr. S. Lewis Ziegler.

Alpha Omicron Pi—Dr. Maude Carviel, physician; Jessie Ashley, Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, Madeleine Doty, Mrs. G. V. Mullan, Crystal Eastman and Bertha Rembaugh, lawyers; Mrs. Stella Stern Perry, Mary E. Chase and Jessie W. Hughan, authors.

Alpha Phi—Martha Foote Crow, Mrs. Robt. J. Burdette, Fanny Cooke Gates, Louise Fargo Brown, Winnifred Robinson, Mrs. Maurice Brown.

Alpha Phi Alpha—Vernon Sandy, architect; Philip M. Thorne, lawyer; Dr. Whitington Bruce and Dr. S. Le Count Cook, surgeons; George B. Kelly, civil engineer.

Alpha Sigma Phi—Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, Simeon E. Baldwin, Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Charles P. Taft, publisher; Henry Holt, publisher; Andrew D. White, Judge George C. Holt, of New York; Albert B. White, of West Virginia; William W. Crapo, of Massachusetts; Cyrus Northrup, University of Minnesota; Homer B. Sprague, University of North Dakota; Justice Fred B. Kernochan, New York; Hon. Charles B. Elliott, Judge Oscar R. Hundley, of Alabama.

Alpha Tau Omega—Thomas W. Gregory, United States Attorney-General; Walter H. Page, United States Ambassador to Great Britain; Luke Lea, United States Senator; Robert L. Owen, F. M. Simmons, Judge Erskine M. Ross, Norval Richardson, Irving Bacheller and Leroy Scott, authors; C. R. Breckenridge.

Beta Theta Pi—Willis Van Devanter, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Senator William E. Borah, Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Rollin D. Salisbury, geologist; Hon. David R. Francis, Hon. Frank O. Lowden.

Chi Phi—Hiram W. Johnson, of California; William W. Atterbury, Vice-President of Pennsylvania Railroad; Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina; W. H. Pope, of New Mexico; Sidney E. Mezes, Dr. John B. Deven, surgeon; Newcomb Carlton, President of Western Union Telegraph Company; Samuel M. Felton, of Pennsylvania Railroad; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Interior Department.

Chi Psi—Frederick W. Whitridge, lawyer; Elbridge T. Gerry, lawyer and capitalist; John M. Thomas, President Middlebury College; Clinton Scollard, author; William L. Putnam, United States Circuit Judge, Maine; George F. Brownell, Vice-President, Erie Railroad; James A. Hoyt, Speaker, South Carolina, House of Representatives; John F. Goodnow, Johns Hopkins University; Very Rev. William M. Grosvenor, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City; D. M. Dickinson, former United States Postmaster-General.

Delta Chi—Dudley Field Malone, R. L. Haskell, George R. Smith, M. M. Neeley, E. P. Harding, Manton M. Wyvell, Gen. George Bell, Jr., Fred. W. Carpenter.

Delta Kappa Epsilon—Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary; Owen Wister, author; Arthur T. Hadley, Yale University; Theodore Roosevelt, Robert Bacon, Henry Cabot Lodge, August Belmont, capitalist; J. P. Morgan, Ira Remsen and A. Barton Hepburn, bankers; Robert T. Lincoln, ex.-U. S. Senator Beveridge, U. S. Senator Brandegee, Liang Tung Yen, Chinese statesman; William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts; J. Harry Covington, Washington, D. C.

Delta Phi—W. H. S. Demarest, Rutgers College; Robert Fulton Cutting, lawyer; Charles Scribner, John W. and Joseph Harper, publishers; Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, U. S. A.

Delta Psi—Charles A. Peabody, of Mutual Life Insurance Co.; C. B. Galloway, Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church; Thomas Nelson Page, author; Luke E. Wright, Stuyvesant Fish, J. Cleveland Cady, architect.

Delta Sigma Phi—Arvid D. Anderson, College of City of New York; William E. Waters, New York University; Walter Fischer, University of Pennsylvania; W. E. Esterbrooke, College of City of New York.

Delta Tau Delta—Champ Clark, Speaker of House of Representatives; A. C. Humphreys, of Stevens Institute of Technology; K. C. Babcock, of University of Arizona; William Kent, M. E.; James E. Denton, M. E.; Frederick Palmer, war correspondent; Bion J. Arnold, electrical expert; William A. Lieb, of the Edison Electric Company; Rev. W. T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Church, New York City; Rev. C. E. Jefferson, Pastor Broadway Tabernacle, New York City.

Delta Theta Phi—Chief Justice Edward D. White and Justice Mahlon Pitney, of the United States Supreme Court; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Marshall McKusick, Dean, University of South Dakota.

Delta Upsilon—Gen. George W. Goethals, Charles E. Hughes, David Starr Jordan, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Justice Stephen J. Field, William H. P. Faunce, Brown University; Sereno E. Payne, tariff expert; William T. Jerome, Flavel S. Luther, Trinity College, Hartford; M. Linn Bruce, Erman J. Ridgway, publisher; Louis W. Stotesbury, Adjutant-General N. G., N. Y.

Gamma Phi Beta—Aileen Cleveland Higgins, writer; Carrie Morgan, Superintendent of Schools, Appleton, Wis.; M. Ruth Guppy, Dean of Women, University of Oregon; Jane Sherzer, President of Oxford College.

Kappa Alpha (Northern)—Edward H. Griffin, Johns Hopkins University; Francis E. Leupp, Frank H. Hiscock, Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, author; Silas B. Brownell, Princeton Theological Seminary; Clark Williams; Clarence J. Shearn, Justice Supreme Court, New York.

Kappa Alpha (Southern)—Richmond Pearson Hobson, Joseph W. Folk, Senator Morris Sheppard, Robt. L. Henry, Bishop W. A. Candler.

Kappa Alpha Theta—Mrs. Lucile Baldwin Vanslyke, writer; Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock, professor and writer; Miss Isadore Mudge, bibliographer and librarian; Mrs. H. W Wilson, suffragist; Miss Susan M. Kingsbury, professor at Bryn Mawr.

Kappa Sigma—William G. McAdoo, Philip P. Campbell, Rev. Richard J. Cooke, Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church; Lyon G. Tyler, Vice-Admiral De Witt Coffman, Ruffin G. Pleasant, Justice J H. Covington.

Lambda Chi Alpha—Major Edwin T. Cole, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prof. Roy G. Blakey, Cornell University; Dr. T. Elmer Grubbs, surgeon; Robt. O. Moody, professor, University of California.

Phi Alpha Delta—Judges Harry P. Dolan, Harry C. Moran, and James F. Cooper, of Chicago, Ill.

Phi Alpha Gamma—Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth, Dr. Gilbert Fitzpatrick, Dr. T. Drysdale Buchanan.

Phi Delta Chi—Caswell A. Mayo, editor of *The American Druggist;* Azor Thurston, State Chemist of Ohio; J. P. Remington, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; Dr. H. H. Rusby, of Columbia University; F. J. Wulling, University of Minnesota; George B. Kauffman, State University of Ohio.

Phi Delta Phi—Charles E. Hughes, John B. Jackson, Irving B. Dudley, Theodore Roosevelt, Norman Hapgood, Wm. H. Taft, Wm. H. Frear.

Phi Delta Theta—Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; Ray Stannard Baker, author; Major-Gen. Fred. Funston, U. S. A.; David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; J. C. McReynolds, Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court; Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia; Geo. Sylvester Viereck, Dr. Benj. A. Feinberg, Dr. W. B. Otis.

Phi Gamma Delta—Hon. Thos. R. Marshall, Hon. Chas. W. Fairbanks, Hon. Newton D. Baker, Hon. Albert S. Burleson, Hon. George W. Guthrie, Hon. Wm. E. Goodloe, Hon. Thos. H. Nelson, Hon. Henry S. Lane, Bishop Wm. E. McLaren, Bishop Jos. C. Hartzell, Hon. Frederic C. Howe,

Dr. Chas. P. Steinmetz, Hon. Zebulon B. Vance, Meredith Nicholson, Christopher Mathewson.

Phi Kappa Psi—Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Bishop David H. Greer, Hon. George E. Chamberlain, Theodore P. Shonts, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A.; Hon. Ellison D. Smith.

Phi Kappa Sigma—Henry A. du Pont, of Delaware; E. A. Alderman, University of Virginia; Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia; Horatio C. King, lawyer and author; Charles I. Wilson, Brigadier-General U. S. A. (retired); Col. William Jay, of New York; Daniel S. Tuttle, Episcopal Bishop of Missouri; Frank M. Bristol, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Effingham B. Morris, President Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel T. Bodine, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Phi Sigma Kappa—George B. Cortelyou, President of Consolidated Gas Co., New York; Charles S. Howe, of Case School of Applied Science; Melville Davisson Post, author; Prof. Wm. P. Brooks, founder of Agricultural College of Tokio; Joseph F. Barrett, agriculturist; Prof. Harry S. Canby, author.

Pi Beta Phi—May L. Keller, Dean of Westhampton College; Sarah P. Rugg and Julia E. Rogers, authors; Carrie Chapman Catt, suffrage leader; Jessie Gaynor, composer; Ruth Hammitt Kauffman and Wanda Petrunkevitch, authors; Winifred Harper Cooley, writer; Florence Finch Kelly, Mary Bartol Theiss, and Una Frances Hudson, writers; Anna Kelton Wiley, suffragist and welfare worker; Pauline Bush, motion picture actress; Elmina Wilson, architect; Grace R. Hebard, lecturer; May Wood Simons, lecturer.

Pi Kappa Alpha—Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama; William Alexander of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Bishop W. B. Murrah, of Mississippi; Dr. Theron H. Rice, Richmond, Va.; Robert Whittier, Chairman Administration Board of Richmond, Va.; Judge Robert M. Hughes, of Virginia.

Pi Mu—Drs. Stuart McGuire, A. Murat Willis, surgeons, Richmond, Va.; Michael Hoke, orthopedic surgeon, Atlanta, Ga.; Hugh H. Young, genito-urinary surgeon, Baltimore, Md.; Henry D. Furniss, gynecologist, New York City; A. M. Fauntleroy, surgeon, U. S. N.

Psi Upsilon—William H. Taft; Andrew D. White; Chauncey M. Depew; Cornelius Vanderbilt, capitalist; John B. Stanchfield, attorney; John K. Bangs, author; Henry F. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada; Dean Worcester, Philippine Civil Service; Frank L. Polk, Nicholas Murray Butler, Robt. Lansing, Earl D. Babst.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon—Philander C. Knox; J. M. Dickinson; Key Pittman, of Nevada; J. Beckham; Henry Sydnor Harrison, author; Bishop William A. Guerry.

Sigma Chi—Brand Whitlock, Walter L. Fisher, Stephen T. Mather, T. Coleman du Pont, George Ade, Booth Tarkington, Lee B. Durstine.

Sigma Nu—Judge H. D. Clayton, George A. Carlson, Wade H. Ellis, Zane Gray, Dr. Isadore Dyer.

Sigma Phi—Elihu Root, Andrew D. White, Eugene N. Foss; M. W. Stryker, President Hamilton College; W. A. Shanklin, President Wesleyan University; Bishop C. E. Cheney, Bishop L. H. Wells, Chester S. Lord, Rear-Admiral A. S. Kenny, G. W. Hinman, President Marietta College; Henry C. Rowland, author.

Sigma Phi Sigma—Walter W. Hyde, Professor of Greek, University of Pennsylvania; Maurice J. Babb, Professor of Mathematics, University of Pennsylvania; Maurice Burritt, professor at Cornell University.

Sigma Pi—Dr. Russell Conwell, President Temple University; Wm. F. Mercer, author and lecturer; Justin Brewer, capitalist; Prof. R. L. Watts, of State College of Pennsylvania; R. O Evans, cartoonist.

Tau Kappa Alpha—Albert J. Beveridge; Dr. Guy Potter Benton, President University of Vermont; ex-Governor H. A. Buchtel, of Colorado; Oswald Ryan, publicist.

Theta Chi—De Witt C. Webb, civil engineer; Judge Burleigh F. Spalding, of North Dakota; Brig.-Gen. Edward B. Williston, Harry Blanchard Hersey, William Rutherford Mead, Charles Horace Spooner.

Theta Delta Chi—Right Rev. Cameron Mann, Episcopal Bishop; O. P. Baldwin, of the Baltimore *Sun;* John A. Dix; Henry L. Wilson, F. W. Hamilton; Willis S. Paine; John W. Griggs; A. M. Randolph, Episcopal Bishop of Southern Virginia; Charles R. Miller, editor of the New York *Times;* James R. Mellon, banker; Seward A. Spoor, lawyer.

Theta Xi—Palmer C. Ricketts, President Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Mordecai T. Endicott, Rear-Admiral U. S. N. (retired); Hon. William H. Wiley, Hon. Butler Ames, Hon. William A. Thomas, Hon. Henry M. Waite, Hon. Henry W. Hodge.

Zeta Beta Tau—Mitchell May, of New York; Dr. Richard Gottheil, professor, Columbia University; Oscar S. Straus and Nathan Straus, merchants and philanthropists.

Zeta Psi—Nicholas F. Brady, President New York Edison Co.; Judge Thomas Ives Chatfield, Hon. W. T. Cobb, Hon. Nicholas Longworth, George Wharton Peppe,. Wm. B. Storey.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF CANADA.

Organized.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see Index.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students.*	Volumes in Library.
1881	Alma College‡	St. Thomas, Ont.	Methodist.	Robt. I. Warner, D. D.	20	135	1,200
1838	Acadia University†	Wolfville, N. S.	Baptist	Geo. Barton Cutten, D. D.	19	120	25,000
1818	Dalhousie†	Halifax, N. S.	Non Sect.	A. Stanley Mackenzie, Ph. D.	80	339	33,000
1894	Havergal Ladies College	Toronto, Ont.	Ch. of Eng.	N. W. Hoyles, LL. D.	53	275	
1844	Knox Theo. College	Toronto, Ont.	Presbyt'an.	Rev. Alfred Gandier, D. D.	9	140	20,000
1937	Macdonald College†	Ste. A. de Bellevue, Q.	Non Sect.	F. C. Harrison, D. Sc.	70	400	10,000
1821	McGill University†	Montreal, Can.	None	Sir Wm. Peterson, K. C.	260	1,333	194,000
1887	McMaster University†	Toronto, Ont.	Baptist	A. L. McCrimmon, M. A.	22	265	22,000
1872	Montreal Dioces'n Theo.	Montreal, Can.					
1858	Mt. Allison University†	Sackville, N. B.	Methodist.	Byron C. Borden, D. D.	25	220	12,000
1874	Ontario Ladies' Col.	Whitby, Ont.					
1867	Presbyt'an Theo. Col.	Montreal, Can.	Presbyt'an.	Rev. D. J. Fraser (Prin.)	6	26	10,000
1855	Nova Scotia Nor. Col.†	Truro, N. S.	State	David Soloam, B. A., LL. D.	15	250	4,000
1841	Queen's University†	Kingston, Ont.	Non Sect.	Very Rev. D. M. Gordon	100	1,079	70,000
1888	Ridley College	St. Cath'n's, Ont.	Prot. Epis.	Rev. J. O. Miller, M. A.	15	185	4,000
1851	Univ. of Trinity Col.	Toronto, Ont.					
1845	Univ. of Bishop's Col.†	Lennoxville, Que.	Ch. of Eng.	Rev. R. A. Parrock, M. A., LL. D.	9	54	
1915	Univ. of Br. Columbia†	Vancouver, B. C.	None	F. F. Wesbrook, M. A.	43	366	21,000
1912	Univ. of Calgary†	Calgary, Alb.					
1788	Univ. of Kings†	Windsor, N. S.	Non Sect.	T. S. Boyle, M. A., D. D.	17	100	15,000
1852	Universite Laval U.	Quebec	Non Sect.	Mgr. Francis Pelletier, M. A.	70	368	120,000
1877	Univ. of Manitobat	Winnipeg, Man.	Prov. Univ.	James A. MacLean, Ph. D.	53	616	15,000
1800	Univ. of New Brunswick†	Fredericton, N. B.	State	Cecil C. Jones (Chan.)	11	100	12,000
1907	Univ. of Saskatchewan†	Saskatoon, Sask.	Province	Walter C. Murray, M. A.	39	405	18,000
1853	U. of St. Fran. Xav. Col.†	Antigonish, N. S.	Catholic	H. P. MacPherson, D. D.	22	230	22,000
1827	Univ. of Toronto†	Toronto, Ont.	State	Robert A. Falconer, LL. D.	407	3,868	114,482
1836	Victoria Col. & Univ.†	Toronto, Ont.	Methodist	Rev. R. P. Bowles, M. A.	29	347	28,000
1873	Wesleyan Theo. Col.	Montreal, Can.	Methodist	Rev. J. Smyth, B. A.	5	89	5,000
1877	Wycliffe College	Toronto, Ont.		N. W. Hoyles, LL. D.	7	92	12,000

† Co-education of sexes. ‡ For women only.

THE FAMOUS OLD PEOPLE OF 1917.

(Age at the last birthday is given. The list was made up for January 1, 1917.)

Age.

94—Dr. James M. Peebles, psychologist.

93—Brig.-Gen. Peter Joseph Osterhaus, retired.

92—Ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton.

91—Rev. Antoinette L. B. Blackwell, suffragette; Lord Halsbury.

90—Ex-Empress Eugenie.

89—Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce, retired; Charles Andrews, ex-Chief Judge New York Court of Appeals.

88—De Freycinet, French statesman; ex-Senator Edmunds, Judge Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Russell Sage.

87—Ex-Senator Isaac Stephenson.

86—Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Mrs. Sol Smith, Mrs. Belva Ann Bennett Lockwood.

85—Amelia E. Barr, novelist; Frederic Harrison, positivist; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, founder of D. A. R.

84—Joseph H. Choate, Bishop John H. Vincent, Maggie Mitchell, Andrew D. White, Commodore E. C. Benedict, Sir William Crookes, scientist; Hubert Howe Bancroft, historian.

83—Ex-Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio.

82—Ex-Senator Depew, ex-President Eliot of Harvard, Cardinal Gibbons, Ernst Heinrich Haeckel, biologist.

81—Rev. Lyman Abbott, Richard Olney, Andrew Carnegie, ex-Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, Manton Marble, journalist; Bishop William Crane Gray, ex-Secretary of the Navy William E. Chandler, Edgar Page Stites, hymn writer; Bishop Samuel Fallows of Illinois.

80—Rev. James M. Buckley, Sir Edward J. Poynter, Prof. C. F. Chandler, William Winter, dramatic critic; Lord Brassey, Sir Norman Lockyer, ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, ex-Senator Hale, Henry M. Alden, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, Simon Wolf.

79—General Horace Porter, William Dean Howells, novelist; John Burroughs, naturalist; Admiral Dewey, Bishop Tuttle, Col. Washington A. Roebling, Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, Gen. James Harrison Wilson.

78—John Wanamaker, ex-President Loubet, Gen. Brooke, retired; ex-Governor McCreary of Kentucky, Archbishop Ireland, Prof. Cleveland Abbe, meteorologist; Count Zeppelin, Count Okuma, ex-Ambassador Bryce, Senator du Pont of Delaware.

77—General Miles, ex-Senator Clark of Montana, Archbishop Keane, Asa Bird Gardiner, John D. Rockefeller, ex-Prime Minister Emile Combes of France, Edward Payson Weston, pedestrian.

76—John Morley, Henry Watterson, Clemenceau, Palmer Cox, Austin Dobson, poet; Thomas Hardy, novelist; Lord Reay, Lieutenant-General S B. M. Young, retired; ex-Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, Henry Clews, banker; Auguste Rodin, sculptor; Cardinal Logue, Baron Yei-ichi Shibusawa, Japanese banker.

75—Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Gordon Bennett, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Charles Wyndham, William Rockefeller, ex-President Fallières of France, Countess Magri, widow of Tom Thumb.

74—Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey; Anna E. Dickinson, Cardinal Farley, Camille Flammarion, astronomer; Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Senator Bankhead of Alabama.

73—Justice McKenna, Christine Nilsson, Adelina Patti, Senators Dillingham and Nelson, Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia, Theophilo Braga, first President of Portugal.

72—Dowager Queen Alexandra, Major-General Greely, John Hare, actor; King Peter of Serbia, Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, George W. Cable, Bishop Greer, Dr. Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate of England; Jacques Anatole Thibault France, author.

71—Sarah Bernhardt, Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, William H. Crane, actor; ex-Secretary of State Elihu Root, Rear-Admiral Sigsbee, retired; Theodore N. Vail.

Age.

70—Lord Charles Beresford, ex-Senator Wetmore, ex-Senator Foraker, Hamilton W. Mabie, Col. William F. Cody, Charles H. Taylor, journalist; Helena, Princess Christian of England, Elbert H. Gary, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, William Allan Pinkerton, Field Marshal von Kluck.

69—Thomas A. Edison, Senator Tillman, Lotta (Charlotte Crabtree), Oscar Hammerstein, Rear-Admiral Goodrich, retired; Bishop Hall of Vermont, Alexander Graham Bell, Senator Martin of Virginia, Jacob H. Schiff, banker; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, suffragette; Lord Rosebery, Ralph Albert Blakelock, painter.

68—William Waldorf Astor, Senator Stone of Missouri, Ellen Terry, actress; Louis C. Tiffany, artist; Nathan Straus, merchant; William II., King of Württemberg; Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Alexei Nicolaievitch Kuropatkin, Russian General.

67—Frances Hodgson Burnett, author; Sir William Osler, Edmund Gosse, poet; Max Nordau, author; Bishop White of Indiana, Bishop Kinsolving of Texas, ex-Secretary of Commerce Nagel, Henry C. Frick, William K. Vanderbilt, Justice William R. Day, U. S. Supreme Court; Luther Burbank, naturalist; Clara Morris, Digby Bell, actor; Talcott Williams, journalist.

66—Champ Clark, Duke of Connaught, Senator Lodge, Oscar S. Straus, Pierre Loti, Bishop Cheshire of North Carolina, Sir Thomas Lipton, Kate Claxton, David Jayne Hill, diplomat; James Stillman, banker; Daniel C. Beard, artist.

65—Rear-Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, retired; Felix Adler, Bishop Beckwith of Alabama, Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, ex-Senator Burton, Stuyvesant Fish, Charles J. Bonaparte, Thomas F. Ryan, Perry Belmont, David Starr Jordan, John E. Redmond.

64—Ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, Lily Langtry, Edwin Markham, poet; John Bach McMaster, historian; Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Sir John French, Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, Judge Samuel P. Colt, General Joffre, Alton B. Parker, Opie Read, author; Brander Matthews.

63—John Drew, actor; August Belmont, financier; ex-Senator Crane of Massachusetts; Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, actor; Sir J. Forbes-Robertson, actor; Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador to Italy; Daniel Frohman, Rose Coghlan, Hall Caine, Hudson Maxim, inventor; Herman Henry Kohlsaat, editor; Major-General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.; ex-Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox, Paul M. Potter, dramatist.

62—Pope Benedict XV., Vice-President Marshall of the United States. Rt. Hon. Herbert J. Gladstone, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Senator John Sharp Williams, Senators Overman and Simmons of North Carolina, Frank A. Munsey, publisher; Francis Wilson, actor; Robert B. Mantell, actor; Prof. Hyslop, psychologist; Bourke Cockran, General William C. Gorgas, Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, retired; President Schurman of Cornell, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, William Nelson Cromwell, lawyer; Prof. Engelbert Humperdinck, John Philip Sousa, bandmaster.

61—Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, Poultney Bigelow, Sir Arthur W. Pinero, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Judge Vernon M. Davis, Eugene V. Debs, Rear-Admiral Caperton, John Hays Hammond, Senator Robert M. La Follette, Ambassador Jean J. Jusserand, William Gillette, Cardinal Mercier.

60—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; Robert E. Peary, discoverer of North Pole; Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey; Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, clergyman; President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, German Chancellor; Justice Louis D. Brandeis, James R. Mann, Congressman; George Bernard Shaw.

DEATH ROLL OF 1916.

Age at death is given in parentheses; vocation and time of death, when known, follow: With few exceptions, the list does not include deaths incidental to the war.

Abbe, Prof. Cleveland (77), weather forecaster, Oct. 28.
Ackert, Mrs. Charles (85), editor, May 11.
Adelheid, Dowager Grand Duchess of Luxemburg (82), Nov. 24.
Alexander, Mrs. Lucy (105), philanthropist, May 20.
Amador, Juan N., Mexican official, Aug. 10.
Anderson, Rev. Edward (82), May 21.
Anderson, Rev. Joseph, Aug. 18.
Anderson, Thomas H. (68), jurist, Oct. 1.
Angell, Dr. James B. (87), educator, April 1.
Andrews, William Page (68), American author, Sept. 22.
Archbold, John D. (68), chief of the Standard Oil Co., Dec. 5.
Arias, Francisco S. (39), journalist, Nov. 11.
Arnold, Olney (54), American Consul General in Cairo, March 5.
Arnoldson, K. F. (71), winner of Nobel Prize, Feb. 20.
Ashley, Clarence D. (65), law instructor, Jan. 26.
Atterbury, Allen A. (59), merchant, June 8.
Atwater, Dr. David F. (98), Yale's oldest graduate, May 2.
Ayer, Lieut.-Col. Waldo E. (55), U. S. Army, March 9.
Aylsworth, Jonas W. (47), chemist and inventor, June 8.
Aylward, John A. (52), U. S. District Attorney, Nov. 12.
Babcock, Rev. Dr. Charles H. (71), Jan. 6.
Babcock, Prof. Stephen (83), educator, May 19.
Bacon, Edwin M. (71), journalist, Feb. 24.
Baily, Joshua L. (90), merchant, Dec. 7.
Bailey, Major John M. (77), ex-Congressman, Feb. 20.
Ballet, Gilbert, French neurologist, March 17.
Balmanno, Charles J. (51), banker, March .
Barker, Rear-Adm. Albert S. (73), U. S. Navy, retired, Jan. 30.
Barrows, Dr. Charles C. (58), educator, Jar 2.
Barton, Enos M. (74), former President Western Electric Co., May 3.
Bascom, George J. (70), hotel owner, Nov. 1.
Bates, George (81), journalist, May 21.
Bates, George H. (72), author, Oct. 31.
Batson, Dr. D. W. (65), educator, May 10.
Baxter, Capt. Walter (67), Commodore Anchor Line fleet, June 17.
Bayliss, Lucien S. (46), jurist, Aug. 27.
Beaumont, Rev. Dr. James B. (86), Feb. 9.
Beck, Edward A. (68), educator, April 12.
Beecham, Sir Joseph (68), manufacturer, Oct. 23.
Benedix, Hans E. (36), journalist, July 29.
Bennett, Josiah Q. (62), banker, Nov. 29.
Benson, Alfred W. (72), ex-U. S. Senator, Jan. 1.
Beothy, Paul, Hungarian statesman, Oct. 6.
Bernard, Reuben (86), attorney, July 1.
Bertrand, Henry (74), Civil War veteran, May 22.
Bessunger, Morris (98), antiquarian, Oct. 6.
Bicknell, Rev. Dr. George W. (79), Civil War veteran, June 3.
Biederbick, Henry (57), author and last survivor of Greely Arctic expedition, March 25.
Black, Capt. William P. (74), lawyer, Jan. 3.
Blair, Chauncey J. (71), banker, May. 10.
Blake, Clinton H. (72), banker, May 19.
Blake, Lucien Ira (61), electrical engineer, May 4.
Blakeslee, George E., good roads advocate, Oct. 18.
Blanchard, James A. (71), jurist, of New York, July 9.
Bleecker, Benj. De Witt (73), Jan. 9.
Bliss, Rev. Daniel (92), founder of Syrian Protestant College, July 18.
Bliss, Ernest C., steamships, July 22.
Blow, Miss Susan E. (73), educator, known as "Mother of the Kindergarten," March 26.
Blue, Dr. Leonard A. (47), educator, Aug. 18.
Blunt, Sir John E. (84), former British Consul, June 20.
Boelke, Capt., German aviator, Oct. 28.
Boggs, Major Thomas K. (76), Civil War Veteran, Feb. 16.
Bogue, Virgil G. (70), engineer, Oct. 14.
Boillot, Georges, aeronaut, May 21.
Boissevain, Mrs. Inez M. (30), suffragist, Nov. 25.
Bolande, Frank W. (51), publisher, Oct. 15.
Boldt, George C. (65), hotel proprietor, Dec. 5.
Bolton, Mrs. Sarah Knowles (75), author and temperance worker, Feb. 21.
Booth, Charles (76), steamship owner, Nov. 23.
Borup, Col. Henry D. (62), U. S. Army, retired, May 26.
Boucicault, Mrs. Dion (83), actress, Nov. 6.
Bowring, Sir William B. (79), steamship owner, Oct. 21.
Bowron, Wm. Lloyd (79), Oct. 17.
Boyle, Sir Cavendish (67), ex-Governor of Newfoundland, Sept. 17.
Bradley, Anon H. (73), journalist, Aug. 22.
Bradley, ex-Justice George B. (91), Jan. 9.
Bradley, William J., ex-Senator, Oct. 13.
Brady, John J. (61), Supreme Court Justice, Jan. 7.
Brandeis, Arthur D. (54), merchant, June 10.
Braun, Frau Lily, German writer, Aug. 9.
Braun, Ludwig (80), Bavarian battle painter, Feb. 20.
Bray, Andrew W. (61), insurance, April 20.
Brewer, Bishop Leigh R. (77), of Montana, Aug. 28.
Brickner, Dr. Samuel M. (49) gynecologist, May 5.
Brinckerhoff, Charles Owen (52) N. Y. Naval Militia, Jan. 5.
Britton, Frank H. (66), railroad official, July 26.
Brooks, Joseph (67), theatrical manager, Nov. 27.
Brooks, J. Wilton (62), lawyer July 6.
Brown, Rev. Dr. Francis (67) theologian, Oct. 15.
Brown, John H. (79), inventor July 25.
Brown, Gen. Robert B. (72), journalist, July 30.
Brown, Robert C. (74), manufacturer and Civil War veteran, July 17.
Brown, William G. Jr., (59), Congressman, March 9.
Brownlow, Sir Charles Henry (85), British Field Marshal, April 5.
Buckley, Annie (44), actress, Nov. 26.
Bueck, Henry A. (86), July 6.
Bunce, William Gedney (76), painter, Nov. 5.
Burke, Richard E., jurist, June 10.
Burleigh, Edwin C. (73), former U. S. Senator, June 16.
Burnett, Brig.-Gen. Henry L. (77), lawyer, Jan. 4.
Burnham, Lord (Edward Levy-Lawson), (82), journalist, Jan. 9.
Burrill, Thomas J. (77), educator and naturalist, April 14.
Burr, Carll S. (84), horseman, Feb. 26.
Bustanoby, Andre (44), restaurant owner, Feb. 10.
Butler, Col. James Gay, philanthropist, Aug. 22.
Butts, John De Witt (63), railroad official, Aug. 21.
Calhoun, William James (68), ex-Minister to China, Sept. 19.
Cameron, Duncan (57), journalist, Feb. 29.
Camp, Prof. David N. (96), educator, Oct. 19.
Campbell, Alexander (75), milk dealer, April 19.
Campbell, Capt. Hon. John (87), British Army officer, July 31.
Canfield, Edward (65), railroad official, Aug. 18.
Canning, de-Burgh, Hubert George (84), second Marquis of Clanricarde, April 12.
Cannon, James G. (58), banker, July 5.
Card, Brig.-Gen. Benjamin C. (91), Civil War veteran, Feb. 14.
Cardenas, Dr. Adam, ex-President of Nicaragua, July 13.
Carnegie, Mrs. Lucy Coleman (69), sister-in-law of Andrew Carnegie, Jan. 16.
Carpenter, Brig.-Gen. Louis H. (76), U. S. A., retired, Jan. 21.
Carr, John H. (72), banker, Sept. 1.
Carr, J. W. Comyns (67), dramatist and critic, Dec. 13.
Carter, Rev. Thomas Coke (65), Bishop of the United Brethren Church, Feb. 27.

Carter, William H. (81). ex-Senator. Jan. 15.
Casaus, Joaquin D., former Mexican Ambassador. Feb. 25.
Case, Charles (58). actor. Nov. 27.
Catlin, Charles A. (66). chemist and inventor. April 12.
Catlin, Brig.-Gen. Isaac S. (80). Civil War veteran. Jan. 19.
Cayzer, Sir Charles (73). steamship owner. Sept. 28.
Chamberlin, Capt. Hiram S. (81). banker. March 15.
Chamberlin, Samuel S. (63). publisher. Jan. 25.
Channing, Roscoe Henry (84). lawyer. Feb. 13.
Chapman, Sergt. Victor, aviator. June 23.
Charlier, Rev. Alphonse (92). Oct. 21.
Chase, William M. (67). artist. Oct. 25.
Chauncey, Elihu (75). philanthropist. May 16.
Chauveau, Hon. Charles F. (69). banker and jurist. March 7.
Cheney, Bishop Charles E. (80). Nov. 15.
Chichester, Harold, First Sergt. N. Y. Infantry. Aug. 24.
Chong, Tong King (48). President Chinese Republic Association and journalist. March 7.
Cilley, Major John K. (76). Vice-President of the Union League Club. Dec. 5.
Clarke, Rev. James F. (84). missionary. July 7.
Clarke, James P. (62). U. S. Senator. Oct. 1.
Clarke, Michael (72). journalist. March 5.
Clough Col. William P. (72). railroad official. Aug. 17.
Cody Morris J. (51). editor. June 14.
Collin, Raphael (66). artist. Oct. 21.
Collins, Kenneth B. (30). manufacturer. April 14.
Colton, George R. (49). ex-Gov. of Porto Rico. April 7.
Condon, Capt. Clarence M. (41). U. S. Army. July 20.
Congdon, Chester A. (63). of Republican National Committee. Nov. 21.
Considine, George F. (43). sportsman. Aug. 6.
Cook, Rear-Adm. Francis A. (73). U. S. Navy. retired. Oct. 8.
Cook, Brig.-Gen. Henry Clay (79). U. S. A., retired. Feb. 22.
Cook, Walter (69). architect. March 25.
Cook, Albert John (75). naturalist. Sept. 29.
Cook, Wells W. (60). biologist March 30.
Cooley, Dr. Leroy. C. (82). educator. Sept. 20.
Coon, John H. (85). collar manufacturer. Jan. 17.
Cooper, Charles A. (87). journalist. April 14.
Corbett, Dr. Elizabeth W. (82). pure food exponent. June 4.
Corthell, Dr. Elmer N. (76). engineer. May 16.
Cortright, Moses W. (76). former New York City police official. May 13.
Cotton, Dr. Arthur C. (69). specialist. July 12.
Cones, Rear-Adm. Samuel F. (91). U. S. Navy. retired. May 1.
Cox, George B. (63). politician. May 20.
Coxe, Jr., Eckley B. (43). explorer. Sept. 20.
Coyle, Hugh F. (60). railroad official. May 31.
Craig, Dr. William B. (70). educator. Sept. 15.
Crane, Leroy B. (67). jurist. May 15.
Crary, Jesse D. (63). publisher. Nov. 1.
Crippen, Layton W. (51). journalist. Feb. 18.
Crook, the Rev. Isaac (84). Feb. 20.
Cuneo, Cyrus. American artist. July 23.
Cunliffe, Major Sir Foster (41). military historian. July 20.
Curren, Dr. Peter J. (62). specialist on rabies. Jan. 29.
Cutler, Major Nathan (70). Civil War veteran. Jan. 8.
Jutter, John Dicks (83). Oct. 18.
Czerny, Prof. Vicenze (74). cancer expert. Oct. 4.
Dalzell, Frederick B. (56). boat owner. July 16.
Dalrymple, Alfred N. (41). political leader. May 21.
Daly, Justice Joseph F. (76). ex-jurist. Aug. 6.
Dana, Dr. William H. (72). author. Feb. 18.
Dario, Ruben. author and poet. Feb. 6.
Davenport, Mary (65). actress. June 26.
Davies, Acton (46). dramatic critic. June 12.
Davignon, J., ex-Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs. March 13.
Davis, Henry Gassaway (93). ex-U. S. Senator of W. Va., March 11.
Davis, Horace (86). educator. July 13.
Davis, Richard Harding (52). novelist. April 11.
Dawson, Jackson T. (75). horticulturist. Aug. 3.
Day, Benjamin (79). inventor. Aug. 30.
Day, Brig.-Gen. Nicholas W. (77). Civil War veteran. March 6.
De Breteuil, Marquis Henri (66). French statesman. Nov. 4
De Hart, D. D., Rev. William H. (79). Stated Clerk of the Reformed Church of America. Feb. 14.
De Herrera, Jose Maria (89). Count of Fernandina. July 24.
Dekekind, Dr. J. Wilhelm R. (83). mathematician. Feb. 12.
Denman, Julius R. (71). glass manufacturer. May 27.
De Segur, Marquis (63). historian. Aug. 14.
Dichman, Lieut.-Com. Ernst, U. S. Navy. retired. April 20.
Dick, Harris B., publisher. Sept. 21.
Dieulafoy, Mme. Jane (65). author and explorer. May 27.
Doane, Capt. Benjamin (93). shipmaster. July 17.
Dobbins, Col. Edward L. (77). insurance official. June 6.
Dodd, Frank Howard (71). publisher. Jan. 10.
Dodge, Major-Gen. Grenville M. (84). railroad builder. Jan. 3.
Dominguez, Don Vicente J., Argentine Minister to Great Britain. June 28.
Donahue, George F., editor. May 28.
Donoho, Ruger (59). landscape painter. Jan. 28.
Dorsey, Stephen W. (74). ex-U. S. Senator. March 20.
Douglas, Miss Amanda (79). author. July 18.
Douglas, David (93). publisher. April 4.
Doyen, Dr. Eugene Louis (57). surgeon. Nov. 21.
Drake, Alexander W. (73). art critic. Feb. 4.
Drummond, Michael J. (64). former Commissioner of Charities. Jan. 22.
Drummond, Thomas J. (55). steel manufacturer. Aug. 6.
Duke, Basil Wilson (76). ex-Confederate General. Sept. 16.
Duncan, Louis (53). N. Y. electrical engineer. Feb. 13.
Duncan, Norman (48). author. Oct. 18.
Dora (61). German author. Oct. 11.
Dunkly, Leonard, of The New York World staff. Oct. 21.
Duquet, Alfred (74). author. May 21.
Duryea, Herman B. (50). sportsman. Jan. 25.
Dwight, Dr. Timothy (87). educator. May 26.
Eaton, Seymour (57). journalist. March 13.
Ebstein, Major Frederick H. E. (68). war veteran. Feb. 8.
Echegaray, Don Jose (83). Spanish dramatist. Sept. 15.
Edwards, George Walter (70). educator. April 5.
Elam, John B. (71). lawyer. March 27.
Elder, George W. (56). sugar refiner. May 30.
Eldridge, Rear-Adm. Charles H. (75). U. S. Navy. retired. July 16.
Ellis, Edward S. (76). author. June 20.
Ellis, Mrs. Havelock (55). novelist. Sept. 14.
Ellison, Eugene L. (71). insurance. Feb. 8.
Emery, John R. (73). jurist. Jan. 30.
Emmott, George H. (60). law instructor. March 11.
Enneking, John (77). landscape painter. Nov. 17.
Eshleman, John M. (39). Lieut.-Gov. of California. Feb. 28.
Eveland, Rev. William P. (52). missionary. July 25.
Eytinge, Mrs. Margaret (84) author. Jan. 25.
Fagan, Christopher, of The New York World. Aug. 13.
Faguet, Emile (68). academician June 7.
Falkenbach, Charles (40). sculptor. March 3.
Fancher, Molly. Feb. 11.
Farmer, Miss Sarah J. (69). founder of the Greene Acre Farm Colony. Nov. 23.
Farrar, Brig.-Gen. Bernard G. (85). U. S. Army. June 7.
Farrar, Col. Judson S. (76). Civil War veteran. March 11.
Farrer, Edward (66). journalist. April 27.
Fellowes, Kendall (36). actor. Sept. 28.
Ferguson, Richard C., Balaklava veteran. June 13.
Ferguson, Rt. Rev. Samuel D. (74). Bishop of Liberia and W. Africa. Aug. 3.
Fernald, Dr. Merritt C. (78). educator. Jan. 8.

Ferry, George G. (86), banker and merchant, Oct. 4.
Field, Elisha C. (74), railroad official, April 2.
Fiegel, Gustav C. (55), of The New York World, April 27.
Finnegan, John J., journalist, Sept. 19.
Fischer, Max H. (67), pioneer in advertising, Nov. 3.
Fisk, Rev. Dr. Richmond (80), educator, Jan. 29.
Fiske, Stephen (75), author, April 27.
Fitzgerald, Lieut-Col. O. A., British Army officer, June 5.
Fletcher, Henry E. (73), railroad organizer, March 4.
Floyd-Jones, Robert B. (65), real estate dealer, June 11.
Follette, William H., canal boat owner, Feb. 24.
Forney, Stehman (68), geodetic surveyor, Aug. 8.
Fournett, Pierre (49), authority on the Catholic Church of America, May 12.
Fowler, Elting A. (37), of the N. Y. Sun, Oct. 31.
Francis, Rev. Cyrus West (68), educator, June 12.
Francis Joseph, Emperor (86), Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, Nov. 21.
Frankau, Mrs. Julia (52), "Frank Danby," the English author, March 17.
Frankland, Frederick W. (62), writer, July 24.
Fraser, Capt. Alexander (80), U. S. Navy, retired, Nov. 5.
Freeman, Henry V. (74), jurist, Sept. 8.
French, Charles (55), publisher, Aug. 17.
Fritzsch, Frederich W. (104), oldest resident of Berlin, Dec. 13.
Frug, Simon Samuel, Yiddish poet, Oct. 6.
Fuller, Miss Anna (63), writer, July 18.
Gaillard, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (75), March 24.
Galliéni, Gen. Joseph S. (67), former French Minister of War, May 27.
Gally, Merritt (76), inventor, March 7.
Gardner, William A. (57), railroad official, May 12.
Gemunder, Rudolph F. (65), violin maker, July 8.
George, Jr., Henry (54), ex-Congressman, Nov. 14.
Gilder, Miss Jeannette L. (67), writer and editor, Jan. 17.
Gilhooly, James P. (71), Irish Nationalist, Oct. 16.
Gilmour, George (51), safety expert, June 15.
Glasmann, William (65), publisher, May 12.
Glass, Henry (63), merchant.
Glendinning, John (58), actor, July 17.
Goddard, Col. Robert Hale I. (78), manufacturer, April 22.
Godfrey, Lincoln (66), financier, Feb. 8.
Georgei, Gen. Arthur (98), chemist and Hungarian Army officer, May 21.
Goodman, Major Edward H., Pullman Palace Car Co., March 4.
Gorst, Sir John E. (81), British statesman, April 4.
Gorton, Dr. David A. (83), known as "Father of Eugenics," Feb. 22.
Gotti, Cardinal Girolamo M. (82), March 19.
Gower, Rt. Hon. Lord Ronald S. (81), sculptor, March 9.
Graham, Andrew Joseph (55), banker, May 1.
Graham, Brig.-Gen. William M. (81), veteran U. S. Army, Jan. 17.
Granger, Henry (Hank) (60), hunter, Feb. 12.
Grau, Robert (58), impresario, Aug. 9.
Gray, Charles H. (61), magazine writer, Feb. 20.
Gray, Dr. Frank D. (59), physician, June 11.
Green, Mrs. Hetty (81), capitalist, July 3.
Griswold, Stephen M. (80), ex-U. S. Senator, June 2.
Grosvenor, Very Rev. William M. (53), Dec. 9.
Guedalia, Moses (75), Jewish scholar, March 16.
Guild, Frederick F. (61), journalist, July 27.
Gulick, John C. (65), lawyer, June 20.
Guiteau, James W. (82), statistician, Feb. 3.
Haas, Leopold (89), philanthropist, May 22.
Hackett, Sir John W. (68), editor and Australian statesman, Feb. 21.
Hagen, Theodore, of The New York World, Oct. 10.
Haire, Rev. Robert W. (70), March 4.
Hall, Clayton Colman (68), founder Actuarial Society of America, May 21.
Hamilton, Alexander (64), railroad official, Feb. 4.
Hamilton, Richard F. ("Tody") (69), circus agent, Aug. 16.
Hancock, Theodore E. (67), Nov. 19.
Hardie, Mrs. James (Sara Van Leer), actress, June 29.
Harkness, Charles W. (56), Standard Oil official, May 1.
Harley, John D. (83), theatrical manager, Feb. 14.
Harper, James Thorne (61), publisher, Aug. 26.
Harpignies, Henri J. (97), painter, Aug. 28.
Harriman, J. Emery (48), inventor, May 18.
Harris, Norman W. (69), banker and philanthropist, July 16.
Harris, Sr., William (71), theatrical producer, Nov. 25.
Harrison, Lee (50), actor, Oct. 29.
Hart, James M. (77), author, April 18.
Hartshorn, Capt. Edwin (75), textile expert, March 15.
Hasking, James G. (72), banker, Nov. 8.
Haskins, Kittredge (80), former Congressman, Aug. 7.
Hastings, Hugh (61), former N. Y. State Historian, July 27.
Hawk, Harry (79), actor, May 28.
Hay, Archibald F. G. (61), 12th Earl of Kinnoull, Feb. 7.
Hay, Charles E. (75), Civil War veteran, Jan. 15.
Hay, Rt. Hon. Lord John (89), of British Navy, May 4.
Hayden, W. B. (70), banker, July 11.
Hayes, Dr. C. Willard (57), geologist, Feb. 9.
Hayes, James L. (83) banker, June 2.
Hedeman, Jules (45), French journalist, June 13.
Hendee, Rear-Adm. George E. (75), U. S. Navy, retired, Sept. 10.
Henry of Bavaria, Prince (32), Nov. 7.
Hepburn, Col. William P. (82), author of the Anti-Rebate Law, Feb. 7.
Herbermann, Dr. Charles G. (76), author, Aug. 24.
Hermann, George K., Vice-President A. A. U., Sept. 12.
Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael (Earl St. Aldwyn) (79), English statesman, April 50.
Higgins, A. Foster (85), financier, Nov. 28.
Hilgard, Prof. Eugene W. (82), scientist, Jan. 8.
Hill, Beach (76), author, March 31.
Hill, George A. (74), educator, Aug. 17.
Hill, John A. (57), publisher, Jan. 24.
Hill, James J. (77), railroad financier, May 29.
Himpler, Francis G. (84), church architect, Sept. 12.
Hinsdale, Elizur B. (84), jurist, Aug. 23.
Hirsch, Joseph (83), cotton manufacturer, Jan. 17.
Hodgsdon, Capt. Daniel B. (80), U. S. Navy, retired, Sept. 10.
Hogan, Ben (87), humanitarian, Nov. 1.
Holbrooke, Alvah F. (52), playwright, Aug. 22.
Holloway, Commodore Charles M. (85), Civil War veteran, April 24.
Honeywell, Alba (95), former journalist, Feb. 4.
Hooper, Francis X. (62), inventor, Nov. 22.
Hopkins, Adm. Sir John O. (82), British naval officer, July 30.
Horsley, Sir Victor (59), surgeon, July 16.
Hotchkiss, Charles W. (53), financier, Oct. 29.
Howell, James E. (68), jurist, New Jersey, Sept. 26.
Howland, Frederick H. (45), war correspondent, June 5.
Hoxie, Robert F. (48), educator, June 22.
Huber, George H. (72), museum pioneer, June 24.
Hudson, Very Rev. Eyre (86), Archdeacon of the Virgin Islands, Sept. 1.
Huerta, Gen. Victoriano (61), former Provisional President of Mexico, Jan. 13.
Hunt, Lieut. Ridgley (63), U. S. Navy, retired, Feb. 23.
Hunt, William T. (62), editor, May 22.
Huntington, Wright (50), playwright, Sept. 21.
Hyde, Brig.-Gen. John M. (74), U. S. Army retired, Oct. 25.
Ilg, Alfred (62), Swiss engineer, Jan. 8.
Inaquet, Alfred J. (82), French chemist, Nov. 11.
Irwin, Harvey S. (71), ex-Congressman, Sept. 3.
Jacobs, Dr. Joseph (62), Jewish author, Jan. 30.
Jacques, William Henry (68), Nov. 24.
Jaluzot, Jules (81), merchant, Feb. 22.
James, Henry (72), novelist, Feb. 28.

James, Gen. Thomas L. (85), former Postmaster General, Sept. 11.
Jane, Fred T. (45), journalist, March 8.
Jeanneret, Edward A. (75), capitalist, June 22.
Johnson, George A. (45), journalist, March 5.
Jones, Prof. Harry Clary (51), educator, April 9.
Jones, Henry R. (85), founder of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Oct. 20.
Jordan, Eben D. (58), Boston merchant, Aug. 1.
Judson, Dr. Adoniram B. (79), surgeon, Sept. 20.
Juilliard, Mrs. Helen Cossitt, philanthropist, April 2.
Jurgens, W. B. A. (77), merchant, April 12.
Kahn, David (70), banker, Aug. 11.
Kamimura, Vice-Adm. Hikonojo (67), of the Japanese Navy, Aug. 8.
Kell, Lieut.-Col. William H. (74), U. S. Army, retired, veteran of three wars, Feb. 9.
Kellogg, Clara Louise (Mrs. Strakosch) (74), American singer, May 13.
Kelly, Allen (61), journalist, May 16.
Kelly, William F. (51), Consul at Rome, March 4.
Kendrick, George W. (74), Feb. 26.
Kennedy, Adm. Sir William R. (78), English naval veteran, Oct. 9.
Kerens, Richard C. (73), Ambassador, Sept. 4.
Ketcham, Gen. Thomas E. (95), U. S. A. veteran, Jan. 25.
Kidd, Benjamin (68), author, Oct. 2.
King, Jr., David H. (66), builder of Madison Square Garden, April 20.
King, Dr. William F. (62), scientist, April 23.
Kingman, Brig.-Gen. Daniel C. (64), U. S. Army, retired, Nov. 14.
Kinsley, William J. (51), handwriting expert, March 25.
Kirchoff, Charles W. H. (63), journalist, July 23.
Kirtland, John C. (71), banker, Nov. 3.
Kitchener, Earl (65), British war official, June 5.
Kjeldsen, Stefan (34), automobile business, Oct. 23.
Klackner, John (67), art publisher, Nov. 20.
Knight, George A. (65), attorney, June 27.
Kochersperger, Capt. Stephen M. (44), U. S. Army, Jan. 3.
Knapp, Charles W. (69), journalist, Jan. 6.
Knight, Prof. William A. (80), educator, March 4.
Knox, Edward M. (74), hatter, March 28.
Krag, Col. Ole H. (79), rifle inventor, Dec. 12.
Kyle, Dr. D. Braden (63), nose and throat specialist, Oct. 23.
Labbe, Dr. Leon (84), surgeon, March 21.
La Fetria, Prof. Lear C. (70), chemist, March 9.
Lamar, Joseph R. (59), jurist, Jan. 2.
Landry, Sir Pierre A. (70), jurist, July 28.
Lane, Francis T. L. (64), Feb. 3.
Langmann, Dr. Gustav A. (63), physician, March 27.
Lanthier, John H. (78), U. S. Customs Service, Jan. 5.
Lasker, Morris (76), miller, Feb. 28.
Lathrop, Bryan (71), civic leader, May 13.
Laurence, Sir George (63), founder of Folklore Society, Feb. 24.
Lawler, W. T., jurist, June 14.
Lawrence, William W. (57), manufacturer, Aug. 29.
Leaming, Dr. Edward, X-ray pioneer, May 11.
Leavcraft, J. Edgar (67), banker, July 3.
Lee, Brig.-Gen. James G. C. (80), U. S. Army, retired, July 19.
Leffingwill, Dr. Albert, Sept. 1.
Leighton, Fred, journalist, March 5.
Leland, Francis L. (76), art donor, March 28.
Leonard, Rev. Dr. Adna B. (78), April 21.
Leroy-Beaulieu, Paul (73), economist, Dec. 10.
Lester, Henry M. (61), banker, July 1.
Le Veen, Ira H., journalist, April 24.
Lewis, Very Rev. Mgr. James V. (40), March 25.
Lewis, Loran L. (91), ex-jurist, March 8.
Lewisohn, Mrs. Emma M. (59), philanthropist, July 23.
Lindsay, George H. (79), former U. S. Congressman, May 25.
Linthicum, Charles C. (59), patent attorney, Dec. 12.
London, Jack (40), author, Nov. 22.
Lonergan, Mrs. Ella A. (72), journalist, June 21.
Long, Francis (64), weather forecaster, June 8.
Lord, Miss Elizabeth C. (32), author, Aug. 15.
Lorillard, Jacob, founder of Tuxedo Park, April 28.
Low, Seth (66), former Mayor of New York City, Sept. 17.
Lowell, Dr. Percival (61), astronomer, Nov. 12.
Lowther, Sir Edward A. (58), British diplomat, April 5.
Lucas, Samuel M. (75), negro actor, Jan. 10.
Luccock, Bishop Naphtali (70), April 1.
Ludwig III. (70), King of Bavaria, Aug. 29.
Lumpkin, Joseph H. (60), jurist, Sept. 6.
Lutz, Dr. Frank J. (60), surgeon, March 24.
Lyman, Francis M. (76), Mormon Church official, Nov. 18.
Lyon, Cecil A. (47), Progressive National Committeeman, April 4.
Lyon, William S., botanical expert, July 20.
Machalske, Florentine J., chemist, Jan. 16.
Mack, Michael J. (66), civil engineer, Jan. 23.
Maddox, Samuel T. (63), jurist, March 12.
Maine, Frederick H. (43), editor, Aug. 12.
Manker, Rev. John J. (77), editor, May 16.
Manrot, Joseph (67), weaver o tapestries, July 18.
Manes, Charles V. (79), agricultural chemist, Jan. 23.
Markham, Sir Clements R. (85), British geographer, Jan. 30.
Martin, Major Chancellor (70), Indian War veteran, Oct. 28.
Martin, Sir George C. (72), composer, Feb. 22.
Martin, Sir Richard B. (78), financier, Aug. 16.
Martingale, Thomas, Philadelphia, author, Sept. 13.
Marvel, Capt. Thomas S. (82), shipbuilder, Oct. 25.
Mason, Capt. Frank H. (76), former American Consul, June 21.
Maspero, Gaston (70), author, June 30.
Mathews, John Lathrop (42), journalist, May 27.
Maxim, Sir Hiram (76), inventor, Nov. 24.
McCarthy, George M. (46), journalist, Sept. 28.
McClelland, Rev. Dr. (83), blind theologian, Sept. 4.
McClellan, James H. (56), editor, April 16.
McClintock, Emory (75), insurance, July 10.
McCormick, A. P. (84), jurist, Nov. 2.
McCurdy, Richard A. (81), ex-President of Mutual Life Insurance Co., March 6.
McDoel, William H. (75), former railroad official, April 25.
McFarland, Capt. William C. (67), U. S. Army, retired, Sept. 5.
McIntosh, Col. David G. (80), lawyer, Oct. 6.
McLean, Alexander (71), journalist, Jan. 5.
McLean, Mrs. Donald (57), May 19.
McLean, John R. (67), publisher, June 9.
McLellan, C. M. S. (51), author, Sept. 21.
McNicoll, David (64), railroad official, Nov. 26.
Mearns, Lieut.-Col. Edgar A. (59), naturalist, Nov. 1.
Mears, Miss Helen F. (37), sculptor, Feb. 17.
Mendoza, Carlos (60), ex-President of Panama Republic, Feb. 13.
Menzies, Rev. Dr. Allen (71), educator, May 8.
Merrell, Rear-Adm. John P., U. S. Navy, retired, Dec. 8.
Merrifield, Dr. Webster (62), educator, Jan. 22.
Merry, Rear-Adm. John F. (76), U. S. Navy, retired, May 30.
Messiter, Arthur H. (82), choirmaster, July 2.
Metchnikoff, Prof. Elie (71), scientist, July 15.
Michael, William H. (70), journalist, May 16.
Middleton, George (83), actor, Jan. 25.
Miller, Brig.-Gen. James M. (72), U. S. Army, retired, Dec. 11.
Mills, Major-Gen. Albert L. (62), U. S. A., Sept. 18.
Mills, Rev. Benjamin F. (58), evangelist, May 1.
Moffatt, Rev. Dr. James D. (70), educator, Nov. 4.
Molony, James (68), journalist, July 30.
Moore, James H. (64), capitalist, July 17.
Moore, Major Robert M. (68), U. S. A., retired, May 13.

Moore, Rev. Dr. Edward, Canton of Canterbury, Sept. 2.
Moore, W. H. (74), merchant, May 16.
Morgan, Edward (52), broker, June 21.
Morrill, Dr. J. Lee (68), specialist in obstetrics, Jan. 16.
Morris, Dr. Sarah Howe (84), physician, May 24.
Morris, William H. (89), sugar expert, May 24.
Morrison, George A. (83), capitalist, Feb. 26.
Morrison, Robert T. (91), educator, Jan. 8.
Morrison, George [illegible] (51), capitalist, Nov. 29.
Morse, Anson D. (70), educator, March 13.
Morse, John Milton (85), nature poet, Sept. 12.
Mosby, Col. John S. (82), former Confederate chieftain, May 30.
Moses, Rev. John R. (65), April 11.
Mounet-Sully, Jean (75), French tragedian, March 3.
Muench, Prof. Francis, educator, Nov. 12.
Muhlenberg, Brig.-Gen. John C. (67), U. S. Army, retired, March 12.
Mulry, Thomas M. (60), banker, March 10.
Muensterberg, Hugo (53), psychologist, Dec. 16.
Murphy, Dr. John B. (58), surgeon, Aug. 11.
Murray, ex-Judge Charles H. (61), Sept. 6.
Murrell, Capt. Fred W. H. (54), June 9.
Napier, Arthur S. (63), educator, May 10.
Nash, John McLean (67), Treasurer of Columbia University, March 8.
Necker, William (45), undertaker, Sept. 12.
Neisser, Prof. L. Albert (61), educator, July 30.
Nelson, Prof. Julius (58), educator, Feb. 16.
Nelson, Col. William (69), former editor, April 11.
Neumann, Sir Sigmund (59), financier, Sept. 13.
Neuville, Mme. Rosina (79), actress, May 31.
Neville, Richard L. (78), journalist, July 31.
Newell, Jr., Edmund (60), noted midget, known as "Major Newell," Feb. 7.
Newton, William (60), explorer, Jan. 14.
Niblo, Mrs. Fred, "Josephine Cohan" (40), actress, July 12.
Nichols, Brig.-Gen. George F. (82), Civil War veteran, Jan. 18.
Nichols, Gen. George S. (96), Civil War veteran, May 29.
Nicolls, William J. (62), author, Feb. 14.
Noble, Brig.-Gen. Charles H. (73), U. S. Army, retired, March 4.
Norris, Jr., Joseph P. (69), author, March 17.
Northam, Charles H. (72), grain dealer, June 6.
Norton, William E. (73), marine artist, Feb. 25.
Nott, Charles C. (88), jurist, March 6.
Nutall, Rev. Dr. Enos (72), Archbishop of West Indies, May 31.
Oakley, Frank, famous clown, known as "Slivers," March 9.
O'Callaghan, Rev. Thomas A. (77), Bishop of Cork, June 14.
O'Connell, Dr. Joseph J. (49), Health Officer of the Port of New York, Jan. 1.
Odell, Benj. Barker (91), former Mayor of Newburgh, N. Y., July 21.
Odion, Henry West (64), journalist, Nov. 24.
Oertel, Ernst G. J. (60), journalist, July 24.
Ogden, Joseph W. (62), capitalist, Oct. 26.
Oka, Lieut.-Gen. Ichonosuke (56), Japanese War Minister, July 20.
Olney, George W. (81), editor and statistician, former editor of World Almanac, June 2.
Oppenheim, Ansel (69), financier, Dec. 9.
Oppenheim, Dr. Nathan (50), specialist, April 5.
Osborn, Rev. Dr. Abraham C. (85), educator, Jan. 16.
Ott, Dr. Isaac (68), Pennsylvania neurologist, Jan. 1.
Otto, deposed King of Bavaria (68), Oct. 10.
Ouimet, L. Aldric (68), banker, May 14.
Oyama, Prince Iwao (74), Field Marshal of Japan, Dec. 10.
Page, Brig.-Gen. John H. (74), U. S. Army, retired, Oct. 9.
Paget, Mrs. Almeric Hugh, Nov. 22.
Paine, Gen. Charles J. (83), yachtsman, Aug. 12.
Palmer, Benjamin P. (76), journalist, Feb. 21.
Palmer, George W. (98), ex-Congressman, March 2.
Palmer, Dr. Warren B. (58), specialist, Jan. 7.
Pardow, Rev. Mother Pauline (72), nun, July 24.
Parker, Charles P. (64), educator, Dec. 2.
Parker, Col. C. Harrison (70), editor, Sept. 27.
Parrish, Dr. Henry (68), laryngologist, Feb. 2.
Patten, John A. (49), merchant, April 26.
Patterson, Capt. Howard (60), navigator, Nov. 1.
Patterson, Thomas MacDonald (75), ex-U. S. Senator, July 23.
Pavlov, Ivan (67), Russian surgeon, Feb. 11.
Peacocke, Rev. Joseph F. (81), former Archbishop of Dublin, May 26.
Pearsall, Gen. James Buchanan (88), Jan. 20.
Pearson, Capt. William E. (70), U. S. Army, retired, March 2.
Peck, George W. (74), author and ex-Governor of Wisconsin, April 16.
Peel, Rt. Rev. William G. (62), Bishop of Mombasa, Africa, April 15.
Peirce, Herbert H. (67), ex-Minister to Norway, Dec. 5.
Pence, Thomas J. (42), Secretary Democratic National Committee, March 27.
Pennington, Capt. Louis W. (82), Civil War veteran, Sept. 29.
Pennypacker, Major-Gen. Galusha (72), U. S. Army, retired, Oct. 1.
Pennypacker, Samuel W. (73), ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, Sept. 2.
Pennock, Stanley Bagg, noted football player, Nov. 27.
Perceval, Charles A. S. (45), British Consul, April 2.
Perveil, Dr. Albert C. (42), physician, May 31.
Peterkin, Rev. George W. (76), Prot. Epis. Bishop of West Virginia, Sept. 22.
Peters, William L. (80), noted violin maker, Jan. 22.
Philips, William E. (71), former N. Y. Police Commissioner, July 22.
Phillips, Albert C. (44), journalist, Feb. 7.
Phillips, William H. (85), editor and historian, Aug. 26.
Picard, George H. (66), writer, Oct. 7.
Pilson, George (68), last survivor of John Brown's famous raid, April 22.
Pirard, Prof. Charles (66), educator, March 4.
Pitcairn, John (75), manufacturer, July 22.
Pittman, Thomas W. (81), lawyer and journalist, March 22.
Plum, Matthias (77), merchant, Feb. 14.
Pollock, William, Nov. 1.
Porter, Linn L. (Albert Ross) (65), author, June 29.
Potter, Dr. Daniel C. (64), Charities official, Aug. 18.
Powell, William H. (50), art dealer, May 15.
Pragnell, Sir George (53), manufacturer, Feb. 14.
Pratt, Silas G. (70), composer, Oct. 31.
Price, Christopher (79), member of the crew of the Monitor, Sept. 28.
Prince, John Tilden (72), author, educator and lecturer, Aug. 5.
Prince, Norman, American aviator, Oct. 15.
Pritchard, Rear-Adm. Arthur J. (80), U. S. Navy, retired, Sept. 5.
Pryer, Charles (68), banker and publisher, June 8.
Quinby, Dr. George A. (84), May 3.
Rabinowitz, Solomon ("Sholem Aleichem") (57), Yiddish humorist, May 13.
Ralston, Judge Robert (53), jurist and writer, Jan. 22.
Ramsay, Major William G. (50), manufacturer, Sept. 28.
Ramsay, Sir William (64), noted English chemist, July 23.
Ramsey, Jr., Joseph (66), railroad official, July 7.
Ranger, Henry Ward (58), painter, Nov. 7.
Ranous, Mrs. Dora K. (41), author and editor, Jan. 19.
Rascovar, James (58), philanthropist, Sept. 26.
Rawson, Sidney F. (69), jurist, March 20.
Raymond, Rev. Dr. Bradford P. (69), educator, Feb. 27.
Raymond, Col. Charles H. (82), insurance, Sept. 28.
Rea, Russell (70), shipowner, Feb. 5.
Read, William A. (57), banker, April 7.
Reed, Florence, actress, Sept. 5.
Reed, Dr. John O. (59), author of text books on physics, Jan. 22.
Reger, Dr. Max (46), German composer, May 12.
Rehan, Ada (58), actress, Jan. 8.
Revillon, Anatole (69), fur merchant, Jan. 22.

Rewey, Elijah Munn (66), journalist, Jan. 14.
Rexford, Eben Eugene (68), author, Oct. 18.
Ribot, Prof. Theodule A. (77), philosopher, Dec. 9.
Richards, Lieut. Clarence A. (34), U. S. naval commander, May 26.
Richter, Hans (73), music conductor, Dec. 6.
Ridley, Mathew White, Viscount (41), Feb. 15.
Riesco, Jermain, former President of Chile, Dec. 8.
Riker, Joseph L. D. (73), Civil War veteran, June 23.
Riley, James Whitcomb (62), poet, July 22.
Ringling, Al (63), veteran circus manager, Jan. 1.
Rivera, Luis Munoz (57), Porto Rican Commissioner to United States, Nov. 15.
Robinson, Charles L. F., manufacturer, July 6.
Robinson, John D. (84), banker, May 19.
Robson, James A. (65), jurist, Feb. 1.
Rock, William T. (62), movie pioneer, July 27.
Rodman, Dr. William L. (58), President American Medical Association, March 8.
Rogers, Col. Albert H. (78), former G. A. R. commander, March 7.
Rowlend, Miss Kate Mason, author, June 28.
Royce, Dr. Josiah (60), philosopher, Sept. 14.
Runk, George S. (58), capitalist, July 1.
Russell, Pastor Charles T. (64), Oct. 31.
Russell, Henry (91), publisher, Feb. 20.
Sachs, Dr. Theodore B. (47), physician, April 2.
Sadler, Jr., Adjt.-Gen. Wilbur F. (45), Nov. 11.
Safe, T. Shaw (58), philanthropist, Oct. 14.
Salvini, Tomaso (86), Italian tragedian, Jan. 1.
Sanborn, Lieut.-Col. Washington I. (80), U. S. Army, retired, Feb. 4.
Sandwich, The Earl of (77), psychic healer, June 26.
Sant, James (96), painter, July 12.
Sax, Julius (84), banker, July 18.
Scannell, Rt. Rev. Richard (71), Bishop of Omaha, Jan. 7.
Schmitz, Prof. Bruno, architect, April 27.
Schneider, Charles C. (72), bridge constructor, Jan. 8.
Schwab, John C. (50), Librarian of Yale University, Jan. 12.
Schwarzschild, Prof. Karl (43), Director Astro-Physical Observatory, May 13.
Scott, Col. Charles (88), Civil War veteran, March 13.
Scott, William J. (76), manufacturer, Feb. 4.
Scott-Moncrieff, Sir Colin C. (80), British authority on irrigation, April 6.
Scranton, William W. (72), Dec. 3.
Seabury, Rev. Dr. William J. (79), Aug. 30.
Sears, Dr. Lorenzo (78), author, Feb. 29.
Seawell, Molly Elliot (56), author, Nov. 15.
Seligman, James (92), banker, Aug. 20.
Semple, James A. (72), cashier of the United States Treasury, June 9.
Sevin, Cardinal Hector I. (64), Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, May 4.
Seward, Rev. Dr. Samuel S. (77), Feb. 21.
Shanahan, Rt. Rev. John M. (70), Bishop of Harrisburg, Feb. 19.
Sheehan, John C. (67), former Police Commissioner of N. Y., Feb. 9.
Shepard, Dr. Irwin (73), ex-Secretary of National Education Association, April 17.
Sherman, Prof. Frank D. (56), educator, Sept. 19.
Shih-Kai, Yuan (58), President of Chinese Republic, June 6.
Shiras, Oliver P. (83), jurist, Jan. 7.
Shively, Benjamin F. (59), U. S. Senator, March 14.
Sienkiewicz, Henryk (71), Polish novelist, Nov. 15.
Sieper, Ernest (52), professor in the University of Munich, Jan. 7.
Sierichs, Henry (64), Feb. 8.
Silver, Prof. John Archer (52), educator, Feb. 5.
Simon, Dr. William (72), educator, July 19.
Simonds, Lewis C., journalist, Feb. 16.
Simpson, Sir Alexander R. (80), former dean of University of Edinburgh, April 6.
Simpson, William (80), pawnbroker, Dec. 7.
Skinner, Dr. Hubert N. (61), educator, June 4.
Slicer, Rev. Thomas R. (69), May 29.
Smalley, George W. (82), journalist, April 1.
Smith, Sir Cecil Clementi (76), British statesman, Feb. 6.
Smith, Charles A. (55), former Governor of South Carolina, March 31.
Smith, Charles R. (61), banker and timber man, May 12.
Smith, Dewitt C. (58), financier and railroad man, March 30.
Smith, George Carson (61), railroad financier, May 30.
Smith, Harry W. (52), journalist, Nov. 4.
Smith, Major Henry B. (74), of the U. S. Secret Service, Jan. 4.
Smith, Mrs. Minnie Colvin (46), religious worker and lecturer, June 3.
Smith, Lieut.-Col. Mortin F. (44), Commandant at U. S. Military Academy, June 16.
Smith, Nelson (87), N. Y. City, Feb. 28.
Smith, Paul (31), automobiles, July 15.
Smuts, Gen. Tobias, South African statesman, Aug. 12.
Snow, Joseph C. (81), journalist, Jan. 17.
Snow, Marshall S. (74), educator, May 28.
Sooysmith, Charles (59), civil engineer, June 1.
Sooysmith, Brig.-Gen. William (85), Civil War veteran, March 4.
Spalding, Archbishop John L. (76), Aug. 25.
Spaulding, Prof. Randall (71), educator, Oct. 24.
Spencer, Capt. Frank (86), noted racing skipper, Feb. 20.
Spiegel, Arthur H. (31), film official, April 7.
Spiers, R. Phene, architect, Oct. 4.
Splitdorf, Henry (82), inventor, Oct. 16.
Sprague, Mrs. Nancy A. (78), philanthropist, March 28.
Spring-Rice, Lieut. Gerald (52), of British Army, May 27.
St. John, John Pierce (83), ex-Governor of Kansas, Aug. 31.
Stanley, William (58), inventor, May 14.
Stanton, Frank McM. (51), copper expert, Sept. 12.
Starr, Col. George H. (76), lawyer and Civil War veteran, July 29.
Stecher, Mgr. A. (70), April 10.
Stein, Dr. Richard (55), physician, April 25.
Stevens, Alexander H. (82), banker, July 10.
Stevens, Frederick C. (64), ex-Supt. of Public Works, March 14.
Stevens, John A. (72), playwright, June 2.
Stewart, A. M. (78), journalist, Jan. 12.
Stickney, Alpheus B. (76), railway founder, Aug. 9.
Stickney, Charles D. (58), lawyer and banker, March 9.
Stiles, Mrs. Mary A. A. (62), writer, Nov. 28.
Story, Major-Gen. Joseph G. (80), Civil War veteran, April 8.
Strakosch, Carl (56), husband of the late Clara Louise Kellogg, Oct. 23.
Strong, Rev. Dr. Josiah (69), author and social worker, April 28.
Stuergkh, Count (57), Austrian Premier, Oct. 21.
Sullivan, T. Russell (67), author, June 28.
Surratt, John H. (72), last of alleged conspirators in Lincoln assassination, April 21.
Suydam, Lambert (86), Jan. 18.
Swift, Rt. Rev. Mgr. John J. (75), April 20.
Sylva, Carmen (72), poetess, March 2.
Talcott, James (81), banker, Aug. 21.
Taliaferro, Col. C. O. (69), Confederate veteran, March 2.
Tatum, John C., cotton merchant, April 24.
Taylor, Howard P. (78), dramatist, July 7.
Thatcher, Mahlon Daniel (76), banker, Feb. 22.
Thayer, Bayard (54), sportsman, Nov. 29.
Thedenat, Abbe Henri (72), archaeologist, Oct. 30.
Theotokis, M. (60), Greek statesman, Aug. 27.
Theotokis, G. N., ex-Premier of Greece, Jan. 25.
Thomas, Dr. Charles M. (67), educator, Jan. 14.
Thompson, Rev. Ralph W., evangelist, June 12.
Thompson, Silvanus P. (65), electrical engineer, June 13.
Thornton, William T. (72), ex-Territorial Governor of New Mexico, March 16.
Thrall, Major W. R. (86), Civil War veteran, May 23.
Thundercloud, Chief (59), army scout, March 12.

DEATH ROLL OF 1916—*Continued.*

Thurston, John M. (69), ex-U. S. Senator, Aug. 9.
Tiffany, Dr. Louis McLane (72), educator, Oct. 23.
Tifft, Dr. Edwin B., physician, Aug. 6.
Timlin, William H. (64), jurist, Aug. 21.
Tims, Oliver (74), former Police official, April 25.
Toomey, Daniel F. (54), publisher, April 25.
Tosti, Sir Francesco, P. (69), composer, Dec. 3.
Toulmin, Harry T. (78), jurist, Nov. 12.
Townsend, Dr. Emma A. W. (51), Sept. 13.
Trainor, James, former hotel proprietor, Jan. 30.
Travis, William D. T. (77), painter, July 24.
Triana, Santiago Perez, Nicaraguan statesman, May 24.
Tribble, Samuel J. (48), Congressman, Dec. 8.
Trowbridge, John Townsend (89), author, Feb. 12.
Trumbull, Levi R. (84), journalist, Oct. 23.
Truman, Major Ben C. (80), journalist, July 18.
Turner, Albert (72), publisher, Sept. 2.
Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir George (65), English statesman, Aug. 13.
Turner, Sir William (83), surgeon, Feb. 15.
Underwood, Rev. Horace G. (57), Corean educator, Oct. 12.
Valentine, Robert G. (44), labor arbiter, Nov. 14.
Valentine, Samuel H., lawyer, Sept. 15.
Van, Willam ("Billy") (52), minstrel, July 11.
Van Cleef, John Schenck (75), manufacturer, Sept. 28.
Vanderbilt, Joseph L. (95), Feb. 20.
Vandiver, Murray C. (71), former N. Y. State official, May 23.
Van Den Berg, Yzaak (60), railroad official, April 19.
Van Horn, Col. Robert T. (91), journalist, Jan. 3.
Varian, Mrs. Henry, Nov. 17.
Viele, Brig.-Gen. Charles D. (76), U. S. Army, retired, Oct. 6.
Vincent, Frank (68), author, June 19.
Vogrich, Max (64), composer and pianist, June 10
Volpe, Cardinal Francis D. (71), Nov. 5.
Von der Golz, Baron Kolmar (72), German Field Marshal, April 19.
Von Ebner-Eschenbach, Baroness Maria (86), Austrian authoress, March 14.
Von Ilberg, Dr. Frederick W. K., physician, July 9.
Von Moltke, Lieut.-Gen. Count Helmuth (66), German Army officer, June 18.
Von Pohl, Admiral Hugo (60), German naval commander, Feb. 24.
Von Podbielski, Gen. Viktor (71), German statesman, Jan. 25.
Von Schrader, Col. Frederick (65), U. S. Army, retired, April 7.
Voorhees, Theodore (69), railroad official, March 12.
Vreeland, Rear-Adm. Charles E. (54), U. S. Navy, retired, Sept. 27.
Wagemann, Rudolph (60), journalist, March 27.
Wait, William B. (77), educator, Oct. 25.
Wakeley, Charles C. (83), astronomer, Feb. 4.
Walker, Rear-Adm. Asa (70), U. S. Navy, retired, March 7.
Walker, William H. (66), former N. Y. City official, May 15.
Wallace, Sir William (60), British statesman, July 11.
Ward, Wilfred P. (60), author, April 9.
Ward, Rev. Dr. William H. (81), editor and author, Aug. 28.
Warner, Major William (76), former U. S. Senator, Oct. 4.
Washington, Col. George (83), Civil War veteran, Nov. 28.
Waters, Rev. Dr. Nacy McGee (49), pastor and author, May 12.
Waugh, W. L. ("Fat") (56), telegrapher, July 20.
Webb, Alexander R. (70), former U. S. Consul at Manila, Oct. 2.
Webster, Charles B. (69), former head of R. H. Macy & Co., March 16.
Webster, Francis M. (66), scientist, Jan. 3.
Webster, Jean (Mrs. Glenn Ford McKinney (39), author, June 11.
Webster, Dr. J. B. (80), Aug. 9.
Wellington, Dr. James L. (98), Harvard's oldest graduate, Feb. 11.
Wells, Webster (65), educator, May 23.
Werner, Judge William E. (60), jurist, March 1.
Wetherbee, Gardner (82), hotel dean, March 24.
Whipple, Amos (59), hotel proprietor, Jan. 24.
Whipple, Leander E. (67), metaphysician, May 25.
Whitaker, Rev. Dr. Epher (96), writer and historian, Sept. 1.
Whitcomb, G. Henry (74), capitalist, Feb. 13.
White, Sir George (62), Nov. 22.
White, Horace (82), journalist, Sept. 16.
White, Dr. J. William (65), surgeon and author, April 24.
White, Dr. James C. (82), Jan. 6.
Whittemore, Don Juan (76), authority on bridge and tunnel building, July 17.
Whittemore, Brig.-Gen. James M. (80), U. S. Army, retired, Sept. 6.
Whittemore, Richard B. (78), Governor of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, April 11.
Wilberforce, D. D., Venerable Albert B. O. (75), Archdeacon of Westminster, May 13.
Wilcox, Willis H. (75), banker, Sept. 13.
Wilford, Edward M. (40), of The New York World, July 4.
Williams, Richard P. (50), glass importer, July 7.
Williams, Stephen K. (97), lawyer, March 29.
Wilson, Bishop Alpheus W. (82), Nov. 21.
Wilson, Sir Charles Rivers (85), financier, Feb. 9.
Wilson, Rev. Epiphanius (72), author, May 16.
Wilson, Robert Burns (64), artist and poet, March 31.
Wilson, W. Bent (62), journalist, June 1.
Winchell, J. Rice (85), Customs official, Sept. 14.
Wing, L. Stuart (51), chemical merchant, March 1.
Winthrop, Egerton L. (76), lawyer and banker, April 6.
Wolf, Henry (63), master of wood engraving, March 18.
Wolffram, Charles B. (68), journalist, April 3.
Woodruff, Henry (46), actor, Oct. 6.
Woods, Dr. Matthew (67), epilepsy specialist, Oct. 13.
Woodward, Dr. J. H. (58), ophthalmologist, July 2.
Wyatt, Dr. Francis (61), chemist, Feb. 27.
Wyndham, Lady, wife of the noted actor, Jan. 12.
Yost, Col. Robert M. (59), editor and educator, Feb. 21.
Young, Le Roi De Corsa (35), journalist, Jan. 22.
Young, Nicholas E. (76), veteran ball-player, Oct. 31.
Young, Col. William J. (64), ex-Federal Prosecutor, April 27.
Younger, Cole (72), former famous outlaw, March 21.
Zabriskie, Andrew C. (63), realty owner, Sept. 15.
Zell, Edward M. (36), U. S. Army officer, March 16.
Zimmerman, Lieut. Charles A. (54) Jan. 16.

RECORD OF EVENTS IN 1916.

Jan. 1. Figures compiled at Washington showed that from the beginning of the war up to Aug. 1, 1915, the allies lost 71 warships of 327,000 tons and the central powers lost 89 ships of 262,000 tons.

Jan. 4. Lord Derby's report of his enlistment campaign showed that 1,500,000 single men and 1,679,253 married men volunteered.

Jan. 4. The Sixty-fourth United States Congress reconvened.

Jan. 5. Premier Asquith introduced a compulsory service bill in the House of Commons.

Jan. 6. The United States Senate adopted the Fall resolution calling upon the President for information regarding Mexico.

Jan. 6. Nancy, France, bombarded by Germans 15 miles away.

Jan. 6. President Wilson addressed the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Washington, declaring that the states of America should unite in guaranteeing to each other political independence and territorial integrity.

Jan. 7. Formal advice was received at Washington from the German Ambassador that submarine warfare in the Mediterranean had been and would continue to be conducted according to international law.

Jan. 7. France recognized the

justice of the American protest against the seizure by a French cruiser of German subjects on an American steamer.

Jan. 7. Several thousand drink-crazed strikers in East Youngstown, Ohio, burned the business section of the town; 3 killed and 100 injured.

Jan. 8. The Committee on Suffrage in the United States Senate reported favorably an amendment to the Constitution providing equal suffrage.

Jan. 8. Germany replied to the American note on the Frye case that vessels would be sunk only when carrying absolute contraband of war and in a manner that passengers and crew could safely reach port.

Jan. 9. British and French forces withdrew from the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Jan. 9. The British battleship King Edward VII. was sunk.

Jan. 10. The Government's suit against former New Haven Railroad directors for conspiring to monopolize New England transportation resulted in the acquittal of six and a jury disagreement in the case of the other five.

Jan. 10. Nineteen American employés of a mining company were taken from a train near Chihuahua, Mexico, and shot by Villa bandits.

Jan. 12. In the United States Senate the murder of 19 American mining officials in Mexico caused a hot debate upon the President's policy.

Jan. 12. Alfred Bazuerizo Moreno was elected President of Ecuador.

Jan. 13. Gen. Victoriano Huerta died in Texas.

Jan. 13. Tidal wave and excessive rains in Holland flooded many towns.

Jan. 15. The United States submarine E-2 was damaged by an explosion which killed four men.

Jan. 16. Fire destroyed a large part of Bergen, Norway.

Jan. 18. Germany denied that her submarines were responsible for the sinking of the Persia.

Jan. 19. Major-Gen. Leonard Wood testified before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that compulsory service was necessary to furnish a proper army and reserve force.

Jan. 20. Floods in Southern California caused loss of 16 lives; several thousand persons homeless.

Jan. 21. The American Institute of International Law, composed of delegates from 21 American republics, made a declaration of the rights of nations embodied in five fundamental principles.

Jan. 21. Russia reported the rout of Turkish forces in the Caucasus. King Nicholas of Montenegro arrived in France.

Jan. 24. United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Income Tax Law.

Jan. 25. German Minister of Finance announced German loan of $3,000,000,000 completely taken up.

Jan. 25. The Shackleford Good Roads Bill, appropriating $25,000,000 for State distribution, passed the House of Representatives.

Jan. 25. Publication of official figures showed total United States exports for 1915 of $3,555,000,000, the greatest in the history of the country. Excess of exports over imports, $1,772,309,538.

Jan. 26-27. Delegates representing over 2,000,000 trade unionists met at Bristol, England; pledged to support England's prosecution of the war, but opposed conscription.

Jan. 27. President Wilson delivered two addresses in New York advocating defence legislation.

Jan. 27. The State Department at Washington made public its note of Jan. 4, protesting against British interference with American mails to and from Scandinavian countries.

Jan. 27. The British Compulsory Service Act became a law through royal assent.

Jan. 28. Louis D. Brandeis was nominated for Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court; President Wilson left for a speech-making tour through the Middle West advocating defence policies.

Jan. 28-29. Swollen rivers and broken dams caused floods in Southern California; 50 lives lost, $1,000,000 property damage.

Jan. 29-30. German Zeppelins dropped bombs on Paris; 23 killed.

Jan. 31. Zeppelins dropped more than 200 bombs over the northeastern counties of England; 59 killed.

Feb. 1. Secretary Lansing announced the receipt of a despatch from Ambassador Penfield that he had been informed that no Austrian submarine was concerned in the sinking of the Persia.

Feb. 1. German prize crew of 21 men brought into Hampton Roads, Va., the British passenger liner Appam with 450 passengers and crew, captured by the Moewe, Jan. 16, off the coast of Africa.

Feb. 2. United States House of Representatives adopted the Keating Child Labor Bill prohibiting interstate shipment of the products of child labor.

Feb. 2. Flood in Arkansas caused the loss of 8 lives and $10,000,000 in property damage.

Feb. 3. The Canadian Parliament Building at Ottawa was destroyed by fire; 7 lives lost.

Feb. 4. The United States Senate passed the bill extending independence to the Philippines not later than 1920.

Feb. 7. The House of Representatives passed the first two of the Administration's national defence bills, one for enlarging facilities at the Navy Yards at Mare Island, Cal., and New York, and the other for additional cadets at Annapolis.

Feb. 8. A Federal Grand Jury at San Francisco indicted 32 persons, among them German and Turkish Consuls, for alleged conspiracies to wreck ammunition factories and to furnish supplies to German war vessels.

Feb. 9. Representatives of 400,000 railway employés issued a statement at Cleveland, Ohio, in defence of their demand for an eight-hour day.

Feb. 10. United States Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison resigned.

Feb. 10. Germany and Austria announced that after Feb. 29 they would treat armed merchant vessels of enemy countries as warships.

Feb. 12. The German Chancellor told Mr. von Wiegand that Germany would keep her promises to the United States respecting her U-boat warfare by warning unarmed shipping before attacking.

Feb. 14. British Government called out all remaining unmarried men in England, Scotland, and Wales.

Feb. 15. The British ordered a more stringent control of shipping.

Feb. 15. A conference between Secretary Lansing and Ambassador von Bernstorff resulted in an understanding that Germany would "recognize" instead of "assume" liability in the Lusitania case.

Feb. 16. Russian Army of the Caucasus, Grand Duke Nicholas commanding, captured Turkish fortress at Erzerum.

Feb. 16. Fire in Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, destroyed 3 ocean steamships and 37 lighters and barges; damage $5,000,000.

Feb. 16. Great Britain, France, and Russia renewed their pledge not to end hostilities until independence of Belgium was re-established.

Feb. 17. British declared that conquest of Kamerun, the German colony in Africa, was complete.

Feb. 17. The United States Senate received from President Wilson a report showing that 76 Americans were killed in Mexico in 3 years (63 in 1915), in addition to 36 killed on American soil by Mexicans.

Feb. 18. Senators Lodge and Sterling in the United States Senate condemned the proposal to acquiesce in Germany's declared intention to attack armed merchantmen of enemy countries.

Feb. 18. United States Senate ratified treaty with Nicaragua, under which United States secured two naval bases and the right to build a canal across Nicaragua, in return for $3,000,000.

Feb. 20. Two hundred persons made homeless in the tenement-house district by a $200,000 fire in Passaic, N. J.

Feb. 21. British House of Commons voted war credit of $2,100,000,000; total to date, $10,410,000,000.

Feb. 22. Ten persons lost their lives in a rear-end collision on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, near Milford, Ct.

Feb. 22. A wreck on the New Haven Railroad at Indian River, Ct., resulted in 10 killed and over 65 injured.

Feb. 22. Russian Duma opened, attended, for the first time in its history, by the Czar.

Feb. 23. British Premier in House of Commons declared that before peace can come Belgium and Serbia must get more than they sacrificed, France be secured against aggression, and the military domination of Prussia be destroyed. British Secretary for the Colonies stated that 730,000 square miles of German territory in Africa was captured.

Feb. 23. Portuguese Government seized 36 German and Austrian merchant ships interned at Lisbon.

Feb. 25. The United States Senate confirmed the nomination of Henry P. Fletcher as Ambassador to Mexico.

Feb. 26. Gen. Kuropatkin was appointed Commander-in-Chief of

the Russian armies on the northern front.

Feb. 27. The French auxiliary cruiser Provence, converted transatlantic liner, was sunk in the Mediterranean with great loss of life.

Feb. 28. The United States Senate ratified the treaty establishing a financial and police protectorate over Hayti to discourage insurrection.

Feb. 28. The United States House of Representatives passed the Post-Office Bill ($321,000,000).

Feb. 28. United States Senate ratified the treaty with Hayti.

Feb. 29. Italy requisitioned 34 of the 37 German steamers interned in Italian ports.

March 1. Austro-German classification of armed enemy merchantmen as warships became effective.

March 2. The Germans renewed their assault on Verdun.

March 3. The U. S. Senate tabled the Gore resolution that "the sinking by a submarine without notice or warning of an armed merchant vessel of her public enemy, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States, would constitute a just and sufficient cause of war between the United States and the German Empire."

March 4. The Liberal and Conservative Parties in Panama requested the United States to supervise the Presidential election in July.

March 4. A bill for enlarging the army was introduced in the United States Senate by the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

March 5. Spanish passenger steamer Principe de Asturias foundered on a rock off Santos, Brazil; 450 lost.

March 6. The Hay bill for increasing the army was introduced in the United States House of Representatives.

March 6. The United States Senate confirmed the nominations of David R. Francis as Ambassador to Russia and Joseph H. Shea as Ambassador to Chile.

March 7. THE WORLD exposed the "Wisconsin Idea" of influencing the Republican National Convention in the German interest. Facsimile letters aided in the explanation of covert aims at Germanizing the country.

March 7. Newton D. Baker was nominated as Secretary of War; nomination confirmed by the United States Senate.

March 7. The United States House of Representatives tabled the resolution of Mr. McLemore warning American travellers to avoid armed merchant ships of belligerents.

March 7. Persia opened its first railway.

March 8. Representatives of bituminous coal miners in the United States and operators agreed upon wages and hours of labor of 400,000 men; wages increased from 5 to 13 per cent.

March 8. Germany declared war on Portugal because of seizure of German merchant ships in Portuguese harbors.

March 9. Fifteen hundred Mexican brigands under Villa crossed the border and attacked Columbus, N. Mex., and the camp of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry; 9 civilians and 8 troopers killed; raiders pursued 15 miles into Mexico; 100 Mexicans killed.

March 11. W. C. Robinson, holder of American long-distance flying records, was killed at Grinnell, Iowa, by a fall from an aeroplane at a height of 13,000 feet.

March 13. The United States agreed to allow the forces of Gen. Carranza to enter American territory in pursuit of bandits in return for the unopposed entrance into Mexico of American troops in pursuit of Villa.

March 13. Manitoba, Canada, adopted prohibition.

March 14. President Wilson proclaimed the neutrality of the United States in the war between Germany and Portugal.

March 14. The United States House of Representatives adopted an emergency resolution to increase the regular army to its full strength by recruiting 20,000 new men.

March 15. Grand Admiral von Tirpitz resigned as German Minister of Marine; succeeded by Admiral von Capelle.

March 15. The Dutch passenger steamer Tubantia was sunk off the coast of Holland.

March 15. A United States military expedition of about 6,000 men entered Mexico under Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing and Col. Dodd to punish Villa.

March 15. The United States Senate unanimously adopted the resolution increasing the regular army.

March 16. The United States House of Representatives repealed the provision of the Underwood tariff law that sugar should be imported free of duty after May 1, 1916.

March 16. Gen. Gallieni resigned as Minister of War in France; succeeded by Gen. Roques.

March 18. The Army Reorganization Bill was reported from the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

March 20. It was reported that fifteen thousand Armenians were killed by Turks at Mamakhatun prior to the evacuation of Erzerum.

March 20. Thomas Taggart was appointed United States Senator by the Governor of Indiana to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Shively.

March 20. The United States House of Representatives rejected an amendment calling for a regular army of 220,000 men instead of 140,000, as provided in the Army Reorganization Bill.

March 21. The United States Senate passed the Tillman bill, authorizing a Government armor-plate plant.

March 22. The transatlantic liner Minneapolis was torpedoed by a submarine in the Mediterranean Sea.

March 22. Fire in Augusta, Ga., destroyed large sections; damage $3,000,000. Fire in Paris, Tex., destroyed 30 blocks; 10,000 made homeless, $5,000,000 property loss.

March 23. The United States House of Representatives passed the Army Reorganization Bill.

March 24. The State Department at Washington received the refusal of the Entente powers to accept Secretary Lansing's plan for the regulation of submarine attacks against merchantmen and the prevention of the arming of merchant vessels.

March 24. The British steamer Sussex, carrying American passengers, was struck by a mine or torpedo; a number of the passengers were killed.

March 26. Costa Rica brought suit against Nicaragua in the Central American Court of Justice for infringement of rights through negotiations of the Canal Treaty with the United States.

March 27. Secretary Lansing announced that the Turkish Government had officially disclaimed any responsibility for the destruction of the Persia.

March 27. A revised Administration measure creating a permanent non-partisan Tariff Commission of six members was introduced by Mr. Rainey in the House of Representatives.

March 27. The literacy test provision of the Burnett immigration bill was sustained in the United States House of Representatives.

March 27. The allies held a war conference at Paris.

March 28. Great Britain replied to the American protest against the seizure of securities in the mails between Holland and the United States, maintaining that the securities were merchandise from Germany and were seized pursuant to her policy to strike at German credits.

March 29. In a wreck on the New York Central Railroad at Amherst, Ohio, 26 persons were killed.

March 29. United States cavalry, under Col. Dodd, were engaged in a fight with Villa troops at San Geronimo, Guerrero, Mexico.

March 29. Gen. Chouvaiev became Minister of War in Russia, succeeding Gen. Polivanov.

March 30. The United States House of Representatives passed the Burnett immigration bill.

March 30. The Russian hospital ship Portugal was sunk by a submarine.

March 31. The Germans took possession of the Village of Vaux in their attack on Verdun.

March 31. Gen. Oshima became Minister of War in Japan, succeeding Lieut.-Gen. Uka.

April 3. Great Britain replied to the American protest against seizure of mails, claiming right to examine mail sacks and confiscate contraband.

April 6. The Fortifications Bill reported from committee in the United States House of Representatives authorizing expenditures of $34,299,050.

April 7. Germany and Roumania concluded a treaty for facilitating the purchase of Roumanian grain by the central powers.

April 7. Carranza asked the United States how far the punitive expedition would penetrate Mexico and how long the pursuit of Villa would be continued.

April 10. Germany replied to United States regarding the sinking of the Sussex, denying that she had been sunk by a German submarine.

April 10. Five members of the Greek Cabinet resigned.

April 11. The United States Senate adopted a resolution postponing for four years the admission of sugar to the free list, as provided in the Tariff Law of 1913.

April 12. The United States troops on entering Parral, Mexico, were resisted by the people; two United States cavalrymen and forty Mexicans reported killed.

April 15. Panama Canal reopened for traffic.

April 16. Turkey admitted the sinking of the Russian hospital ship Portugal on March 30, claiming the vessel carried no Red Cross sign.

April 17. Five passengers were killed in a wreck on the New Haven Railroad at Bradford, R. I.

April 17. The British Foreign Office issued a statement announcing a settlement of the cases of the Chicago meat packers.

April 17. Capt. Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington; Capt. Boy-Ed, former German Naval Attaché; Capt. Hans Tauscher and others indicted by United States Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to destroy Welland Canal.

April 17. The United States House of Representatives passed the bill doubling the cadet corps at West Point.

April 18. The State Department at Washington notified the German Government that diplomatic relations would be severed unless Germany abandoned its present methods of submarine warfare.

April 18. The United States Senate passed the Army Reorganization Bill.

April 18. The French Chamber of Deputies passed a measure advancing the clocks one hour.

April 19. President Wilson addressed Congress on the subject of Germany's submarine warfare.

April 20. The German Ambassador delivered to the Secretary of State notification that Germany had agreed to permit exportation to the United States of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs.

April 21. President Yuan Shi-kai of China created a Cabinet with control of the nation's affairs: Tuan Chi-jui made Premier and Minister of War.

April 22. More than 1,000 lives lost by sinking of steamer Hsin-yu off the Chusan Islands.

April 22. Sir Roger Casement, Irish Nationalist, with others, taken prisoner by British naval forces when an attempt was made by a German auxiliary cruiser to land arms and ammunition in Ireland.

April 22. The United States Senate approved the House bill repealing indefinitely the free sugar provision of the Tariff Law.

April 24. Revolt in Ireland.

April 25. A squadron of German cruisers raided the English east coast.

April 25. The reply of Great Britain and France to the American protest against allied interference with neutral trade was made public. The reply upheld the legality of the methods of the Entente allies, but announced readiness to consider favorably any proposal for lessening inconvenience to neutrals that would not impair the effectiveness of the measures then in force.

April 26. The Board of Education of the City of New York, by a vote of 19 to 17, declared against military training in the public schools. It put itself on record in favor of a system of physical training.

April 26. Secretary of State Lansing made public the text of a memorandum, drawn up by the direction of President Wilson, defining the attitude of the United States Government on the question of armed merchantmen.

April 27. Martial law declared throughout Ireland.

April 27. The Entente allies began a conference at Paris on economic conditions resulting from the war.

April 29. Many of the Irish revolutionists surrendered.

April 29. Great Britain officially announced that after a resistance of 143 days the British forces, under Gen. Townshend, surrendered to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara.

May 1. The United States House of Representatives rejected the Clarke amendment to the Philippine bill giving the islands complete independence within four years.

May 1. Newark, N. J., began a celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the city.

May 1. The Military Medal, the highest war-time distinction in the gift of France, awarded to Elliot Cowdin, attached to the American air squadron, in recognition of valor and aerial efficiency.

May 1. Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, was arrested in connection with a May Day demonstration in Berlin.

May 1. Germany and Holland adopted the daylight-saving measure by setting the clock forward one hour.

May 2. Raids by Mexican bandits on United States border resulted in a number of Americans killed and wounded.

May 2. Major-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, representing the United States, and Gen. Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War of the *de facto* Government of Mexico, drafted a tentative agreement regarding the American punitive expedition which went into Mexico to catch Villa and disperse his bands.

May 3. Patrick H. Pearse, "Provisional President of the Republic," and other leaders in the Irish revolt, executed for treason. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, resigned from the Asquith Cabinet.

May 4. The reply of Germany to the American note of April 18 regarding submarine warfare was given to the American Ambassador in Berlin.

May 4. The United States Senate adopted the Rural Credits Bill.

May 5. The text of the note of the German Government in reply to the American note in respect to submarine warfare was made public.

May 7. The new canal at Marseilles, France, connecting the Rhone with the sea was opened.

May 8. The United States replied to the German note of May 4 regarding the conduct of submarine warfare against merchant ships.

May 8. Robert Fay, Walter Scholz and Paul Daeche convicted of conspiracy to sink vessels carrying war munitions to the allies by bombs.

May 8. White Star liner Cymric torpedoed off Irish coast.

May 8. The United States Senate passed the Bankhead good roads bill calling for the expenditure of $85,000,000 in construction of post roads, contingent on an equal expenditure by the States.

May 8. The Administration's revised Ship Purchase Bill introduced in the United States House of Representatives.

May 9. To THE WORLD Gen. Carranza gave a "Message to the American People"—his first authoritative, official pronouncement of conditions in the republic.

May 9. President Wilson ordered the militia of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona sent to the Mexican border as well as 4,500 additional regular troops.

May 10. Baron Wimborne resigned his post as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

May 10. Germany admitted that the Sussex was sunk by a German submarine in error and expressed regret.

May 10. Fire destroyed 24 business houses and 60 residences, with a loss of $400,000, at Ellendale, N. Dak.

May 10. The Governor of New York signed the amendment to the Widows' Pension Law, vesting the power of administration of the law in the Child Welfare Board as a distinct department.

May 11. Premier Asquith informed the House of Commons that the Government losses in the Irish revolt were 124 killed and 394 wounded; civilians, 180 killed and 614 wounded.

May 11. Warnings to Americans to quit all Mexico were issued by United States Consuls.

May 11. Great Britain agreed to allow American relief agencies to send food to the starving inhabitants of Russian Poland occupied by German forces.

May 11. Li Yuan-hung proclaimed President of South China by the provisional government of the revolutionists.

May 12. Mills & Gibb, large dry goods firm of New York, put in hands of receivers.

May 12. James Connolly, commander-in-chief of the Irish revolutionists, executed in Dublin.

May 12. Sweden and Denmark set the clock forward one hour for the Summer months.

May 13. Great Britain acceded to the demands of the United States in regard to the seizure of Germans, Austrians, and Turks on the American steamer China, agreeing to release them and expressing regret.

May 13. Citizens' Preparedness Parade in New York City.

May 13. Immediate surrender of all the high-powered rifles in the possession of the Panaman police was demanded by the Government at Washington.

May 14. The preliminary trial of Sir Roger Casement for high treason was begun in London.

May 15. United States marines entered Santo Domingo to guarantee the free election of a Provisional President to succeed Gen. Juan I. Jimenez, resigned.

May 15. The British Foreign Office announced that the differences between Greece and the Entente powers regarding the transportation of Serbian troops across Greece had been settled amicably.

May 15. Gov. Whitman signed five preparedness measures, including bills providing for compulsory physical and military training in the public schools and empowering the Governor to draft for military duty at any time all able-bodied male citizens of the State of New York between the ages of 18 and 45.

May 15. After serving 15 months as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, the nomination of George Rublee was rejected by the United States Senate.

May 16. United States Senate Immigration Committee agreed upon an amendment removing the Japanese from the classification with Hindus and others in the pending immigration bill.

May 16. The German Ambassador sent to the State Department at Washington a memorandum warning neutral merchant ships to stop when summoned by German war vessels.

May 16. Secretary of State Lansing made public his note of March 2 to the German Ambassador in which the State Department refused to accept the contention of the German Embassy that the steamer Appam should be entitled to an asylum in an American port.

May 17. Advices received that Italy had placed an embargo on the export of macaroni.

May 17. Sir Roger Casement, after a preliminary hearing in London, was held for trial on the charge of high treason.

May 17. The Santo Domingo Chamber of Deputies elected Frederico Henriquez Carvajal Provisional President.

May 18. The German Ambassador at Washington instructed all German Consuls in the United States to warn German citizens to obey American laws.

May 18. President Wilson, through the State Department, instructed Ambassador Page in London to make effort to obtain delay in the execution of Jeremiah C. Lynch, naturalized American, implicated in the Irish revolt.

May 20. Victor Carlstrom piloted a Curtiss biplane from Newport News, Va., to New York in 4 hours 1 minute without a stop, covering between 350 and 400 miles, and establishing longest and fastest cross-country record in America.

May 20. A tornado destroyed the town of Kemp City, Okla., killing 9 and injuring 38 persons.

May 20. The Governor of New York vetoed the Motion-Picture Censorship Bill.

May 20. The clocks in England were put forward one hour on the night of May 20-21, to be set back again on September 30.

May 20. Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of War Trade, announced that the tension between Sweden and the Entente allies, principally caused by Russia's action in fortifying the Aland Islands, near the Swedish coast, had been removed.

May 22. The Carranza Government demanded the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

May 23. The Conscription Bill passed the House of Lords.

May 23. The House of Representatives passed the Porto Rican Bill, providing a large measure of self-government and making Porto Ricans citizens of the United States.

May 23. Legislation introduced in both Houses of United States Congress authorizing THE WORLD to raise a fund to provide for the nightly illumination of the Statue of Liberty.

May 23. The British House of Commons unanimously agreed to vote the credit for $1,500,000,000 moved by Premier Asquith, making a grand total of $11,910,000,000 since the war began.

May 24. The United States protested to Great Britain and France against interference with the mails on the high seas.

May 24. King Nicholas of Montenegro disavowed the actions of Prince Mirko, his son, who conducted negotiations for the surrender of Montenegro to the Austrians.

May 25. All meat supplies in Germany ordered placed at the disposal of the Imperial Meat Bureau.

May 25. A special edition of THE WORLD carried from New York by the first aeroplane express to Washington; time, 3 hours 4 minutes.

May 25. The British Military Service Bill, calling to the colors all males between the ages of 18 and 41 in Great Britain (Ireland exempt), became law by the signature of King George.

May 25. Secretary of War Baker announced that the 116 Texas National Guardsmen who refused to present themselves for muster on the order of President Wilson must stand court-martial.

May 26. The United States Senate approved an amendment to the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill to authorize the Federal Government to accept the fund being collected by THE WORLD to illuminate the Statue of Liberty.

May 26. The Rockefeller Foundation appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of war sufferers in Poland, Serbia, Montenegro, and Albania.

May 26. Secretary of State Lansing made public the text of a new American note of protest against the Anglo-French policy of interference with neutral mails to and from the United States.

May 27. Officials of the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., acquitted of the charge of having uttered a false affidavit.

May 28. Dr. Arthur Warren Waite found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing his wealthy father-in-law, John E. Peck, in New York.

May 29. The United States Senate passed the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill, carrying approximately $43,000,000, which included $200,000 for deepening East River, New York.

May 30. President Wilson issued a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to celebrate Flag Day, June 14, with patriotic exercises.

May 30. In the United States House of Representatives the Naval Bill was amended by increasing the number of submarines from 20 to 50.

May 31. The Russian forces were compelled to evacuate Mamakhatun, Armenia.

May 31. Gen. Carranza demanded the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

May 31. British explorer Sir Ernest Shackleton solved mystery of his fate by cabling arrival at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, South Atlantic Ocean.

May 31. The Naval Bill was amended in the United States House of Representatives to increase the provision for aeronautics and to include the Senate's provision for a Government armor plate plant.

May 31. Fleets of Germany and Great Britain, off Jutland, engaged in the greatest sea fight of modern history.

June 1. United States Marines were landed in Santo Domingo to restore order.

June 1. The United States Senate passed the House bill providing for reclamation by the Government of 2,300,000 acres of Oregon land granted the Oregon and California Railroad.

June 1. The District Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C., handed down a decision establishing the priority of invention of the hydroaeroplane in the patent of Albert S. Janin as against Glenn H. Curtiss.

June 1. The nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court was confirmed by the Senate.

June 2. The United States House of Representatives passed the Naval Appropriation Bill.

June 3. President Wilson signed the Army Reorganization Bill.

June 4. Mr. Brandeis took his seat as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

June 5. Before the Reichstag Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg declared that any further suggestion of peace by Germany would be futile and evil.

June 5. Tornadoes sweeping through parts of Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois wrought great loss in lives and property.

June 5. Lord Kitchener, British Minister of War, and almost his entire staff were killed on board the British cruiser Hampshire, which was sunk off the Orkney Islands.

June 6. Yuan Shi-kai, President of the Chinese Republic, died. Vice-President Li Yuan-hung elevated to the Presidency.

June 7. The American Museum of Natural History announced that the steamship Dänmark had been chartered for a second relief expedition for the explorer Donald B. MacMillan and party.

June 8. One dead, eleven injured in a crash on the Third Avenue Elevated Road, New York.

June 8. The Imperial Appeal Court at Leipzig rendered a verdict in which it held Germany actually, though not formally, at war with Italy.

June 8. The steamship Institutepesca left Montevideo, Uruguay, to rescue the twenty-two members of the Shackleton expedition who were left on Elephant Island.

June 9. United States Customs Inspectors at the International Bridge at El Paso received instructions to permit no Americans to enter Mexico at that point until further notice.

June 9. The provinces of Szechuen, Hunan, Che-kiang and Shensi rescinded their declaration of independence and reasserted their loyalty to the Peking Government.

June 10. Charles Evans Hughes and Charles Warren Fairbanks nominated for President and Vice-President, respectively, by the Republican National Convention. Mr. Hughes resigned as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and accepted the nomination. Theodore Roosevelt and John M. Parker nominated for President and Vice-President, respectively, by the Progressive National Convention. Mr. Roosevelt declined conditionally.

June 10. The British cruiser Hampshire, on which Field Marshal Earl Kitchener and members of his staff were lost, was sunk as the result of striking a mine, it was officially announced.

June 11. The Italian Cabinet headed by Premier Salandra resigned.

June 12. Hipolito Irigoyen was chosen President of the Argentine Republic by the Electoral College. Pelagia Luna was chosen for the Vice-Presidency.

June 14. The Yellow Fever Commission, constituted by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, embarked for a trip to various points in South America to study yellow fever.

June 14. The steamer Bear with 100 passengers and a crew of 82 men from Portland, Ore., for San Francisco went ashore on Sugar Loaf, Cape Mendocino.

June 15. Troops I and M, Fourteenth United States Cavalry, were attacked at San Ignacio by Mexicans.

June 15. President Wilson signed a bill incorporating the organization known as the Boy Scouts of America.

June 15. Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall nominated by the Democratic National Convention for President and Vice-President, respectively.

June 16. The Army Appropriation Bill carrying $157,123,099 was reported in the United States House of Representatives from the Military Committee.

June 16. Dr. Lauro Miller, Brazilian Foreign Minister, accepted the invitation of the American and Portuguese Governments to act as principal arbitrator in any differences that might eventually arise between the United States and Portugal.

June 16. The French Chamber of Deputies entered upon the first secret session to be held under the Third Republic.

June 16. Gen. Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza Army of the North, advised Gen. J. J. Pershing, American expeditionary commander, that any movement of American troops from their present line to the south, east or west would be considered a hostile act and a signal to commence warfare.

June 17. The United States House of Representatives passed the Pension Appropriation Bill, $158,000,000.

June 17. Several American Consuls in Mexico leave their posts and return to the United States.

June 17. Representatives of the Entente allies concluded their economic conference at Paris.

June 17. American troops again enter Mexico. The Carranza Consul at Brownsville, Tex., Gen. Alfredo Ricaut, issued an ultimatum to United States Gen. James Parker that unless the troops were withdrawn an attack would be made upon them by Carranza troops.

June 18. President Wilson called out the organized militia of forty-five States and the District of Columbia for service on the Mexican border, the National Guard of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico already being in service.

June 20. The Department of State at Washington replied to the Mexican note delivered May 22 on the subject of the presence of American troops in Mexico.

June 20. The United States House of Representatives adopted a resolution finding H. Snowden Marshall, United States Attorney at New York, in contempt of that body.

June 21. American and Carranza troops fought a battle on the Santo Domingo ranch near the Mexican town of Carrizal.

June 21. The Skouloudis Cabinet, Greece, resigned. The retiring Premier declared the resignation was not due to pressure by the Entente powers.

June 21. The United States House of Representatives rejected the amendment providing that the aerial appropriation be advanced from the $1,775,000 recommended to $14,552,900. The original appropriation was increased by $2,000,000.

June 22. The Fortification Appropriation Bill was passed by the United States House of Representatives.

June 22. The French Government was given a vote of confidence by 440 to 97 by the Chamber of Deputies.

June 22. Reports received in London of a serious uprising against the Turks in Arabia and the capture of the rebels of the holy city of Mecca.

June 22. Mexican Gen. Jacinto Trevino, commander of the Military district of the Northeast, announced that any time and at any place the American troops moved other than toward the border he would comply to the letter with his superior's orders, and attack them as Gen. Felix Gomez did at Carrizal.

June 22. Secretary Lansing sent a memorandum, dated June 21, to the diplomatic representatives of South and Central American nations announcing that in the event of war with Mexico the purpose of the United States would be to defend itself against further invasion and not intervene in Mexican affairs.

June 22. The Fortifications Bill, carrying appropriations and authorizations of $35,875,123 for coast defences and field artillery, was passed by the United States House of Representatives.

June 23. Wheat dropped below the dollar mark for the first time since the 1914 war boom. July closed at 99¾.

June 23. A resolution appropriating $1,000,000 to provide relief for National guardsmen, whose families might suffer through absence of the supporting member at the border, was unanimously passed by the House.

June 24. The Mexican de facto Government delivered a note to the State Department at Washington bearing upon the Carrizal encounter.

June 24. The Corn Products Refining Company was ordered dissolved as a trust operating in restraint of trade.

June 25. The United States Government sent to the Mexican de facto Government a demand for the immediate release of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Carrizal, together with any property, and an early statement as to its intentions.

June 26. Secretary of State Lansing made public the text of the resolutions adopted by representatives of the Entente allies in the economic conference in Paris.

June 26. The United States House of Representatives passed the largest army budget in its history, approximately $182,000,000.

June 26. Sir Roger Casement went on trial for high treason in the Lord Chief Justice's court, London.

June 26. The United States Senate passed in amended form the Hay resolution to draft the National Guard. A compromise amendment, providing for relief of guardsmen's families and also for the exemption of such as might be held to be the indispensable support of dependent families or kin, was lost.

June 26. The Progressive National Committee voted to adopt a recommendation from Theodore Roosevelt that the Progressive Party indorse Charles E. Hughes for President.

June 27. Official announcement was made that the Duke of Connaught would be succeeded as Governor General of Canada by the Duke of Devonshire.

June 27. King Constantine signed the decree for the general demobilization of the Greek army to comply with the demands of the Entente allies.

June 28. Secretary of State Lansing made public the rejoinder of the United States to the note of the Austro-Hungarian Government defending the submarine attack on the American steamer Petrolite on December 5, 1915.

June 28. Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, was sentenced in Berlin to thirty months' penal servitude and dismissal from the army for attempted high treason, gross insubordination, and resistance to the authorities.

June 29. The United States Senate adopted a resolution empowering the President to draft militiamen into Federal service.

June 29. Roger Casement was found guilty by a jury and sentenced by Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, to be hanged for high treason.

June 29. The annual Post Office Appropriation Bill, carrying $322,000,000, was passed by the United States Senate.

June 29. The United States Senate Naval Committee agreed unanimously to amendments to the Naval bill providing for construction of four dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers in 1917, and completion in three years of the $500,000,000 building programme urged by the Navy General Board.

June 30. President Wilson delivered a speech to the New York Press Club stating his attitude with regard to war with Mexico.

June 30. Li Yuan Hung, the President of the Chinese Republic, announced the formation of a compromise Cabinet.

June 30. The United States Senate passed the Fortifications Appropriation Bill with an increase of $19,000,000 over the bill of the previous year. The total carried by the bill was $25,700,000.

June 30. The Naval Appropriation Bill was reported to the Senate with recommendations for the appropriation of $315,826,843.55.

June 30. The Russian Duma passed the bill permanently prohibiting the sale of drink containing more than one and one-half per cent. of alcohol.

June 30. Capt. Hans Tauscher, retired German army officer, was found not guilty of conspiring with Capt. von Papen and others to destroy the Welland Canal in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States by a jury in the Federal District Court.

June 30. The new Italian Ministry called to the colors the classes of 1882 to 1895 and the third categories of the classes of 1882 and 1883.

June 30. Gov. Whitman attended the ceremonies held in connection with the completion of the largest lift lock in the world at Little Falls, N. Y.

June 30. The Naval Appropriation Bill was reported to the United States Senate with recommendations for the appropriation of $315,826,843.55, being $45,830,588.81 greater than the aggregate carried by the bill as passed by the House on June 2.

July 1. The allies officially raised the blockade of Greece.

July 1. The Hay resolution, appropriating $2,000,000 for the relief of dependent wives, children and mothers of married militiamen was passed by the United States House of Representatives by a vote of 296 to 2.

July 2. The Russian Duma adopted a bill according to peasants full civil rights.

July 3. President Wilson signed the Hay resolution to provide for bringing members of the National Guard into the regular army service.

July 6. David Lloyd George was appointed Secretary for War in Great Britain.

July 6. Thomas Mott Osborne was reinstated as Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

July 6. A Russo-Japanese convention, aiming to preserve Far Eastern peace, was signed at Petrograd.

July 6. The complete details of Lloyd George's scheme for provisional home rule for Ireland were published.

July 7. President Wilson sent a note to the de facto Government of Mexico in answer to the friendly and conciliatory communication received from the latter Government on July 4, suggesting direct negotiations for the settlement of the Mexican controversy.

July 8. King George issued a royal order in council, withdrawing all previous orders in council under the Declaration of London, and announcing new principles of conduct of the blockade of Germany.

July 9. The German submarine Deutschland arrived at Norfolk, Va., having completed a sea voyage of approximately 4,000 miles in sixteen days, unattended.

July 10. The Omnibus Revenue Bill to raise about $200,000,000 for governmental expenses from increased taxes on incomes, munitions and inheritances, and creating a Tariff Commission, passed the United States House of Representatives.

July 11. The United States House of Representatives adopted the conference report on the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill, carrying appropriations and authorizations of $42,886,085.

July 11. President Wilson signed the Good Roads Bill.

July 12. The annual Agricultural bill, carrying approximately $24,000,000, was passed by the United States Senate in virtually the same form as it was passed by the House.

July 12. The McGillicuddy-Kern bill, providing a system of workmen's compensation for Federal employés, was passed by the United States House of Representatives.

July 12. Sir Ernest Shackleton sailed from Punta Arenas, Chile, to rescue twenty-two companions left on Elephant Island on his return from the South Polar zone in April.

July 13. A channel thirty-five feet deep through Hell Gate from Long Island Sound to the Brooklyn Navy Yard was authorized in an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill adopted by the United States Senate.

July 13. Spain suspended constitutional guarantees and proclaimed martial law throughout the country because of the railroad strike.

July 14. President Wilson nominated Federal Judge John Hessin Clarke, of Ohio, for Associate-Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

July 15. The State Department at Washington formally ruled that the German submarine Deutschland was an unarmed merchant vessel.

July 16. Floods in North Carolina and surrounding States resulted in the loss of over fifty lives and great property damage.

July 16. Gen. Cipriano Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, was excluded from the United States on the ground of moral turpitude.

July 17. President Wilson signed the Rural Credits Bill.

July 18. An emergency appropriation of $135,000 was voted by the United States House of Representatives for the Public Health Service in its fight against infantile paralysis.

July 18. Abram I. Elkus was nominated by President Wilson for the post of Ambassador to Turkey.

July 18. The Official Gazette, London, published the names of American individuals and firms placed on the blacklist under the British trading with the enemy act.

July 18. The Senate adopted the naval programme urged by President Wilson.

July 18. Secretary of Labor Wilson ordered the release of Gen. Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, and his wife, who had been detained at Ellis Island.

July 18. Sir Roger Casement's appeal from his conviction on the charge of high treason, for which he was sentenced to death, was dismissed.

July 19. The will of Amos F. Eno was set aside by a jury in a Surrogate Court, New York, as a result of which Columbia University lost a bequest as residuary legatee estimated at from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000.

July 19. The United States Senate voted to retain in the Naval bill the provision for a Government armor plate plant.

July 20. The de facto Government of Mexico transmitted a note to Washington in effect approving the negotiations for the settlement of the differences between the two countries by a joint commission.

July 21. The Senate adopted the Naval Appropriation Bill, carrying an appropriation of $315,826,843 for the year.

July 21. A ministerial decree was issued at Rome, placing the persons and property of Germans on the same footing as those of Austrians and Hungarians.

July 21. Spain revoked its declaration of martial law.

July 21. President Wilson sent personal letters to the King of England, the Emperor of Germany, the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Austria and the President of France, suggesting the taking up entirely afresh the matter of relief in Poland.

July 22. A bomb, exploded presumably by Anarchists in protest against the preparedness parade in San Francisco, killed six persons and injured twenty-five seriously.

July 25. The New York Court of Appeals declared unconstitutional the Apportionment Act of 1916.

July 25. Thomas H. Kelly, of New York, Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund, his wife and his assistant, Joseph Smith, were refused permission to land in England from the American liner Philadelphia or to cross England to take a Dutch steamer back to the United States from Falmouth.

July 26. The German Government published a revision of the prize court regulations, made in retaliation for departures by the Entente allies from the London declaration.

July 27. Capt. Charles Fryatt, of the British steamship Brussels, after a trial by court martial for attempting to ram a German submarine, was executed at Bruges.

July 27. The United States Senate passed the $313,970,447 army appropriation bill. Aid for dependent families of National Guardsmen and regulars on the Mexican border—not to exceed $50 a month—was provided for in an amendment.

July 27. President Wilson signed the Rivers and Harbors Bill, appropriating approximately $42,000,000, including $300,000 to improve the East River channel so that battleships may reach the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

July 28. Judge Mayer in the Admiralty Branch of the United States Federal District Court signed a decree granting the petition of the White Star Line limiting its liability on claims arising out of the sinking of the Titanic.

July 28. Acceptance by the United States of the Mexican plan for a commission to settle the differences between the two countries was made in a note sent to Gen. Carranza by Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk.

July 29. A strike on the Third Avenue surface car system in New York began when 2,000 employés in mass meeting voted unanimously to go out.

July 29. France sent an official note to the neutral powers, protesting against the action of the German authorities toward the population in the French departments occupied by Teuton forces.

July 29. United States District Court Judge Waddill decided the proceedings for possession of the captured British liner Appam in favor of the English owners and against the German prize crew which brought her here.

July 30. Forest fires raging in Northern Ontario, Canada, caused the loss of 184 lives, and totally or partially destroyed a number of towns and villages.

July 30. The U. S. Government made public its note to Great Britain, protesting against the placing of the names of American firms upon the "blacklist."

July 30. Two explosions of munitions on Black Tom Island, Jersey City, N. J., caused the loss of a few lives and several million dollars in property.

Aug. 1. Germany notified Ambassador Gerard that she would not accept the terms of Great Britain and her allies for Polish relief and charged Russia with the appalling conditions in Poland.

Aug. 1. The literacy test amendment to the Constitution was defeated in Oklahoma by a majority of 20,000 votes.

Aug. 1. The German merchant submarine Deutschland set out from her Baltimore dock homeward bound.

Aug. 1. The United States Senate adopted Senator Underwood's joint resolution to appropriate $540,000 for relief of flood sufferers in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and North and South Carolina.

Aug. 2. A French Yellow Book, giving details of the deportation of 25,000 citizens from the French towns of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing by the Germans, was released for publication.

Aug. 2. A resolution appropriating $540,000 for relief of flood sufferers in seven Southern States, passed the previous day by the United States Senate, was approved by the House of Representatives.

Aug. 2. The Honest Grape, Fruit and Berry Basket Bill, prescribing dimensions for standard baskets for interstate shipments, was passed by the United States House of Representatives.

Aug. 3. A Reuter despatch, received in London, stated that the Italian mail steamship Letimbro had been sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine. No Americans were aboard.

Aug. 3. The cloak and garment workers strike in New York came to an end.

Aug. 3. The State Department cabled to the American Legation in Peking for presentation to the Chinese Government a statement that was tantamount to notice that the department had been unable to arrange the loan which China had asked the department to obtain from American banking houses.

Aug. 3. Roger Casement was hanged in Pentonville Prison, London, for high treason.

Aug. 3. With the passage of the District of Columbia Bill in the United States Senate, appropriations of Congress passed the $1,500,000,000 mark and set a new record.

Aug. 4. Gen. Carranza's reply to the American note to Mexico, dated July 28, 1916, was delivered to the State Department at Washington.

Aug. 4. Secretary Lansing and Danish Minister Constantin Brun signed the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States for $25,000,000.

Aug. 7. Carrying $267,597,000, the General Army Appropriation Bill was reported to both branches of Congress by the House-Senate conferrees.

Aug. 7. The street car strikes in Manhattan, The Bronx and Westchester, N. Y., were settled by an agreement effected by Mayor Mitchel and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission. Estimated cost of the strike to the companies, $600,000.

Aug. 8. An act appropriating $85,000 for the use of the Public Health Service in preventing the spread of disease and $50,000 for additional assistant surgeons, was signed by President Wilson.

Aug. 8. The United States Senate passed the Child Labor Bill.

Aug. 9. The House adopted the conference report on the Army Appropriation Bill, which carried a total appropriation of $267,596,530.

Aug. 10. The power schooner Great Bear, carrying the Arctic expedition headed by John Borden of Chicago and Capt. Louis Lane of Seattle, was wrecked on Pinnacle Rock, in Bering Sea; entire party saved.

Aug. 11. The Antarctic relief ship Discovery, in the effort to rescue the marooned men of Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition, on Elephant Island, sailed from Plymouth Sound for Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

Aug. 12. The Louisiana Legislature, in a decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission, won all its contentions in the Shreveport rate case.

Aug. 12. Orders were issued by the War Department for the immediate movement to the Mexican border of all of the National Guard troops covered by President Wilson's mobilization call, and who had not yet been moved South from their State mobilization camps.

Aug. 13. A clash between Japanese and Chinese troops took place at Cheng-Chiatun, Eastern Mongolia.

Aug. 13. The Etna Observatory reported that the centre of the crater of Mount Etna, 1,200 feet deep, was in full eruption.

Aug. 13. President Wilson summoned representatives of railroad employers and employés to a conference at the White House on the demands of the employés for an eight-hour day.

Aug. 14. An explanatory statement of how Great Britain's examination of mails was being conducted was presented to Secretary Lansing by the British Embassy.

Aug. 14. The Folkething (House of Representatives) went on record as approving the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States for $25,000,000.

Aug. 14. Justice Louis D. Brandeis declined President Wilson's tender to be a member of the joint high commission to endeavor to adjust the differences between Mexico and the United States.

Aug. 15. The United States House of Representatives adopted the Senate shipbuilding programme and personnel amendments.

Aug. 16. The Philippine Bill, as reported from conference, with the Clarke amendment providing for independence of the islands within four years eliminated, but containing a promise of freedom whenever the Filipinos have demonstrated their ability to maintain a stable government, was approved by the United States Senate.

Aug. 16. A treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of insect-destroying birds on both sides of the Canadian boundary was signed at the State Department by Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Spring-Rice.

Aug. 17. President Wilson summoned the Presidents of the railroads to the White House, the railroad managers having refused to accept his proposals for an adjustment of the eight-hour controversy.

Aug. 18. The Philippine Bill granting an increased measure of independence, passed the United States House of Representatives.

Aug. 18. The Child Labor Bill was passed in the United States House of Representatives. Senate

amendments were accepted without change.

Aug. 18. President Wilson signed a formal deed of acceptance by which the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, located at Hodginsville, Ky., was turned over to the United States Government with an endowment fund of $100,000 to maintain it.

Aug. 18. President Wilson vetoed the Army Appropriation Bill. His action resulted from a provision in the bill exempting retired army officers from liability to service and discipline under the Articles of War.

Aug. 18. The United States Senate, by a party vote of 38 to 21, passed the Administration's Shipping bill.

Aug. 19. The United States Senate passed the Workingmen's Compensation Bill, providing disability and death allowances for Government employés.

Aug. 22. President Wilson sent a special message to the House vetoing a bill to amend the act of 1890 regarding unreserved public lands.

Aug. 22. Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Judge George Gray and Dr. John R Mott were appointed members of the United States-Mexican Joint Commission.

Aug. 23. The merchant submarine Deutschland arrived in Germany from America.

Aug. 23. The United States Senate passed the Army Appropriation Bill minus the features in the Articles of War which caused President Wilson to veto the measure. The bill carried a total of $267 596,530.

Aug. 23. The American Embassy in Constantinople was instructed by the State Department to make representations to the Porte in behalf of Armenians threatened by the Turkish advance into Persia.

Aug. 24. Members of the French and British Cabinets met at Calais to discuss war finances.

Aug. 24. Secretary of State Lansing and Haytian Minister Solon Menos signed a protocol amplifying the treaty establishing a protectorate by the United States over Hayti. The protocol provided for the organization of a native constabulary officered by Americans.

Aug. 24. The Danish Senate adopted a resolution that if the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States could not be postponed until after the war the question would have to be settled by a general elections.

Aug. 25. The United States House of Representatives concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill.

Aug. 25. Victor Carlstrom, in an aeroplane with a passenger, flew 661 miles in 8 hours and 40 minutes, with two stops, off the Virginia coast.

Aug. 25. The Workmen's Compensation Bill passed the United States House of Representatives in practically the same form as it left the Senate.

Aug. 26. Lieutenant Sir Ernest H. Shackleton left Punta Arenas, Chile, on board the ship Yelcho to make a third attempt to rescue the members of his expedition marooned on Elephant Island.

Aug. 27. Roumania declared war on Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 27. Italy declared war on Germany.

Aug. 28. The United States War Department ordered 12,000 National Guardsmen of Kentucky, Ohio and Vermont to the Mexican border.

Aug. 28. Germany declared war on Roumania.

Aug. 28. Fifty lives were lost in a hurricane on the British West Indian Island of Dominica.

Aug. 29. President Wilson signed the Army and Navy Appropriation Bills and also the Philippine bill.

Aug. 29. President Wilson addressed Congress, assembled in the House chamber, on the threatened railroad strike. He urged immediate legislation for an eight-hour day and a commission to observe and report the results.

Aug. 29. During a terrific storm, which swept suddenly over the harbor of Santo Domingo City, the cruiser Memphis, formerly the Tennessee, was driven ashore and wrecked.

Aug. 29. The United States House of Representatives granted consent to W. W. Crosby and others to construct a $1,000,000 international toll bridge across the Niagara River, within or near the city limits of Buffalo.

Aug. 30. The United States WarDepartment ordered the return to State mobilization camps of fourteen regiments of the National Guard.

Aug. 30. Gen. Carranza issued a decree announcing the nationalization of property of the Catholic Church in Mexico.

Aug. 30. The Administration Shipping Bill was finally disposed of in Congress when the House concurred in all Senate amendments.

Aug. 30. Field Marshal von Hindenburg succeeded General von Falkenhayn as Chief of Staff of the German armies.

Aug. 31. The United States Senate passed an amendment to the Revenue Bill permitting the President to prohibit importation of articles from nations that would not admit American products to their ports.

Aug. 31. The Adamson Eight-Hour Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives.

Sept. 1. The United States House of Representatives passed the Emergency Eight-Hour Bill for railway operators and creating a commission of three members to report upon the working results of the measure.

Sept. 1. A revolution broke out in several Greek cities.

Sept. 1. The United States House of Representatives passed the Eight Hour Railroad Bill.

Sept. 1. President Wilson signed the Child Labor Bill.

Sept. 2. The railroad strike that had been set for Sept. 4 was called off by reason of the announcement of President Wilson that he would sign the Eight-Hour Bill.

Sept. 2. The United States Senate passed the Eight-Hour Bill.

Sept. 2. The heads of the four railway brotherhoods revoked the order for a national railroad strike.

Sept. 2. The United States House of Representatives passed the Webb bill, exempting from anti-trust laws combinations of American exporters for the promotion of foreign trade.

Sept. 2. The British and French Governments demanded of Greece the control of the postal and telegraph systems, to which demand King Constantine and his Ministers complied.

Sept. 3. Lieut. Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, having rescued the members of his Antarctic expedition who were marooned on Elephant Island, reached Punta Arenas, Chile, with his men safe and well on board the rescue ship Yelcho.

Sept. 3. Japan demanded of China, as a result of the clash between Chinese and Japanese troops at Cheng-Chiatun, in Eastern Mongolia, indemnities and punishments of Chinese officers, the withdrawal of Chinese troops from that district, and Japanese police rights in Inner Mongolia.

Sept. 3. The Adamson Eight-Hour Bill was signed by President Wilson.

Sept. 4. The Lincoln Memorial at Hodgenville, Ky., marking the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, was presented to the Nation by the Lincoln Farm Association, President Wilson delivering the speech of acceptance.

Sept. 5. The Hungarian Parliament reconvened in what was one of the wildest and most tumultuous sessions in years.

Sept. 5. The United States Senate passed the Administration's Emergency Revenue Bill for raising $205,000,000 annually by special taxes.

Sept. 6. Strikes were declared on the surface, subway and elevated railroads in New York City.

Sept. 6. The American-Mexican Joint Commission met at New London, Ct.

Sept. 6. For the first time since the corporation was formed in 1901 United States Steel common stock sold at par.

Sept. 7. President Wilson signed the Shipping Bill, providing for a Government controlled $50,000,000 corporation to build, buy or lease merchant ships.

Sept. 7. A bill giving to widows of men who served in the Civil or Mexican Wars or the War of 1812, and who have reached the age of seventy, pensions of $20 a month, instead of the present $12 a month, was passed by the United States Senate. It already had passed the House.

Sept. 7. Both houses of Congress approved the General Revenue Bill, intended to raise $205,000,000 annually. Authority to take drastic retaliatory steps against interference with American commerce by belligerents in the European war was contained in the bill as finally approved.

Sept. 7. By a strike of motormen and conductors surface car transit in New York City was tied up.

Sept. 7. The first step toward demobilization of the 100,000-odd National Guardsmen called into Federal service for duty along the Mexican border was taken when orders were given by Secretary of War Baker for mustering out the 15,000 guardsmen recently ordered to home stations.

Sept. 7. The United States Senate ratified the treaty between the United States and Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indian islands for $25,000,000.

Sept. 8. The first session of the Sixty-fourth United States Congress adjourned.

Sept. 8. The sale of the Manila Railroad to the Philippine Government was ratified by Governor-General Harrison and President Higgins of the railroad.

Sept. 9. Strikes were declared on the Third Avenue and Second Avenue street railway systems in New York.

Sept. 11. With the loss of eleven lives, the second attempt to bridge the St. Lawrence River at Quebec resulted in a failure when the massive centre span, weighing 5,100 tons, suddenly collapsed and fell into the river.

Sept. 12. The Japanese Government disclaimed any infringement of China's sovereignty in a despatch to Washington from the American Embassy at Tokio.

Sept. 12. Governor-General Harrison, of the Philippines, reported to the War Department that American waters had been violated by a British torpedo boat, which held up and examined the Philippine steamer Cebu in the territorial waters of the islands.

Sept. 12. Premier Zahle submitted in the Danish Landsthing a bill for the settling of the question of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States by a plebiscite, after a Parliamentary committee had considered the matter.

Sept. 13. The Zaimis Ministry in Greece resigned.

Sept. 14. The passenger steamer Congress, San Francisco to Seattle, with 253 passengers and a crew of 170 aboard, caught fire near Coos Bay and was a total loss. All the passengers and crew were rescued.

Sept. 14. Gen. Carranza called an election for delegates to a national assembly for the adoption of a revised Constitution and preparation for the election of a President and a Congress.

Sept. 14. The United States Department of State announced that both Japan and Russia had given assurances that the recent Russia-Japanese convention was in no way intended to modify the "open door" in China.

Sept. 14. The Central American Court of Justice gave the Nicaraguan Government sixty days to reply to the claim of the Republic of Salvador regarding the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua for the establishment of a United States Naval base in Fonseca Bay.

Sept. 14. The Fourth Greek Army Corps, with headquarters at the port of Kavala, was placed in the hands of the Germans by its commander, it was officially announced at Berlin.

Sept. 14. The Turkish Government, in a communication received at Washington, consented to shipment of relief supplies from the United States to famine sufferers in Syria.

Sept. 15. The French Senate, by a unanimous vote, adopted the bill authorizing a new war loan, proposed by Finance Minister Ribot. The bill passed the Chamber of Deputies the day before.

Sept. 15. The voters of British Columbia, Canada, adopted prohibition.

Sept. 16. Armed forces, believed to have been led by Villa, made an attack on Chihuahua, Mexico, and were driven from the city by Federal troops.

Sept. 16. A new Cabinet was formed in Greece headed by Nikolas Kalogeropoulos.

Sept. 18. A flood, caused by the bursting of the Tannwald Dam in Bohemia, killed over 250 people and destroyed hundreds of buildings.

Sept. 18. Belgium's protest against the alleged German forced loan of $200,000,000 from Belgian bankers was presented to the State Department by the Belgian Legation at Washington.

Sept. 19. The Navy Civilian Consulting Board, composed of twenty-four of the Nation's most eminent scientists and engineers, became a legalized bureau of the United States Navy Department.

Sept. 19. A strike of 200 union motormen and conductors on the New York and Queens County Electric Railway went into effect.

Sept. 20. Counsellor Barclay of the British Embassy formally expressed to the United States State Department the regret of the British Government that the inter-island steamer Cebu, under Philippine registry, was stopped inside the three-mile limit by a British destroyer.

Sept. 21. Chen Chin-tao, Chinese Minister of Finance, asked the group of American, British, Russian, French and Japanese financiers for a $50,000,000 reorganization loan on the security of the salt monopoly.

Sept. 28. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, in a speech in the Reichstag, declared that Germany would persevere in the war until victorious.

Sept. 30. Both houses of the Danish Parliament passed the bill for a plebiscite on the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Oct. 1. Emiliano Chamorro was elected President of Nicaragua.

Oct. 3. Count Okuma, Prime Minister of Japan, resigned.

Oct. 5. Militia organizations still in State mobilization camps (approximately 8,000 men) were ordered to the Mexican border.

Oct. 5. The President appointed Major-Gen. George W. Goethals, Edgar E. Clark, and George Rublee members of the board created by Congress to investigate the working of the Railroad Eight-Hour Law.

Oct. 14. Japan and Russia entered protests at Peking against contracts for railroad and canal construction granted to an American corporation.

Oct. 19. A detachment of American troops and thirty armed Mexicans exchanged shots in the Big Bend district of Texas.

Oct. 20. A storm on Lake Erie wrecked four steamers and caused the loss of more than 50 lives.

Oct. 22. Elections were held throughout Mexico for delegates to a constitutional assembly to meet at Queretaro in November.

Oct. 24. In a disturbance following an attempt to arrest Gen. Batista, a revolutionary leader of Santo Domingo, two Captains of American marines were killed.

Oct. 25. The New York subway station at Lenox Ave. and 110th St. was wrecked by dynamite, presumably placed by strikers.

Oct. 25. On the New York Cotton Exchange cotton for May and July delivery passed the 20-cent mark for the first time since the Civil War.

Oct. 26. The new Trolpastta Canal, under construction for seven years, between Wener Lake and the North Sea, was opened by the Swedish King.

Oct. 27. The Dutch Government delivered a protest to Germany against a violation of its neutrality on Oct. 22, when a Zeppelin dropped a bomb near Gorkum, in Holland, 22 miles from Rotterdam.

Oct. 28. Brazil and the United States exchanged ratifications of a treaty providing for investigation of disputes before appealing to arms.

Oct. 30. Gen. Feng Kwo-chang was elected Vice-President of the Chinese Republic by the Parliament.

Oct. 31. Virginia became the eighteenth Prohibition State as the new "dry" law went into effect at midnight.

Nov. 1. The German submarine merchantman Deutschland arrived at New London, its second trip to the United States, bringing a $10,000,000 cargo of chemicals, gems, and securities. The trip was made in 17 days.

Nov. 1. The British steamers Connemara and Retriever collided in the Irish Sea and sank immediately; all but two of the 94 passengers and crew were lost.

Nov. 1. In the Cuban election President Mario Menocal (Conservative) was re-elected.

Nov. 3-4. Victor Carlstrom flew from Chicago to New York in a Curtiss 200-h. p. military biplane; the attempt to make the flight without stop was unsuccessful, but a new American non-stop record of 452 miles was established. Actual flying time for 900 miles, 8h. 37m.

Nov. 5. A conflict between Industrial Workers of the World and a citizens' committee at Everett, Wash., resulted in the death of six persons.

Nov. 7. Wu Ting Fang became Minister of Foreign Affairs of China.

Nov. 9. The Nobel Prize for Literature for 1915 was awarded to Romain Rolland, the French playwright and novelist, and that for 1916 to the Swedish poet, Vernar Heidenstam.

Nov. 9. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announced that after the war Germany would co-operate in an endeavor to find a practical means for procuring a lasting peace by means of an international league.

Nov. 9. Severe fighting between Carranzista and Villista soldiers, with the latter victorious, took place near Santa Rosalia, according to reports received at El Paso.

Nov. 11. The Duke of Devonshire, the new Governor-General of Canada, was installed in office.

Nov. 12. An indiscriminate massacre of nearly 100 women, children, and Carranzista soldiers by Zapatista soldiers was reported in papers from Mexico City.

Nov. 13. The Railroad Brotherhoods notified the National Confer-

RECORD OF EVENTS IN 1916—*Continued.*

ence Committee that unless the injunction suits entered by the railroads against the Adamson bill were withdrawn before Jan. 1, 1917, the strike order, voted before the passage of the bill, would be enforced.

Nov. 14. Announcement was made of the appointment of Count Adam von Tarnow Tarnowski to succeed Dr. Dumba as Ambassador to the United States.

Nov. 14. Seven railroads filed injunction suits in the Federal Court to void the Adamson Eight-Hour-Day Law.

Nov. 15. The War Department at Washington ordered the return from the border of five regiments of the National Guard, 5,296 men.

Nov. 15. Wireless communication was established across the Pacific from San Francisco to Tokio (5,440 miles) with a relay at Hawaii.

Nov. 17. The Lower Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament made women eligible to membership in the States-General.

Nov. 17. The Deutschland rammed her convoy, sinking it, and causing the loss of five lives.

Nov. 19. Marseilles was swept by a huge tidal wave.

Nov. 19. Ruth Law, in a Curtiss airplane, broke the American long-distance continuous-flight record. She flew from Chicago to Hornell, 668 miles, without alighting, breaking the record made 17 days before by Victor Carlstrom.

Nov. 21. After having the damage of the recent ramming repaired, the German U-liner Deutschland sailed from New London by daylight.

Nov. 21. The German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gottlieb von Jagow, resigned, because of ill health.

Nov. 21. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, died at Schönbrunn Castle, near Vienna, at the age of eighty-six. His nephew, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, succeeded him on the throne.

Nov. 22. Charles E. Hughes conceded his defeat for the Presidency by telegraphing his congratulations to President Wilson.

Nov. 22. Judge William C. Hook, of the United States District Court at Kansas City, announced his decision that the Adamson Eight-Hour Law was unconstitutional.

Nov. 24. A protocol providing for the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico if conditions there grew favorable and for the military control of the border was signed by the delegates to the Mexican-American joint commission.

Nov. 24. Petrograd announced the resignation of the Russian Premier, Boris Vladimirovitch Sturmer.

Nov. 25. Mr. Neratoff, Assistant Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was appointed Foreign Minister to succeed Mr. Sturmer.

Nov. 27. The N-4, of the latest type of submarine authorized by the United States, was launched at Bridgeport.

Nov. 27. The British Government refused to grant a safe conduct to Count Adam von Tarnow Tarnowski, the newly appointed Austrian Ambassador to the United States.

Nov. 29. Admiral Sir David Beatty appointed to command the British grand fleet succeeding Sir John Jellicoe.

Dec. 2. The Reichstag adopted the Compulsory Civilian Service Bill.

Dec. 2. President Wilson gave the signal for the permanent lighting of the Statue of Liberty, the funds for which were raised by The World through popular subscriptions.

Dec. 5. Herbert H. Asquith resigned his post as Prime Minister of England.

Dec. 6. Lloyd George appointed Prime Minister of England.

Dec. 8. Madison Square Garden, New York, was bought in at a foreclosure sale by the New York Life Insurance Company on a single bid of $2,000,000.

Dec. 12. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announced to the Reichstag that Germany and her allies proposed to enter forthwith into peace negotiations.

UNIQUE EVENTS IN 1916.

(Compiled from newspaper reports.)

W. R. Bagley, Muncie, Ind., claimed the piano-endurance record, having played continuously for 50 hours and 5 minutes.

Quadruplets, two boys and two girls, were born to a woman in Cleveland, Ohio. Total weight of babies, 8½ pounds.

A priest who had died at 11 o'clock in the morning registered the same temperature by every test at 6 o'clock in the afternoon at Flower Hospital, New York.

In an operation in the Ohio Valley General Hospital, Wheeling, W. Va., a lower lip was made for a patient from his cheek. The first lip had been removed because of cancer.

George Lucas, appointed February 1, 1889, a letter-carrier in Passaic, N. J., having worked almost every day except Sunday, estimated that he had walked 81,000 miles over his route.

Remains of six species of the three-toed prehistoric horses from the Miocene and Pliocene periods were discovered by Prof. J. C. Merrian of the University of California.

By breathing for 20 minutes into the mouth of a baby girl, apparently born dead, and then using a pulmotor for 29 minutes more, a doctor in Haverhill, Mass., saved the infant's life.

Mrs. Margaret Bischoff, York, Pa., possessed an apple that was 29 years old. It was studded with cloves.

In a suit in Scott County, Iowa, for the recovery of an automobile by a man from a woman, the woman averred that the car had been given to her in exchange for a kiss, and she was upheld by the jury.

A successful post-mortem Caesarean operation was performed in a Jersey City, N. J., hospital.

L. E. Cole, Bangor, Cal., in 1916 received a letter written to him by his brother on December 2, 1864.

A four-legged chicken was exhibited at a poultry show in Escanaba, Mich.

A baby girl born in Tiltonsville, Ohio, weighed only 24 ounces.

A calf with two noses was born at Ernest Burleson's place, Kensal, N. Dak. There was a nose on each side of the mouth. The calf lived only two days.

Tiemen Schepel of Holland was older than his grandmother. His grandfather, aged 72, married a girl 19 years old.

According to the American Museum of Natural History, New York, an elephant-eared sunfish, harpooned in the Gulf Stream March 10 by Ambrose Monnell, Jr., of New York, was one of the rarest specimens ever taken.

Deaf for 19 years, a man put a telephone receiver to his ear as a joke and found he could hear.

A bride for the sixth time at 29 years of age was the record of a woman at Conway, Ark.

In the appendix of a girl operated upon in a hospital at Memphis, Tenn., were found 14 small gunshot, two pieces of glass, a piece of an oyster shell and a chip of iron.

Riding a fish and killing it with a stone was not "catching" it, according to a decision of the State Game Warden of Wisconsin. Hiram Beveridge saw a six-foot sturgeon in a shallow pool. He jumped on its back, rode it, and finally killed it with a stone.

Godfrey E. Lundberg, Spokane, Wash., engraved the Lord's prayer on the head of a gold pin less than half an inch in diameter. When placed under a powerful microscope the letters stood out boldly.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell found, upon investigation of many histories of people who claimed great age, the oldest authentic case to be that of a woman 109 years old.

When stunned by a stroke of lightning, hearing was restored to a woman in Perry, Iowa. She had been deaf for many years.

A meteor, the unburied part of which was as large as a five-room house, fell on a farm near Hot Springs, Ark.

On May 23 Patrick Harmon reached City Hall, New York City, having walked backward every step of the way from Seattle. He made the trip in 239 days and won a wager of $5,000. He was allowed 260 days. Watchers verified the assertion.

A woman in Greenwich, Ct., gave five separate births within a period of five months.

A rubber tube was removed from the right lung of a patient in a hospital at Hot Springs, N. Dak. It had been in the lung ten years. It was placed there for drainage purposes and forgotten.

NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RESERVATIONS.

The State of New York possesses several reservations, two forest preserves, and several parks. One, the Niagara Reservation, comprises the land about the great cataract, purchased at a cost of $1,000,000. Then there is the Watkins Glen Reservation, 1½ miles in length, and containing 103.5 acres. The State Reservation at Saratoga Springs now comprises approximately 600 acres of land, and includes 110 springs and borings. In addition, the State has acquired mineral rights in other lands approximating 72 acres, adding 45 springs to those upon the State-owned land. In accordance with the policy of the State to acquire every spring of value, the reservation now includes every naturally mineralized and naturally carbonated spring in the Saratoga region, with the exception of one on private property that is not open to the public. The Saratoga Reservation is divided into High Rock Park, of 3 acres; Congress Park, 3 acres; Lincoln Park, 65 acres, and Geyser Park of 321 acres. The other mineral rights cover 72 acres.

The State also owns Letchworth Park, about the Falls of the Genesee River; islands in the St. Lawrence River, and John Boyd Thacher Park, near the City of Albany.

The great forest preserve of the State is divided into two preserves; one in the Adirondack region and the other in the Catskill region. The State now owns in the counties composing the Adirondack and Catskill preserves 1,814,550 acres of forests and lakes. The voters of the State in 1916 adopted a proposition to bond the State to the amount of $10,000,000, of which $7,500,000 is to be expended in the purchase of additional land for State park purposes within the forest preserve counties; which land, if now owned by the State under existing law, would be part of the forest preserve. The Legislature has by law defined the central portions of the Adirondack and Catskill mountain and lake regions as the vital areas over which the people of the State of New York should maintain a continuous forest cover. Nevertheless, the State of New York now owns only 48 per cent. of the land within the park lines of the Adirondack and Catskill parks. The State holdings occur in parcels of larger or smaller area, intermixed everywhere with tracts of privately owned forest which is fully subject to uncontrolled exploitation. The $7,500,000 just voted by the people will be used in acquiring as much as possible of the 52 per cent. of privately owned land within the forest preserve parks, the object being to guard water supply, to increase rainfall and give a place for recreation.

Another portion of the $10,000,000 bond issue adopted in 1916, amounting to $2,500,000, is to be used in the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Palisades Interstate Park. Already the Palisades Interstate Park Commission has obtained private subscriptions of $2,500,000, which are to be added to the State's bond issue for the further development of the property. The total amount to be further expended on the Palisades Park is thus $5,000,000.

The Palisades Interstate Park is situated in the Counties of Orange and Rockland, and comprises at present about 27,000 acres. The jurisdiction of the Interstate Park Commission extends northward from the New Jersey State line along the Hudson River to the City of Newburgh and westward so as to include the entire Ramapo Mountains. South of the New Jersey line 1,000 acres along the Hudson, owned by the State of New Jersey, are under the control of a legally distinct commission, which, however, acts in close cooperation with the Commissioners of the State of New York. In the creation of the Palisades Interstate Park the State of New York has thus far appropriated in money and lands $3,150,000, and the State of New Jersey appropriated $500,000 for the building of the Henry Hudson Drive along the Palisades. In addition, the Palisades Interstate Park Commission has received private contributions in moneys and lands amounting to a grand total of $4,480,000, or more than the total investment, thus far of both the States of New York and New Jersey.

The Englewood approach to the Henry Hudson Drive, up the sheer face of the Palisades cliffs at Englewood, N. J., was completed and opened for traffic in the month of August, 1915. A portion of this approach constitutes part of the Henry Hudson Drive. From the northerly loop of the approach the drive is now under construction for a distance of five miles to Alpine, N. J. At Alpine the Alpine approach is now under construction up the face of the cliffs at that point. At the foot of the Englewood approach a motor boat basin, 1,100 feet long by 150 feet wide, has been constructed.

From the southerly end of the Palisades properties, in the neighborhood of Fort Lee, N. J., the commission is constructing a footpath which will, within a short time, run along the full length of the Palisades at the water's edge. Eight and one-half miles of this path are now completed.

Camping under the Palisades was, this year, for the first time, confined to the district north of Excelsior Landing, which is one mile north of Alpine, N. J. The charge for the camping permit is fixed at $1 per week for the space occupied by the tent.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 people went to the Palisades section of the Interstate Park during the season of 1916.

The camp which has for four years been established at Blauvelt, N. Y., for the use of working girls was used during the season of 1916 by 1,857 individuals. This camp is under the charge of the Young Women's Christian Association of New York.

During 1916 approximately 650,000 people came to the Bear Mountain section of the Interstate Park. This section is located on the west shore of the Hudson River, about 45 miles from New York City. A daily boat service was continued to Bear Mountain Park during the season of 1916. Two hundred thousand people came to Bear Mountain on these excursion boats during 1916. Practically every Saturday, Sunday and holiday throughout the season the park was patronized by organizations holding their annual outings. On one day 900 people from three different organizations partook of the table d'hote dinner at the Bear Mountain Inn. At times during the Summer as many as three sets of athletic events were being conducted at the same time on the Bear Mountain playground. A feature of the playground is baseball, there being three fully equipped diamonds. On Highland Lake, at Bear Mountain, the commission has installed 120 rowboats, free for one-half hour to the public. In the groves on the shores of Hessian Lake many rustic shelters have been constructed, and also a large, covered dancing pavilion.

At Bear Mountain Park, the Bear Mountain Inn was established by the commission with the idea of supplying visitors to the park and camping parties with the best food at reasonable prices. The inn is operated by the commission, and is managed and conducted by its salaried employees. Everything is to be had there, from a quick lunch to table d'hote and finest a la carte service. The restaurant building is 200 feet long by 90 feet wide. The lower floor is devoted entirely to lunch-counter service. Tables are provided in the inn and in the surrounding groves to which this food may be carried. By the Spring of 1917 there will have been completed a well-equipped garage and automobile repair shop at Bear Mountain Park.

The New Park Drive, through the Bear-Mountain-Harriman sections of the park, was finished and opened for traffic in August, 1915. This drive is 11 miles long, and carefully located and graded. It is the main artery of traffic through the park, with which all other drives and trails connect. In conjunction with County Highway No. 416 this drive passes 7 lakes between the Hudson River and the Ramapo Valley. Six of these lakes have been artifically constructed by the commission.

The New Park Drive has been the Mecca for thousands of motorists all over the country. During the 1916 season 50,000 automobiles were parked within a short distance of the Bear Mountain Inn. As many as 2,200 cars occupied the parking space on one Sunday in October. It is

estimated that over 200,000 people came to Bear Mountain Park by automobile during the season of 1916.

Upon the shores of two lakes in the Harriman section 6,000 Boy Scouts encamped during the season of 1916. On another lake 428 boys suffering from the effects of malnutrition were camped under the direction of the Bureau of Welfare for School Children. This camp was in the nature of an experiment, and the results were highly satisfactory. The boys were kept in the woods as long as they could possibly stay. The plan is to increase the capacity of the present camp and to establish more camps of a like nature, and possibly in time to keep one of the camps open throughout the year.

General camping was permitted at Bear Mountain Park upon grounds set aside for this purpose at the northerly end of Hessian Lake, under permits issued by the commission at a charge of $1 for the space occupied by the tent.

In all the commission's lakes fishing is allowed without formal permit. During the past season many millions of pike-perch fry have been planted in the commission's lakes and trout fry have been put in the brooks.

The Palisades Interstate Park is a game refuge in which firearms of any description are not allowed.

In the Fall of 1916 the park comprised about 27,000 acres, of which 721 acres constitute the park in New Jersey; 536 acres, the park at Blauvelt; 458 acres, the park at Hook Mountain; the balance in the Harriman and Bear Mountain sections.

During the past year the commission, working in conjunction with the State Highway Department of New York, has completed the Popolopen Bridge, spanning the 600-foot gorge between Forts Clinton and Montgomery, at an elevation which is 5 feet higher than the Brooklyn Bridge.

A careful survey of the Revolutionary Forts Clinton and Montgomery has been made by members of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and of the Society of the American Museum of Natural History, and the restoration of these forts is now in progress.

The Palisades and the State roads will be connected. Route 3 is one of the great routes provided for in the Highway Law of 1909, under which provision was made for a road through the westerly portion of Rockland, Orange and Ulster Counties to Kingston and thence to Albany. By co-operation with the county, State and national authorities, the Palisades Commissioners have succeeded in having this route so planned that, in conjunction with the Henry Hudson Drive, it will ultimately constitute a great interstate highway from Fort Lee to Albany. From the State line to Congers the route has not yet been constructed. From Congers, through Haverstraw, Stony Point and Bear Mountain, the road is completed to Highland Falls. The Federal authorities have agreed that from Highland Falls the road may be constructed through the Military Reservation by following for two miles the road to Central Valley. When this road reaches Crows Nest the new highway will be constructed along the southerly slope of Crows Nest until it approaches the Hudson River. Then it will follow the river side of Crows Nest to Storm King.

The State Highway Department is now engaged in constructing sections of the road in the vicinity of Crows Nest and Storm King Mountain. Around the face of Storm King Mountain the road is at an elevation of 380 feet directly above the Hudson River.

When the entire road from Albany to Fort Lee is completed it will run almost its entire length in full view of the Hudson River and will afford a scenic highway unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

FEDERAL IMPEACHMENTS IN HISTORY.

THE Constitution of the United States, Article II., Section IV., provides that civil officers of the United States may be removed from office on impeachment and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors; that the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the sole power to try impeachments; that the Vice-President shall preside at impeachments except when the President is tried, when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside; and that two-thirds of the members present must vote for conviction before a person impeached shall be deemed guilty. Only nine persons have been impeached and tried before the Senate, and only three of them have been convicted. The record is as follows:

William Blount, Senator from Tennessee; impeached July 7, 1797, for conspiring to wage war with Spain in favor of Great Britain, to excite the Cherokee Indians against Spain, and to create disaffection among the Indians toward the United States; trial, December 17, 1798, to January 14, 1799; vote, 11 guilty, 14 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

John Pickering, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire; impeached 1803 for drunkenness and disregard of the terms of the statutes; trial, March 3 to March 12, 1803; vote, 19 guilty, 7 not guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Samuel Chase, Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; impeached 1804 for misconduct at trials of persons charged with breach of the Sedition Law; trial, November 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805; vote, 9 guilty, 30 not guilty, and 15 guilty, 19 not guilty, on different counts; verdict, acquittal.

James Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri; impeached for tyrannous treatment of counsel, 1830; trial, May 11 to May 30, 1830, and from December 13, 1830, to January 31, 1831; vote, 21 guilty, 22 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee; impeached 1862 for supporting the secession movement and unlawfully acting as Judge of the Confederate District Court; trial May 22 to June 26, 1862; vote, 32 guilty, 4 not guilty, and 38 guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States; impeached for usurpation of the law, corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections and high crimes and misdemeanors; trial, March 30 to May 26, 1868; vote, 35 guilty, 19 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

William W. Belknap, Secretary of War of the United States; impeached for accepting bribes; trial, April 5 to August 1, 1876; vote, 5 guilty, 25 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida; impeached 1905 for misconduct in office; trial, February 6 to February 27, 1905; vote, 55 guilty, 37 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

Robert W. Archbald, Associate Judge of United States Commerce Court, was impeached July 11, 1912, on thirteen articles charging him with corrupt collusion with coal mine owners and railroad officials while in office. The Senate began his trial December 3, 1912, and ended January 13, 1913. Verdict guilty; removed from office.

On June 12, 1914, District Judge Alston G. Dayton was impeached. Proceedings dropped March 3, 1915.

THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY.

The Lincoln Highway is the longest road in the world. It connects twelve States, and is laid out between New York and San Francisco, as directly as possible, consistent with the topography of the country. Its length is about 3,284 miles, and it is constantly being shortened by improvements and the elimination of curves.

The idea of an ocean-to-ocean highway was presented to the public in the early Fall of 1913, by a National proclamation issued by the Lincoln Highway Association, an organization incorporated with headquarters in Detroit, Mich. The originator of the idea was Carl G. Fisher of Indianapolis, now Vice-President of the Lincoln Highway Association. The object of the association was:

"The establishment of a continuous improved highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, open to lawful traffic of all descriptions, without toll charges, and to be of concrete wherever practicable—this highway to be known, in memory of Abraham Lincoln, as the "Lincoln Highway."

National interest has attached to the development of this great thoroughfare, and the effort of the public in the States through which it passes has been devoted to its rapid improvement and marking. In the three years since the establishment and dedication of the route, the road has been marked for practically its entire distance, and construction has progressed as rapidly as possible in every State.

The Lincoln Highway Association was not organized to construct the road, but to promote and aid in its construction by the local communities, counties and States through which it passes. In round figures $10,000,000 have been spent in the improvement of the Lincoln Highway. The eastern section of the great road is almost completely hard-surfaced. The Middle Western States have devoted every effort to the grading and maintenance of the route, and are progressing to hard-surfacing as fast as means will allow. Much work on the road has been done in the West, but it is there, particularly in the States of Utah and Nevada, that outside aid solicited by the association is particularly needed, due to the long mileages and sparse population, which makes the raising of sufficient funds from the regular road improvement sources impossible.

The following table indicates the amount spent on the Lincoln Highway during the last year in each of the States crossed by the highway:

	State Aid.		State Aid.
New Jersey	$183,678	Nebraska	$367,300
Pennsylvania	193,034	Wyoming	60,650
Ohio	925,000	Utah	275,500
Indiana	706,108	Nevada	69,140
Illinois	256,800	California	256,000
Iowa	904,955	Total	$4,198,165

The officers and directors of the Lincoln Highway Association are given below:

President—Henry B. Joy, Detroit, Mich. *Vice-President*—Carl G. Fisher, Indianapolis, Ind. *Treasurer*—Emory W. Clark, Detroit, Mich. *Vice-Presidents*—Roy D. Chapin, Detroit, Mich. F. A. Seiberling, Akron, Ohio. Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich. Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis, Ind. A. Y. Gowen, Chicago, Ill. Paul H. Deming, Detroit, Mich. John N. Willys, Toledo, Ohio. *Secretary*—A. F. Bement, Detroit, Mich.

THIRTEEN HIGHWAYS CLASSED AS TRANSCONTINENTAL ROADS.

The transcontinental highways are yet in the first stages of permanent improvement, but the system as already planned has assumed the broadest scope. A recent classification of through routes gave the number as thirteen, seven extending from east to west and six from north to south, as follows:

EAST AND WEST.

Lincoln Highway—New York to San Francisco, via Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Omaha, Denver, Cheyenne, Ogden, Salt Lake City, and Reno.

Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway—New York to San Francisco, via New York, Washington, Wheeling, Indianapolis, St. Joseph, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, and Reno.

National Old Trails—Washington to Los Angeles, via Wheeling, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Trinidad, and Albuquerque.

Yellowstone Trail—Puget Sound to Plymouth Rock; Plymouth and Boston to Seattle and Tacoma, via Poughkeepsie, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Livingston (with side route to Yellowstone National Park), Missoula (with side route to Glacier National Park), and Spokane.

Trail to the Sunset and Santa Fé Trail—New York to San Diego, via Chicago, Kansas City, Trinidad, Phoenix, and Yuma.

Southern National Highway—Washington to San Diego, via Richmond, Durham, Nashville, Memphis, Little Rock, Dallas, Fort Worth, Roswell, El Paso, Phoenix, and Yuma.

Old Spanish Trail—Florida to San Diego, via Mobile, New Orleans, Houston, El Paso, and Yuma.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Atlantic Highway—Calais to Miami, via Boston, New York, Washington, Savannah, and Jacksonville.

Meridian Road—Pembina to Galveston, via Fargo, Columbus, Wichita, Fort Worth, and Houston.

Pacific Highway—Vancouver to San Diego, via Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

Dixie Highway—Chicago to Miami, via Indianapolis, Nashville, and Atlanta.

Jefferson Highway—New Orleans to St. Paul and Minneapolis, via Shreveport, Denison, Muskogee, Joplin or Fort Scott, Kansas City, Des Moines, and Albert Lea.

Jackson Highway—Chicago to New Orleans, via Louisville and Nashville.

17 BUSIEST CORNERS IN LONDON AND NEW YORK.

London has seventeen corners where more than 10,000 vehicles pass between 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. The total movement at these points is 255,832. Seventeen similar corners in New York show a total movement greater by 18,473, with this important distinction to be borne in mind—the count in New York was made in the hours between 8.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M., ten hours, as compared with twelve in London.

The corners compare as follows:

LONDON.		NEW YORK.	
Piccadilly, Ritz Hotel	28,735	Columbus Circle	39,210
Gray's Inn, Holborn	18,858	Broadway and 42d St	19,650
Westminster Bridge	18,691	Central Park West and 72d St	18,710
London Bridge	18,387	Fifth Ave. and 42d St	18,800
Blackfriars Bridge	17,550	Fifth Ave. and 57th St	17,830
Oxford St., west of Oxford Circle	16,070	Pier 25, North River	17,512
Gray's Inn, High Holborn	15,823	Lafayette and Bleecker Sts	16,412
Bishopsgate, Houns ditch	13,666	Queensboro Bridge	14,530
Vauxhall Bridge	12,981	Fifth Ave. and 34th St	14,360
Waterloo Bridge	12,761	Flatbush and Fourth Aves	13,075
Park Road, Kensington	12,680	Broadway and 86th St	13,042
Shep. Bush, Hool. Park Av	12,549	Broadway and 34th St	12,800
Tower Bridge	12,233	Fourth Ave. and 23d St	12,365
Kensington Road, Queen's Gate	12,004	Park Ave. and 60th St	12,220
London Road, Walworth	11,262	Eighth Ave. and 110th St	11,664
Putney Bridge	11,077	Madison Ave. and 44th St	11,560
High St., Camden Town	10,515	Seventh Ave. and 125th St	10,565

Police statistics show that between 8.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M., 296,200 persons pass the Pulitzer Building, Park Row, New York.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION; ENTRANCE, FOOT SANDS STREET, BROOKLYN.

Commandant—Rear-Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher. Senior Aide to the Commandant—Commander F. B. Upham. Junior Aide to the Commandant—Lieut.-Commander R. P. Craft.

Industrial Manager—Capt. G. E. Burd.

Commanding Officer, Receiving Ship, U. S. S. New Jersey, Commander L. A. Kaiser.

Engineer Officer—Lieut.-Com. E. P. Jessop.

Pay Officer—Pay Inspector W. J. Littell.

Provisions and Clothing Depot—Pay Director C. S. Williams.

Public Works Officer—Civil Engineer L. N. Cox.

Construction Officer—Naval Constructor G. H. Rock.

Naval Medical Supply Depot—Medical Inspector R. P. Crandall.

Naval Hospital—Medical Director Philip Leach.

Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks—Lieut.-Col. L. H. Moses, U. S. M. C.

Visiting hours are between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Accounting Officer—Paymaster H. E. Collins.

Supply Officer—Pay Director T. S. Jewett.

Medical Officer—Medical Inspector Lewis Morris.

Supervisor of Harbor—39 Whitehall St., N. Y.

Naval Recruiting Station—34 E. 23d St., N. Y.

Application to visit the ships in the yard must be made to the executive officers on board.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

AS ESTIMATED FOR JULY 1, 1915; JANUARY 1, 1916; JULY 1, 1916, AND JANUARY 1, 1917.

These figures cannot be considered as the results of a census, as they are obtained from mathematical calculations, based upon the returns of the Federal censuses of 1900 and 1910, assuming that the numerical increase annually since 1910 has been the same as the numerical increases each year from 1900 to 1910.

	July 1, 1915.	Jan. 1, 1916.	July 1, 1916.	Jan. 1, 1917.
Continental United States	100,399,318	101,208,315	102,017,312	102,826,309
Alabama	2,301,277	2,316,943	2,332,608	2,348,273
Arizona	247,299	251,422	255,544	259,666
Arkansas	1,713,102	1,726,413	1,739,723	1,753,033
California	2,848,275	2,893,465	2,938,654	2,983,843
Colorado	935,799	948,930	962,060	975,190
Connecticut	1,223,583	1,234,031	1,244,479	1,254,926
Delaware	211,598	212,489	213,380	214,270
District of Columbia	358,679	361,330	363,980	366,631
Florida	870,802	882,148	893,493	904,839
Georgia	2,816,289	2,836,177	2,856,065	2,875,953
Idaho	411,996	420,291	428,586	436,881
Illinois	6,069,519	6,110,888	6,152,257	6,193,626
Indiana	2,798,142	2,807,480	2,816,817	2,826,154
Iowa*	2,224,771	2,224,771	2,224,771	2,224,771
Kansas	1,807,221	1,818,383	1,829,545	1,840,707
Kentucky	2,365,185	2,372,412	2,379,639	2,386,866
Louisiana	1,801,306	1,815,218	1,829,130	1,843,042
Maine	767,638	770,064	772,489	774,914
Maryland	1,351,941	1,357,374	1,362,807	1,368,240
Massachusetts	3,662,339	3,690,748	3,719,156	3,747,564
Michigan	3,015,442	3,035,148	3,054,854	3,074,560
Minnesota	2,246,761	2,263,182	2,279,603	2,296,024
Mississippi	1,926,778	1,939,226	1,951,674	1,964,122
Missouri	3,391,789	3,401,241	3,410,692	3,420,144
Montana	446,054	452,774	459,494	466,214
Nebraska	1,258,624	1,264,999	1,271,375	1,277,751
Nevada	102,730	104,732	106,734	108,736
New Hampshire	440,584	441,545	442,506	443,467
New Jersey	2,881,840	2,914,928	2,948,017	2,981,106
New Mexico	396,917	403,600	410,283	416,966
New York	10,086,568	10,179,971	10,273,375	10,366,778
North Carolina	2,371,095	2,386,916	2,402,738	2,418,559
North Dakota	713,083	726,142	739,201	752,261
Ohio	5,088,627	5,119,491	5,150,356	5,181,221
Oklahoma	2,114,307	2,158,194	2,202,081	2,245,968
Oregon	809,490	822,615	835,741	848,867
Pennsylvania	8,383,992	8,453,004	8,522,017	8,591,029
Rhode Island	602,765	608,540	614,315	620,091
South Carolina	1,607,745	1,616,610	1,625,475	1,634,341
South Dakota	680,046	689,277	698,509	707,741
Tennessee	2,271,379	2,279,691	2,288,004	2,296,316
Texas	4,343,710	4,386,638	4,429,566	4,472,494
Utah	424,300	429,191	434,083	438,974
Vermont	362,452	363,075	363,699	364,322
Virginia	2,171,014	2,181,516	2,192,019	2,202,523
Washington	1,471,043	1,502,632	1,534,221	1,565,810
West Virginia	1,359,474	1,372,756	1,386,038	1,399,320
Wisconsin	2,473,533	2,486,941	2,500,350	2,513,758
Wyoming	174,148	176,853	179,559	182,264
OUTLYING POSSESSIONS.				
Alaska	64,757	64,795	64,834	64,873
Guam	a12,866	a12,866	a12,866	a12,866
Hawaii	211,902	213,821	215,741	217,660
Panama Canal Zone	b31,160	b31,048	b31,048	b31,048
Philippine Islands	8,742,562	8,788,374	8,834,187	8,879,999
Porto Rico	1,200,286	1,208,184	1,216,083	1,223,981
Samoa	a7,426	a7,426	a7,426	a7,426
Total, United States	c110,715,400	c111,579,952	c112,444,620	c113,309,285

* Population April 15, 1910; decrease since 1900. *a* Enumeration by Governor, 1913. *b* Police census 1916. *c* Includes 45,123 persons in military and naval service stationed abroad.

INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

(*According to the 1910 Census.*)

ALABAMA.

Anniston	12,794
Bessemer	10,864
Birmingham	132,685
Dothan	7,016
Florence	6,689
Gadsden	10,557
Huntsville	7,611
Mobile	51,521
Montgomery	38,136
New Decatur	6,118
Selma	13,649
Talladega	5,854
Tuscaloosa	8,407

ARIZONA.

Bisbee	9,019
Douglas	6,437
Globe	7,083
Phoenix	11,134
Prescott	5,092
Tucson	13,193

ARKANSAS.

Argenta	11,138
Fort Smith	23,975
Helena	8,772
Hot Springs	14,434
Jonesboro	7,123
Little Rock	45,941
Paragould	5,248
Pine Bluff	15,102
Texarkana	5,655

CALIFORNIA.

Alameda	23,383
Alhambra	5,021
Bakersfield	12,727
Berkeley	40,434
Eureka	11,845
Fresno	24,892
Long Beach	17,809
Los Angeles	319,198
Marysville	5,430
Napa	5,791
Oakland	150,174
Pasadena	30,291
Petaluma	5,880
Pomona	10,207
Redlands	10,449
Richmond	6,802
Riverside	15,212
Sacramento	44,696
S. Bernardino	12,779
San Diego	39,578
S. Francisco	416,912
San José	28,946
S. L. Obispo	5,157
San Rafael	5,934
Santa Ana	8,429
Santa B'bara	11,659
Santa Cruz	11,146
Santa Monica	7,847
Santa Rosa	7,817
Stockton	23,253
Vallejo	11,340

COLORADO.

Boulder	9,539
Cañon City	5,162
Col. Springs	29,078
Cripple Creek	6,206
Denver	213,381
Fort Collins	8,210
Gd. Junction	7,754
Greeley	8,179
Leadville	7,508
Pueblo	44,395
Trinidad	10,204

CONNECTICUT.

Ansonia	15,152
Branford (town)	6,047
Bridgeport	102,054
Bristol (town)	13,502
Bristol (bor'gh)	9,527
Danbury (town)	23,502
Danbury (city)	20,234
Derby	8,991
E. Hartford	8,138
Enfield	9,719
Fairfield	6,134
Greenwich	16,463
Groton	6,495
Hamden	5,850
Hartford	98,915
Huntington	6,545
Killingly	6,564
Manchester	13,641
Meriden (town)	32,066
Meriden (city)	27,265
Middletown (town)	20,749
Middlet'wn (city)	11,851
Naugatuck	12,722
New Britain	43,916
New Haven	133,605
New London	19,659
New Milford	5,010
Norwalk (town)	24,211
Norwalk (city)	6,954
S. Norwalk (city)	8,968
Norwich (town)	28,219
Norwich (city)	20,367
Orange (town)	11,272
W. Haven (bor'gh)	8,543
Plainfield	6,719
Plymouth	5,021
Putnam (town)	7,280
Putnam (city)	6,637
Rockville (See Vernon)	
Southington	6,516
S. Norwalk (See Norwalk.)	
Stafford	5,233
Stamford (town)	28,836
Stamford (city)	25,138
Stonington	9,154
Stratford	5,712
Torrington (town)	16,840
Torrington (bor'gh)	15,483
Vernon (town)	9,087
Rockville (city)	7,977
Wallingford (town)	11,155
Wallingf'd (bor'gh)	8,690
Waterbury	73,141
West Haven (See Orange).	
Willimantic (See Windham).	
Winchester (town)	8,679
Winsted (bor'gh)	7,754
Windham (town)	12,604
Willim'ntic (city)	11,230
Winsted (See Winch'st'r).	

DELAWARE.

Wilmington	87,411

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington	331,069

FLORIDA.*

Gainesville	6,183
Jacksonville	57,699
Key West	19,945
Lake City	5,032
Miami	5,471
Pensacola	22,982
St. Augustine	5,494
Tallahassee	5,018
Tampa	37,782
West Tampa	8,258

GEORGIA.

Albany	8,190
Americus	8,063
Athens	14,913
Atlanta	154,839
Augusta	41,040
Brunswick	10,182
Columbus	20,554
Cordele	5,883
Dalton	5,324
Dublin	5,795
Elberton	6,483
Fitzgerald	5,795
Gainesville	5,925
Griffin	7,478
La Grange	5,587
Macon	40,665
Marietta	5,948
Newnan	5,548
Rome	12,909
Savannah	65,064
Thomasville	6,777
Valdosta	7,656
Waycross	14,485

IDAHO.

Boisé	17,358
Cœur d'Alene	7,291
Lewiston	6,043
Pocatello	9,110
Twin Falls	5,258

ILLINOIS.

Alton	17,528
Aurora	29,807
Beardstown	6,107
Belleville	21,122
Belvidere	7,253
Berwyn	5,841
Bloomington	25,768
Blue Island	8,043
Cairo	14,548
Canton	10,453
Carbondale	5,411
Centralia	9,680
Champaign	12,421
Charleston	5,884
Chicago	2,185,283
Chicago H'ts	14,525
Cicero	14,557
Clinton	5,165
Collinsville	7,478
Danville	27,871
Decatur	31,140
De Kalb	8,102
Dixon	7,216
Duquoin	5,454
E. St. Louis	58,547
Edwardsville	5,014
Elgin	25,976
Evanston	24,978
Forest Park	6,594
Freeport	17,567
Galesburg	22,089
Granite	9,903
Harrisburg	5,309
Harvey	7,227
Herrin	6,861
Jacksonville	15,326
Joliet	34,670
Kankakee	13,986
Kewanee	9,307
La Grange	5,282
La Salle	11,537
Lincoln	10,892
Litchfield	5,971
Macomb	5,774
Madison	5,046
Marion	7,093
Mattoon	11,456
Maywood	8,033
Moline	24,199
Monmouth	9,128
Mt. Carmel	6,931
Mt. Vernon	8,007
Murphysboro	7,485
Oak Park	19,444
Olney	5,011
Ottawa	9,535
Pana	6,055
Paris	7,664
Pekin	9,897
Peoria	66,950
Peru	7,984
Pontiac	6,090
Quincy	36,587
Rockford	45,401
Rock Island	24,335
Springfield	51,678
Spring Valley	7,035
Staunton	5,048
Sterling	7,467
Streator	14,253
Taylorville	5,446
Urbana	8,245
Waukegan	16,069

INDIANA.

Alexandria	5,096
Anderson	22,476
Bedford	8,716
Bloomington	8,838
Brazil	9,340
Clinton	6,229
Columbus	8,813
Connersville	7,738
Crawf'dsville	9,371
East Chicago	19,098
Elkhart	19,282
Elwood	11,028
Evansville	69,647
Fort Wayne	63,933
Frankfort	8,634
Gary	16,802
Goshen	8,514
Greensburg	5,420
Hammond	20,925
Hartford	6,187
Huntington	10,272
Indianapolis	233,650
Jeffersonville	10,412
Kokomo	17,010
Lafayette	20,081
Laporte	10,525
Lebanon	5,474
Linton	5,906
Logansport	19,050
Madison	6,934
Marion	19,359
Michigan City	19,027
Mishawaka	11,886
Mt. Vernon	5,563
Muncie	24,005
New Albany	20,629
New Castle	9,446
Noblesville	5,073
Peru	10,910
Portland	5,130
Princeton	6,448
Richmond	22,324
Seymour	6,305
Shelbyville	9,500
South Bend	53,684
Terre Haute	58,157
Valparaiso	6,987
Vincennes	14,895
Wabash	8,687
Washington	7,854
Whiting	6,587

IOWA.*

Boone	10,347
Burlington	24,324
Cedar Falls	5,012
Cedar Rapids	32,811
Centerville	6,936
Charles City	5,892
Clinton	25,577
Council Bluffs	29,292
Creston	6,924
Davenport	43,028
Des Moines	86,368
Dubuque	38,494
Fort Dodge	15,543
Fort Madison	8,900
Grinnell	5,036
Iowa City	10,091
Keokuk	14,008
Marshallt wn	13 374
Mason City	11,230
Muscatine	16,178
Oelwein	6,028
Oskaloosa	9,466
Ottumwa	22,012
Sioux City	47,828
Waterloo	26,693
Webster City	5,205

KANSAS.*

Arkans's City	7,508
Atchison	16,429
Chanute	9,272
Coffeyville	12,687
Emporia	9,058
Fort Scott	10,463
Galena	6,096
Hutchinson	16,364
Independence	10,480
Iola	9,032
Junction	5,598
Kansas City	82,331
Lawrence	12,374
Leavenworth	19,363
Manhattan	5,722
Newton	7,862
Ottawa	7,650
Parsons	12,463
Pittsburg	14,755
Rosedale	5,960
Salina	9,688
Topeka	43,684
Wellington	7,034
Wichita	52,450
Winfield	6,700

KENTUCKY.

Ashland	8,688
Bellevue	6,683
Bowling Gr'n	9,173
Covington	53,270
Danville	5,420
Dayton	6,979
Frankfort	10,465
Henderson	11,452
Hopkinsville	9,419
Lexington	35,099
Louisville	223,928
Mayfield	5,916
Maysville	6,141
Middlesboro	7,305
Newport	30,309

*See separate table for State Census of 1915.

KENTUCKY—*Con.*	
wensboro...	16,011
aducah....	22,760
arls.....	5,859
ichmond...	5,340
inchester..	7,156
LOUISIANA.	
lexandria...	11,213
aton Rouge.	14,897
rowley.....	5,099
ouma.....	5,024
afayette....	6,392
ake Charles.	11,449
onroe.....	10,209
organ City.	5,477
ew Iberia..	7,499
ew Orleans.	339,075
hreveport...	28,015
MAINE.	
uburn.....	15,064
ugusta.....	13,211
angor.....	24,803
ath.....	9,396
iddeford...	17,079
rewer.....	5,667
runswick (town)....	6,621
Brunswick (village)	5,341
alais.....	6,116
ariou.....	5,377
ardiner...	5,311
oulton.....	5,845
ewiston....	26,247
ld Town...	6,317
ortland...	58,571
resque Isle..	5,179
tockland...	8,174
umford (town)....	6,777
Rumford Falls (village)...	5,427
aco.....	6,583
anford.....	9,049
kowhegan..	5,341
. Portland..	7,471
Vaterville...	11,458
Vestbrook...	8,281
MARYLAND.	
nnapolis...	8,609
altimore...	558,485
Cambridge...	6,407
umberland..	21,839
rederick...	10,411
rostburg...	6,028
agerstown..	16,507
alisbury....	6,690
MASS'CHUSETTS*	
bington....	5,455
dams.....	13,026
mesbury...	9,894
mherst....	5,112
ndover....	7,301
rlington....	11,187
thol.....	8,536
ttleboro....	16,215
elmont....	5,542
everly.....	18,650
lackstone..	5,648
oston.....	670,585
raintree....	8,066
ridgewater..	7,688
rockton....	56,878
rookline...	27,792
ambridge...	104,839
helmsford..	5,010
helsea.....	32,452
hicopee....	25,401
linton.....	13,075
oncord.....	6,421
anvers.....	9,407
edham.....	9,284
asthampton	8,524
aston.....	5,139
verett.....	33,484
airhaven...	5,122
all River...	119,295

MASS'ETTS*—*Con.*	
itchburg...	37,826
ramingham.	12,948
ranklin....	5,641
ardner.....	14,699
loucester...	24,398
rafton.....	5,705
't Bar'gton.	5,926
reenfield...	10,427
averhill...	44,115
olyoke.....	57,730
udson.....	6,743
yde Park...	15,507
pswich.....	5,777
awrence....	85,892
eominster..	17,580
owell.....	106,294
ynn.....	89,336
alden.....	44,404
ansfield...	5,183
arblehead..	7,338
arlboro....	14,579
aynard....	6,390
edford....	23,150
elrose.....	15,715
ethuen....	11,448
iddleboro..	8,214
ilford.....	13,055
ilton.....	7,924
ontague...	6,866
atick.....	9,866
eedham....	5,026
ew Bedford.	96,652
ewburyport	14,949
ewton.....	39,806
orth Adams	22,019
orth Andover.....	5,529
orth Attleboro.....	9,562
orthampton	19,431
orthbridge..	8,807
orwood....	8,014
range.....	5,282
almer.....	8,610
eabody....	15,721
ittsfield...	32,121
lymouth...	13,141
uincy.....	32,642
eading.....	5,818
evere.....	18,219
ockland...	6,928
alem.....	43,697
augus.....	8,047
omerville...	77,236
outhbridge.	12,592
pencer.....	6,740
pringfield...	88,926
oneham....	7,090
oughton...	6,316
wampscott.	6,204
aunton....	34,259
akefield...	11,404
altham....	27,834
are.....	8,774
atertown..	12,875
ebster....	11,509
ellesley...	5,413
est Springfield.....	9,224
estboro....	5,446
estfield...	16,044
eymouth..	12,895
hitman....	7,292
inchendon.	5,678
inchester..	9,309
inthrop...	10,132
oburn.....	15,308
orcester...	145,986
MICHIGAN.	
drian.....	10,763
lbion.....	5,833
lpena.....	12,706
nn Arbor...	14,817
attle Creek.	25,267
ay City....	45,166
enton Harbor.....	9,185
oyne City.	5,218
adillac....	8,375

MICH.—*Cont'd.*	
heboygan..	6,859
oldwater...	5,945
etroit.....	465,766
owagiac...	5,088
scanaba....	13,194
lint.....	38,550
rand Haven	5,856
rand R'pids	112,571
ancock....	8,981
illsdale....	5,001
olland.....	10,490
oughton...	5,113
onia.....	5,030
ronMount'n	9,216
ronwood...	12,821
shpeming...	12,448
ackson.....	31,433
alamazoo..	39,437
ansing.....	31,229
aurium....	8,537
udington...	9,132
anistee....	12,381
arquette...	11,503
enominee..	10,507
onroe.....	6,893
t. Clemens.	7,707
uskegon...	24,062
egaunee...	8,460
iles.....	5,156
wosso.....	9,639
ontiac.....	14,532
ort Huron..	18,863
aginaw.....	50,510
t. Joseph...	5,936
ault Ste Marie.....	12,615
hree Rivers.	5,072
raverse City	12,115
yandotte..	8,287
psilanti....	6,230
MINNESOTA.	
lbert Lea...	6,192
ustin.....	6,960
emidji.....	5,099
rainerd....	8,526
isholm....	7,684
loquet.....	7,031
rookston...	7,559
uluth.....	78,446
veleth.....	7,036
aribault...	9,001
ergus Falls..	6,887
ibbing.....	8,832
ittle Falls...	6,078
ankato....	10,365
inneapolis..	301,408
ew Ulm....	5,648
watonna...	5,658
ed Wing...	9,048
ochester...	7,844
t. Cloud...	10,600
t. Paul.....	214,744
illwater...	10,198
irginia.....	10,473
inona.....	18,583
MISSISSIPPI.	
iloxi.....	8,049
rookhaven..	5,293
olumbus...	8,988
orinth.....	5,020
reenville...	9,610
reenwood..	5,836
ulfport....	6,386
attiesburg..	11,733
ackson.....	21,262
aurel.....	8,465
cComb....	6,237
eridian....	23,285
atchez.....	11,791
icksburg...	20,814
azoo.....	6,796
MISSOURI.	
rookfield...	5,749
ape Girardeau.....	8,475
arthage....	9,483
hillicothe...	6,265
olumbia....	9,662

MISSOURI—*Con.*	
lat River...	5,112
ulton.....	5,228
annibal....	18,341
ndependence	9,859
efferson City	11,850
oplin.....	32,073
ansas City..	248,381
irksville...	6,347
exington...	5,242
exico.....	5,939
oberly.....	10,923
evada.....	7,176
oplar Bluff..	6,916
t. Charles...	9,437
t. Joseph...	77,403
t. Louis....	687,029
edalia.....	17,822
pringfield...	35,201
renton.....	5,656
ebb City...	11,817
ebster Groves.....	7,080
ellston....	7,312
MONTANA.	
naconda...	10,134
illings.....	10,031
ozeman....	5,107
utte.....	39,165
reat Falls..	13,948
elena.....	12,515
alispell...	5,549
ivingston...	5,359
issoula....	12,869
NEBRASKA.	
eatrice....	9,356
olumbus...	5,014
airbury....	5,294
remont....	8,718
rand Island	10,326
astings....	9,338
earney....	6,202
incoln.....	43,973
ebraska City.....	5,488
orfolk.....	6,025
maha.....	124,096
outh Omaha	26,259
ork.....	6,235
NEVADA.	
eno.....	10,867
NEW H'MPSHIRE.	
erlin.....	11,780
laremont...	7,529
oncord....	21,497
erry.....	5,123
over.....	13,247
ranklin....	6,132
eene.....	10,068
aconia.....	10,183
ebanon....	5,718
anchester...	70,063
ashua.....	26,005
ortsmouth..	11,269
ochester...	8,868
omersworth.	6,704
NEW JERSEY.*	
sbury Park.	10,150
tlantic City	46,150
ayonne....	55,545
loomfield...	15,070
ridgeton...	14,209
urlington...	8,336
amden.....	94,538
over.....	7,468
ast Orange..	34,371
lizabeth...	73,409
nglewood...	9,924
arfield....	10,213
loucester...	9,462
uttenberg..	5,647
ackensack..	14,050
ammonton..	5,088
arrison....	14,498
oboken....	70,324
rvington...	11,877
ersey City..	267,779
earny.....	18,659

N. JERSEY*—*Con.*	
ong Branch.	13,298
illville.....	12,451
ontclair...	21,550
orristown...	12,507
ewark.....	347,469
ew Brunswick.....	23,388
orth Plainfield.....	6,117
utley.....	6,009
range.....	29,630
assaic.....	54,773
aterson....	125,600
erth Amboy	32,121
hillipsburg..	13,903
lainfield...	20,550
rinceton...	5,136
ahway.....	9,337
ed Bank...	7,398
idgewood..	5,416
oosevelt...	5,786
utherford..	7,045
alem.....	6,614
omerville...	5,060
outh Amboy	7,007
outh Orange	6,014
ummit.....	7,500
renton.....	96,815
nion.....	21,023
ineland....	5,282
estfield...	6,420
. Hoboken.	35,403
. New York	13,560
est Orange.	10,980
NEW MEXICO.	
lbuquerque.	11,020
oswell.....	6,172
anta Fé....	5,072
NEW YORK.*	
lbany.....	100,253
lbion.....	5,016
msterdam..	31,267
uburn.....	34,668
atavia.....	11,613
inghamton..	48,443
uffalo.....	423,715
anandaigua.	7,217
atskill.....	5,296
ohoes.....	24,709
orning.....	13,730
ortland....	11,504
unkirk....	17,221
lmira.....	37,176
redonia....	5,285
ulton.....	10,480
eneva.....	12,446
lens Falls...	15,243
loversville..	20,642
averstraw...	5,669
erkimer....	7,520
oosick Falls	5,532
ornell.....	13,617
udson.....	11,417
udson Falls	5,189
lion.....	6,588
thaca.....	14,802
amestown..	31,297
ohnstown...	10,447
ingston....	25,908
ackawanna.	14,549
ittle Falls...	12,273
ockport....	17,970
alone.....	6,467
amaroneck.	5,699
atteawan..	6,727
ech'nicsv'le	6,634
edina.....	5,683
iddletown..	15,313
t. Vernon..	30,919
ew Rochelle	28,867
ew York...	4,766,883
ewark.....	6,227
ewburgh...	27,805
iagara Falls	30,445
orth Tarrytown.....	5,421
orth Tonawanda....	11,955

*See separate table for State Census of 1915.

NEW YORK*—*Con.*

Norwich	7,422
Ogdensburg	15,933
Olean	14,743
Oneida	8,317
Oneonta	9,491
Ossining	11,480
Oswego	23,368
Peekskill	15,245
Plattsburg	11,138
Port Chester	12,809
Port Jervis	9,564
Poughkeepsie	27,936
Rensselaer	10,711
Rochester	218,149
Rome	20,497
Salamanca	5,792
Saratoga Springs	12,693
Schenectady	72,826
Seneca Falls	6,588
Solvay	5,139
Syracuse	137,249
Tarrytown	5,600
Tonawanda	8,290
Troy	76,813
Utica	74,419
Watertown	26,730
Watervliet	15,074
White Plains	15,949
Yonkers	79,803

NO. CAROLINA.

Asheville	18,762
Charlotte	34,014
Concord	8,715
Durham	18,241
Elizabeth City	8,412
Fayetteville	7,045
Gastonia	5,759
Goldsboro	6,107
Greensboro	15,895
High Point	9,525
Kinston	6,995
Newbern	9,961
Raleigh	19,218
Rocky Mo'nt	8,051
Salem	5,533
Salisbury	7,153
Washington	6,211
Wilmington	25,748
Wilson	6,717
Winston	17,167

NO. DAKOTA.*

Bismarck	5,443
Devils Lake	5,157
Fargo	14,331
Grand Forks	12,478
Minot	6,188

OHIO.

Akron	69,067
Alliance	15,083
Ashland	6,795
Ashtabula	18,266
Athens	5,463
Barberton	9,410
Bellaire	12,946
Bellefontaine	8,238
Bellevue	5,299
Bowling Gr'n	5,222
Bucyrus	8,122
Cambridge	11,327
Canal Dover	6,621
Canton	50,217
Chillicothe	14,508
Cincinnati	363,591
Circleville	6,744
Cleveland	560,663
Columbus	181,511
Conneaut	8,319
Coshocton	9,603
Dayton	116,577
Defiance	7,327
Delaware	9,076
Delphos	5,038
East Cleveland	9,179

OHIO—*Continued.*

East Liverpool	20,387
Elyria	14,825
Findlay	14,858
Fostoria	9,597
Fremont	9,939
Galion	7,214
Gallipolis	5,560
Greenville	6,237
Hamilton	35,279
Ironton	13,147
Jackson	5,468
Kenton	7,185
Lakewood	15,181
Lancaster	13,093
Lima	30,508
Lorain	28,883
Madisonville	5,193
Mansfield	20,768
Marietta	12,923
Marion	18,232
Martins F'rry	9,133
Massillon	13,879
Middletown	13,152
Mt. Vernon	9,087
Nelsonville	6,082
New Phila	8,542
Newark	25,404
Newburg	5,813
Niles	8,361
Norwalk	7,858
Norwood	16,185
Painesville	5,501
Piqua	13,388
Portsmouth	23,481
Ravenna	5,310
St. Bernard	5,002
St. Marys	5,732
Salem	8,943
Sandusky	19,989
Sidney	6,607
Springfield	46,921
Steubenville	22,391
Tiffin	11,894
Toledo	168,497
Troy	6,122
Urbana	7,739
Van Wert	7,157
Wapakoneta	5,349
Warren	11,081
Washington Court House	7,277
Wellston	6,875
Wellsville	7,769
Wooster	6,136
Xenia	8,706
Youngstown	79,066
Zanesville	28,026

OKLAHOMA.

Ardmore	8,618
Bartlesville	6,181
Chickasha	10,320
Durant	5,330
El Reno	7,872
Enid	13,799
Guthrie	11,654
Lawton	7,788
McAlester	12,954
Muskogee	25,278
Oklahoma City	64,205
Sapulpa	8,283
Shawnee	12,474
Tulsa	18,182

OREGON.

Ashland	5,020
Astoria	9,599
Baker City	6,742
Eugene	9,009
Medford	8,840
Portland	207,214
Salem	14,094

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allentown	51,913
Altoona	52,127
Ambridge	5,205
Archbald	7,194

PENNA.—*Con.*

Ashland	6,855
Ashley	5,601
Bangor	5,369
Beaver Falls	12,191
Bellevue	6,323
Berwick	5,357
Bethlehem	12,837
Blakely	5,345
Bloomsburg	7,413
Braddock	19,357
Bradford	14,544
Bristol	9,256
Butler	20,728
Carbondale	17,040
Carlisle	10,303
Carnegie	10,009
Carrick	6,117
Catasauqua	5,250
Chambersb'g	11,800
Charleroi	9,615
Chester	38,537
Clearfield	6,851
Coaldale	5,154
Coatesville	11,084
Columbia	11,454
Connellsville	12,845
Conshoh'ck'n	7,480
Coraopolis	5,252
Corry	5,991
Danville	7,517
Darby	6,305
Dickson City	9,331
Donora	8,174
Dubois	12,623
Dunmore	17,615
Duquesne	15,727
Duryea	7,487
E. Conem'gh.	5,046
E. Pittsburgh	5,615
Easton	28,523
Edwardsville	8,407
Erie	66,525
Etna	5,830
Forest City	5,749
Franklin	9,767
Freeland	6,197
Gilberton	5,401
Glassport	5,540
Great'r Punxsutawney	9,058
Greensburg	13,012
Greenville	5,909
Hanover	7,057
Harrisburg	64,186
Hazleton	25,452
Homestead	18,713
Huntingdon	6,861
Indiana	5,749
Jeannette	8,077
Jersey Shore	5,381
Johnstown	55,482
Juniata	5,285
Kane	6,626
Kingston	6,449
Knoxville	5,651
Lancaster	47,227
Lansford	8,321
Larksville	9,288
Latrobe	8,777
Lebanon	19,240
Lehighton	5,316
Lewiston	8,166
Lock Haven	7,772
Luzerne	5,426
McKees Rocks	14,702
McKeesport	42,694
Mahanoy City	15,936
Meadville	12,780
Middletown	5,374
Millvale	7,861
Milton	7,460
Minersville	7,240
Monessen	11,775
Monongahela	7,598
Mt. Carmel	17,532
Mt. Pleasant	5,812
Munhall	5,185

PENNA.—*Con.*

Nanticoke	18,877
New Bright'n	8,329
New Castle	36,280
New Kensington	7,707
Norristown	27,875
No. Braddock	11,824
Northampton	8,729
Oil City	15,657
Old Forge	11,324
Olyphant	8,505
Philadelphia	1,549,008
Phœnixville	10,743
Pittsburgh	533,905
Pittston	16,267
Plymouth	16,996
Pottstown	15,599
Pottsville	20,236
Rankin	6,042
Reading	96,071
Ridgway	5,408
Rochester	5,902
St. Clair	12,095
St. Marys	6,346
Sayre	6,426
Scottdale	5,456
Scranton	129,867
Shamokin	19,588
Sharon	15,270
Sharpsburg	8,153
Shenandoah	25,774
So. Bethleh'm	19,973
South Sharon	10,190
Steelton	14,246
Sunbury	13,770
Swissvale	7,381
Swoyersville	5,396
Tamaqua	9,462
Tarentum	7,414
Taylor	9,060
Throop	5,133
Titusville	8,533
Tyrone	7,176
Uniontown	13,344
Warren	11,080
Washington	18,778
Waynesboro	7,199
West Berwick	5,512
West Chester	11,767
West Pittston	6,848
Wilkes-Barre	67,105
Wilkinsburg	18,924
Williamsport	31,860
Wilmerding	6,133
Windber	8,013
Winton	5,280
York	44,750

RHODE ISLAND.*

Bristol	8,565
Burrillville	7,878
Central Falls	22,754
Coventry	5,848
Cranston	21,107
Cumberland	10,107
E. Providence	15,808
Johnston	5,935
Lincoln	9,825
Newport	27,149
North Providence	5,407
Pawtucket	51,622
Providence	224,326
S. Kingstown	5,176
Warren	6,585
Warwick	26,629
Westerly	8,696
Woonsocket	38,125

SO. CAROLINA.

Anderson	9,654
Charleston	58,833
Chesnandoa	26,319
Florence	7,057
Georgetown	5,530
Greenville	15,741
Greenwood	6,614
Newberry	5,028
Orangeburg	5,906

S.CAROLINA—*Con.*

Rock Hill	7,216
Spartanburg	17,517
Sumter	8,109
Union	5,623

SO. DAKOTA*

Aberdeen	10,753
Huron	5,791
Lead	8,392
Mitchell	6,515
Sioux Falls	14,094
Watertown	7,010

TENNESSEE.

Bristol	7,148
Chattanooga	44,604
Clarksville	8,548
Cleveland	5,549
Columbia	5,754
Jackson	15,779
Johnson City	8,502
Knoxville	36,346
Memphis	131,105
Nashville	110,364
Park City	5,126

TEXAS.

Abilene	9,204
Amarillo	9,957
Austin	29,860
Beaumont	20,640
Brownsville	10,517
Brownwood	6,967
Cleburne	10,364
Corp'sChristi	8,222
Corsicana	9,749
Dallas	92,104
Denison	13,632
El Paso	39,279
Ennis	5,669
Fort Worth	73,312
Gainesville	7,624
Galveston	36,981
Greenville	8,850
Hillsboro	6,115
Houston	78,800
Houston Heights	6,984
Laredo	14,855
Longview	5,155
Marshall	11,452
Orange	5,527
Palestine	10,482
Paris	11,269
Port Arthur	7,663
San Angelo	10,321
San Antonio	96,614
Sherman	12,412
Sulphur Springs	5,151
Taylor	5,314
Temple	10,993
Terrell	7,050
Texarkana	9,790
Tyler	10,400
Waco	26,425
Waxahachie	6,205
Weatherford	5,074
Wichita Falls	8,200

UTAH.

Logan	7,522
Ogden	25,580
Provo	8,925
Salt Lake City	92,777

VERMONT.

Barre	10,734
Bennington (town)	8,698
Bennington (village)	6,211
Brattleboro (town)	7,541
Brattleboro (village)	6,517
Burlington	20,468
Colchester	6,450
Montpelier	7,856

*See separate table for State Census of 1915.

INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS—*Continued.*

VERMONT—*Con.*		WASHINGTON.		WISCONSIN.		WISCONSIN—*Con.*		PORTO RICO—*Con.*	
Rockingham.	6,207	Aberdeen....	13,660	Antigo.....	7,196	Portage.....	5,440	Guayama....	8,32-
Rutland.....	13,546	Bellingham..	24,298	Appleton....	16,773	Racine.....	38,002	Humacao....	5,159
St. Albans...	6,381	Centralia....	7,311	Ashland.....	11,594	Rhinelander..	5,637	Mayaguez...	16,563
St. Johnsbury		Everett.....	24,814	Baraboo.....	6,324	Sheboygan...	26,398	Ponce.....	35,005
(town)....	8,098	Hoquiam....	8,171	Beaver Dam.	6,758	So. Milwaukee.....	6,092	San Juan....	48,716
St. Johnsbury		No. Yakima..	14,082	Beloit.....	15,125	Stevens Point.....	8,692	Yauco.....	6,589
(village)	6,693	Olympia.....	6,996	Chippewa Falls.....	8,893	Superior.....	40,384	HAWAII.	
VIRGINIA.		Seattle.....	237,194	Eau Claire...	18,310	Watertown..	8,829	(District means election district.)	
Alexandria...	15,329	Spokane.....	104,402	Fond du Lac.	18,797	Waukesha...	8,740	Ewa District.	14,627
Bristol.....	6,247	Tacoma.....	83,743	Grand Rapids	6,521	Wausau.....	16,560	Hamakua District....	9,037
Charl'tesville	6,765	Vancouver...	9,300	Green Bay...	25,236	West Allis...	6,645	Honolulu City.....	52,183
Clifton Forge	5,748	Walla Walla..	19,364	Janesville....	13,894	WYOMING.*		Koloa Dist..	5,769
Danville.....	19,020	WEST VIRGINIA.		Kenosha....	21,371	Cheyenne....	11,320	Makawao District..	8,355
Fred'icksburg	5,874	Bluefield....	11,188	La Crosse...	30,417	Laramie.....	8,237	N. Hilo Dist.	12,941
Hampton....	5,505	Charleston...	22,996	Madison....	25,531	Rock Springs.	5,778	N. Kohala District..	5,398
Lynchburg...	29,494	Clarksburg..	9,201	Manitowoc..	13,027	Sheridan....	8,408	Puna District	6,834
N'port News.	20,205	Elkins	5,260	Marinette...	14,610	PORTO RICO.		S. Hilo Dist...	9,604
Norfolk.....	67,452	Fairmont....	9,711	Marshfield...	5,783	Aguadilla....	6,135	Walalua Dist.	6,770
Petersburg...	24,127	Grafton.....	7,563	Menasha....	6,081	Arecibo.....	9,612	WailukuDist.	11,742
Portsmouth..	33,190	Huntington...	31,161	Menomonie...	5,036	Bayamon....	5,272	Waimea Dist.	8,195
Richmond...	127,628	Martinsburg.	10,698	Merrill.....	8,689	Caguas.....	10,354		
Roanoke....	34,874	Morgantown.	9,150	Milwaukee...	373,857	Fajardo.....	6,086		
Staunton....	10,604	Moundsville..	8,918	Neenah.....	5,734				
Suffolk.....	7,008	Parkersburg..	17,842	Oconto.....	5,629				
Winchester..	5,864	Wheeling....	41,641	Oshkosh.....	33,062				

*See separate table for State Census of 1915.

POPULATION OF FLORIDA.

(State Census of 1915 Compared with Federal Census of 1910.)

COUNTIES.	1915.	1910.	COUNTIES.	1915.	1910.	COUNTIES.	1915.	1910.
Alachua.....	35,365	34,305	Hillsborough....	83,661	78,374	Pasco.....	9,634	7,502
Baker.....	5,134	4,805	Holmes.....	14,094	11,557	Pinellas *	18,815	.....
Bay *	13,518	.....	Jackson.....	35,407	29,821	Polk.....	37,422	24,148
Bradford.....	16,778	14,090	Jefferson.....	16,196	17,210	Putnam.....	15,949	13,096
Brevard.....	7,270	4,717	Lafayette.....	7,873	6,710	Santa Rosa.....	20,746	14,897
Broward *	4,761	.....	Lake.....	12,468	9,509	Seminole *	9,450	.....
Calhoun.....	7,467	7,465	Lee.....	8,734	6,294	St. Johns.....	13,487	13,208
Citrus.....	5,226	6,731	Leon.....	20,135	19,427	St. Lucie.....	8,602	4,057
Clay.....	7,315	6,116	Levy.....	12,003	10,361	Sumpter.....	7,517	6,696
Columbia.....	16,023	17,689	Liberty.....	4,826	4,700	Suwanee.....	20,289	18,603
Dade.....	24,535	11 933	Madison.....	17,834	16,919	Taylor.....	10,783	7,103
De Soto.....	22,184	14,200	Manatee.....	15,912	9,550	Volusia.....	21,641	16,510
Duval.....	94,834	75,163	Marion.....	28,757	26,941	Wakulla.....	7,606	4,802
Escambia.....	41,143	38,029	Monroe.....	19,640	21,563	Walton.....	16,474	16,460
Franklin.....	5,434	5,201	Nassau.....	10,005	10,525	Washington†....	10,814	16,403
Gadsden.....	22,981	22,198	Orange †	15,398	19,107			
Hamilton.....	12,484	11,825	Osceola.....	10,936	5,507	Total.....	921,569	752,619
Hernando.....	6,291	4,997	Palm Beach.....	9,718	5,577			

* Created since 1910. †Decrease caused by county division.

CITIES OR TOWNS OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

Gainesville.....	6,737	Lakeland.....	7,287	Orlando.....	6,449	St. Petersburg.....	7,188
Jacksonville.....	66,850	Miami.....	15,437	Pensacola.....	23,247	Tallahassee.....	5,192
Key West.....	18,695	Ocala.....	5,370	St. Augustine.....	5,471	Tampa.....	55,978

POPULATION OF WYOMING.

(State Census of 1915 Compared with Federal Census of 1910.)

COUNTIES.	1915.	1910.	COUNTIES.	1915.	1910.	COUNTIES.	1915.	1910.
Albany.....	8,194	11,574	Johnson.....	3,238	3,453	Sweetwater.....	10,642	11,575
Big Horn.....	6,815	8,886	Laramie.....	14,631	26,127	Uinta.....	6.051	16,982
Campbell *	2,316	.....	Lincoln *	13,581	.....	Washakie*.....	1,744	.....
Carbon.....	8,412	11,282	Natrona.....	5,398	4,766	Weston.....	4,414	4,960
Converse.....	3,626	6,294	Niobrara *	3,488	.....			
Crook.....	5,117	6,492	Park.....	5,473	4,909	Yellowstone Pk..	†	519
Fremont.....	9,633	11,822	Platte *	5,277	.....			
Goshen *	5,035	.....	Sheridan.....	15,429	16,324	Total.....	141,705	145,965
Hot Springs * ...	3,191	.....						

* County formed in 1911. † No enumeration in 1915.

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS OF 1,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

CITY OR TOWN.	1915.	1910.	CITY OR TOWN.	1915.	1910.	CITY OR TOWN.	1915.	1910.
Buffalo.....	1,246	1,368	Douglas.....	1,845	2,246	Laramie.....	4,962	8,237
Cambria.....	1,023	.....	Evanston.....	2,756	2,583	Rawlins.....	2,975	4,256
Casper.....	4,040	2,639	Green River....	1,219	1,313	Rock Springs....	5,699	5,778
Cheyenne.....	9,661	11,320	Hanna.....	1,347	.....	Sheridan.....	8,906	8,408
Cody.....	1,035	1,132	Kemmerer.....	1,481	843	Superior.....	1,382	.....
Diamondville...	1.018	696	Lander.....	1.726	1,812	Thermopolis....	1,191	1,524

POPULATION OF KANSAS.

(By Counties. State Census of 1915.)

Allen	23,515	Douglas	25,130	Jewell	17,165	Neosho	23,050	Shawnee	64,661
Anderson	13,264	Edwards	6,734	Johnson	18,507	Ness	5,547	Sheridan	4,873
Atchison	27,227	Elk	10,035	Kearny	2,316	Norton	10,393	Sherman	4,043
Barber	9,203	Ellis	13,197	Kingman	12,612	Osage	20,072	Smith	15,308
Barton	18,028	Ellsworth	10,481	Kiowa	6,464	Osborne	12,973	Stafford	11,383
Bourbon	25,032	Finney	6,016	Labette	31,014	Ottawa	11,605	Stanton	824
Brown	20,684	Ford	13,152	Lane	2,120	Pawnee	8,651	Stevens	2,370
Butler	20,788	Franklin	22,103	Leavenworth	40,625	Phillips	13,220	Sumner	28,027
Chase	7,154	Geary	10,063	Lincoln	10,433	Pot'watomie	16,105	Thomas	3,996
Chautauqua	11,236	Gove	4,010	Linn	15,013	Pratt	11,642	Trego	4,623
Cherokee	36,370	Graham	7,466	Logan	3,013	Rawlins	5,702	Wabaunsee	11,904
Cheyenne	4,114	Grant	900	Lyon	26,468	Reno	40,448	Wallace	2,090
Clark	4,290	Gray	3,674	Marion	21,577	Republic	16,915	Washington	19,001
Clay	14,902	Greeley	913	Marshall	21,757	Rice	14,437	Wichita	1,519
Cloud	19,316	Greenwood	14,500	McPherson	21,233	Riley	16,518	Wilson	20,067
Coffey	14,986	Hamilton	2,253	Meade	5,276	Rooks	10,596	Woodson	9,331
Comanche	4,608	Harper	13,316	Miami	18,676	Rush	8,065	Wyandotte	110,549
Cowley	29,979	Harvey	18,663	Mitchell	13,731	Russell	11,047		
Crawford	60,289	Haskell	995	Montgomery	49,824	Saline	20,665	Total.	
Decatur	7,502	Hodgeman	3,165	Morris	11,810	Scott	2,288	State	1,672,545
Dickinson	25,339	Jackson	15,668	Morton	1,729	Sedgwick	73,294		
Doniphan	14,544	Jefferson	15,769	Nemaha	18,309	Seward	4,498		

POPULATION OF CITIES OF 1,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

Abilene	4,267	Council Grove	2,405	Herington	4,255	Marion	1,951	Radley	1,183
Altoona	1,279	Dodge City	4,101	Hiawatha	2,878	Marysville	2,166	Rosedale	7,498
Anthony	2,435	Downs	1,552	Hillsboro	1,223	Medicine L'dge	1,304	Russell	1,601
Arkansas City	7,775	El Dorado	2,710	Hoisington	2,089	Mineral	1,462	Sabetha	1,856
Arma	1,792	Ellinwood	1,032	Holton	2,666	Minneapolis	1,922	St. John	1,637
Atchison	15,263	Ellis	1,457	Horton	3,839	Mulberry	1,662	St. Marys	1,031
Augusta	1,378	Ellsworth	1,982	Howard	1,080	Neodesha	3,011	Salina	10,488
Baldwin	1,231	Emporia	10,664	Humboldt	2,131	Newton	7,620	Scammon	2,364
Baxter Springs	1,343	Erie	1,202	Hutchinson	19,200	Nickerson	1,167	Sedan	1,454
Belleville	2,216	Eureka	2,261	Independence	12,144	Norton	1,513	Seneca	1,961
Beloit	3,240	Florence	1,258	Iola	7,866	Oakland	1,651	Smith Center	1,405
Blue Rapids	1,326	Fort Scott	11,422	Junction City	5,798	Oberlin	1,019	Solomon	1,110
Bonner Spr'gs	1,541	Frankfort	1,256	Kansas City	91,658	Olathe	3,335	Stafford	1,728
Burlingame	1,474	Franklin	1,649	Kingman	2,255	Osage City	2,823	Sterling	2,214
Burlington	2,251	Fredonia	3,473	Kinsley	1,794	Osawatomie	2,870	Stockton	1,291
Caldwell	2,215	Frontenac	3,338	La Harpe	1,182	Osborne	1,601	Topeka	46,747
Caney	3,104	Galena	5,926	Larned	2,900	Oswego	2,258	Troy	1,109
Chanute	9,033	Garden City	3,016	Lawrence	12,884	Ottawa	9,127	Valley Falls	1,244
Cherokee	1,149	Garnett	1,999	Leavenworth	22,090	Paola	3,392	Wamego	1,572
Cherryvale	4,235	Girard	2,917	Liberal	2,314	Parsons	12,118	Washington	1,405
Chetopa	1,899	Goodland	1,742	Lincoln	1,142	Peabody	1,401	Weir City	2,159
Clay Center	3,742	Great Bend	4,751	Lindsborg	1,952	Phillipsburg	1,237	Wellington	5,642
Clyde	1,211	Greensburg	1,298	Lyons	2,130	Pittsburg	17,685	Wichita	52,582
Coffeyville	15,228	Halstead	1,040	McPherson	4,057	Plainville	1,008	Wilson	1,026
Coldwater	1,088	Harper	1,458	Manhattan	6,816	Pleasanton	1,516	Winfield	6,138
Columbus	3,500	Hanover	1,000	Mankato	1,054	Pratt	3,797	Yates Center	2,199
Concordia	5,239	Hays	2,339						

POPULATION OF NORTH DAKOTA.

(State Census of 1915 Compared with Federal Census of 1910.)

Counties.	1915.	1910.	Counties.	1915.	1910.	Counties.	1915.	1910.
Adams	4,728	5,407	Griggs	6,567	6,274	Renville	8,098	7,840
Barnes	18,706	18,066	Hettinger	7,711	6,557	Richland	21,265	19,659
Benson	12,705	12,681	Kidder	6,948	5,962	Rolette	9,694	9,558
Billings	3,250	10,186	La Moure	11,453	10,724	Sargent	9,634	9,202
Bottineau	17,337	17,295	Logan	7,037	6,168	Sheridan	8,169	8,103
Bowman	5,041	4,668	McHenry	16 950	17,627	Sioux	2,135	.....
Burke	9,097	9,064	McIntosh	8,020	7,351	Slope	5,101	.....
Burleigh	14,157	13,087	McKenzie	10,809	5,720	Stark	14,247	12,504
Cass	40,436	33,935	McLean	15,879	14,496	Steele	7,016	7,616
Cavalier	15,811	15,659	Mercer	6,790	4,747	Stutsman	24,091	18,189
Dickey	10,094	9,839	Morton	26,717	25,289	Towner	9,147	8,963
Divide	8,894	6.015	Mountrail	11,135	8,491	Trail	12,838	12,545
Dunn	8,156	5,302	Nelson	10,331	10,140	Walsh	20,373	19,491
Eddy	5,684	4,800	Oliver	4,058	3,577	Ward	28,068	25,281
Emmons	10,323	9,796	Pembina	14,341	14,749	Wells	13,204	11,814
Foster	6,054	5,313	Pierce	9,703	9,740	Williams	18,143	14,234
Golden Valley	6,038	.....	Ramsey	15,070	15,199			
Grand Forks	28,658	27,888	Ransom	11,045	10,345	Total	636,956	577,156

POPULATION OF PLACES OF 1,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

Beach	1,542	Ellendale	1,261	Jamestown	5,516	Minot	10,053		
Bismarck	6,344	Enderlin	1,813	Kenmare	1,533	New Rockford	1,652		
Bottineau	1,206	Fargo	20,549	La Moure	1,007	Oakes	1,403		
Cando	1,177	Grafton	2,474	Langdon	1,150	Park River	1,074		
Carrington	1,328	Grand Forks	13,554	Larimore	1,255	Rugby	1,458		
Casselton	1,564	Hankinson	1,625	Lidgerwood	1,127	Valley City	4,783		
Crosby	1,011	Harvey	1,508	Lisbon	1,553	Wahpeton	2,814		
Devils Lake	4,525	Hebron	1,005	Mandan	4,142	Williston	4,678		
Dickinson	4,120	Hillsboro	1,299	Mayville	1,154				

POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

(State Census of 1915.)

Counties.	State Census, 1915.	Federal Census, 1910.	Counties.	State Census, 1915.	Federal Census, 1910.	Counties.	State Census, 1915.	Federal Census, 1910.
Barnstable	28,818	27,542	Hampden	262,944	231,369	Plymouth	157,303	144,337
Berkshire	114,709	105,259	Hampshire	69,549	63,327	Suffolk	826,801	731,388
Bristol	346,964	318,573	Middlesex	733,624	669,915	Worcester	430,703	399,657
Dukes	4,904	4,504	Nantucket	3,166	2,962			
Essex	463,662	436,477	Norfolk	201,907	187,506	Total	3,693,310	3,366,416
Franklin	48,256	43,600						

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN MASSACHUSETTS OF 1,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

Abington	5,646	Dennis	1,822	Lancaster	2,585	Northbridge	9,254	Stoughton	6,982
Acton	2,151	Dighton	2,499	Lanesborough	1,089	N. Brookfield	2,947	Stow	1,127
Acushnet	2,387	Douglas	2,179	Lawrence	90,259	Northfield	1,782	Sturbridge	1,618
Adams	13,218	Dracut	4,022	Lee	4,481	N. Reading	1,292	Sudbury	1,206
Agawam	4,555	Dudley	4,373	Leicester	3,322	Norton	2,587	Sunderland	1,278
Amesbury	8,543	Duxbury	1,921	Lenox	3,242	Norwell	1,563	Sutton	2,829
Amherst	5,558	E. B'dgewater	3,689	Leominster	17,646	Norwood	10,977	Swampscott	7,345
Andover	7,978	Easthampton	9,845	Lexington	5,538	Oak Bluffs	1,245	Swansea	2,558
Arlington	14,889	E. L'gm'adow	1,939	Lincoln	1,310	Orange	5,379	Taunton	36,161
Ashburnham	2,059	Easton	5,064	Littleton	1,228	Orleans	1,166	Templeton	4,081
Ashland	2,005	Edgartown	1,276	Longmeadow	1,782	Oxford	3,476	Tewksbury	5,265
Athol	9,783	Erving	1,168	Lowell	107,978	Palmer	9,468	Tisbury	1,324
Attleboro	18,480	Essex	1,677	Ludlow	6,251	Peabody	18,625	Topsfield	1,173
Auburn	3,281	Everett	37,718	Lunenburg	1,610	Pembroke	1,337	Townsend	1,812
Avon	2,164	Fairhaven	6,277	Lynn	95,803	Pepperell	2,839	Upton	2,036
Ayer	2,779	Fall River	124,791	Lynnfield	1,112	Pittsfield	39,607	Uxbridge	4,921
Barnstable	4,995	Falmouth	3,917	Malden	48,907	Plainville	1,408	Wakefield	12,781
Barre	3,476	Fitchburg	39,656	Manchester	2,945	Plymouth	12,926	Walpole	5,490
Bedford	1,365	Foxborough	3,755	Mansfield	5,772	Provincetown	4,295	Waltham	30,154
Belchertown	2,662	Framingham	15,860	Marblehead	7,606	Quincy	40,674	Ware	9,346
Bellingham	1,953	Franklin	6,440	Marion	1,487	Randolph	4,734	Wareham	5,176
Belmont	8,081	Freetown	1,663	Marlborough	15,250	Raynham	1,810	Warren	4,268
Beverly	22,959	Gardner	16,376	Marshfield	1,725	Reading	6,805	Watertown	16,515
Billerica	3,246	Georgetown	2,058	Mattapoisett	1,352	Rehoboth	2,228	Wayland	2,033
Blackstone	5,689	Gloucester	24,478	Maynard	6,770	Revere	25,178	Webster	12,565
Boston	745,439	Grafton	6,250	Medfield	3,648	Rochester	1,160	Wellesley	6,439
Bourne	2,672	Gt. B'rington	6,627	Medford	30,509	Rockland	7,074	Wenham	1,068
Braintree	9,343	Greenfield	12,618	Medway	2,846	Rockport	4,351	Westborough	5,925
Bridgewater	9,381	Groton	2,333	Melrose	16,880	Rowley	1,481	W. Boylston	1,318
Brockton	62,288	Groveland	2,377	Merrimac	2,101	Russell	1,104	W. B'g'water	2,741
Brookfield	2,059	Hadley	2,666	Methuen	14,007	Rutland	1,895	W. Brookfield	1,288
Brookline	33,490	Hamilton	1,879	Middleborough	8,631	Salem	37,200	Westfield	18,411
Buckland	1,569	Hanover	2,666	Middleton	1,308	Salisbury	1,717	Westford	2,843
Cambridge	108,822	Hanson	1,796	Milford	13,684	Sandwich	1,500	Westminster	1,594
Canton	5,623	Hardwick	3,596	Millbury	5,295	Saugus	10,226	W. Newbury	1,529
Carver	1,701	Harvard	1,104	Millis	1,442	Scituate	2,661	Weston	2,342
Charlton	2,213	Harwich	2,179	Milton	8,600	Seekonk	2,767	Westport	3,262
Chatham	1,667	Hatfield	2,630	Monson	5,004	Sharon	2,468	W. Spr'gfield	11,339
Chelmsford	5,182	Haverhill	49,450	Montague	7,925	Sheffield	1,862	W. Stockb'ge.	1,277
Chelsea	43,426	Hingham	5,264	Nahant	1,387	Shelburne	1,484	Westwood	1,448
Cheshire	1,535	Hinsdale	1,257	Nantucket	3,166	Sherborn	1,696	Weymouth	13,969
Chester	1,344	Holbrook	2,948	Natick	11,119	Shirley	2,251	Whately	1,118
Chicopee	30,138	Holden	2,514	Needham	6,542	Shrewsbury	2,794	Whitman	7,520
Clarksburg	1,114	Holliston	2,788	New Bedford	109,568	Somerset	3,377	Wilbraham	2,521
Clinton	13,192	Holyoke	60,816	Newbury	1,590	Somerville	86,854	Williamsburg	2,118
Cohasset	2,800	Hopedale	2,663	Newburyport	15,311	S'borough	1,898	Williamstown	3,981
Colrain	1,829	Hopkinton	2,475	N. Marlb'gh	1,030	Southbridge	14,217	Wilmington	2,330
Concord	6,681	Hubbardston	1,084	Newton	43,113	S. Hadley	5,179	Winchendon	5,908
Conway	1,220	Hudson	6,758	Norfolk	1,268	Southwick	1,365	Winchester	10,005
Dalton	3,858	Hull	2,290	North Adams	22,035	Spencer	5,994	Winthrop	12,758
Danvers	11,177	Huntington	1,427	Northampton	21,654	Springfield	102,971	Woburn	16,410
Dartmouth	5,330	Ipswich	6,272	N. Andover	5,956	Sterling	1,403	Worcester	162,697
Dedham	11,043	Kingston	2,580	N. Attleboro	9,398	Stockbridge	1,901	Wrentham	2,414
Deerfield	2,739	Lakeville	1,491	Northbor'gh	1,797	Stoneham	7,489	Yarmouth	1,415

POPULATION OF RHODE ISLAND.

(By State Census of 1915.)

Counties, Cities, and Towns.	Population 1915.	Population 1905.	Counties, Cities, and Towns.	Population 1915.	Population 1905.	Counties, Cities, and Towns.	Population 1915.	Population 1905.
The State	595,986	480,082	Newport Co.—*Con.*			Providence Co.—*Con.*		
			Newport	30,472	25,039	North Smithfield	2,805	2,498
Bristol County	20,525	15,048	New Shoreham	1,414	1,273	Pawtucket	55,335	43,381
Barrington	2,982	1,923	Portsmouth	2,678	2,371	Providence	247,660	198,635
Bristol	10,302	7,512	Tiverton	4,409	3,240	Scituate	3,342	3,207
Warren	7,241	5,613	Providence County	465,937	370,056	Smithfield	3,284	2,267
Kent County	38,866	34,163	Burrillville	8,086	7,425	Woonsocket	40,075	32,196
Coventry	5,669	5,698	Central Falls	23,708	19,446	Washington County	26,793	24,742
East Greenwich	3,604	3,218	Cranston	26,940	17,570	Charlestown	901	959
Warwick	13,302	.....	Cumberland	9,929	9,378	Exeter	904	789
West Warwick	15,782	.....	East Providence	18,584	13,750	Hopkinton	2,496	2,453
West Greenwich	509	474	Foster	1,076	1,160	Narragansett	1,431	1,469
Newport County	43,865	36,073	Gloucester	1,491	1,557	North Kingstown	3,931	4,046
Jamestown	1,518	1,337	Johnston	6,693	4,550	Richmond	1,458	1,421
Little Compton	1,382	1,232	Lincoln	10,149	9,222	South Kingstown	5,497	5,224
Middletown	1,992	1,581	North Providence	6,780	3,816	Westerly	10,175	8,380

FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION IN SOME OF THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN. (BASED ON CENSUS OF 1910.)

Country of Origin.	Albany, N. Y.		Baltimore, Md.		Boston, Mass.		Buffalo, N. Y.		Chicago, Ill.		Cincinnati, Ohio.		Cleveland, Ohio.		Detroit, Mich.	
	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.
All foreign countries	13,165	36,533	77,043	134,870	240,722	257,104	118,444	183,673	781,217	912,701	56,792	132,190	195,703	223,908	156,565	188,255
Northwestern Europe:																
England	1,282	2,578	2,690	5,141	13,601	12,524	7,066	8,712	27,890	35,164	1,872	4,561	11,415	14,859	9,032	9,760
Scotland	356	740	518	1,293	5,062	4,145	1,978	2,140	10,303	12,537	458	947	2,879	3,227	3,320	3,243
Wales	42	92	99	234	315	306	217	345	1,818	2,868	177	514	1,297	2,144	170	257
Ireland	4,545	13,571	6,806	20,659	66,038	111,593	9,423	23,470	65,963	138,858	6,223	18,894	11,316	24,771	5,584	13,771
Germany	4,620	12,186	26,021	70,516	8,709	14,331	43,811	98,158	182,281	319,551	28,425	88,945	41,406	78,602	44,674	89,554
Norway	31	13	199	172	1,911	824	253	191	24,186	23,049	37	27	512	311	225	186
Sweden	96	46	237	21	7,122	4,134	1,021	908	63,035	53,705	114	82	1,657	1,294	601	509
Denmark	61	41	132	123	1,031	546	200	181	11,484	9,288	79	89	448	387	411	435
Netherlands	281	435	106	178	486	397	314	517	9,632	10,824	322	654	1,076	1,340	584	754
Belgium	7	11	28	20	682	193	37	72	2,665	1,266	24	28	90	56	2,237	1,244
Luxemburg	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	612	494	1	....	5	11	5	4
France	120	193	355	779	1,073	865	682	1,924	3,030	4,108	665	1,732	493	1,022	637	1,628
Switzerland	93	94	228	258	415	291	639	953	3,493	3,699	696	939	1,373	1,852	595	787
Southern and Eastern Europe:																
Portugal	....	1	15	32	1,225	1,192	12	42	50	56	8	5	3	6	5	2
Spain	13	13	47	64	268	104	24	23	237	166	20	15	28	15	17	9
Italy	2,205	1,073	5,043	3,430	31,380	18,373	11,399	7,724	45,169	29,774	2,245	1,679	10,836	6,153	5,724	2,368
Russia	2,445	1,681	24,798	17,898	41,891	22,347	11,349	5,673	121,786	62,971	4,999	3,177	25,477	13,844	18,644	8,428
Finland	15	14	36	6	455	189	58	21	1,191	378	10	3	499	198	23	9
Austria	586	366	6,538	6,778	2,413	1,329	9,284	5,647	132,059	95,899	1,638	1,076	42,059	35,329	14,160	6,663
Hungary	67	34	1,358	431	426	308	2,442	599	28,938	9,052	6,344	1,008	31,503	14,298	5,935	1,022
Roumania	44	10	216	73	373	120	106	29	3,344	978	454	150	761	196	313	115
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	6	....	13	1	36	....	10	6	515	38	184	34	46	13	65	6
Greece	83	6	347	120	1,497	171	220	25	6,564	890	180	39	275	43	584	36
Turkey in Europe	33	8	24	4	623	130	97	16	711	47	280	4	251	18	125	26
Europe not specified	7	1	66	102	16	11	7	26	35	88	4	26	7	22	9	5
Asia:																
Turkey in Asia	113	63	49	12	2,088	621	207	89	1,175	311	245	53	497	115	561	153
All other countries	5	7	16	25	82	34	19	6	402	68	6	11	50	22	35	19
America (a):																
Canada—French	286	550	45	89	3,098	2,899	566	766	4,633	8,240	73	141	571	876	4,166	5,388
Canada—Other	665	738	725	691	47,097	36,309	16,713	12,895	26,313	27,267	868	1,195	8,536	7,952	37,779	26,224
Newfoundland	8	4	20	15	463	413	35	8	112	49	3	2	22	11	33	14
Cuba and other West Indies (b)	10	6	100	109	265	131	35	29	189	144	20	21	46	41	26	31
Mexico	2	2	6	5	22	7	20	9	179	73	15	24	14	14	25	14
Central and South America	6	2	46	26	146	47	38	8	298	76	13	8	74	13	49	17
All other	32	17	114	148	419	308	162	112	925	497	90	103	181	128	176	111
Of mixed foreign parentage (c)	....	1,936	....	5,219	....	21,912	....	12,347	....	60,228	....	6,004	....	14,727	....	15,449

(a) Outside of the United States. (b) Except Porto Rico. (c) Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries: for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION IN SOME OF THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (BASED ON CENSUS OF 1910)—*Continued.*

Country of Origin.	Jersey City, N. J.		Los Angeles, Cal.		Milwaukee, Wis.		New Orleans, La.		Greater New York, N. Y.		(Manhattan Borough.)		(Bronx Borough.)		(Brooklyn Borough.)	
	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.
All foreign countries	77,697	109,101	60,584	74,756	111,456	182,530	27,686	74,244	1,927,703	1,820,141	1,104,019	818,208	148,935	185,146	571,356	663,583
Northwestern Europe:																
England	4,626	7,010	7,575	9,345	2,086	4,041	1,337	3,438	78,135	84,171	36,474	28,205	6,862	8,596	28,316	38,412
Scotland	1,667	2,324	1,589	2,311	647	1,171	257	751	23,115	24,921	10,635	8,699	2,407	2,734	7,921	10,605
Wales	139	227	414	741	231	576	20	67	1,778	2,274	903	911	191	254	544	910
Ireland	16,124	36,698	3,877	8,927	1,966	8,920	2,993	12,077	252,662	423,758	151,052	199,581	18,269	41,318	70,653	152,952
Germany	16,131	29,801	9,683	18,908	64,816	135,106	6,115	24,449	276,114	446,590	117,990	153,958	36,592	60,551	87,912	164,768
Norway	1,360	773	1,003	940	2,144	2,733	180	165	22,280	10,899	4,026	1,317	1,199	610	15,150	7,940
Sweden	1,280	1,005	3,414	2,736	787	818	160	285	34,950	20,328	13,215	4,745	3,177	2,475	16,490	11,488
Denmark	346	331	1,096	944	619	781	117	231	7,989	4,455	2,754	959	769	519	3,623	2,303
Netherlands	243	257	408	400	615	1,308	43	121	4,191	3,434	2,109	1,451	394	393	1,443	1,256
Belgium	173	86	213	132	86	109	91	91	2,259	713	1,389	245	176	103	503	263
Luxemburg	1	....	16	5	33	21	1	....	94	11	65	5	8	2	7	1
France	595	781	1,914	2,114	251	614	3,640	9,862	18,265	12,314	13,058	6,129	1,099	1,066	2,646	3,594
Switzerland	553	517	828	862	833	1,064	246	541	10,450	6,241	5,795	2,311	1,355	1,037	2,163	1,916
Southern and Eastern Europe:																
Portugal	25	8	128	205	1	1	33	110	417	362	153	102	16	21	233	216
Spain	72	23	384	375	21	9	448	1,351	3,331	1,591	2,044	621	107	74	1,075	816
Italy	12,060	8,631	3,802	2,659	3,374	1,414	8,066	10,515	340,765	203,684	199,757	108,038	25,170	15,679	100,424	68,004
Russia	13,667	8,214	4,758	2,720	11,992	5,159	1,254	882	484,189	249,735	285,194	125,412	27,791	19,680	160,586	99,054
Finland	681	279	261	71	110	47	34	30	7,409	2,436	3,604	762	837	445	2,617	1,055
Austria	4,978	2,755	2,510	1,127	11,553	6,547	645	671	190,237	108,792	137,401	71,349	10,327	7,204	35,913	24,903
Hungary	1,084	604	819	317	5,571	899	90	111	76,625	35,959	58,907	24,277	6,256	3,524	8,947	7,061
Roumania	196	102	297	137	267	95	93	21	33,584	12,411	23,422	7,104	2,167	1,107	7,809	4,088
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	7	....	116	11	64	11	5	1	539	48	369	24	44	2	104	19
Greece	179	44	361	59	1,104	92	175	97	8,038	887	6,637	562	260	76	1,017	206
Turkey in Europe	38	6	120	29	147	46	46	7	3,695	376	3,090	255	151	26	402	87
Europe, not specified	3	3	16	9	15	25	46	136	229	153	163	81	7	16	56	52
Asia:																
Turkey in Asia	103	49	385	170	78	32	192	80	6,160	1,348	4,085	608	180	68	1,781	624
All other countries	27	22	50	23	9	6	16	12	474	218	322	96	30	21	88	81
America (a):																
Canada—French	107	148	592	744	218	590	101	176	2,844	3,328	1,609	1,376	301	477	709	1,108
Canada—Other	998	1,172	7,657	6,917	1,650	2,335	374	568	23,228	19,853	11,421	7,289	2,096	2,050	8,086	8,598
Newfoundland	21	7	18	4	17	23	9	7	859	527	256	121	39	19	525	363
Cuba and other West Indies (b)	92	97	73	65	23	21	265	538	5,990	2,761	3,341	1,231	317	177	2,181	1,200
Mexico	11	9	5,611	3,306	11	5	275	321	404	157	279	102	19	6	90	40
Central and South America	41	15	166	96	25	13	210	65	2,116	593	1,237	285	131	41	640	222
All other	69	70	430	228	92	97	109	161	2,288	1,261	1,263	500	191	138	692	488
Of mixed foreign parentage (c)	....	7,033	....	7,119	....	7,801	....	6,305	....	133,552	....	59,497	....	14,637	....	48,890

(a) Outside of the United States. (b) Except Porto Rico. (c) Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries: for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION IN SOME OF THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (BASED ON CENSUS OF 1910)—*Continued.*

Country of Origin.	(Queens Borough.)		(Richmond Borough.)		Newark, N. J.		Phil'delphia, Pa.		Pittsburgh, Pa.		St. Louis, Mo.		S. Francisco, Cal.		Washington, D. C.	
	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.
All foreign countries	79,115	120,969	24,278	32,235	110,655	132,350	382,578	496,785	140,436	191,483	125,706	246,946	130,874	153,781	24,351	45,066
Northwestern Europe:																
England	4,579	6,477	1,904	2,481	6,697	9,429	36,530	48,940	9,525	14,545	5,221	10,812	9,815	10,640	2,634	5,061
Scotland	1,588	2,162	564	721	2,545	2,675	9,174	11,503	3,283	4,427	1,313	2,542	3,668	3,452	705	1,312
Wales	78	152	62	47	106	224	1,032	2,425	2,159	3,921	197	526	401	668	86	248
Ireland	8,671	20,224	4,017	9,683	11,225	24,912	83,187	165,351	18,872	42,431	14,268	40,214	23,151	43,633	5,343	13,963
Germany	30,252	58,722	5,368	8,591	22,177	43,844	61,467	123,925	29,438	70,862	47,765	138,639	24,137	35,264	5,179	13,119
Norway	529	360	1,376	672	190	104	1,142	679	116	87	204	258	3,769	1,416	149	169
Sweden	1,446	1,248	622	372	782	565	2,429	1,669	1,355	1,146	1,129	1,308	6,969	3,630	358	303
Denmark	634	498	209	176	360	284	1,119	871	110	89	441	575	3,118	1,700	174	149
Netherlands	182	265	63	69	202	262	347	491	109	146	422	716	500	333	64	109
Belgium	141	77	50	25	70	64	478	207	100	64	353	316	448	182	41	33
Luxemburg	14	3	....	....	....	....	10	3	5	2	6	1	15	4	2	....
France	1,140	1,265	322	260	697	962	2,650	3,442	884	1,537	1,218	3,582	6,244	4,113	510	558
Switzerland	896	783	241	194	779	775	2,013	*2,009	1,007	1,522	2,653	4,040	2,587	1,829	281	324
Southern and Eastern Europe:																
Portugal	10	21	5	2	8	9	34	65	2	1	14	6	570	784	2	7
Spain	50	46	55	34	52	16	196	166	22	19	227	84	1,170	550	48	62
Italy	11,154	8,561	4,260	3,402	20,493	15,368	45,308	31,426	14,120	8,138	7,594	4,408	16,918	12,163	2,761	1,792
Russia	8,395	4,424	2,213	1,165	21,912	11,667	90,696	47,464	26,391	14,737	15,480	9,054	4,640	2,770	3,393	2,340
Finland	222	100	129	74	68	37	226	98	70	7	46	24	1,346	565	21	6
Austria	5,511	4,765	1,085	571	12,963	7,755	19,859	10,259	21,400	10,253	11,171	9,073	4,641	2,526	459	351
Hungary	1,716	798	799	299	6,029	2,978	12,495	4,397	6,576	2,667	8,758	2,061	1,247	564	155	95
Roumania	148	90	38	22	1,160	557	4,413	1,752	1,521	416	1,055	293	583	166	41	14
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	19	2	3	1	10	7	100	22	71	9	165	8	157	38	10	4
Greece	71	33	53	10	297	61	589	108	773	109	1,312	58	2,274	144	342	73
Turkey in Europe	35	4	17	4	48	10	525	86	79	13	838	11	402	41	41	7
Europe, not specified	1	1	2	3	7	17	33	82	7	17	40	96	53	58	11	18
Asia:																
Turkey in Asia	97	43	17	5	127	39	973	326	452	172	730	260	320	99	139	84
All other countries	26	18	8	2	24	24	105	37	28	28	26	22	165	49	21	13
America (a):																
Canada—French	186	300	39	67	499	279	301	448	86	147	260	654	474	590	109	184
Canada—Other	1,048	1,272	577	644	1,112	1,156	3,648	3,560	1,597	1,528	2,218	3,090	5,687	5,993	1,014	1,388
Newfoundland	21	17	18	7	40	16	86	85	52	52	9	12	57	47	10	7
Cuba and other West Indies (b)	94	102	57	51	71	52	638	683	22	10	93	95	191	122	84	95
Mexico	10	9	6	....	10	14	54	47	14	4	179	61	1,763	1,044	23	14
Central and South America	69	38	39	7	98	28	257	83	57	7	75	43	826	398	57	37
All other	82	95	60	40	97	77	464	402	133	104	226	238	2,068	1,195	84	96
Of mixed foreign parentage (c)	....	7,994	....	2,534	....	8,083	....	33,674	....	12,266	....	13,766	....	17,011	....	3,031

(a) Outside of the United States. (b) Except Porto Rico. (c) Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries: for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL "MADE IN U. S. A." LEAGUE.

In enrolling, members sign the following:

"I pledge myself, for the welfare of my country, while the war lasts, to demand and buy, wherever possible, everything made in the United States and urge my friends to do likewise."

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POPULATION OF IOWA.

(By Counties. State Census of 1915.)

Adair	14,736	Clayton	25,129	Hardin	22,484	Mahaska	29,314
Adams	11,131	Clinton	45,839	Harrison	24,327	Marion	23,972
Allamakee	17,298	Crawford	20,581	Henry	17,807	Marshall	32,994
Appanoose	30,548	Dallas	25,610	Howard	13,929	Mills	14,916
Audubon	12,590	Davis	13,177	Humboldt	13,013	Mitchell	14,435
Benton	24,591	Decatur	17,148	Ida	11,656	Monona	17,378
Black Hawk	53,469	Delaware	18,564	Iowa	18,666	Monroe	25,906
Boone	29,696	Des Moines	35,656	Jackson	20,604	Montgomery	17,297
Bremer	16,968	Dickinson	9,465	Jasper	27,496	Muscatine	28,663
Buchanan	19,332	Dubuque	60,975	Jefferson	16,922	O'Brien	18,582
Buena Vista	17,212	Emmet	11,360	Johnson	27,330	Osceola	10,169
Butler	18,014	Fayette	29,257	Jones	19,143	Page	24,773
Calhoun	17,808	Floyd	18,213	Keokuk	21,225	Palo Alto	14,965
Carroll	20,997	Franklin	15,841	Kossuth	24,200	Plymouth	23,767
Cass	19,787	Fremont	16,067	Lee	38,101	Pocahontas	15,635
Cedar	17,623	Greene	16,339	Linn	70,153	Polk	129,121
Cerro Gordo	31,734	Grundy	14,051	Louisa	12,912	Pottawat'mie	56,896
Cherokee	16,591	Guthrie	18,416	Lucas	15,120	Poweshiek	19,965
Chickasaw	16,089	Hamilton	20,514	Lyon	15,362	Ringgold	13,280
Clarke	11,028	Hancock	13,886	Madison	15,394	Sac	17,039
Clay	14,656						

Scott	65,645
Shelby	16,692
Sioux	25,340
Story	25,787
Tama	22,806
Taylor	16,549
Union	17,168
Van Buren	14,907
Wapello	37,980
Warren	18,277
Washington	20,004
Wayne	16,243
Webster	38,811
Winnebago	13,564
Winneshiek	22,238
Woodbury	82,315
Worth	11,188
Wright	19,654
Total, State	2,358,066

POPULATION OF CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS OF 1,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

Ackley	1,289	Corning	1,884	Hawarden	2,045	Moulton	1,352	Sheffield	1,035
Adair	1,011	Correctionville	1,056	Holstein	1,137	Mount Ayr	1,708	Sheldon	3,323
Adel	1,425	Corydon	1,757	Humboldt	2,061	Mt. Pleasant	4,089	Shenandoah	5,637
Afton	1,007	Council Bluffs	31,354	Humeston	1,034	Mount Vernon	1,568	Sibley	1,755
Akron	1,235	Cresco	3,199	Ida Grove	2,090	Muscatine	15,785	Sidney	1,074
Albia	5,138	Creston	7,572	Independence	3,683	Mystic	2,695	Sigourney	2,109
Algona	3,593	Davenport	48,483	Indianola	3,495	Nashua	1,282	Sioux Center	1,209
Allerton	1,015	Decorah	4,021	Iowa City	12,033	Nevada	2,686	Sioux City	61,774
Alta	1,078	Denison	3,455	Iowa Falls	3,716	New Hampton	2,664	Sioux Rapids	1,023
Ames	5,091	Des Moines	105,652	Jefferson	3,103	New London	1,162	Spencer	4,176
Anamosa	2,822	De Witt	1,877	Jewell	1,074	New Sharon	1,225	Spirit Lake	1,602
Anita	1,210	Dows	1,001	Keokuk	15,239	Newton	5,165	State Center	1,037
Atlantic	5,039	Dubuque	41,795	Keosauqua	1,018	Nora Springs	1,148	Storm Lake	3,158
Audubon	2,084	Dunlap	1,393	Keota	1,071	Northwood	1,525	Story City	1,576
Avoca	1,648	Dyersville	1,885	Kingsley	1,052	Oakland	1,196	Strawberry Pt.	1,157
Bedford	1,956	Eagle Grove	4,038	Knoxville	3,541	Odebolt	1,236	Stuart	1,849
Belle Plaine	3,668	Eddyville	1,046	Lake City	2,224	Oelwein	7,137	Sumner	1,585
Bellevue	1,708	Eldon	2,030	Lake Mills	1,480	Ogden	1,403	Tabor	1,048
Belmond	1,419	Eldora	2,720	Lamoni	1,778	Onawa	2,210	Tama	2,621
Bettendorf	1,376	Elkader	1,213	Lansing	1,655	Orange City	1,417	Tipton	2,176
Bloomfield	2,282	Emmetsburg	2,647	La Porte City	1,541	Osage	2,779	Toledo	1,721
Boone	12,253	Estherville	4,123	Lehigh	1,290	Osceola	2,714	Traer	1,378
Brighton	1,023	Fairfield	6,113	Le Mars	5,070	Oskaloosa	10,485	Valley Junction	3,026
Britt	1,445	Farmington	1,194	Lenox	1,320	Ottumwa	22,437	Villisca	2,132
Brooklyn	1,485	Fayette	1,175	Leon	2,199	Panora	1,107	Vinton	3,996
Burlington	24,261	Fonda	1,106	Logan	1,641	Parkersburg	1,027	Walnut	1,008
Carroll	4,031	Forest City	2,135	Madrid	1,449	Pella	3,096	Wapello	1,532
Cascade	1,316	Fort Dodge	19,372	Malvern	1,254	Perry	5,455	Washington	4,544
Cedar Falls	6,284	Fort Madison	9,507	Manchester	3,102	Pocahontas	1,194	Waterloo	33,097
Cedar Rapids	40,667	Garner	1,226	Manilla	1,124	Postville	1,003	Waukon	2,168
Centerville	7,803	Glenwood	3,291	Manning	1,611	Red Oak	5,601	Waverly	3,561
Charlton	5,235	Greene	1,315	Manson	1,309	Reinbeck	1,257	Webster City	5,834
Charles City	6,374	Greenfield	1,624	Mapleton	1,200	Remsen	1,098	W. Burlington	1,091
Cherokee	4,704	Grinnell	5,061	Maquoketa	3,776	Rockford	1,138	West Liberty	1,760
Cincinnati	1,629	Griswold	1,148	Marengo	2,037	Rock Rapids	2,031	West Union	1,773
Clarinda	4,478	Grundy Center	1,629	Marion	4,675	Rock Valley	1,306	What Cheer	1,805
Clarion	2,553	Guthrie Center	1,678	Marshalltown	16,065	Rockwell City	1,864	Williamsburg	1,157
Clear Lake	2,741	Guttenberg	1,886	Mason City	17,152	Rolfe	1,115	Wilton	1,176
Clinton	26,091	Hamburg	2,204	McGregor	1,244	Sac City	2,521	Winfield	1,007
Colfax	2,607	Hampton	3,025	Missouri Valley	3,764	Sanborn	1,456	Winterset	2,860
Columbus J't'n	1,107	Harlan	2,825	Montezuma	1,326	Seymour	2,146	Woodbine	1,613
Coon Rapids	1,218	Hartley	1,115	Monticello	2,159				

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHS.

Year.	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Richmond.	Queens.	Totals.
*1916	2,634,223	575,877	1,928,432	97,883	366,426	*5,602,841
†1915	2,295,761	649,726	1,825,534	93,631	389,233	†5,253,885
1914	2,538,606	641,980	1,916,655	99,186	387,444	5,583,871
1913	2,438,001	531,219	1,776,878	92,669	334,297	5,173,064
1912	2,389,204	483,224	1,710,861	89,573	310,523	4,983,385
1911	2,365,161	460,879	1,678,776	88,064	299,278	4,892,158
1910	2,331,542	430,980	1,634,351	85,969	284,041	4,766,883
1909	2,292,894	327,553	1,492,970	76,688	232,580	4,422,685
1908	2,232,828	308,256	1,448,095	75,420	220,836	4,285,435
1907	2,174,335	290,097	1,404,569	74,173	209,686	4,152,860
1906	2,112,697	271,629	1,358,891	72,846	198,241	4,014,304
‡1905	1,950,000	295,000	1,335,000	75,000	195,000	‡3,850,000
1900	1,850,093	200,507	1,166,582	67,021	152,999	3,437,202
1890	1,441,216	88,908	838,547	51,693	87,050	2,507,414
1880	1,164,673	51,980	599,495	38,991	56,559	1,911,698
1870	942,292	37,393	419,921	33,029	45,468	1,478,103
1860	813,669	23,593	279,122	25,492	32,903	1,174,779
1850	515,547	8,032	138,882	15,061	18,593	696,115
1840	312,710	5,346	47,613	10,965	14,480	391,114
1830	202,589	3,023	20,535	7,082	9,049	242,278
1820	123,706	2,782	11,187	6,135	8,246	152,056
1810	96,373	2,267	8,303	5,347	7,444	119,734
1800	60,515	1,755	5,740	4,564	6,642	79,216

* Estimate by the Department of Health as of July 1, 1916. The Federal Bureau of the Census having concluded not to use for estimating the population of New York the figures as returned by the State Census of 1915, notified the Department of Health on February 10, 1916, that future estimates of the population of the cities and States within the United States would be based upon the returns of the Federal Censuses of 1900 and 1910, the Department of Health has concluded to adopt the arithmetical method in use by the Bureau of Census and to estimate the population of the boroughs and city for this and subsequent years in this manner. † Population figures shown above are from census taken by the Police Department as of date, December, 1915. State Census of 1915 gave Manhattan, 2,137,747; Bronx, 615,600; Brooklyn, 1,798,513; Richmond, 98,634; Queens, 396,727; Total 5,047,221. ‡Approximate only. Estimate by the Mayor's Office.

POPULATION OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

(By Counties. State Census of 1915.)

Armstrong	231	Corson	3,272	Hand	7,286	McPherson	6,831	Sully	2,004
Aurora	6,736	Custer	3,452	Hanson	6,316	Marshall	8,328	Tripp	10,262
Beadle	16,061	Davison	13,005	Harding	4,821	Meade	8,724	Turner	14,636
Bennett	1,488	Day	14,235	Hughes	5,055	Mellette	3,427	Union	11,436
Bon Homme	11,560	Deuel	8,529	Hutchinson	13,095	Miner	8,007	Walworth	5,919
Brookings	15,544	Dewey	1,933	Hyde	2,685	Minnehaha	37,613	Yankton	14,851
Brown	25,969	Douglas	6,639	Jackson	2,077	Moody	9,686	Ziebach	2,571
Brule	6,376	Edmunds	6,845	Jerauld	5,275	Pennington	10,040	Pine Ridge Reservation	6,315
Buffalo	1,485	Fall River	6,027	Kingsbury	11,947	Perkins	7,641	Todd Co. (unorg.)	2,403
Butte	5,894	Faulk	5,265	Lake	11,865	Potter	3,648		
Campbell	4,888	Grant	10,474	Lawrence	17,710	Roberts	15,660		
Charles Mix	14,790	Gregory	11,919	Lincoln	13,564	Sanborn	7,377		
Clark	10,670	Haakon	3,553	Lyman	7,412	Spink	14,977	Total population	582,765
Clay	9,214	Hamlin	7,791	McCook	10,013	Stanley	2,251		
Codington	15,192								

INCORPORATED PLACES OF 1,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

Aberdeen	11,846	De Smet	1,014	Huron	6,012	Pierre	3,010	Tyndall	1,302
Belle Fourche	1,101	Deadwood	3,113	Lead	8,128	Rapid City	4,268	Vermillion	2,376
Beresford	1,332	Dell Rapids	1,538	Madison	3,949	Redfield	3,122	Watertown	8,313
Brookings	3,416	Elk Point	1,546	Milbank	1,940	Salem	1,132	Webster	1,640
Canton	2,316	Flandreau	1,688	Mitchell	7,785	Scotland	1,249	Wes'gton Sp'gs	1,142
Centerville	1,109	Groton	1,028	Mobridge	1,551	Sioux Falls	20,929	Woonsocket	1,201
Chamberlain	1,055	Hot Springs	2,132	Parker	1,324	Sisseton	1,386	Yankton	4,771
Clark	1,200	Howard	1,169	Parkston	1,132	Sturgis	1,029		

ROSAECRUCIAN ORDER IN AMERICA.

The American Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Mystical Order Rosae Crucis was established in 1915 and operates under a properly sealed and signed charter or patent signed by the officials of the order in France by direction of the Supreme Council of the World, in Memphis, Egypt. The order was originally established in Egypt in 1500 B. C., and divided into jurisdictions in 1350 B. C. It is the oldest secret and fraternal organization in the world to-day, with several million members in every civilized country. Its teachings embrace all that is occult, mystical, scientific, philosophical and helpful to one's health, happiness and success. The order conducts its work with initiations, convocations and lectures which constitute a schooling in practical laws and work without speculation or abstract theory. It has nothing whatever to sell, but operates as did the old schools and temples of philosophy in the past. Membership is limited to men and women of 21 years or older who are of good moral habits, well recommended and professing a firm belief in God. The order is non-sectarian and members are invited to join after having felt a desire to do so. Grand and local lodges are established in every State. The national officers for America are: Imperator and Most Worshipful Grand Master, H. Spencer Lewis, Commandant of the American Commandery Knights of the Rosae Crucis; Financial Secretary, A. B. Brassard, 306 West 48th Street, New York; Supreme Secretary-General and Archivist, Thor Kilmalehto, K. R. C., Supreme Grand Lodge Temple, 306 West 48th Street, New York City. Meetings in practically all Temples are held Thursday evenings. Visitors always welcome at 7.30 P. M.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1790 TO 1910†.

States and Territories.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.†
Alabama	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,595	1,513,017	1,828,697	2,138,093
Alaska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63,592	64,356
Arizona	....	....	....	....	9,658	40,440	59,620	122,931	204,354
Arkansas	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,179	1,311,564	1,574,449
California	....	....	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,208,130	1,485,053	2,377,549
Colorado	....	....	....	34,277	39,864	194,327	419,198	539,700	799,024
Connecticut	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756
Dakota	....	....	....	4,837	14,181	135,177	....	....	....
Delaware	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322
D. of Columbia	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069
Florida	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	751,139
Georgia	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121
Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	154,001	191,909
Idaho	....	....	....	....	14,999	32,610	84,385	161,772	325,594
Illinois	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351	4,821,550	5,638,591
Indiana	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876
Indian Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	392,060	*
Iowa	....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896	2,231,853	2,224,771
Kansas	....	....	....	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,427,096	1,470,495	1,690,949
Kentucky	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905
Louisiana	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,587	1,381,625	1,656,388
Maine	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371
Maryland	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346
Massachusetts	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943	2,805,346	3,366,416
Michigan	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889	2,420,982	2,810,173
Minnesota	....	....	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,301,826	1,751,394	2,075,708
Mississippi	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114
Missouri	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184	3,106,665	3,293,335
Montana	....	....	....	....	20,595	39,159	132,159	243,329	376,053
Nebraska	....	....	....	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,058,910	1,066,300	1,192,214
Nevada	....	....	....	6,857	42,491	62,266	45,761	42,335	81,875
New Hampshire	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572
New Jersey	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167
New Mexico	....	....	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	153,593	195,310	327,301
New York	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853	7,268,894	9,113,279
North Carolina	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947	1,893,810	2,206,287
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	182,719	319,146	577,056
Ohio	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316	4,157,545	4,767,121
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	61,834	398,331	1,657,155
Oregon	....	....	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	313,767	413,536	672,765
Pennsylvania	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,014	6,302,115	7,665,111
Rhode Island	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610
South Carolina	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	328,808	401,570	583,888
Tennessee	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789
Texas	....	....	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,523	3,048,710	3,896,542
Utah	....	....	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905	276,749	373,351
Vermont	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956
Virginia	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612
Washington	....	....	....	11,594	23,955	75,116	349,390	518,103	1,141,990
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	442,014	618,457	762,704	958,800	1,221,119
Wisconsin	....	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880	2,069,042	2,333,860
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	9,118	20,789	60,705	92,531	145,965
Total	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250	75,994,575	91,972

* Indian Territory merged into Oklahoma.
† See also separate tables of those states which took a State Census in 1915.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1790.—Connecticut, 237,946; Delaware, 59,096; Georgia, 82,548; Kentucky, 73,677; Maine, ‡ 96,540; Maryland, 319,728; Massachusetts, 378,787; New Hampshire, 141,885; New Jersey, 184,139; New York, 340,120; North Carolina, 393,751; Pennsylvania, 434,373; Rhode Island, 68,825; South Carolina, 249,073; Tennessee, 35,691; Vermont, 85,425; Virginia, 747,610. Total U. S., 3,929,214.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1800.—Connecticut, 251,002; Delaware, 64,273, District of Columbia, 14,093; Georgia, 162,686; Indiana, 5,641; Kentucky, 220,955; Maine, ‡ 151,719; Maryland, 341,548; Massachusetts, 422,845; Mississippi, 8,850; New Hampshire, 183,858; New Jersey, 211,149; New York, 589,051; North Carolina, 478,103; Ohio, 45,365; Pennsylvania, 602,365; Rhode Island, 69,122; South Carolina, 345,591; Tennessee, 105,602; Vermont, 154,465; Virginia, 880,200. Total U. S., 5,308,483.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1810.—Connecticut, 261,942; Delaware, 72,674; District of Columbia, 24,023; Georgia, 252,433; Illinois, 12,282; Indiana, 24,520; Kentucky, 406,511; Louisiana, 76,556; Maine, ‡ 228,705; Maryland, 380,546; Massachusetts, 472,040; Michigan, 4,762; Mississippi, 40,352; Missouri, 20,845; New Hampshire, 214,460; New Jersey, 245,562; New York, 959,049; North Carolina, 555,500; Ohio 230,760; Pennsylvania, 810,091; Rhode Island, 76,931; South Carolina, 415,115; Tennessee, 261,727; Vermont, 217,895; Virginia, 974,600. Total U. S., 7,239,881. ‡ Maine a part of Massachusetts until admitted in 1820.

POPULATION. 1820.—Alabama, 127,901; Arkansas, 14,255; Connecticut, 275,148; Delaware, 72,749; District of Columbia, 33,039; Georgia, 340,985; Illinois, 55,162; Indiana, 147,178; Kentucky, 564,135; Louisiana, 152,923; Maine, 298,269; Maryland, 407,350; Massachusetts, 523,159; Michigan, 8,765; Mississippi, 75,448; Missouri, 66,557; New Hampshire, 244,022; New Jersey, 277,426; New York, 1,372,111; North Carolina, 638,829; Ohio, 581,295; Pennsylvania, 1,047,507; Rhode Island, 83,015; South Carolina, 502,741; Tennessee, 422,771; Vermont, 235,966; Virginia, 1,065,116. Total U. S., 9,638,453.

LARGEST CITIES OF THE EARTH.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE LATEST CENSUS REPORTS OR OFFICIAL ESTIMATES. (c)

RANK OF FIFTEEN LARGEST CITIES.

Cities.	Rank.	Populat'n.	Cities.	Rank.	Populat'n.	Cities.	Rank.	Populat'n.
New York (a)	1	5,602,841	Tokio	6	2,033,320	Buenos Ayres	11	1,700,000
London (b)	2	4,522,964	Vienna	7	2,031,498	Constantinople	12	1,300,000
Paris (d)	3	2,888,110	Petrograd	8	2,019,000	Osaka	13	1,387,366
Chicago	4	2,393,325	Philadelphia	9	1,657,810	Calcutta	14	1,222,313
Berlin	5	2,071,257	Moscow	10	1,618,000	Rio de Janeiro	15	1,100,000

Cities.	Year.	Populat'n.	Cities.	Year.	Populat'n.	Cities.	Year.	Populat'n.
Aberdeen	1911	163,891	Chingkiang †	1910	184,000	Kiel	1910	211,627
Adelaide*	1912	192,294	Christiania	1915	250,000	Kiev	1911	505,060
Agra	1911	185,449	Chungking †	1912	598,000	Kishinev	1911	125,000
Ahmedabad	1911	215,835	Cincinnati	1914	402,175	Kobe	1913	440,766
Aix-la-Chapelle	1910	156,143	Cleveland	1914	639,431	Kokand	1908	113,800
Albany	1915	107,979	Cologne	1910	517,000	Konigsberg	1910	245,994
Aleppo †	1912	250,000	Colombo	1911	213,398	Krakow	1910	151,886
Alexandria	1907	332,246	Columbus	1914	204,567	Kure	1914	119,060
Alger	1911	172,397	Constantinople ‡	1914	1,300,000	Kyoto	1913	508,068
Algiers	1910	590,000	Copenhagen *	1911	559,398	Lahore	1911	228,687
Allahabad	1911	171,697	Cordoba, Arg. †	1912	100,000	La Plata	1912	106,382
Altona	1910	172,628	Coventry	1911	106,349	Leeds	1911	445,550
Amoy †	1912	114,000	Cracow (see Krakow).			Leghorn	1911	105,315
Amritsar	1911	152,756	Crefeld	1910	199,406	Leicester	1911	227,222
Amsterdam	1914	609,084	Croydon	1911	169,551	Leipzig	1910	589,850
Antung †	1911	161,000	Dacca	1911	108,551	Lemberg	1910	206,113
Antwerp	1912	312,584	Dallas	1914	111,986	Liege	1912	170,600
Astrakhan	1911	150,000	Damascus †	1912	300,000	Lille	1911	217,807
Athens	1907	167,479	Danzig	1910	170,337	Lima	1915	165,000
Atlanta	1914	179,292	Dayton	1914	123,794	Lisbon	1914	500,000
Auckland	....	120,000	Delhi	1911	232,837	Liverpool	1911	746,421
Augsburg	1910	102,487	Denver	1914	245,523	Lodz	1910	415,650
Bagdad	1912	225,000	Derby, England	1911	123,478	London (b)	1911	4,522,964
Bahia †	1911	290,000	Detroit	1914	537,650	Los Angeles	1915	538,000
Baku	1910	206,000	Dortmund	1910	214,226	Louisville	1914	235,114
Baltimore	1914	579,590	Dresden	1910	550,566	Lowell	1915	107,978
Bangalore	1911	189,485	Dublin	1911	403,030	Lucknow	1911	259,798
Bangkok	1910	628,675	Duisburg	1910	229,483	Lyons	1915	523,796
Barcelona	1915	850,230	Dundee	1911	165,004	Madras	1911	520,000
Bareilly	1911	129,462	Dusseldorf	1910	358,728	Madrid	1915	620,000
Bari	1911	103,670	Dvinsk	1910	110,912	Madura	1911	154,130
Barmen	1910	169,214	Edinburgh	1911	320,318	Magdeburg	1910	279,629
Basel ‡	1914	145,000	Elberfeld	1910	170,195	Malaga	1910	110,634
Batavia	1905	138,551	Erfurt	1910	111,463	Malta	1915	135,000
Beirut †	1912	150,000	Essen	1910	294,653	Manaos	1912	215,000
Belem †	1911	200,000	Fall River	1915	124,791	Manchester, England	1915	100,000
Belem do Para	1915	120,000	Fez †	....	140,000	Mandalay	1911	714,333
Belfast	1911	386,947	Florence	1911	232,860	Manila	1911	138,299
Benares	1911	203,804	Frankfort-on-Main	1910	414,576	Manheim	1910	231,409
Berlin	1910	2,071,257	Fuchow †	1912	624,000	Marseilles	1910	193,902
Bilbao	1915	100,306	Gelsenkirchen	1910	169,513	Meerut	1915	550,619
Birmingham, England	1911	525,833	Geneva	1910	123,200	Melbourne	1911	116,227
Birmingham, Ala.	1914	166,154	Genoa	1911	272,221	Memphis	1911	600,160
Blackburn	1911	133,052	Ghent	1912	167,500	Mendoza, Arg. ‡	1914	143,231
Bochum	1910	136,931	Glasgow	1911	784,496	Messina	1910	206,393
Bogota	1915	125,000	Goteborg	1914	177,200	Mexico City	1911	126,557
Bologna	1911	172,628	Grand Rapids	1914	123,227	Milan	1910	470,659
Bolton	1911	180,851	Graz	1910	151,781	Milwaukee	1911	599,200
Bombay	1912	982,000	Guadalajara	1910	118,799	Minneapolis	1914	417,054
Bordeaux	1911	261,678	Guatemala City	1915	125,000	Minsk	1914	343,466
Boston	1915	745,439	Guayaquil	1915	140,000	Montevideo	1910	105,000
Bradford	1911	288,458	Hague, see The Hague.			Montreal	1915	368,648
Bremen	1910	247,437	Haidarabad	1911	500,623	Moscow	1911	470,480
Breslau	1910	512,105	Halifax, England	1911	101,553	Mukden	1912	1,618,000
Bridgeport, Ct.	1914	115,289	Halle	1910	180,843	Mulhein	1915	184,389
Brighton, England	1911	131,237	Hamburg, Germany	1910	101,703	Munich	1910	112,580
Brisbane*	1912	145,000	Hamburg ‡	1912	953,079	Murcia	1910	596,467
Bristol, England	1911	357,046	Hangchow †	1912	594,000	Nagaski	1910	124,985
Brunn	1910	125,737	Hankow †	1912	826,000	Nagoya	1913	160,450
Brunswick	1910	143,552	Hanover	1910	302,375	Nagpur	1911	447,951
Brussa †	1912	110,000	Hartford	1914	107,038	Nancy	1911	101,415
Brussels*	1912	663,800	Havana	1915	350,000	Nanking †	1911	119,949
Bucharest	1912	338,109	Havre	1915	136,158	Nantes	1912	267,000
Budapest	1913	900,000	Helsingfors	1910	147,018	Naples	1915	170,535
Buenos Ayres	1915	1,700,000	Hiroshima	1914	159,000	Nashville	1911	723,000
Buffalo	1915	454,630	Hongkong	1912	417,400	Neukolln	1914	114,899
Cairo, Egypt	1907	654,476	Huddersfield	1911	107,821	Newark, N. J.	1910	237,289
Calcutta*	1911	1,222,313	Hull	1911	277,991	New Bedford	1915	366,791
Cambridge, Mass.	1915	108,822	Indianapolis	1914	259,413	Newcastle	1915	109,563
Camden	1915	102,215	Irkutsk	1910	108,660	New Haven	1911	266,603
Canton †	1912	900,000	Ivanove-voznesensk	1910	168,000	New Orleans	1914	144,505
Cardiff	1911	182,259	Jaipur	1911	137,098	New York (a)	1914	361,221
Carlsruhe	1910	134,313	Jersey City	1915	270,903	Nice	1915	5,602,841
Cassel	1910	153,196	Johannesburg	1911	237,220	Nikolayev	1915	142,940
Catania	1911	210,700	Jubbulpore	1911	100,651	Ningpo †	1910	103,500
Cawnpore	1911	178,557	Kanazawa	1914	127,267	Nishni-Novgorod	1912	400,000
Changsha †	1912	250,000	Kansas City	1914	281,911	Norwich, England	1911	108,820
Charlottenburg	1910	305,978	Karachi	1911	151,903	Nottingham	1911	121,478
Chemnitz	1910	287,807	Kazan	1911	188,100	Nuremberg	1911	259,904
Chicago	1914	2,393,325	Kharkov	1911	249,000		1910	333,142

LARGEST CITIES OF THE EARTH—*Continued.*

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Cities.	Year.	Population.	Cities.	Year.	Population.
Oakland	1911	183,002	Saarbrucken	1910	105,089	Tabriz†	1913	200,000
Odessa	1911	620,200	St. Etienne	1915	148,656	Tacoma	1914	103,418
Oldham	1911	147,483	St. Louis	1914	734,667	Tashkent	1912	271,700
Omaha	1914	133,274	St. Paul	1914	236,766	Teheran †	1913	280,000
Omsk	1911	129,450	Salford	1911	231,357	The Hague	1914	312,430
Oporto‡	1914	200,000	Salonica †	1915	231,932	Tientsin †	1912	800,000
Oran	1911	123,086	Salt Lake City	1914	109,530	Tiflis	1910	305,150
Osaka	1913	1,387,366	Samara	1911	145,600	Tokio	1913	2,033,320
Palermo	1911	341,088	San Antonio	1914	115,063	Toledo	1914	184,126
Paris (d)	1915	2,888,110	San Francisco	1914	448,502	Tomsk	1911	112,000
Paterson	1915	124,815	Sao Salvador	1915	300,000	Toronto	1911	376,538
Patna	1911	136,153	Santiago, Chile	1915	500,000	Toulon	1915	104,582
Peking †	1912	693,000	Sao Paulo	1915	400,000	Toulouse	1915	149,576
Pernambuco ‡	1914	250,000	Saratov	1910	217,500	Trenton, N. J.	1915	103,190
Petrograd	1912	2,019,000	Schoenberg	1910	172,823	Trichinopoly	1911	122,028
Philadelphia	1914	1,657,810	Scranton	1914	141,351	Trieste‡	1914	250,000
Pingyang †	1912	146,000	Seattle	1914	313,029	Tsaritsyn	1910	100,847
Pittsburgh	1914	564,878	Sendai	1914	104,000	Tsinanfu‡	1914	300,000
Plauen	1910	121,272	Seoul	1912	278,958	Tula	1911	136,530
Plymouth, England	1911	112,613	Seville	1915	170,109	Tunis †	1907	250,000
Poona	1911	158,855	Shanghai †	1912	651,000	Turin	1911	427,106
Port au Prince†	1915	100,000	Sheffield	1911	454,632	Ufa	1910	103,485
Portland, Ore.	1914	260,601	Singapore	1911	303,321	Utrecht	1914	127,086
Portsmouth, England	1911	231,141	Smyrna †	1912	375,000	Valencia	1915	250,453
Posen	1910	156,691	Soerabaya	1905	150,198	Valparaiso	1915	200,000
Prague	1915	500,000	Soerakarta	1905	118,378	Vancouver ‡	1914	207,383
Preston	1911	117,088	Sofia	1913	200,000	Venice	1911	160,719
Providence	1915	247,660	Southampton	1911	119,012	Vienna	1910	2,031,498
Puebla	1910	101,214	South Shields	1911	108,647	Vilna	1911	193,000
Puket	1910	179,000	Spokane	1914	135,657	Vitebsk	1910	103,840
Quito	1915	100,000	Springfield, Mass.	1915	102,971	Warsaw	1915	1,250,000
Rangoon	1911	293,316	Srinagar	1911	126,344	Washington	1914	353,378
Reading, Pa.	1914	103,361	Stettin	1910	236,113	Wenchow †	1912	100,000
Recif	1915	120,000	Stockholm	1913	389,085	West Ham	1911	289,030
Rheims	1914	115,178	Stockport	1911	108,682	Wiesbaden	1910	109,002
Richmond	1914	134,917	Stoke-on-Trent	1911	234,534	Wilmersdorf	1910	109,716
Riga	1911	270,000	Strassburg ‡	1915	186,000	Winnipeg	1911	136,035
Rio de Janeiro	1915	1,100,000	Stuttgart	1910	286,218	Worcester, Mass.	1915	162,697
Rochester, N.Y.	1915	248,465	Suchow †	1912	500,000	Wuhu †	1912	122,000
Rome	1911	542,123	Sunderland	1911	151,159	Yaroslav	1910	111,876
Rosario	1914	224,838	Surat	1911	114,863	Yekaterinoslav	1911	218,000
Rostov-on-Don	1910	172,275	Swansea	1911	114,663	Yokohama	1913	396,101
Rotterdam‡	1914	472,520	Sydney, N. S. W.*	1915	‡ 800,000	Zaragoza	1915	120,118
Roubaix	1911	122,723	Syracuse	1915	145,293	Zurich	1915	190,733
Rouen	1915	129,987	Szeged	1910	118,328			

* With suburbs, † Estimated. ‡ American Consular report.

(a) New York City, including all boroughs, on Dec. 2, 1915, according to census of Police Department of New York City had a population of 5,253,885, according to State census of 1915, 5,047,221; According to final official figures, agreed upon by the Comptroller of the City of New York, the Board of Health, and the State and Federal Census Bureaus in March, 1916, the City of New York had a population of 5,692,841, and is increasing at the rate of about 1,000,000 in every seven years. Estimated population of Metropolitan New York, including Westchester and New Jersey suburbs, 7,500,000. (b) Population of Registration London in 1911 was 4,522,964 and with metropolitan and city police districts, 7,252,963. (c) Population of some cities shown in this list has been, temporarily at least, materially affected by the war in Europe. (d) With Department of Seine included, 4,154,042.

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES OF UNITED STATES.

(Based on the 1910 Census.§)

Cities.	All Classes.	Negro.	Cities.	All Classes.	Negro.
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	1,037	New Orleans, La.	339,075	89,262
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	51,902	New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	91,709
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	84,749	Manhattan Borough	2,331,542	60,534
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	52,305	Bronx Borough	430,980	4,117
Boston, Mass.	670,585	13,564	Brooklyn Borough	1,634,351	22,708
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	1,332	Queens Borough	284,041	3,198
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	1,773	Richmond Borough	85,969	1,152
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	4,707	Newark, N. J.	347,469	9,475
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	44,103	Oakland, Cal.	150,174	3,055
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	19,639	Omaha, Neb.	124,096	4,426
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	8,448	Paterson, N. J.	125,600	1,539
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	12,739	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	84,459
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	4,842	Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	25,623
Denver, Col.	213,381	5,426	Portland, Ore.	207,214	1,045
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	5,741	Providence, R. I.	224,226	5,316
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	355	Richmond, Va.	127,628	46,733
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	665	Rochester, N. Y.	218,149	879
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	21,816	St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	43,960
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	5,960	St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	3,144
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	23,566	San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	1,642
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	7,599	Scranton, Pa.	129,867	567
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	40,522	Seattle, Wash.	237,194	2,296
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	133	Spokane, Wash.	104,402	723
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	52,441	Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249	1,124
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	980	Toledo, Ohio	168,497	1,877
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	2,592	Washington, D. C.	331,069	94,446
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	36,523	Worcester, Mass.	145,986	1,241
New Haven, Ct.	133,605	3,561			

§ See separate table of States which had a 1915 Census.

STATISTICS OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population, Jan. 1, 1917.	Net Public Debt.	Assessed Valuation of All Taxable Property.	Per Cent. of Actual Val.*	City Tax Rate ea. $100	Names of Mayors or Plan of Government. For other cities governed by commission, see Index.	Terms Expire.
Akron, Ohio	24	130,000	$2,400,000	$140,000,000	70	$1.54	Federal Plan.	
Albany, N. Y.	19.4	110,000	*b*5,233,977	112,319,601	90	†2.72	Joseph W. Stevens, R.	Dec. 31, 1917
Allentown, Pa.	5.93	65,000	216,332	58,176,015	75	.54	Commission.	
Altoona, Pa.	3.6	60,000	1,388,185	28,670,000	60	1.00	Commission.	
Atlanta, Ga.	26⅝	200,000	4,542,606	*v*185,825,693	60	1.25	Councilmanic.	
Atlantic City, N. J.	5	53,000	4,130,266	93,006,020	80	2.30	Commission.	
Baltimore, Md.	31½	595,000	66,168,068	868,426,115	100	1.98	James H. Preston, D.	May, 1919
Bangor, Me.	36	26,000	1,210,000	25,000,000	75	2.30	John F. Woodman, R.	Mar. 19, 1917
Bay City, Mich.	11	50,000	1,198,006	26,355,768	100	1.16	F. P. S. Keltor, R.	April 1, 1917
Bayonne, N. J.	3½	70,000	1,489,987	63,988,820	....	2.32	Commission.	
Binghamton, N. Y.	10	55,901	2,059,353	40,954,060	....	2.97	Frank H. Truitt, R.	Dec. 31, 1917
Birmingham, Ala.	50.8	198,990	*h*7,108,000	102,000,000	60	1.00	Commission.	
Boston, Mass.	47¾	767,589	86,517,831	1,608,701,300	100	1.78	James M. Curley, D.	Feb. 4, 1918
Bridgeport, Ct.	13.4	170,000	3,689,839	139,099,881	100	1.99	Clifford B. Wilson, R.	Nov. 12, 1917
Brockton, Mass.	21	65,000	3,994,200	55,816,790	100	2.28	Aldermanic and Counc	ilmanic.
Brooklyn Boro., N.Y.	See	New Y	ork City.					
Buffalo, N. Y.	42	480,000	39,945,270	390,487,600	100	2.98	Commission.	
Butte, Mont.	27.5	100,000	973,719	27,835,100	40	1.52	Charles H. Lane, D.	May 7, 1917
Cambridge, Mass.	6½	110,000	7,071,894	131,639,570	100	2.35	W. D. Rockwood, Ind.	Jan. 7, 1918
Camden, N. J.	7¾	106,000	4,598,304	73,066,464	100	2.00	Charles H. Ellis, R.	Jan. 1, 1920
Canton, Ohio	9.2	70,000	4,712,157	94,800,000	100	1.33	C. A. Stolberg, R.	Dec. 31, 1917
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	13	44,000	844,300	44,526,000	25	1.00	Commission.	
Charleston, S. C.	3.85	65,000	4,138,500	20,787,105	40-50	3.30	T. T. Hyde, D.	Dec. 15, 1919
Chattanooga, Tenn.	9½	65,000	3,567,644	37,881,611	45	1.65	Commission.	
Chicago, Ill.	198	2,521,822	*v*30,563,094	1,041,788	33⅓	5.71	Wm. H. Thompson, R.	April 8, 1919
Cincinnati, Ohio	75	450,000	28,708,317	594,397,380	100	1.55	Federal.	
Cleveland, Ohio	52½	750,000	39,013,494	*v*891,331,905	100	1.53	Federal.	
Cohoes, N. Y.	8⅓	24,000	742,957	12,551,668	80	1.80	James S. Calkins, R.	Dec. 31, 1917
Colorado Springs, Col	8	33,000	1,590,200	36,923,410	100	.67	Commission.	
Columbus, Ohio	22½	210,000	14,354,060	295,818,180	100	1.64	Federal.	
Columbia, S. C.	6.2	45,000	1,740,000	15,693,800	25	1.80	Commission.	
Council Bluffs, Iowa	16¼	35,000	893,000	20,896,047	75	1.18	M. B. Snyder, R.	Mar. 31, 1918
Covington, Ky.	5½	60,000	3,010,147	30,266,875	75	1.75	Commission.	
Dallas, Tex.	17½	135,000	*h*6,101,271	120,479,250	60	1.90	Commission.	
Danbury, Ct.	8	23,000	610,000	14,000,000	100	1.15	A. Sunderland, D.	April 1, 1917
Davenport, Iowa	9½	51,000	583,000	51,000,000	50	2.00	John Berwald, D.	April 15, 1918
Dayton, Ohio	16.4	135,000	6,991,280	171,481,890	100	1.34	Commission Manager	form.
Decatur, Ill.	7.2	45,000	389,000	9,910,383	*g*	1.88	Commission.	
Denver, Col.	58¾	253,000	709,254	309,430,700	100	....	Robert W. Speer, D.	June 1, 1919
Des Moines, Iowa	54	110,000	1,177,248	135,000,000	100	.93	Commission.	
Detroit, Mich.	76¼	825,000	17,573,814	736,552,960	100	1.85	Oscar B. Marx, R.	Jan. —, 1919
District of Columbia	See	Washin	gton, D. C	., on follow	ing	page.		
Dubuque, Iowa	13	46,000	1,345,000	33,000,000	83	1.40	Municipal.	
Duluth, Minn.	67⅓	104,000	*v*5,970,000	58,558,621	*c*	*v*1.60	Commission.	
Easton, Pa.	8	35,000	520,000	25,000,000	70	.65	Commission.	
Elizabeth, N. J.	9	85,000	3,000,822	70,759,658	100	1.99	Victor Mravlag, R.	Dec. 31, 1918
Elmira, N. Y.	7-103	45,000	2,605,000	32,902,856	100	1.32	H. N. Hoffman, R.	Dec. 31, 1917
Erie, Pa.	7½	90,000	821,395	53,600,000	65	.85	Commission.	
Evansville, Ind.	9	90,000	1,587,400	45,499,350	60	1.25	Benj. Bosse, D.	Dec. 31, 1917
Fall River, Mass.	41	128,366	5,489,289	113,528,148	100	2.12	James H. Kay, R.	Jan. 6, 1919
Fort Wayne, Ind.	11.3	78,700	336,000	28,062,850	60	1.16	W. J. Hosey, D.	Jan. 1, 1918
Fort Worth, Tex.	16.8	110,000	5,764,000	67,857,256	65	1.85	Commission.	
Galveston, Tex.	7¾	51,000	5,725,882	41,519,937	75	1.90	Commission.	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	18	132,000	2,055,263	163,726,341	100	1.23	George P. Tilma, R.	April 30, 1917
Harrisburg, Pa.	8	80,000	1,979,200	51,500,000	55	.95	Commission.	
Hartford, Ct.	18	150,000	7 957,234	*v*193,528,927	75	2.15	Frank A. Hagarty, R.	April 1, 1918
Haverhill, Mass.	32	55,000	1,734,188	47,219,338	100	2.02	Commission.	
Hoboken, N. J.	1	71,000	4,467,820	73,177,286	100	*a*	Commission.	
Holyoke, Mass.	22¾	63,000	.....	66,459,083	100	1.84	Federal.	
Houston, Tex. *v*	32½	148,000	10,746,978	135,805,000	100	1.80	Commission.	
Indianapolis, Ind.	37¾	301,000	4,602,500	243,698,500	65	1.13	Joseph E. Bell, D.	Jan. 7, 1918
Jackson, Miss.	5	31,000	1,680,000	13,080,453	75	1.65	Commission.	
Jacksonville, Fla.	10¼	96,000	4,015,000	59,560,640	50	1.28	J. E. T. Bowden, D.	June 20, 1917
Jersey City, N. J.	19	*v*270,903	18,792,082	315,457,401	100	1.94	Commission.	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	8½	45,000	1,035,741	47,036,695	100	.60	Jas. B. Balch, D.	May 1, 1917
Kansas City, Kan.	18	100,000	7,214,291	93,022,345	100	.78	Commission.	
Kansas City, Mo.	60.8	300,000	5,075,825	206,753,700	40	1.25	George H. Edwards, R.	April 17, 1918
Knoxville, Tenn.	4½	36,000	2,000,000	25,000,000	50	1.65	Commission.	
Lansing, Mich.	8	56,000	232,200	41,400,000	....	9.87	J. G. Reutter, D.	May 6, 1918
Lawrence, Mass.	7¼	100,000	3,215,317	82,955,470	100	1.88	Commission.	
Lincoln, Neb.	8.2	55,000	956,900	11,385,320	20	3.80	Commission.	
Little Rock, Ark.	22.5	60,000	.....	41,728,705	40	.50	Charles E. Taylor, D.	April 15, 1919
Los Angeles, Cal.	338	600,000	37,314,960	580,678,375	50	1.45	F. T. Woodman, R.	July 1, 1917
Louisville, Ky.	26¾	265,420	12,395,500	210,000,000	80	1.85	J. H. Buschemeyer, D.	Nov. 23, 1917
Lowell, Mass.	14	117,000	2,381,484	94,414,073	100	2.12	Commission.	
Lynn, Mass.	11⅓	97,000	4,503,697	91,840,310	100	2.18	Commission.	
Macon, Ga.	9	55,000	1,686,642	32,286,730	66⅔	1.25	Bridges Smith, D.	Nov., 1917
Manchester, N. H.	34	86,500	1,312,852	78,152,795	100	1.56	Aldermanic.	
Memphis, Tenn.	19.2	150,000	9,911,717	124,912 344	60	1.58	Commission.	
Meriden, Ct.	4	32,000	695,934	21,519,869	100	.80	Joseph A. Cooke, D.	Jan. 7, 1918
Milwaukee, Wis.	25¾	448,765	*h*14,730,750	521,239,125	94	1.47	Daniel W. Hoan, Soc.	April 18, 1918

Cities.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population, Jan. 1, 1917.	Net Public Debt.	Assessed Valuation of All Taxable Property.	Per Cent. of Actual Val.*	City Tax Rate ea. $100	Names of Mayors or Plan of Government. For other cities governed by commission, see Index.	Terms Expire.
Minneapolis, Minn.	53¼	370,000	$20,644,000	$206,300,000	*k*	$3.75	Thomas Van Lear, Ind.	Jan. 6, 1919
Mobile, Ala.	17¾	60,060	3,627,000	35,286,000	60	.75	Commission.	
Montgomery, Ala.	8	48,650	2,899,000	24,468,402	60	1.13	Commission.	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	4	40,000	4,486,050	41,446,600	80	2.99	Edwin W. Fiske, D.	Dec. 31, 1917
Nashville, Tenn.	18.4	139,000	8,568,500	90,363,216	75	1.50	Commission.	
Newark, N. J.	23½	401,000	526,450	417,361,637	100	2.45	T. L. Raymond, R.	Dec. 31, 1918
Newburgh, N. Y.	4	*v* 27,876	1,120,436	13,941,091	40-60	2.48	Commission-City Mgr.	
New Bedford, Mass.	19½	114,106	8,217,086	113,121,793	100	2.30	Charles S. Ashley, Ind.	Jan. 1, 1918
New Brunswick, N. J.	2	32,000	692,235	19,527,810	75	2.42	Commission.	
New Haven, Ct.	22½	160,000	4,515,500	163,421,206	100	2.00	Frank J. Rice, R.	Jan. 1, 1918
New Orleans, La.	198	400,000	*h* 36,812,746	244,077,459	75	2.20	Commission.	
Newport, R. I.	6	32,000	906,588	66,035,744	100	1.60	Clark Burdick, Ind.	Jan. 7, 1918
New Rochelle, N. Y.	10.2	36,000	2,967,095	41,278,760	60	3.38	Edward S. Griffing, R.	Dec. 31, 1917
Newton, Mass.	18	43,113	2,420,155	89,041,160	100	1.51	Ed. O. Childs, R.	Dec. 31, 1917
New York City‡	‡315.9	5,670,167	*h*1 089,822,068	$8584,352,511	100	$1.70	John P. Mitchel, Ind.	Dec. 31, 1917
Norfolk, Va.	9½	89,612	8,620,268	87,071,970	33⅓	1.90	Wyndham R. Mayo, D.	Aug. 31, 1920
Oakland, Cal.	60¼	250,000	8,422,600	158,773,306	60	1.89	Commission.	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	24	92,000	3,708,500	65,112,190	65	1.19	Commission.	
Omaha, Neb.	31¾	210,000	15,905,188	47,564,581	20	.69	Commission.	
Passaic, N. J.	3¾	62,664	3,017,012	49,757,577	100	1.93	Commission.	
Paterson, N. J.	8½	130,000	6,421,424	111,000,000	100	2.04	Commission.	
Pawtucket, R. I.	8¾	57,000	5,274,733	56,792,226	100	1.65	G. W. Eastubrooks, R.	Jan. 6, 1919
Peoria, Ill.	9.4	75,000	490,000	24,081,158	33⅓	1.64	E. N. Woodruff, R.	May 4, 1917
Philadelphia, Pa.	129½	1,750,000	113,383,905	2,346,540,000	85	1.25	Thomas B. Smith, R.	Jan. 5, 1920
Pittsburgh, Pa.	41½	590,000	33,622,146	792,743,023	100	1.86	J. G. Armstrong, Ind.	Dec. 31, 1917
Portland, Me.	22	67,000	3,291,629	73,864,863	80	2.20	Wilford G. Chapman, R.	Dec. 3, 1917
Portland, Ore.	66.3	275,000	20,735,973	303,006,010	*q*	.89	Commission.	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	3	33,000	2,102,000	27,252,175	85	....	Dan. W. Wilbur, R.	Dec., 31, 1917
Providence, R. I.	18¼	251,000	14,941,240	363,987,700	100	*m*1.75	Jos. H. Gainer, D.	Jan. 1, 1919
Pueblo, Col.	11½	60,000	686,000	31,072,024	100	1.38	Commission.	
Quincy, Ill.	5	40,000	202,000	11,037,185	33⅓	4.15	William K. Abbott, D.	April 31, 1917
Reading, Pa.	7	110,000	1,297,459	62,358,255	75	1.00	Commission.	
Richmond, Va.	25	160,000	13,244,595	201,327,908	††	††	George Ainslie, D.	Sept. 1, 1920
Rochester, N. Y.	24	265,000	20,798,025	241,946,959	80	2.07	H. H. Edgerton, R.	Dec. 31, 1917
Rockford, Ill.	9½	60,000	359,800	21,847,043	33⅓	5.33	Aldermanic.	
Sacramento, Cal.	27	75,000	4,282,615	69,141,118	72	*r*	Commission.	
Saginaw, Mich.	16	65,000	1,687,317	47,078,824	100	*x*	Commission.	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	50½	120,000	*h*5,248,000	170,000,000	100	.65	Commission.	
San Antonio, Tex.	36	140,000	5,874,000	107,996,466	70	1.89	Commission.	
San Diego, Cal.	78	90,000	10,135,062	83,005,910	60	1.98	E. M. Capps, D.	May 1, 1917
San Francisco, Cal.	46	530,000	44,934,700	758,352,365	55	2.33	James Rolph, Jr., R.	Jan. 8, 1920
Savannah, Ga.	6¾	90,000	3,679,500	58,063,392	66⅔	1.66	Wallace J. Pierpont, D.	Jan. 28, 1919
Schenectady, N. Y.	8	98,000	4,738,206	62,336,974	72	3.20	George R. Lunn, D.	Dec. 31, 1917
Scranton, Pa.	19½	145,000	*v*1,545,281	84,612,280	80	.88	Ed. B. Jermyn, Ind.	Dec. 31, 1917
Seattle, Wash.	58½	330,834	17,131,900	212,868,707	50	2.07	Hiram C. Gill, Ind.	Mar. 18, 1918
Sioux City, Iowa.	46	65,000	1,183,885	57,695,807	66⅔	2.50	Commission.	
Somerville, Mass.	4¼	90,000	1,729,000	79,304,329	100	2.14	Zebedee E. Cliff, R.	Jan. 7, 1918
South Bend, Ind.	14½	70,030	480,518	31,471,710	40	1.25	Fred. W. Keller, Ind.	Jan. 1918
Spokane, Wash.	39¼	125,000	4,850,000	87,995,869	50	1.15	Commission.	
Springfield, Ill.	9	60,000	684,700	15,583,515	33⅓	1.58	Commission.	
Springfield, Mass.	38½	110,000	5,779,511	200,984,852	100	1.78	Frank E. Stacy, R.	Jan. 6, 1919
Springfield, Mo.	8	50,000	200,000	18,000,000	35	1.27	Commission.	
Springfield, Ohio.	11	60,000	1,248,993	61,642,400	100	4.63	Commission-Manager.	
St. Joseph, Mo.	13¼	85,000	818,550	43,431,753	50	1.30	Elliot Marshall, R.	April 17, 1918
St. Louis, Mo.	61½	850,000	19,451,724	650,200,240	65-70	2.17	Henry W. Kiel, R.	April 17, 1917
St. Paul, Minn.	54½	290,000	11,250,988	123,903,567	*p*33⅓	3.05	Commission.	
Superior, Wis.	42.2	50,000	1,148,950	34,258,688	70	2.43	Commission.	
Syracuse, N. Y.	19	150,300	11,542,466	150,243,226	90	1.86	Walter R. Stone, R.	Dec. 31, 1917
Tacoma, Wash.	39½	110,000	5,543,811	54,629,845	50	1.50	Commission.	
Tampa, Fla.	8.6	68,275	*h*2,856,608	31,016,590	50	2.40	Council and Mayor Plan.	
Taunton, Mass.	50	36,500	1,467,160	27,611,174	100	2.04	Commission.	
Terre Haute, Ind.	9.94	74,000	554,000	37,288,370	60	1.15	James M. Gossom, D.	Jan. 1, 1918
Toledo, Ohio.	31¾	250,000	9,922,713	280,000,000	100	.72	Federal.	
Topeka, Kan.	8	51,476	509,000	57,318,105	100	1.90	Commission.	
Trenton, N. J.	10	111,000	8,652,359	82,943,523	100	2.37	Commission.	
Troy, N. Y.	9½	80,000	4,692,929	61,090,406	95	2.17	Cornelius F. Burns, D.	Dec. 31, 1917
Utica, N. Y.	12	85,000	2,777,437	54,172,405	70	2.62	James D. Smith, D.	Dec. 31, 1917
Washington, D. C.	69¼	365,000	5,469,799	446,774,467	66⅔	1.50	For Government, see Index.	
Waterbury, Ct.	29	100,000	4,943,000	96,407,504	....	....	Martin Scully, D.	Jan. 1, 1918
Wheeling, W. Va.	3.2	43,972	945,382	62,000,000	100	.35	H. L. Kirk, R.	July 1, 1917
White Plains, N. Y.	10	24,000	2,549,953	23,422,905	70	3.08	F. M. Thompson, D.	Dec. 31, 1917
Wichita, Kan.	36	70,902	2,500,000	65,000,000	....	.78	Commission.	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	4.8	76,000	1,486,400	72,497,072	75	....	Commission.	
Williamsport, Pa.	7.9	33,000	280,608	15,765,915	75	1.27	Commission.	
Wilmington, Del.	10	106,374	5,260,000	82,589,225	100	1.35	James F. Price, R.	June 30, 1917
Wilmington, N. C.	4	35,000	1,786,272	17,370,418	40	1.79	Commission.	
Woonsocket, R. I.	8.8	45,000	3,035,292	32,397,175	100	1.70	A. Archambault, D.	Dec. 31, 1918
Worcester, Mass.	38½	175,000	9,862,552	188,552,673	100	2.00	Federal.	
Yonkers, N. Y.	21	95,000	9,803,489	122,869,365	....	2.86	James T. Lennon, D.	Dec. 31, 1917
York, Pa.	3½	55,000	805,300	27,316,566	60	.85	Commission.	
Youngstown, Ohio.	25	125,000	*h*5,080,918	169,130,000	....	....	Carroll Thornton, R.	Dec. 31, 1917

D., Democrat; R., Republican; Soc., Socialist; Ind., Independent. †† Real estate, 75%; personal property, tangible, 75%, and intangible, 100%. ‡‡ Real estate, $1.65; personal, varying rates.

STATISTICS OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

* This is the percentage of assessment upon actual valuation. † Tax on each $100 of assessed valuation for all purposes. ‡ Area in square miles—Manhattan, 21.9; Bronx, 40.6; Brooklyn, 77.6; Queens, 118.6; Richmond, 57.2. The Surveyor's Bureau gives the area as 326.83 square miles. § Tax rate (city and county)—Manhattan, $2.04; Bronx, $2.09; Brooklyn, $2.08; Queens, $2.06; Richmond, $2.13. *a* $2.22 and $2.16. *b* General, city debt; net water debt, $1,616,159. *c* Real estate, 40%; personal, 25%. *g* ⅓ of about 60% cash value. *h* Bonded debt. *k* Real, 40%; personal, 25%, 33⅓%, and 40%. *m* Intangible personalty, 40 cents. *p* Real estate, 40%, and 33⅓%. *r* $1.24 and $1.13. *s* Consisting of taxed realty amounting to $8,207,822,361, and taxed personalty amounting to $376,530,150. *v* For 1915. *x* Eastern District, $1.49, and Western District, $1.69. *y* 75% on real property, and 50% on personal property.

CITIES UNDER COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

(From a Report of the Census Bureau of June 12, 1914.)

Washington, D. C., was the first city in the United States to be governed for any number of years by a commission, coming under that form of government by the terms of an act of Congress that became effective June 11, 1878. The application of this form of government to the Capital of the United States grew out of the relation of the National Government to this particular city, and the City of Washington was not considered as an example to other municipalities with reference to its form of government.

The great need of improvement in sanitary conditions of Memphis, Tenn., following a severe visitation of yellow fever in 1878, combined with the fact that at the time the city had incurred an indebtedness equal to its authority for borrowing money, led the Legislature of Tennessee in 1879 to put an end to the existence of the city as a municipal corporation and to create in its stead a taxing district whose affairs were conducted by a small body of officers having practically the authority of the Commissioners in the cities under the new or commission form of government. After the recovery of the city from the difficulties which made this form of government necessary, Memphis was reincorporated as a city, with its earlier form of government, and its experience was not deemed such as to encourage the substitution of this form of government for that of Mayor and council.

A destructive storm having overwhelmed Galveston, Tex., on September 1, 1900, and left the city prostrate financially, as Memphis had been in 1878, Galveston was placed under a government by a commission in 1901. The experience of Galveston under this form of government was such that in 1905 it was adopted by Houston, Tex. Two other cities, having 30,000 inhabitants, adopted it in 1907, two in 1908, eight in 1909, six in 1910, fifteen in 1911, nine in 1912, twenty-one in 1913, and three in 1914.

THE CITY MANAGER PLAN.

An act of the Ohio Legislature, approved May 6, 1913, provided for a form of municipal government to be known as the "City Manager plan," the council to consist of five members in cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants, of seven members in cities of from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, and of nine members in cities having over 25,000 inhabitants, the council being elected in all cases for a term of four years. This council is to constitute a governing body with power to pass ordinances, adopt regulations, appoint a chief administrative officer to be known as the "City Manager," fix his salary, approve all appointments made by him (except as otherwise provided), and appoint a Civil Service Commission and all boards or commissions created by ordinances.

Cities under commission form of government revised to October 1, 1916.

ALABAMA.
Birmingham.
Cordova.
Florence.
Hartselle.
Huntsville.
Mobile.
Montgomery.
Sheffield.
Talladega.
Tuscaloosa.

ARKANSAS.
Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.
Alhambra.
Berkeley.
Modesto.
Monterey.
Napa.
Oakland.
Pasadena.
Sacramento.
San Diego.
San Luis Obispo.
San Mateo.
Santa Cruz.
Santa Monica.
Stockton.
Vallejo.

COLORADO.
Colorado City.
Colorado Spgs.
Denver.
Durango.
Fort Collins.
Grand Junction.

FLORIDA.
Orlando.
Pensacola.
St. Petersburg.

GEORGIA.
Cartersville.

IDAHO.
Lewiston.
Boise.

ILLINOIS.
Bloomington.
Cairo.
Carbondale.
Clinton.
Coal City.
Decatur.
Dixon.
Effingham.
Elgin.
Flora.
Forest Park.
Hamilton.
Harrisburg.
Harvey.
Highland Park.
Hillsboro.
Jacksonville.
Joliet.
Kewanee.
Lincoln.
Marseilles.
Murphysboro.
Moline.
Ottawa.
Pekin.
Rochelle.
Rock Island.
Springfield.
Spring Valley.
Sterling.
Waukegan.

IOWA.
Burlington.
Cedar Rapids.
Des Moines.
Fort Dodge.
Keokuk.
Marshalltown.
Mason City.
Ottumwa.
Sioux City.

KANSAS.
Abilene.
Anthony.
Arkansas City.

KAN.—*Cont.*
Caldwell.
Chanute.
Cherryvale.
Coffeyville.
Council Grove.
Dodge City.
Emporia.
Eureka.
Fort Scott.
Garden City.
Garnett.
Girard.
Great Bend.
Hiawatha.
Holton.
Hutchinson.
Independence.
Iola.
Junction City.
Kansas City.
Kingman.
Lawrence.
Leavenworth.
Manhattan.
Marion.
McPherson.
Neodesha.
Newton.
Olathe.
Osawatomie.
Ottawa.
Parsons.
Pittsburg.
Pratt.
Topeka.
Wellington.
Wichita.

KENTUCKY.
Covington.
Harrodsburg.
Hopkinsville.
Lexington.
Middlesboro.
Newport.
Paducah.

LOUISIANA.
Alexandria.
Baton Rouge.
Donaldsville.
Lafayette.
Natchitoches.
Hammond.
Jennings.
Lake Charles.
New Iberia.
New Orleans.
Shreveport.

MAINE.
Gardiner.

MARYLAND.
Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Gloucester.
Haverhill.
Lawrence.
Lowell.
Lynn.
Salem.
Taunton.

MICHIGAN.
Adrian.
Battle Creek.
Eaton Rapids.
Fremont.
Grand Haven.
Harbor Beach.
Marquette.
Monroe.
Owosso.
Pontiac.
Port Huron.
Saginaw.
Traverse City.
Wyandotte.

MINNESOTA.
Duluth.
Eveleth.
Faribault.
Mankato.
Morris.
†St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.
Clarksdale.
Greenwood.
Gulfport.
Hattiesburg.
Jackson.
Laurel.
Meridian.
Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.
Aurora.
Joplin.
Kirksville.
Monette.
West Plains.

MONTANA.
Helena.
Missoula.

NEBRASKA.
Beatrice.
Lincoln.
Nebraska City.
Omaha.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.
Bayonne.
Belleville.
Beverly.
Bordentown.
Haddonfield.
Hawthorn.
Hoboken.
Irvington.
Jersey City.
Long Branch.
Millville.
New Brunswick.
Nutley.
Ocean City.
Orange.
Passaic.
Phillipsburg.
Ridgefield Park.
Ridgewood.
Trenton.
Vineland.
Wallington.

NEW MEXICO.
Las Vegas.

NEW YORK.
Beacon.
Buffalo.
Mechanicsville.
Saratoga Springs.

N. CAROLINA.
Asheville.
Greensboro.
High Point.
Raleigh.
Wilmington.

NORTH DAKOTA.
Bismarck.
Devil's Lake.
Fargo.
Mandan.
Minot.
Williston.

OHIO.
Middletown.

OKLAHOMA.
Ada.
Ardmore.
Bartlesville.
Duncan.
El Reno.
Enid.
Guthrie.
Holdenville.
Lawton.
MacAlester.
Miami.
Muskogee.
Oklahoma City.
Okmulgee.
Purcell.
Sapulpa.
Tulsa.
Wagoner.
Weatherford.

OREGON
Baker.
Portland.

CITIES UNDER COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
Allentown.
Altoona.
Beaver Falls.
Bradford.
Carbondale.
Chester.
Connellsville.
Corry.
Easton.
Erie.
Franklin.
Harrisburg.
Hazleton.
Johnstown.
Lancaster.
Lebanon.
Lock Haven.
McKeesport.
Meadville.
New Castle.

PENN.—*Cont.*
Oil City.
Pittston.
Pottsville.
S. Bethlehem.
Reading.
Titusville.
Wilkes-Barre.
Williamsport.
York.

S. CAROLINA.
Columbia.
Florence.
Orangeburg.
Spartanburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
Aberdeen.
Canton.
Chamberlain.
Dell Rapids.

S. DAK.—*Cont.*
Huron.
Lead.
Madison.
Pierre.
Rapid City.
Sioux Falls.
Vermillion.
Watertown.
Yankton.

TENNESSEE.
Bristol.
Chattanooga.
La Follette.
Knoxville.
Lebanon.
Memphis.
Murfreesboro.
Nashville.
Springfield.

TEXAS.
Aransas Pass.
Austin.
Coleman.
Corpus Christi.
Dallas.
Denison.
Fort Worth.
Galveston.
Greenville.
Houston.
Kennedy.
Marble Falls.
Marshall.
McKinney.
Palestine.
Port Arthur.
Port Lavaca.
San Antonio.

UTAH.
Logan.
Murray.
Ogden.
Provo.
Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON.
Centralia.
Chehalis.
Everett.
Hoquiam.
North Yakima.
Spokane.
Tacoma.
Walla Walla.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Bluefield.
Fairmont.
Grafton.
Huntington.
Parkersburg.

WISCONSIN.
Antigo.
Appleton.
Ashland.
Eau Claire.
Fond du Lac.
Janesville.
Ladysmith.
Menominee.
Oshkosh.
Portage.
Rice Lake.
Superior.

WYOMING.
Cheyenne.
Sheridan.

CITIES UNDER COMMISSION-MANAGER PLAN, REVISED TO JUNE 15, 1916.

ARIZONA.
Phoenix.

CALIFORNIA.
Bakersfield.
San José.
Santa Barbara.

COLORADO.
Montrose.

FLORIDA.
Lakeland.
St. Augustine.

IOWA.
Webster City.

MICHIGAN.
Albion.
Alpena.
Big Rapids.
Cadillac.
Grand Rapids.
Jackson.
Manistee.

MICHIGAN—*Cont.*
Petoskey.

NEW YORK.
Newburgh.
Niagara Falls.
Watertown.

N. CAROLINA.
Elizabeth City.
Hickory.
Morganton.

OHIO.
Ashtabula.
Dayton.
East Cleveland.
Sandusky.
Springfield.
Westerville.

OKLAHOMA.
Collinsville.

OREGON.
La Grande.

S. CAROLINA.
Beaufort.
Sumter.

TEXAS.
Amarillo.
Brownsville.
Denton.
San Angelo.

TEXAS—*Cont.*
Sherman.
Taylor.
Tyler.
Yoakum.

VIRGINIA.
Portsmouth.

W. VIRGINIA.
Wheeling.

In addition there are officers called managers in the following towns, which do not have commission-manager charters or lack some of the fundamental features of the plan: Staunton and Fredericksburg, Va.; Norwood, Mass.; Inglewood and San Diego, Cal.; Glencoe and River Forest, Ill.; Grove City and Titusville, Pa.; Morris, Minn.; Clarinda and Iowa Falls, Iowa; Clark, S. Dak.; Tucson, Ariz., and Roswell, N. M.; Terrell, Tex.; Grand Haven, Mich. In Canada: Port Arthur, Ontario, and Maissonneuve, P. Q.

There are State-wide laws permitting cities to adopt this plan in Massachussetts, New York, Virginia, Ohio, and Iowa.

THE DIXIE HIGHWAY.

The Dixie Highway, the most pretentious of the national road movements developed during the year 1915, was officially launched at the conference of Governors of the States interested called to meet at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 3, 1915, by Governor Samuel Ralston, of Indiana. The system of highways, as designated by two commissioners, each appointed by the Governors of the States of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida, consists of two divisions and one loop each in the States of Michigan and Florida, with connecting links. The western division starts at Chicago, and is routed through the cities of Danville, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rome, Atlanta and Macon, Ga.; Tallahassee, Kissimee, Bartow and Jupiter, Fla., where it connects with the eastern division. Indianapolis, Ind., is connected with a loop around the State of Michigan at South Bend, Ind. Joining the eastern end of the Michigan loop, which follows Lake Huron to Detroit, the eastern division of the highway is routed through the cities of Monroe, Mich.; Toledo, Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio; Lexington, Ky.; Cumberland Gap and Knoxville, Tenn., to Chattanooga; thence to Atlanta, Ga., via Dalton; thence to Macon, via McDonough; thence to Jacksonville, Fla., via Fitzgerald and Waycross, Ga., and along the east coast of Florida to Miami. A connecting link from Indianaplis on the western division to Dayton, Ohio, on the eastern division, and from Tallahassee, Fla., on the western division to Jacksonville, Fla., on the eastern division has also been designated.

The Dixie Highway has a total mileage of 4,206. In the eight States it traverses 163 counties. It will serve a territory with a population of almost forty million. There are over eight hundred thousand automobile owners in this territory, from which the Dixie Highway can reasonably expect to attract tourists.

That remarkable progress has been made in the short history of the movement may be gleaned from the reports received from fifty counties, from which a conservative estimate was compiled which shows that approximately five million dollars has been expended in the past six months and that preparations have been made to expend during 1916 almost twenty million dollars. Starting with a highway, a large part of which consisted of bad country roads, the progress has been so rapid that there are only two serious barriers to through travel at the beginning of 1916. These barriers consist of about seventy miles of road yet to be constructed on the eastern division between Cincinnati, Ohio and Knoxville, Tenn., in the mountain counties of Kentucky, and about eighty miles of mountain road in Tennessee on the western division between Nashville and Chattanooga. Ample financial preparations have been made to have these sections of the highway completed by Fall of 1916.

Entire sections of the Dixie Highway are planning paved roads for their entire stretch. Notable among these are the sections of the highway between Chicago and Danville, Ill.; Toledo and Cincinnati, Ohio; Jacksonville and Miami, Fla., and from Tallahassee to Bartow, Fla.

The headquarters of the Dixie Highway Association are located at Chattanooga, Tenn. The officers are Judge M. M. Allison, President; C. H. Huston, First Vice-President; W. R. Long, Secretary and Treasurer; W. S. Gilbreath, Field Secretary, and V. D. L. Robinson, Assistant Secretary. The Executive Committee is composed of President Allison, Secretary Long, Richard Hardy, Chattanooga; Clark Howell, editor Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., and Carl G. Fisher, Indianapolis, founder of both the Lincoln and Dixie Highway movements.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

States and Territories.	Governors. Names.	Salaries	L'gth Term, Years.	Terms Expire.	Legislatures. Next Regular Session Begins.	Ann. or Bien.	Limit of Session.	Time of Next State or Territorial Election.†
Alabama	Charles Henderson, D....	$7,500	4	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 10,1919	Quad	50 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Alaska.....	John F. A. Strong, D*....	7,000	4	Oct. —,1917	Mar. 5,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Arizona	George W. P. Hunt, D.(a)	4,000	2	Jan. 6,1919	Jan. 8,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Arkansas.	Chas. H. Brough, D	5,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 8,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1918
California (b).	Hiram W. Johnson, Prog.	10,000	4	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 8,1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Colorado.....	Julius C. Gunter, D.....	5,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan 3.1917	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Connecticut ..	Marcus H. Holcomb, R...	5,000	2	Jan —,1919	Jan. 3,1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Delaware. ..	John G. Townsend, Jr., R	4,000	4	Jan. —,1921	Jan. 2,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Florida.	Sidney J. Catts, D.....	6,000	4	Jan. —,1921	Apr. 3,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. —,1920
Georgia.	Nat E. Harris, D. (c).....	5,000	2	July —,1917	June 27, 1917	Ann.	50 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Hawaii.....	Lucius E. Pinkham, D*...	7,000	4	Nov.—,1917	Feb. 21,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Idaho.....	Moses Alexander, D.....	5,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 8,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Illinois.....	Frank O. Lowden, R.....	12,000	4	Jan. —,1921	Jan. 3,1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Indiana	James P. Goodrich, R....	8,000	4	Jan —,1921	Jan. 4,1917	Bien.	61 dys	Nov. 5.1918
Iowa.....	William L. Harding, R...	5,000	2	Dec.—,1918	Jan. 8,1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Kansas.....	Arthur Capper, R.....	5,000	2	Jan.—,1919	Jan 9,1917	Bien.	50 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Kentucky	Augustus O. Stanley, D....	6,500	4	Dec. —,1919	Jan. —,1918	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 4.1919
Louisiana	R. G. Pleasant, D.....	7,500	4	May —,1920	May —,1918	Bien.	60 dys	Apr. —,1920
Maine.....	Carl Milliken, R.....	5,000	2	Jan. 1,1919	Jan. 3,1917	Bien.	90 dys	Sept.—,1918
Maryland	Emerson C. Harrington,D	4,500	4	Jan. —,1920	Jan. —,1918	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 6,1917
Massachusetts	Samuel W. McCall, R.....	10,000	1	Jan. —,1918	Jan. 3,1917	Ann.	None.	Nov. 6,1917
Michigan.....	Albert E. Sleeper, R.....	5,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 3,1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Minnesota. ..	J. A. A. Burnquist, R.....	7,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan 2.1917	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Mississippi...	Theodore G. Bilbo, D.....	5,000	4	Jan. —,1920	Jan. —,1918	Bien.	None.	Nov. 4,1919
Missouri	Frederick D. Gardner, D.	5,000	4	Jan. —,1921	Jan. 3,1917	Bien.	70 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Montana.....	Samuel V. Stewart, D.....	7,500	4	Jan. —,1921	Jan. 1,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov.—,1920
Nebraska.....	K. Neville, D.....	2,500	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 2,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Nevada.....	Emmet D. Boyle, D.....	7,000	4	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 15,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1918
N. Hampshire	Henry W. Keyes, R.....	3,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan 3,1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
New Jersey. .	Walter E. Edge, R.....	10,000	3	Jan. —,1920	Jan. 9,1917	Ann.	None.	Nov. 6,1917
New Mexico..	E. C. Da Baca, D	5,000	5	Jan. —,1922	Jan. 9.1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1918
New York...	Charles S. Whitman, R..	10,000	2	Dec.31,1918	Jan. 3,1917	Ann.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
N. Carolina...	Thomas W. Bickett, D. .	5,000	4	Jan. 1,1921	Jan. 3,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1918
North Dakota	Lynn J. Frazier. R.,.....	5,000	2	Dec.31,1918	Jan. 2,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Ohio	James M. Cox, D.	10,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 1,1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Oklahoma.....	R. L. Williams, D.....	4,500	4	Jan.11.1919	Jan. 2,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Oregon.....	James Withycombe, R...	5,000	4	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 8,1917	Bien.	40 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Pennsylvania	M. G. Brumbaugh, R.....	10,000	4	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 2,1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Porto Rico....	Arthur Yager, D*.....	8,000	4	Nov.—,1917	Feb. 12,1917	Ann.	60 dys	.....
Rhode Island.	R. Liv'gston Beeckman, R	3,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 2,1917	Ann.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1918
S. Carolina....	Richard I. Manning, D....	3,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 9,1917	Ann.	40 dys	Nov 5,1918
South Dakota.	Peter Norbeck, R.....	3,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 2,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov 5,1918
Tennessee.....	Tom C. Rye, D.....	4,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 1,1917	Bien.	75 dys	Nov 5,1918
Texas.....	James E. Ferguson, D....	4,000	2	Jan. 12.1919	Jan. 9,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov 5,1918
Utah.....	Simon Bamberger. D.....	6,000	4	Jan. —,1921	Jan. 8,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov 5,1918
Vermont.	Horace F. Graham, R....	2,500	2	Jan.—,1919	Jan. 5,1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Virginia	H. C. Stuart, D.....	5,000	4	Feb. 1,1918	Jan. —,1918	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 6,1917
Washington..	Ernest Lister, D.....	6,000	4	Jan. 14,1921	Jan. 8,1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov —,1920
West Virginia	John J. Cornwell, D.....	5,000	4	Mar. 4,1921	Jan. 9,1917	Bien.	45 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Wisconsin. ...	E. L. Philipp, R..... ...	5,000	2	Jan. 1,1919	Jan. 10,1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Wyoming.....	John B. Kendrick, D. (b).	4,000	4	Jan. 1,1919	Jan. 9,1917	Bien.	40 dys	Nov. 5.1918

D., Democrats. R., Republicans. Prog., Progressive. * Territorial Governors are appointed by the President. † Next Presidential election November 2,1920; (a) Election undetermined when Almanac went to press. (b) Takes office of United States Senator. March 4, 1917. (c) Will be succeeded in July, 1917, by Hugh M. Dorsey, Dem.

PAY AND TERMS OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years. Senators.	Representatives	States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years. Senators.	Representatives	States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years. Senators.	Representatives
Alabama..	$4 per diem	4	4	Louisiana.	$5 per diem	4	4	Ohio.....	$1,000 ann..	2	2
Alaska....	$15 "	4	2	Maine	$400 ann....	2	2	Oklah'ma..	$6 per diem	4	2
Arizona...	$7 "	2	2	Maryland.	$5 per diem	4	2	Oregon....	$3 "	4	2
Arkansas .	$6 "	4	2	Mass..	$1,000 ann..	1	1	Penna.....	$1,500 ses'n.	4	2
California.	$1,000 term.	4	2	Michigan .	$800 ses'n..	2	2	Porto Rico	$5 per diem	4	2
Colorado.	$1,000 "	4	2	Minn.....	$1,000 ses'n	4	2	R. Island..	$5 "	2	2
Connec't..	$300 term ..	2	2	Miss'sippi .	$500 ses'n..	4	4	S. Carol'a.	$200 term..	4	2
Delaware .	$5 per diem	4	2	Missouri. .	$5 per diem	4	2	S. Dakota.	$5 per diem	2	2
Florida....	$6 "	4	2	Montana. .	$10 "	4	2	Tenn..	$4 "	2	2
Georgia .	$4 "	2	2	Nebraska .	$600 term...	2	2	Texas.	$5 "	4	2
Hawaii...	$600 ses'n..	4	2	Nevada ...	$600 term ..	4	2	Utah.	$4 "	4	2
Idaho.	$5 per diem	2	2	N. Hamp..	$200 term ..	2	2	Vermont .	$4 "	2	2
Illinois....	$3,500 ses'n	4	2	N. Jersey..	$500 ann..	3	1	Virginia. ..	$480 ses'n..	4	2
Indiana. .	$6 per diem	4	2	N.Mexico.	$5 per diem	4	2	Wash'ton.	$5 per diem	4	2
Iowa.....	$1,000 ses'n	4	2	N. York. .	$1,500 ann ..	2	1	W. Va.....	$4 "	4	2
Kansas . . .	$3 per diem	4	2	N.Caro'la.	$4 per diem	2	2	Wisc'nsin.	$500 ann....	4	2
Kentucky.	$10 "	4	2	N. Dak....	$5 "	4	2	Wyoming.	$8 per diem	4	2

All of the States and Territories pay mileage also, except New Jersey but free transportation is accorded in New Jersey by all railroads to members by law.

THE STATES AND THE UNION.

THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.

	States.	Ratified the Constitution.		States.	Ratified the Constitution.
1	Delaware	1787, December 7.	8	South Carolina	1788, May 23.
2	Pennsylvania	1787, December 12.	9	New Hampshire	1788, June 21.
3	New Jersey	1787, December 18.	10	Virginia	1788, June 26.
4	Georgia	1788, January 2.	11	New York	1788, July 26.
5	Connecticut	1788, January 9.	12	North Carolina	1789, November 21.
6	Massachusetts	1788, February 6.	13	Rhode Island	1790, May 29.
7	Maryland	1788, April 28.			

STATES ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

	States.	Admitted.*		States.	Admitted.*
1	Vermont	1791, March 4.	19	Minnesota	1858, May 11.
2	Kentucky	1792, June 1.	20	Oregon	1859, February 14.
3	Tennessee	1796, June 1.	21	Kansas	1861, January 29.
4	Ohio	1803, February 19.	22	West Virginia	1863, June 19.
5	Louisiana	1812, April 30.	23	Nevada	1864, October 31.
6	Indiana	1816, December 11.	24	Nebraska	1867, March 1.
7	Mississippi	1817, December 10.	25	Colorado	1876, August 1.
8	Illinois	1818, December 3.	26	North Dakota	1889, November 2.
9	Alabama	1819, December 14.	27	South Dakota	1889, November 2.
10	Maine	1820, March 15.	28	Montana	1889, November 8.
11	Missouri	1821, August 10.	29	Washington	1889, November 11.
12	Arkansas	1836, June 15.	30	Idaho	1890, July 3.
13	Michigan	1837, January 26.	31	Wyoming	1890, July 11.
14	Florida	1845, March 3.	32	Utah	1896, January 4.
15	Texas	1845, December 29.	33	Oklahoma	1907, November 16.
16	Iowa	1846, December 28.	34	New Mexico	1912, January 6.
17	Wisconsin	1848, May 29.	35	Arizona	1912, February 14.
18	California	1850, September 9.			

THE TERRITORIES.

Territories.	Organized.	Territories.	Organized.
District of Columbia	July 16, 1790 –Mar. 3, '91	Hawaii	April 30, 1900.
Alaska	July 27, 1868.		

* Date when admission took effect is given from U. S. Census reports. In many instances the act of admission by Congress was passed on a previous date.

New Possessions.—A government for Porto Rico was established by the Fifty-sixth Congress. The Philippines are under a provisional civil government, Guam, Tutuila, and the Isthmian Canal Zone under Governors, all appointed by the President. Porto Rico is represented in the Congress of the United States by a Commissioner, and the Philippines by two Commissioners elected respectively by the people thereof.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL STATISTICS.

States and Territories.	Gross Area in Square Miles.*	Extreme Breadth, Miles.†	Extreme Length, Miles.	Capitals.	States and Territories.	Gross Area in Square Miles.*	Extreme Breadth, Miles.†	Extreme Length, Miles.	Capitals.
Alabama	51,998	200	330	Montgomery	Nebraska	77,520	415	205	Lincoln.
Alaska Ter.	590,884	800	1,100	Juneau.	Nevada	110,690	315	485	Carson City.
Arizona	113,956	335	390	Phœnix.	New Hamp.	9,341	90	185	Concord.
Arkansas	53,335	275	240	Little Rock.	New Jersey	8,224	70	160	Trenton.
California	158,297	375	770	Sacramento.	New Mexico.	122,634	350	390	Santa Fé.
Colorado	103,948	390	270	Denver.	New York	49,204	320	310	Albany.
Connecticut	4,965	90	75	Hartford.	N. Carolina	52,426	520	200	Raleigh.
Delaware	2,370	35	110	Dover.	N. Dakota	70,837	360	210	Bismarck.
Dist. of Col.	70	9	10	Washington.	Ohio	41,040	230	205	Columbus.
Florida	58,666	400	460	Tallahassee.	Oklahoma	70,057	585	210	Oklahoma C.
Georgia	59,265	250	315	Atlanta.	Oregon	96,699	375	290	Salem.
Idaho	83,888	305	490	Boisé.	Pennsylvania	45,126	300	180	Harrisburg.
Illinois	56,665	205	380	Springfield.	Rhode Island.	1,248	35	50	Providence.
Indiana	36,354	160	265	Indianapolis.	S. Carolina	30,989	235	215	Columbia.
Iowa	56,147	300	210	Des Moines.	S. Dakota	77,615	380	245	Pierre.
Kansas	82,158	400	200	Topeka.	Tennessee	42,022	430	120	Nashville.
Kentucky	40,598	350	175	Frankfort.	Texas	265,896	760	620	Austin.
Louisiana	48,506	280	275	Baton Rouge	Utah	84,990	275	345	Salt Lake C'y
Maine	33,040	205	235	Augusta.	Vermont	9,564	90	155	Montpelier.
Maryland	12,327	200	120	Annapolis.	Virginia	42,627	425	205	Richmond.
Massachus'tts	8,266	190	110	Boston.	Washington	69,127	340	230	Olympia.
Michigan	57,980	310	400	Lansing.	W. Virginia	24,170	200	225	Charleston.
Minnesota	84,682	350	400	St. Paul.	Wisconsin	56,066	290	300	Madison.
Mississippi	46,865	180	340	Jackson.	Wyoming	97,914	365	275	Cheyenne.
Missouri	69,420	300	280	Jefferson C'y	Total U. S.	3,617,673	‡2,720	‡1,600	
Montana	146,997	580	315	Helena.					

Areas of the new possessions: Philippines, 115,026 square miles; Porto Rico, 3,435; Hawaii, 6,449; Samoa, 77; Guam, 210; Panama Canal Zone, 436. *Gross area includes water as well as land surface. These areas are those published by the United States Census Office in 1910. †Breadth is from east to west. Length is from north to south. ‡Breadth from Quoddy Head, in Maine, to Cape Flattery, in Washington; length from the 49th parallel to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande. This is exclusive of Alaska.

NEW YORK COUNTIES.

SHOWING POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL DIVISIONS OF WHICH THEY ARE UNITS.

Counties.	Senatorial Districts.	Congressional Districts.	Supreme Court Districts.	Appellate Div. Supreme Court Departments.	Counties.	Senatorial Districts.	Congressional Districts.	Supreme Court Districts.	Appellate Div. Supreme Court Departments.
Albany	28	28	3	3	Oneida	36	33	5	4
Allegany	44	43	8	4	Onondaga	38	35	5	4
Bronx	21–22	21–24	1	1	Ontario	42	36	7	4
Broome	39	34	6	3	Orange	25	26	9	2
Cattaraugus	51	43	8	4	Orleans	47	39	8	4
Cayuga	40	36	7	4	Oswego	35	32	5	4
Chautauqua	51	43	8	4	Otsego	37	34	6	3
Chemung	41	37	6	3	Putnam	26	26	9	2
Chenango	37	34	6	3	Queens	2	1, 2, 9	2	2
Clinton	33	31	4	3	Rensselaer	29	28, 29	3	3
Columbia	26	27	3	3	Richmond	23	*11	2	2
Cortland	40	35	6	3	Rockland	23	25	9	2
Delaware	39	34	6	3	St. Lawrence	34	31	4	3
Dutchess	26	26	9	2	Saratoga	30	29	4	3
Erie	48, 49, 50	40, 41, 42	8	4	Schenectady	31	30	4	3
Essex	33	31	4	3	Schoharie	31	27	3	3
Franklin	34	31	4	3	Schuyler	41	37	6	3
Fulton and Hamilton	32	30	4	3	Seneca	40	36	7	4
Genesee	44	39	8	4	Steuben	43	37	7	4
Greene	27	27	3	3	Suffolk	1	1	2	2
Herkimer	32	33	5	4	Sullivan	25	27	3	3
Jefferson	35	32	5	4	Tioga	41	37	6	3
Kings	3–10	3–10	2	2	Tompkins	41	37	6	3
Lewis	32	32	5	4	Ulster	27	27	3	3
Livingston	43	39	7	4	Warren	33	29	4	3
Madison	37	32	6	3	Washington	30	29	4	3
Monroe	45, 46	38, 39	7	4	Wayne	42	36	7	4
Montgomery	31	30	4	3	Westchester	24	24, 25	9	2
Nassau	1	1	2	2	Wyoming	44	39	8	4
New York	11–20	11–23	1	1	Yates	42	36	7	4
Niagara	47	40	8	4					

* Eleventh Congressional District also includes Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island, Ellis Island and portions of New York County. Blackwell's Island is in the Seventeenth Congressional District.

COUNTIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR CREATION.

No. County.	Formed from	Date of Creat'n.	No. County.	Formed from	Date of Creat'n.
1—Albany	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	34—Jefferson	Oneida	March 28, 1805
2—Dutchess	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	35—Lewis	Oneida	March 28, 1805
3—Kings	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	36—Madison	Chenango	March 21, 1806
4—New York	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	37—Broome	Tioga	March 28, 1806
5—Orange	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	38—Allegany	Genesee	April 7, 1806
6—Queens	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	39—Cattaraugus	Genesee	March 11, 1808
7—Richmond	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	40—Chautauqua	Genesee	March 11, 1808
8—Suffolk	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	41—Franklin	Clinton	March 11, 1808
9—Ulster	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	42—Niagara	Genesee	March 11, 1808
10—Westchester	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	43—Cortland	Onondaga	April 8, 1808
11—Montg'mery*	Albany	March 12, 1772	44—Schenectady	Albany	March 7, 1809
12—Washington†	Albany	March 12, 1772	45—Sullivan	Ulster	March 27, 1809
13—Columbia	Albany	April 4, 1786	46—Putnam	Dutchess	June 12, 1812
14—Clinton	Washington	March 7, 1788	47—Warren	Washington	March 12, 1813
15—Ontario	Montgomery	Jan. 27, 1789	48—Oswego	Oneida and Onondaga	March 1, 1816
16—Rensselaer	Albany	Feb. 7, 1791	49—Hamilton	Montgomery	April 12, 1816
17—Saratoga	Albany	Feb. 7, 1791	50—Tompkins	Cayuga and Seneca	April 7, 1817
18—Herkimer	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791	51—Livingston	Genesee and Ontario	Feb. 23, 1821
19—Otsego	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791	52—Monroe	Genesee and Ontario	Feb. 23, 1821
20—Tioga	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791	53—Erie	Niagara	April 2, 1821
21—Onondaga	Herkimer	March 5, 1794	54—Yates	Ontario	Feb. 5, 1823
22—Schoharie	Albany and Otsego	April 6, 1795	55—Wayne	Ontario and Seneca	April 11, 1823
23—Steuben	Ontario	March 18, 1796	56—Orleans	Genesee	Nov. 12, 1824
24—Delaware	Ulster and Otsego	March 10, 1797	57—Chemung	Tioga	March 29, 1836
25—Rockland	Orange	Feb. 23, 1798	58—Fulton	Montgomery	April 18, 1838
26—Chenango	Tioga and Herkimer	March 15, 1798	59—Wyoming	Genesee	May 14, 1841
27—Oneida	Herkimer	March 15, 1798	60—Schuyler	Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins	April 17, 1859
28—Essex	Clinton	March 1, 1799	61—Nassau	Queens	Jan. 1, 1899
29—Cayuga	Onondaga	March 8, 1799	62—Bronx	New York‡	Jan. 1, 1914
30—Greene	Albany and Ulster	March 25, 1800			
31—St. Lawrence	Clinton	March 3, 1802			
32—Genesee	Ontario	March 30, 1802			
33—Seneca	Cayuga	March 24, 1804			

* Formerly Tryon. † Formerly Charlotte. ‡ A portion of Westchester County was annexed to New York County in 1873 and 1895.

NATIONAL GUARD, NEW YORK.

Brig-Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, the Adjutant-General, 158 State Street, Albany, N. Y. *Assistants*—Lieut.-Col. Edward V. Howard, Lieut.-Col. Henry A. Bostwick, Major Edward J. Westcott.
Headquarters Division, Municipal Building, Manhattan.
Major-General John F. O'Ryan, *Commanding.*

Adjutants-General—Col. Chauncey P. Williams, Lieut.-Col. Edward Olmsted, and Lieut.-Col. Franklin W. Ward.
Inspectors-General—Col. William H. Chapin, Lieut.-Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Major Allan L. Reagan.
Judge-Advocate—Col. W. W. Ladd.
Ordnance Officers—Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston and Major Frederick M. Waterbury.
Quartermaster Corps—Col. Arthur F. Townsend and Col. Henry A. Sternberger.
Surgeon—Lieut.-Col. Wm. F. Terriberry.
Engineer—
Signal Officer—Major William L. Hallahan.
Coast Defence Officer—Lieut.-Col. W. W. Irving Taylor.
Aides—Capt. Thomas M. Sherman, 1st Lieut. Alfred Wendt.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength. Off'rs	Men	Commander.	Adjutant.
1st Bat. Sig. Corps..	104 E. 34th St., N. Y. C.....	9	132	Maj. Wm. L. Hallahan.	Capt. A. L. Howe.
Corps of Engineers..	216 Ft. Wash'n Av., N. Y. C.	36	587	Lt.-Col. Wm. S. Connor	Capt. Alex. M. Barrett.
1st Cavalry.....	1579 Bedford Ave., B'klyn..	55	829	Col. Chas. I. DeBevoise.	Capt. Chas. Curie.
Squad A, Cavalry..	1339 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.	18	287	Maj. Wm. R. Wright...	1st Lt. Reune Martin.
Mach. G'n Tr., Cav.	1339 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.	3	68	Capt. Henry Sheldon...	.....
1st Field Artillery..	66th St. and Broadway.....	39	699	Col. Henry H. Rogers..	Capt. A. W. Peny.
2d Field Artillery...	171 Clermont Ave., B'klyn..	38	676	Col. Geo. A. Wingate...	Capt. F'd'k De Figaniers.
3d Field Artillery...	29 Masten St., Buffalo, N. Y..	38	683	Col. D. W. Hand.....	Capt. Arthur.
8th Coast Def Com.	75 E. 94th St., N. Y. C.....	37	734	Col. E. F. Austin.....	.....
9th Coast Def Com.	125 W 14th St., N. Y. C.....	32	644	Lt.-Col. J. J. Byrne....	Capt. M. Arthur Day.
13th Coast Def Com.	357 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn..	47	865	Col. Sydney Grant.....	.....
1st Field Hospital..	56 W. 66th St., N. Y. C.....	5	54	Maj. J. F. Dunseith....	Capt. Wm. D. Finke.
2d Field Hospital...	Albany, N. Y.....	3	57	Maj. Louis H. Gaus.....	.....
3d Field Hospital...	355 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn..	4	77	Maj. Arthur W. Slee....	.....
4th Field Hospital...	216 Ft. Wash'n Av., N. Y. C.	6	57	Maj. Frank Harnden...	.....
1st Ambulance Co...	Binghamton, N. Y.....	4	67	Capt. Frank W. Sears...	.....
2d Ambulance Co..	Rochester, N. Y.....	4	65	Capt. Chas. O. Boswell..	.....
3d Ambulance Co..	56 W. 66th St., N. Y. C.....	5	52	Capt. L. H. Shearer....	.....
4th Ambulance Co..	Syracuse, N. Y.....	5	77	Capt. J. B. Latta.....	.....

FIRST BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan. Brig.-Gen. George R. Dyer, *Commanding; Adjutant-General,* Major F. L. V. Hoppin.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength. Off'rs	Men	Commander.	Adjutant.
Seventh.....	Park Ave. and 67th St.....	55	1052	Col. W. C. Fisk.....	Capt. D. C. Despard.
Twelfth.....	Columbus Ave. and 62d St..	41	657	Col. Gordon Johnson...	Capt. Jay Zorn.
Fifteenth.....	2217 Seventh Ave.....	10	361	Col Wm. Hayward.....	Capt. Virgil H. Parks.
Sixty-ninth.....	Lexington Ave. and 26th St..	44	745	Col. Wm. N. Haskell...	Capt. F. A. Donnelly.
Seventy-first.....	Park Ave. and 34th St.....	53	974	Col. W. G. Bates.....	Capt. Geo. Perrine.

SECOND BRIGADE—BROOKLYN.

Headquarters, Armory, 23d Regiment, Brooklyn, Brig.-Gen. John G. Eddy, *Commanding; Adjutant-General* Major Walter F. Barnes.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength. Off'rs	Men	Commander.	Adjutant.
Fourteenth.....	8th Ave. and 15th St.....	48	603	Col. John H. Foote.....	Capt. Wm. R. Jackson.
Twenty-third.....	1322 Bedford Ave.....	47	688	Col. Frank H. Norton..	Capt. Morris N. Liebman
Forty-seventh.....	Marcy Ave. & Heyward St...	47	616	Col. E. E. Jannicky....	Capt. Chas. R. Coffin.

The Naval Militia of New York: 1st Battalion, foot West Ninety-seventh Street, New York City with separate divisions attached at Ossining and New Rochelle; 2d Battalion, foot Fifty-second Street Brooklyn, N. Y.: 3d Battalion, located at Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Watertown, N. Y.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND BULLION.

Years.	Imports. Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.	Years.	Exports. Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Exports.
1902....	$348,747,880	$242,496,808	$10,842,054	$602,086,742	1902...	$479,634,582	$12,096,879	$165,411,581	$557,143,042
1903....	339,052,370	259,129,840	29,652,689	627,834,899	1903...	503,495,265	12,532,984	65,860,849	581,889,098
1904....	343,684,492	286,168,372	14,101,354	643,954,218	1904..	490,914,304	13,318,853	44,017,992	648,251,150
1905....	409,767,035	304,166,382	22,872,970	736,806,380	1905..	545,708,317	13,980,386	177,922,034	637,610,737
1906....	456,240,684	333,366,200	99,389,034	888,995,918	1906..	611,082,425	11,389,037	56,282,355	678,733,817
1907....	480,413,136	349,331,491	108,913,641	938,658,268	1907....	670,725,511	12,400,018	87,380,626	770,506,155
1908....	376,007,190	274,194,602	127,367,241	677,569,033	1908....	624,829,288	11,973,904	97,766,673	734,569,865
1909....	486,381,430	405,327,548	17,897,873	909,606,851	1909....	615,182,660	12,579,181	140,206,442	767,968 283
1910....	481,002,050	438,373,237	32,135,692	951,510,979	1910....	686,289,717	18,771,917	89,574,130	794,635,764
1911....	449,479,078	446,621,726	26,978,532	923,079,336	1911....	786,700,775	14,351,076	64,262,097	865,313,948
1912....	576,971,406	491,324,924	48,693,499	1,116,989,829	1912....	849,102,494	17,200,612	93,946,327	960,249,433
1913....	494,882,684	515,610,860	45,419,901	1,055,913,445	1913....	907,482,931	18,431,037	115,483,105	1,041,397,373
1914*...	470,767,261	503,171,310	25,172,150	999,110,721	1914*...	809,154,156	23,381,921	162,390,670	994,926,747
1915*...	425,289,700	562,126,579	155,102,279	1,142,518,558	1915*...	1,750,813,369	40,984,889	62,920,639	1,854,718,897

* Calendar year.

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

(JANUARY 25, 1917.)

Governor.....Charles Seymour Whitman...Term ex. Dec. 31, 1918..Salary, $10,000 and mansion.
Lieutenant-Governor...Edward Schoeneck, Syracuse.. " " " " " 5,000
Secretary to Governor..William A. Orr..... " 4,000

Secretary of State.....Francis M. Hugo, Watertown.....Term ex. Dec. 31, 1918.Salary, $6,000
Comptroller.....Eugene M. Travis, Brooklyn..... " " " 1918. " 8,000
State Treasurer.....James L. Wells, New York..... " " " 1918. " 6,000
Attorney-General.....Egburt E. Woodbury, Jamestown..... " " " 1918. " 10,000
State Engineer and Surveyor..Frank M. Williams, Goshen..... " " " 1918. " 8,000
Superintendent of Insurance..Jesse S. Phillips, Hornell..... " " July 1, 1918. " 10,000
*Superintendent Banking Dept.*Eugene Lamb Richards, New Brighton " " May 9, 1917. " 7,500
Superintendent State Prisons. James M. Carter..... " " Mar. 22, 1921. " 6,000
Superintendent Public Works. W. W. Wotherspoon..... " " Dec. 31, 1918. " 8,000
Commissioner of Education...John H. Finley, New York.....Term during the pleasure of the Board of Regents. Salary, $10,000.

Deputy Secretary of State—A. D. Parker. Salary, $4,500.

Deputy Comptrollers—James A. Wendell, William Boardman, Warren I. Lee, Fred C. Reusswig. Salaries, $6,000 each.

Deputy Supt. of Insurance (1st)—Henry D. Appleton. Salary, $6,500.
Deputy Supt. of Insurance (2d)—Francis R. Stoddard, Jr. Salary, $6,000.
First Assistant Commissioner of Education—Augustus S. Downing.

CANAL BOARD.

Lieutenant-Governor Edward Schoeneck.
Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo.
Comptroller Eugene M. Travis.
State Treasurer James L. Wells.
Attorney-General Egburt E. Woodbury.
State Engineer and Surveyor Frank M. Williams.
Superintendent of Public Works W. W. Wotherspoon.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

First District—Oscar S. Straus, Feb. 1, 1918; Travis H. Whitney, Feb. 1, 1921; Charles S. Hervey, Feb. 1, 1917; William Hayward, Feb. 1, 1920; Henry W. Hodge, Feb. 1, 1919.
Second District—James O. Carr, Feb. 1, 1920; Frank Irvine, Feb. 1, 1921; Devoe P. Hodson, Feb. 1, 1917; William Temple Emmet, Feb. 1, 1919; Seymour Van Santvoord, Feb. 1, 1918.

STATE ARCHITECT.

Lewis F. Pilcher, Brooklyn. Salary, $10,000.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

*, *Chairman*, $5,000.
Willard D. McKinstry, Watertown, $3,000.
William Gorham Rice, Albany, $3,000.
John C. Birdseye, *Secretary*.

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS.

Edwin Duffey, Cortland, Feb. 3, 1920. Salary, $10,000.

CONSERVATION COMMISSIONER.

George D. Pratt, New York. Term ends Dec. 31, 1920. Salary, $8,000 and expenses.

FISCAL SUPERVISOR OF STATE CHARITIES.

William A. Mallery, Jr., Hillsdale. Term ends June 9, 1917. Salary, $6,000 and expenses.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE.

Herbert S. Sisson, Collins. Term expires October 1, 1921. Salary, $7,000 and expenses.

STATE FISH CULTURIST.

————. Salary, $3,000.

STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Adjutant-General of the State—Brig.-Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury.
Military Secretary to the Governor—Lieut.-Col. Lorrilard Spencer, 15th Infantry.
Aides Detailed—Lieut.-Col. Reginald L. Foster, 12th Infantry. Commander Louis M. Josephthal, Naval Militia, retired, detailed to active duty. Major James L. Kincaid, Inspector General's Department; Major Henry J. Cookinham, Jr., 1st Infantry; Major Francis L. V. Hoppin, Adjutant-General, 1st Brigade; Major Frederick S. Couchman, 3d Infantry; Major Walter F. Gibson, Quartermaster Corps; Capt. Lyman P. Hubbell, 74th Infantry; Capt. Henry E. Greene, 2d Infantry; Capt. Alvan W. Perry, 1st Field Artillery; Capt. Joseph J. Kingsbury, Reserve List; Capt. Howard E. Crall, 7th Infantry; Capt. Thomas Fairservis, 23d Infantry; Capt. Harold C. Woodward, (Relieved by transfer to Reserve List); First Lieut. John F. Daniell, 7th Infantry; First Lieut. John W. Goff, Jr., 71st Infantry; First Lieut. Maunsell S. Crosby, 10th Infantry, Second Lieut. Theron R. Strong, 2d Field Artillery.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

William W. Webb, Rochester; Fred. M. Ackerson, Niagara Falls; Thomas F. Fennell, Elmira, Additional Judges, Charles R. Paris, Hudson Falls; William D. Cunningham, Ellenville. Salary, $8,000 and expenses.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Charles S. Wilson, Ithaca. Term expires April 19, 1917. Salary, $8,000 and expenses.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

William H. Storrs, Albany. Salary $5,000.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

Hermann M. Biggs, M.D., New York. Salary, $8,000 and expenses. Term expires Dec. 31, 1919.

HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Leland E. Cofer, M. D., New York. Salary, $12,500. Term expires Feb. 1, 1918.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

John Mitchell, Mount Vernon, *Chairman*; James M. Lynch, Syracuse; William H. H. Rogers, Rochester; Edward P. Lyon, Brooklyn; Louis Wiard, Batavia. Salary, $8,000 each.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

John F. Farrell, Albany. Salary, $3,500. Term ends March 27, 1919.

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION.

Charles W. Pilgrim, M. D., $7,500; Andrew D. Morgan, $5,000; Frederick A. Higgins, $5,000. Each $1,200 expenses.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF ELECTIONS.

Frederick L. Marshall, New York. Salary, $5,000.

STATE RACING COMMISSION.

James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo; John Sanford, Amsterdam; Henry K. Knapp, New York.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor—Pliny T. Sexton. *Vice-Chancellor*—Albert Vander Veer. Adelbert Moot, William Nottingham, Abram I. Elkus, Chester S. Lord, Francis M. Carpenter, Charles B. Alexander, John Moore, Walter Guest Kellogg, William Berri, James Byrne.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

William Rhinelander Stewart, New York; J. Richard Kevin, Brooklyn; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany; Frank F. Gow, Schuylerville; Caylon H. Lewis, Syracuse; Horace McGuire, Rochester; William H. Gratwick, Buffalo; Stephen Smith, M. D., New York; Henry Marquand, Mt. Kisco; Daniel W. Burdick, Ithaca; George J. Gillespie, New York; Victor F. Ridder, New York.

STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION.

John Franey, Albany; Fred A. Wenck, New Rochelle; Frank Dwyer, Geneva. Term three years, except originals, which expire Jan. 1, 1917, 1918, 1919.

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS.

Henry Solomon, New York; Richard M. Hurd, New York; Mrs. Sarah L. Davenport, Bath; James T. Murphy, Ogdensburg; Rudolph F. Diedling, M. D., Saugerties; Frank E. Wade, Buffalo; Allen J. Halloway, Buffalo. Term four years; compensation, $10 for each day's attendance at meetings of commission, not exceeding $500 yearly.

COMMISSIONER OF FOODS AND MARKETS.

John J. Dillon, New York. Term ends Nov. 21, 1920. Salary, $6,000.

* John C. Clark, New York, nominated but not confirmed when ALMANAC went to press.

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

(List subject to change by canvass of soldier vote, which had not been made up to the time of going to press.)

SENATE 1917 AND 1918.

President, Lieutenant-Governor Edward Schoeneck, Rep., of Syracuse.

Dist.	*Names of Senators.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	George L. Thompson*	Rep.	Kings Park.
2	Peter M. Daly	Dem.	Astoria.
3	Thomas H. Cullen*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Charles C. Lockwood*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
5	William J. Heffernan*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	Charles F. Murphy	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	Daniel J. Carroll*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr.*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
9	Robert R. Lawson*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
10	Alfred J. Gilchrist*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
11	Bernard Downing	Dem.	New York City.
12	Jacob Koenig	Dem.	New York City.
13	James J. Walker*	Dem.	New York City.
14	James A. Foley*	Dem.	New York City.
15	John J. Boylan*	Dem.	New York City.
16	Robert F. Wagner*	Dem.	New York City.
17	Ogden L. Mills*	Rep.	New York City.
18	Albert Ottinger	Rep.	New York City.
19	Edward J. Dowling	Dem.	New York City.
20	Salvatore A. Cotillo	Dem.	New York City.
21	John J. Dunnigan*	Dem.	New York City.
22	John V. Sheridan	Dem.	New York City.
23	George Cromwell*	Rep.	Richmond Co.
24	George A. Slater*	Rep.	Port Chester.
25	John D. Stivers*	Rep.	Middletown.
26	James E. Towner*	Rep.	Towners.
27	Charles W. Walton*	Rep.	Kingston.
28	Henry M. Sage*	Rep.	Menands.
29	George B. Wellington*	Rep.	Troy.
30	George H. Whitney*	Rep.	Mechanicsville.
31	James W. Yelverton	Rep.	Schenectady.
32	Theodore D. Robinson	Rep.	Mohawk.
33	James A. Emerson*	Rep.	Warrensburg.
34	N. Monroe Marshall*	Rep.	Malone.
35	Elon R. Brown*	Rep.	Watertown.
36	Charles W. Wicks*	Rep.	Sauquoit.
37	Adon P. Brown	Rep.	Leonardsville.
38	J. Henry Walters*	Rep.	Syracuse.
39	William H. Hill*	Rep.	Johnson City.
40	Charles J. Hewitt*	Rep.	Locke.
41	Morris S. Halliday*	Rep.	Ithaca.
42	William A. Carson	Rep.	Rushville.
43	Charles D. Newton*	Rep.	Geneseo.
44	John Knight	Rep.	Arcade.
45	George F. Argetsinger*	Rep.	Rochester
46	John B. Mullan*	Rep.	Rochester.
47	George F. Thompson*	Rep.	Middleport.
48	Ross Graves	Rep.	Buffalo.
49	Samuel J. Ramsperger*	Dem.	Buffalo.
50	Leonard W. H. Gibbs	Rep.	Buffalo.
51	George E. Spring*	Rep.	Franklinville.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	36
Democrats	15
Total	51

* Members of the last Senate. Senators are elected for two years. The terms of the above expire December 31, 1918. Salary, $1,500 and mileage.

ASSEMBLY—1917.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
	ALBANY.		
1	Clarence F. Welsh*	Rep.	Albany.
2	John G. Malone*	Rep.	Albany.
3	William C. Baxter*	Rep.	Watervliet.
	ALLEGANY.		
	William Duke, Jr.*	Rep.	Wellsville.
	BRONX.		
32	William L. Evans*	Dem.	New York City.
33	Earl H. Miller*	Dem.	New York City.
34	M. Maldwin Fertig*	Dem.	New York City.
35	Jos. M. Callahan*	Dem.	New York City.
	BROOME.		
	Edmund B. Jenks	Rep.	Whitney Point.
	CATTARAUGUS.		
	De Hart H. Ames*	Rep.	Franklinville.
	CAYUGA.		
	L. Ford Hager	Rep.	Red Creek.
	CHAUTAUQUA.		
1	Leon L. Fancher*	Rep.	Jamestown.
2	Joseph A. McGinnies*	Rep.	Ripley.
	CHEMUNG.		
	Robert P. Bush*	Dem.	Horseheads.
	CHENANGO.		
	Bert Lord*	Rep.	Afton.
	CLINTON.		
	Wallace E. Pierce	Rep.	Plattsburg.
	COLUMBIA.		
	William W. Chace*	Rep.	Hudson.
	CORTLAND.		
	George H. Wiltsie*	Rep.	Cortland.
	DELAWARE.		
	James S. Allen	Rep.	East Branch.
	DUTCHESS.		
1	James C. Allen*	Rep.	Clinton Corners.
2	Frank L. Gardner*	Rep.	Poughkeepsie.
	ERIE.		
1	Alexander Taylor*	Rep.	Buffalo.
2	John W. Slacer	Rep.	Buffalo.
3	Nicholas J. Miller*	Rep.	Buffalo.
4	James M. Mead*	Dem.	Buffalo.
5	John A. Lynch*	Dem.	Buffalo.
	ERIE—*Continued.*		
6	Alex. A. Patrzykowski	Dem.	Buffalo.
7	Earl G. Danser	Rep.	Buffalo.
8	Herbert A. Zimmerman	Rep.	Buffalo.
9	Nelson W. Cheney*	Rep.	Eden.
	ESSEX.		
	Raymond T. Kenyon*	Rep.	Ausable Forks.
	FRANKLIN.		
	Warren T. Thayer*	Rep.	Chateaugay.
	FULTON-HAMILTON.		
	Burt Z. Kasson*	Rep.	Gloversville.
	GENESEE.		
	Louis H. Wells*	Rep.	Pavilion.
	GREENE.		
	Harding Showers	Rep.	Tannersville.
	HERKIMER.		
	Edward O. Davies	Rep.	Ilion.
	JEFFERSON.		
1	H. Edmund Machold*	Rep.	Ellisburg.
2	Willard S. Augsbury*	Rep.	Antwerp.
	KINGS.		
1	George H. Ericson	Rep.	Brooklyn.
2	Patrick H. Larney	Dem.	Brooklyn.
3	Frank J. Taylor*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Peter A. McArdle*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	James H. Caulfield, Jr.	Rep.	Brooklyn.
6	Nathan D. Shapiro*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	Daniel F. Farrell*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	John J. McKeon*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	Frederick S. Burr*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
10	Fred. M. Ahern*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
11	George R. Brennan*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
12	William T. Simpson*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
13	Morgan T. Donnelly	Dem.	Brooklyn.
14	John P. La Frenz*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
15	Jeremiah F. Twomey*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
16	Samuel R. Green	Rep.	Brooklyn.
17	Frederick A. Wells*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
18	Wilfred E. Youker	Rep.	Brooklyn.
19	Benjamin Klingmann	Dem.	Brooklyn.
20	August C. Flamman*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
21	Joseph A. Whitehorn	Soc.	Brooklyn.
22	Charles H. Duff*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
23	Abraham I. Shiplacoff*	Soc.	Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLY—*Continued.*

LEWIS.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
	Henry L. Grant*	Rep.	Copenhagen.

LIVINGSTON.

	George F. Wheelock*	Rep.	Moscow.

MADISON.

	Morell E. Tallett**	Rep.	De Ruyter.

MONROE.

1	James A. Harris*	Rep.	East Rochester.
2	Simon L. Adler*	Rep.	Rochester.
3	Harry B. Crowley	Rep.	Rochester.
4	Frank Dobson*	Rep.	Rochester.
5	Franklin W. Judson*	Rep.	Lincoln Park.

MONTGOMERY.

	Erastus Corning Davis*	Rep.	Fonda.

NASSAU.

	Thomas A. McWhinney*	Rep.	Lawrence.

NEW YORK.

1	John J. Ryan*	Dem.	New York City.
2	Peter J. Hamill*	Dem.	New York City.
3	Caesar B. F. Barra*	Dem.	New York City.
4	Henry S. Schimmel*	Dem.	New York City.
5	Maurice McDonald*	Dem.	New York City.
6	Nathan D. Perlman*	Rep.	New York City.
7	Peter P. McElligott*	Dem.	New York City.
8	Abraham Goodman*	Dem.	New York City.
9	Charles D. Donohue*	Dem.	New York City.
10	Abner Greenberg	Dem.	New York City.
11	James F. Mahony*	Dem.	New York City.
12	Joseph D. Kelly*	Dem.	New York City.
13	Fredolin F. Straub	Dem.	New York City.
14	Robert L. Tudor*	Dem.	New York City.
15	Abram Ellenbogen*	Rep.	New York City.
16	Martin G. McCue*	Dem.	New York City.
17	Martin Bourke	Rep.	New York City.
18	Mark Goldberg*	Dem.	New York City.
19	Perry M. Armstrong*	Dem.	New York City.
20	Frank Aranow*	Dem.	New York City.
21	Harold C. Mitchell	Rep.	New York City.
22	Maurice Bloch*	Dem.	New York City.
23	Earl A. Smith	Dem.	New York City.
24	Owen M. Kiernan*	Dem.	New York City.
25	Robert McC. Marsh*	Rep.	New York City.
26	Meyer Levy*	Dem.	New York City.
27	Schuyler M. Meyer	Rep.	New York City.
28	Charles Novello	Rep.	New York City.
29	Alfred D. Bell*	Rep.	New York City.
30	Timothy F. Gould*	Dem.	New York City.
31	Jacob Goldstein*	Dem.	New York City.

NIAGARA.

1	William Bewley*	Rep.	Lockport.
2	Alan V. Parker*	Rep.	Niagara Falls.

ONEIDA.

1	Albert H. Geiersbach	Dem.	Utica.
2	Louis M. Martin*	Rep.	Clinton.
3	George T. Davis*	Rep.	Rome.

ONONDAGA.

1	Manuel J. Soule	Rep.	Euclid.
2	Harley J. Crane	Rep.	Syracuse.
3	George R. Fearon*	Rep.	Syracuse.

ONTARIO

	Heber E. Wheeler*	Rep.	Holcomb.

ORANGE.

1	William F. Brush	Rep.	Newburgh.
2	Charles L. Mead*	Rep.	Middletown.

ORLEANS.

	Frank H. Lattin	Rep.	Albion.

OSWEGO.

	Thaddeus C. Sweet*	Rep.	Phoenix.

OTSEGO.

	Allen J. Bloomfield*	Rep.	Richfield Springs.

PUTNAM.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
	John P. Donohoe	Rep.	Garrison.

QUEENS.

1	Peter A. Leininger	Dem.	Long Island City.
2	Peter J. McGarry*	Dem.	Long Island City.
3	William H. O'Hare*	Dem.	Glendale, L. I.
4	Frank E. Hopkins	Rep.	Jamaica.

RENSSELAER.

1	John F. Shannon*	Dem.	Troy.
2	Arthur Cowee*	Rep.	Berlin.

RICHMOND.

	Henry A. Seesselberg	Dem.	Stapleton.

ROCKLAND.

	William A. Serven*	Rep.	Pearl River.

ST. LAWRENCE.

1	Frank L. Seaker*	Rep.	Gouverneur.
2	Edward A. Everett*	Rep.	Potsdam.

SARATOGA.

	Gilbert T. Seelye*	Rep.	Burnt Hills.

SCHENECTADY.

	Walter S. McNab*	Rep.	Schenectady.

SCHOHARIE.

	George A. Parsons	Dem.	Sharon Springs.

SCHUYLER.

	Henry J. Mitchell*	Rep.	Odessa.

SENECA.

	Lewis W. Johnson	Rep.	Seneca Falls.

STEUBEN.

1	Samuel E. Quackenbush	Rep.	Corning.
2	Richard M. Prangen*	Rep.	Hornell.

SUFFOLK.

1	De Witt C. Talmage*	Rep.	East Hampton.
2	Henry A. Murphy*	Rep.	Huntington.

SULLIVAN.

	Seymour Merritt	Dem.	Liberty.

TIOGA.

	Daniel P. Witter*	Rep.	Berkshire.

TOMPKINS.

	Casper Fenner*	Rep.	Heddens.

ULSTER.

1	Joel Brink	Rep.	Lake Katrine.
2	Abram P. Lefevre*	Rep.	New Paltz.

WARREN.

	Henry E. H. Brereton*	Rep.	Lake George.

WASHINGTON.

	Charles O. Pratt*	Rep.	Cambridge.

WAYNE.

	Frank D. Gaylord	Rep.	Sodus.

WESTCHESTER.

1	George Blakely*	Rep.	Yonkers.
2	William S. Coffey*	Rep.	Mount Vernon.
3	Walter W. Law, Jr.*	Rep.	Briarcliff Manor.
4	Floy D. Hopkins*	Rep.	White Plains.

WYOMING.

	Bert P. Gage*	Rep.	Warsaw.

YATES.

	Howard S. Fullagar*	Rep.	Penn Yan.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	99
Democrats	49
Socialists	2
Total	150

* Members of the last Assembly. Assemblymen are elected for one year. Salary, $1,500 and mileage.

SENATE.

Republicans	36
Democrats	15
Total	51

ASSEMBLY.

Republicans	99
Democrats	49
Socialists	2
Total	150

JOINT SESSION OF LEGISLATURE.

Republicans	135
Democrats	64
Socialists	2
Total	201

JUDICIARY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF NEW YORK.

Judges	Residences.	Counties.	Salaries.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
Frank H Hiscock, Chief Judge	Syracuse	Onondaga	$14,200	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1926
Wm. H. Cuddeback, Associate Judge	Buffalo	Erie	13,700	Dem.	" 31, 1926
John W Hogan, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Dem.	" 31, 1926
Frederick Collin, "	Elmira	Chemung	13,700	Dem.	" 31, 1920
Cuthbert W Pound, "	Lockport	Niagara	13,700	Rep.	" 31, 1930
*Emory A Chase, "	Catskill	Greene	13,700	Rep.	Temporary.
Benjamin N Cardozo, "	New York	New York	13,700	In. Dem.	Dec. 31, 1917
Chester B. McLaughlin, "	Port Henry	Essex	13,700	Rep.	" 31, 1917
*William S. Andrews, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Rep.	Temporary.
*Frederick E. Crane, "	Brooklyn	Kings	13 700	Rep.	"

*Temporary designation to Court.

JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

Department.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Designations Expire.
1st. The County of New York.	John Proctor Clarke	New York	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1926
	Victor J. Dowling	"	Dem.	" 31, 1918
	Vernon M Davis	"	Dem.	Temporary.
	Chester B. McLaughlin	Port Henry	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1919
	Frank C Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	" 31, 1921
	Francis M. Scott	New York	Dem.	" 31, 1918
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess.	Luke D. Stapleton	Brooklyn	Dem.	Nov. 6, 1919
	Almet F. Jenks	"	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1923
	Isaac N. Mills	Mt. Vernon	Rep.	May 3, 1920
	Edward B. Thomas	Brooklyn	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1918
	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Dem.	Temporary.
	William J. Carr	Brooklyn	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1920
	Harrington Putnam	"	Dem.	Temporary.
3d. Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung.	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1920
	John M. Kellogg	Ogdensburg	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	George F. Lyon	Binghamton	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	John Woodward	Buffalo	Rep.	Feb. 28, 1918
	Albert H. Sewell	Walton	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1917
4th. Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep.	Nov. 7, 1917
	Frederick W. Kruse	Olean	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1922
	Edgar S. K. Merrell	Lowville	Dem.	May 15, 1918
	Pascal C. J. De Angelis	Utica	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1920
	Nathaniel Foote	Rochester	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1919

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First and Second Districts, $17,500; remaining Districts, $10,000; but non-resident Justices, sitting in the Appellate Divisions of the First and Second Departments, receive the same compensation as the Justices in those Departments; if assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, their additional compensation is $10 per day.

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Terms Expire
1st. The City and County of New York.	Samuel Greenbaum	New York	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1929
	Francis M. Scott	"	Dem.	" 31, 1918
	Joseph E. Newburger	"	Dem.	" 31, 1919
	Vernon M. Davis	"	Dem.	" 31, 1925
	Philip H. Dugro	"	Dem.	" 31, 1928
	Victor J. Dowling	"	Dem.	" 31, 1918
	Samuel H. Ordway	"	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	Thomas F. Donnelly	"	Dem.	" 31, 1926
	Eugene A. Philbin	"	D. & Fus.	" 31, 1927
	Irving Lehman	"	Dem.	" 31, 1922
	Leonard A. Giegerich	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Alfred R. Page	"	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Nathan Bijur	"	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Edward J. Gavegan	"	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	John Proctor Clarke	"	Rep.	" 31, 1926
	John W. Goff	"	Dem.	" 31, 1918
	Bartow S. Weeks	"	Dem.	" 31, 1928
	Clarence J. Shearn	"	Dem.	" 31, 1929
	John M. Tierney	"	Dem.	" 31, 1929
	Edward R. Finch	"	Rep.	" 31, 1929
	George V. Mullan	"	Rep. N. P	" 31, 1930
	Richard H. Mitchell	"	Dem. I. L	" 31, 1930

JUDICIARY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
1st. The City and County of New York—*Continued.*	Edward G. Whitaker.	New York	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1926
	M. Warley Platzek	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Peter A. Hendrick	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	John Ford	"	Ind. L.	" 31, 1920
	Mitchell L. Erlanger	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Francis K. Pendleton	"	Dem.	" 31, 1921
	Daniel F. Cohalan	"	Dem.	" 31, 1925
	Henry D. Hotchkiss	"	Dem.	" 31, 1925
	Charles L. Guy	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Francis B. Delehanty	"	Dem.	" 31, 1929
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, and Suffolk Counties.	Isaac M. Kapper	Brooklyn	Dem.	" 31, 1923
	Stephen Callaghan	"	Rep.	" 31, 1929
	Luke D. Stapleton	"	Dem.	" 31, 1922
	Harrington Putnam	"	Dem.	" 31, 1921
	David F. Manning	"	Dem.	" 31, 1926
	Almet F. Jenks	"	Dem.	" 31, 1926
	Garret J. Garretson	Elmhurst	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	William J. Kelly	Brooklyn	Dem.	" 31, 1917
	Edward B. Thomas	"	Rep.	" 31, 1918
	Walter H. Jaycox	Patchogue	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Joseph Aspinall	Brooklyn	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Frederick E. Crane	"	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Lester W. Clark	New Brighton	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Abel E. Blackmar	Brooklyn	Rep.	" 31, 1922
	William J. Carr	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Townsend Scudder	Glen Head	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Russell Benedict	Brooklyn	Rep.	" 31, 1925
	James C. Van Siclen	Jamaica	Rep.	" 31, 1925
	Charles H. Kelby	Brooklyn	Rep.	" 31, 1925
3d. Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene, and Schoharie Counties.	James C. Cropsey	"	Rep. N P	" 31, 1930
	William P. Rudd	Albany	Rep.	" 31, 1921
	Wesley O. Howard	Troy	Rep.	" 31, 1930
	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep.	" 31, 1929
	Alden Chester	Albany	Rep.	" 31, 1918
	Emory A. Chase	Catskill	Rep.	" 31 1924
	Gilb't D. B. Hasbrouck	Kingston	Rep.	" 31, 1926
	Charles E. Nichols	Jefferson	Rep.	" 31, 1930
4th. Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, and Schenectady Counties.	John M. Kellogg	Ogdensburg	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	Henry V. Borst	Amsterdam	Dem.	" 31, 1927
	Charles C. Van Kirk	Greenwich	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	Henry T. Kellogg	Plattsburg	Rep.	" 31 1917
	Edward C. Whitmyer.	Schenectady	Rep.	" 31, 1925
5th. Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, and Lewis Counties.	William S. Andrews	Syracuse	Rep.	" 31, 1927
	William M. Ross	"	Rep.	" 31, 1928
	P. C. J. De Angelis	Utica	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Irving L. Devendorf	Herkimer	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	Leonard C. Crouch	Syracuse	Dem.	" 31, 1927
	Edgar S. K. Merrell	Lowville	Dem.	" 31, 1923
	Irving G. Hubbs	Pulaski	Rep.	" 31, 1925
	Edgar C. Emerson	Watertown	Rep.	" 31, 1920
6th. Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and Cortland Counties.	George McCann	Elmira	Rep.	" 31, 1927
	Albert H. Sewell	Walton	Rep.	" 31, 1927
	Rowland L. Davis	Cortland	Rep.	" 31, 1929
	Michael H. Kiley	Cazeno via	Rep.	" 31, 1926
	Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	" 31, 1926
	George F. Lyon	Binghamton	Rep.	" 31, 1919
7th. Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga, and Monroe Counties.	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Rep.	" 31, 1928
	Nathaniel Foote	Rochester	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	William W. Clark	Wayland	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	George A. Benton	Spencerport	Rep.	" 31 1918
	Samuel N. Sawyer	Palmyra	Rep.	" 31, 1921
	Robert F. Thompson	Canandaigua	Rep.	" 31, 1930
	Adolf J. Rodenbeck	Rochester	Rep.	" 31, 1930
8th. Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming Counties.	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	Henry L Taylor	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1927
	Herbert P. Bissell	"	Dem.	" 31, 1927
	Frank C. Laughlin	"	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Charles A. Pooley	"	Ind. Rep.	" 31, 1924
	Frederick W. Kruse.	Olean	Rep.	" 31, 1922
	John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep.	" 31, 1924
	Edward K. Emery	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Louis W. Marcus	"	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Charles H. Brown	Belmont	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Charles B. Wheeler	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1921
	Wesley C. Dudley	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1930
	George W. Cole	Salamanca	Rep.	" 31, 1930
	Charles B. Sears	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1917
9th. Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland Counties.	Isaac N. Mills	Mt. Vernon	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Arthur S. Tompkins	Nyack	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Joseph Morschauser	Poughkeepsie	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburgh	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	Martin J. Keogh	New Rochelle	Dem.	" 31, 1922
	William P. Platt	White Plains	Dem.	" 31, 1929
	J. Addison Young	New Rochelle	Rep.	" 31, 1929

COLONIAL.

Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms.
Adrian Joris	1623-1624	John Nanfan, Lt.-Gov.	1699-1700	James De Lancey, Lt.-Gov.	1755
Cornelius Jacobzen Mey	1624-1625	Earl of Bellomont	1700-1701	Sir Charles Hardy	1755-1757
William Verhulst	1625-1626	Col. William Smith	1701	James De Lancey, Lt.-Gov.	1757-1760
Peter Minuit	1626-1633	Col. Abraham De Peyster		Cadwallader Colden, President	1760-1761
Wouter Van Twiller	1633-1638	Col. Peter Schuyler		Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1761
William Kieft	1638-1647	John Nanfan, Lt.-Gov.	1701-1702	Robert Monckton	1761
Petrus Stuyvesant	1647-1664	Lord Cornbury	1702-1708	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1761-1762
Richard Nicolls	1664-1668	Lord Lovelace	1708-1709	Robert Monckton	1762-1763
Francis Lovelace	1668-1673	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1763-1765
Anthony Colve	1673-1674	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt.-Gov.	1709	Sir Henry Moore	1765-1769
Edmond Andros	1674-1677	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1769-1770
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	1677-1678	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt.-Gov.	1709	Earl of Dunmore	1770-1771
Sir Edmond Andros	1678-1681	Gerardus Beekman, President	1710	William Tryon	1771-1774
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	1681-1683	Robert Hunter	1710-1719	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1774-1775
Thomas Dongan	1683-1688	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1719-1720	William Tryon	1775-1780
Sir Edmond Andros	1688	William Burnet	1720-1728	James Robertson	1780-1783
Francis Nicholson	1688-1689	John Montgomerie	1728-1731	Andrew Elliott, L.-Gov.	1783
Jacob Leisler	1689-1691	Rip Van Dam, President	1731-1732		
Henry Sloughter	1691	William Cosby	1732-1736		
Richard Ingoldsby, Com.-in-Chief	1691-1692	George Clark, Lt.-Gov.	1736-1743		
Benjamin Fletcher	1692-1698	George Clinton	1743-1753		
Earl of Bellomont	1698-1699	Sir Danvers Osborne	1753-1755		

STATE.

1	George Clinton	1777-1795	16	Silas Wright	1845-1846	31	Grover Cleveland	1883-1884
2	John Jay	1795-1801	17	John Young	1847-1848	32	David B. Hill	1885-1891
3	George Clinton	1801-1804	18	Hamilton Fish	1849-1851	33	Roswell P. Flower	1892-1894
4	Morgan Lewis	1804-1807	19	Washington Hunt	1851-1852	34	Levi P. Morton	1895-1896
5	Daniel D. Tompkins	1807-1817	20	Horatio Seymour	1853-1854	35	Frank S. Black	1897-1898
6	John Taylor	1817	21	Myron H. Clark	1855-1856	36	Theodore Roosevelt	1899-1900
7	De Witt Clinton	1817-1822	22	John A. King	1857-1858	37	Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.	1901-1904
8	Joseph C. Yates	1822-1824	23	Edwin D. Morgan	1859-1862	38	Francis W. Higgins	1905-1906
9	De Witt Clinton	1824-1826	24	Horatio Seymour	1863-1864	39	Charles E. Hughes	1907-1910
10	Nathaniel Pitcher	1828	25	Reuben E. Fenton	1865-1868	40	Horace White	1910-1910
11	Martin Van Buren	1828-1829	26	John T. Hoffman	1869-1872	41	John Alden Dix	1911-1912
12	Enos T. Throop	1829-1832	27	John A. Dix	1873-1874	42	William Sulzer*	1913
13	William L. Marcy	1833-1839	28	Samuel J. Tilden	1875-1876	43	Martin H. Glynn †	1913-1914
14	William H. Seward	1839-1842	29	Lucius Robinson	1877-1880	44	Charles S. Whitman	1915-1918
15	William C. Bouck	1843-1844	30	Alonzo B. Cornell	1880-1882			

*Impeached and removed from office. †Became Governor by virtue of his office as Lieutenant-Governor, on removal of Governor Sulzer.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

BEFORE the Revolution the Mayor was appointed by the Governor of the Province; and from 1784 to 1820 by the Appointing Board of the State of New York, of which the Governor was the chief member. From 1820 to the amendment of the Charter, in 1830, the Mayor was appointed by the Common Council. In 1898 the term of the first Mayor of Greater New York (Van Wyck) began.

Mayors.	Terms.	Mayors.	Terms.	Mayors.	Terms.
1 Thomas Willett	1665	34 Johannes Jansen	1725-1726	66 Andrew H. Mickle	1846-1847
2 Thomas Delavall	1666	35 Robert Lurting	1726-1735	67 William V. Brady	1847-1848
3 Thomas Willett	1667	36 Paul Richard	1735-1739	68 Wm. F. Havemeyer	1848-1849
4 Cornelis Steenwyck	1668-1670	37 John Cruger, Sr.	1739-1744	69 Caleb S. Woodhull	1849-1851
5 Thomas Delavall	1671	38 Stephen Bayard	1744-1747	70 Ambrose C. Kingsland	1851-1853
6 Matthias Nicolls	1672	39 Edward Holland	1747-1757	71 Jacob A. Westervelt	1853-1855
7 John Lawrence	1673	40 John Cruger, Jr.	1757-1766	72 Fernando Wood	1855-1858
8 William Dervall	1675	41 Whitehead Hicks	1766-1776	73 Daniel F. Tiemann	1858-1860
9 Nicholas de Meyer	1676	42 David Matthews, Tory	1776-1784	74 Fernando Wood	1860-1862
10 S. van Cortlandt	1677	43 James Duane	1784-1789	75 George Opdyke	1862-1864
11 Thomas Delavall	1678	44 Richard Varick	1789-1801	76 C. Godfrey Gunther	1864-1866
12 Francis Rombouts	1679	45 Edward Livingston	1801-1803	77 John T. Hoffman	1866-1868
13 William Dyre	1680-1681	46 De Witt Clinton	1803-1807	78 T. Coman (act'g Mayor)	1868
14 Cornelis Steenwyck	1682-1683	47 Marinus Willett	1807-1808	79 A. Oakey Hall	1869-1872
15 Gabriel Minville	1684	48 De Witt Clinton	1808-1810	80 Wm. F. Havemeyer	1873-1874
16 Nicholas Bayard	1685	49 Jacob Radcliff	1810-1811	81 S. B. H. Vance (Acting)	1874
17 S. van Cortlandt	1686-1687	50 De Witt Clinton	1811-1815	82 William H. Wickham	1875-1876
18 Peter Delanoy	1689-1690	51 John Ferguson	1815	83 Smith Ely	1877-1878
19 John Lawrence	1691	52 Jacob Radcliff	1815-1818	84 Edward Cooper	1879-1880
20 Abraham De Peyster	1692-1695	53 Cadwallader D. Colden	1818-1821	85 William R. Grace	1881-1882
21 William Merritt	1695-1698	54 Stephen Allen	1821-1824	86 Franklin Edson	1883-1884
22 Johannes De Peyster	1698-1699	55 William Paulding	1825-1826	87 William R. Grace	1885-1886
23 David Provost	1699-1700	56 Philip Hone	1826-1827	88 Abram S. Hewitt	1887-1888
24 Isaac de Riemer	1700-1701	57 William Paulding	1827-1829	89 Hugh J. Grant	1889-1892
25 Thomas Noell	1701-1702	58 Walter Bowne	1829-1833	90 Thomas F. Gilroy	1893-1894
26 Philip French	1702-1703	59 Gideon Lee	1833-1834	91 William L. Strong	1895-1897
27 William Peartree	1703-1707	60 Cornelius W. Lawrence	1834-1837	92 Robert A. Van Wyck	1898 1901
28 Ebenezer Wilson	1707-1710	61 Aaron Clark	1837-1839	93 Seth Low	1902-1903
29 Jacobus van Cortlandt	1710-1711	62 Isaac L. Varian	1839-1841	94 George B. McClellan	1904-1909
30 Caleb Heathcote	1711-1714	63 Robert H. Morris	1841-1844	95 William J. Gaynor‡	1910-1913
31 John Johnson	1714-1719	64 James Harper	1844-1845	96 Ardolph L. Kline§	1913
32 Jacobus van Cortlandt	1719-1720	65 Wm. F. Havemeyer	1845-1846	97 John Purroy Mitchel	1914-1917
33 Robert Walters	1720-1725				

‡ John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, had full power as Mayor during part of September and October 1910, while Mayor Gaynor was disabled by an attempted assassination. § Filled unexpired term of Mayor Gaynor, deceased.

CAMPAIGN RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The Democratic National Committee received from party supporters $1,808,348.16, inclusive of loans, for the election of 1916, and reported disbursements of $1,684,589.74, including the repayment of $19,000 of loans. Outstanding bills amounting to $196,000 were listed, and it was explained that there were other bills, on December 7, 1916, not yet rendered or about which there was some dispute. Of the grand total of $1,808,348.16 received, the sum of $465,558.95 was received in contributions of less than $100.

The largest individual contributors to the Democratic fund were Cleveland H. Dodge, of New York, $79,000, and Edward L. Doheny, of California, $25,000. Among other large contributors were: Thomas W. Jones and David B. Jones, Roger C. Sullivan, Chicago, $12,500 each; Nelson Morris, of Stockholm, Sweden, and Alvin Untermyer, Frederic C. Penfield and Charles J. Peabody, all of New York, and F. B. Peabody, Chicago, each $10,000; F. B. Lynch, M. A. Coolidge, Charles B. Alexander, John M. Riehle, George S. Mead, Frederick Johnson and James Lewis Taylor, New York, W. L. Douglas, of Brockton, Mass., $5,000 each; Francis P. Garvan and R. B. Cortlandt, New York, and P. J. Ryan, Chicago, $3,000 each.

Woodrow Wilson contributed $2,500 to the Democratic campaign fund.

The Republican National Committee received $2,445,421.19 and expended $2,441,565.05, leaving a balance of $3,856.14. The $2,445,421.05 came from 34,205 contributors. In 1912 there were only 2,000 subscribers to the Republican campaign fund. The largest contributors to the Republican fund of 1916 were as follows: Republican State Committee of New Jersey, $40,000; Harry Payne Whitney, $30,000; A. C. James, G. F. Baker, Jr., D. G. Reid, W. H. Moore, H. C. Frick, Payne Whitney, R. T. Crane, Jr., $25,000 each; E. S. Harkness, W. R. Allen, C. H. Mackay, E. T. Stotesbury, John Gribbel, $20,000 each; J. S. Bache & Co., A. D. Juilliard, W. T. Crane, J. Rosenwald, J. E. Widener, $15,000 each; New York Union League Club, $13,250; Mrs. E. M. Anderson, Mrs. Mary Lily Flagler, W. B. Thompson, G. F. Baker, W. Wrigley, Jr., T. C. du Pont, I. Cochran, J. P. Morgan, A. T. Hart, Hornblower & Weeks, L. L. Clark, F. B. Adams, P. R. Pyne, F. M. Goldsmith, L. F. Rothschild, J. B. Duke, C. Vanderbilt, J. N. Wyllis, S. Penrose, W. Delano, Henry Veeder, G. S. Stone, A. Monell, W. H. Crocker, J. and W. Seligman, M. L. Schiff, $10,000 each; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., J. O. Armour, $8,000 each; Ogden Mills, $7,500; E. C. Halter, C. N. Bliss, Jr., J. H. Harding, Robert Bacon, R. W. Goelet, Vincent Astor, J. A. Patten, H. P. Davison, Charles Steele, F. L. Hine, W. N. Cromwell, Edgar Palmer, H. F. Sinclair, W. L. Harkness, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. R. H. Rea, W. H. Smith, Theodore N. Vail, John F. Dodge, F. B. Keech, F. M. Warburg, Willard Straight, W. P. Hally, Uptown Dry Goods Association, F. G. Bourne, George Lander, R. L. Beeckman, C. M. MacNeill, A. B. Carlton, L. G. Phipps, G. H. Myers, C. S. Money, W. H. Yawkey, Samuel P. Colt, Moses Taylor, E. R. Johnson, E. R. Stettinius, Wm. H. Porter, J. H. Wainwright, J. W. Prentiss, C. C. Dula, Frank Hitchcock, George R. Sheldon, B. N. Duke, Union League Club of Philadelphia, F. R. Babcock, F. A. Sayles, $5,000 each; Hughes National College League, $7,611.19.

Charles E. Hughes is not listed as a contributor to the campaign funds.

Members of the Women's National Hughes Committee raised $134,965. This was the committee that sent out a train to the Pacific Coast with speakers who made addresses in behalf of Mr. Hughes at various points. The train cost the committee about $37,000. The bulk of the $134,965 was expended in organizing Women's Hughes Leagues in many States, paying salaries of organizers and financing the Hughes stores in New York City. There were 1,100 women who contributed to the campaign fund, from $1 up.

The largest contributors were Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, Mrs. H. E. Huntington, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who gave $10,000 each; Mrs. Willard Straight, $7,500; Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, $2,500; Felix M. Warburg, $1,000; Mrs. T. Coleman du Pont, $3,000; Mrs. W. H. Crocker of Burlingame, California, $2,500, and Mrs. Alex. Smith Cochrane, $2,500.

The Republican National Publicity Committee reported receipts of $377,207 and liabilities of $454,334.

The Republican State Committee of New York reported receipts of $432,028 from 1,911 contributors. Among the large contributors were: John D. Rockefeller, $25,000; Union League Club, $19,429; P. S. du Pont, $12,500; J. B. Duke, Clarence H. Mackay, A. S. Scheur and H. P. Whitney, $10,000 each; George F. Baker, Jr., $7,500, and $5,000 each from Walter H. Aldridge, John F. Alvord, Col. William H. Barbour, H. F. Brown, H. P. Davison, Bayard Dominick, Mrs. D. Gates, W. P. Hamilton, T. W. Lamont, J. P. Morgan, W. H. Porter, Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt, Edward Shearson, William B. Thompson, G. E. Tripp and some banking firms. Charles S. Whitman contributed $1,000 to the Republican State Committee.

The report of the Whitman Campaign Committee of New York State showed receipts of $74,512 and disbursements of $74,189. Among the contributors to this fund were the following: Arthur Curtiss James, $10,000; Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt, $5,000, and $1,000 each by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Public Service Commissioner William Hayward and N. J. Gerold.

The Democratic State Committee of New York had receipts of $207,129 and disbursed $195,189. Among the large contributors were Baruch Brothers, $10,000; Joseph J. Murphy, $2,500, and $1,000 each from R. E. Van Cortlandt, William Church Osborn, W. R. Beebe, George J. O'Connor, W. W. Farley, George C. Sherman and E. O. Wood. The committee reported a receipt of $176,000 from the Democratic National Committee.

The New York County Republican Committee had receipts amounting to $118,280, of which $47,500 came from the Republican State Committee. It disbursed $117,022. The largest individual contributor was Pierre du Pont.

The American Party of New York reported receipts of $6,475 and disbursements of $9,853.

Receipts of $49,534 and disbursements of precisely that amount were reported by the Samuel Seabury Campaign Committee.

Samuel Seabury, the Democratic candidate for Governor in New York State, received $4,305 in aid of his campaign, which he turned over to the Seabury Campaign Committee. He had no expenditures and made no personal contributions.

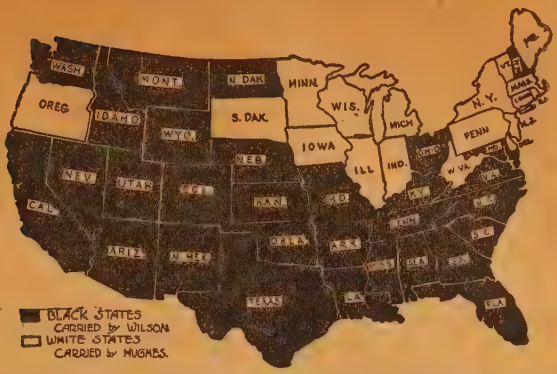
Eugene M. Travis, Republican candidate for State Comptroller in New York State, expended $2,600, and his Democratic opponent $3,123.

The Woodrow Wilson Independent League received contributions aggregating $34,667 and had expended near the end of the campaign $31,031. There were 436 contributors to this fund. Among them were Jacob H. Schiff, $5,000; Representative William Kent, California, $4,000; Charles R. Crane, $1,000; George Eustis, Newport, R. I., $1,000 and Mrs. Joseph Fels, New York, $1,000. The Democratic National Committee contributed $15,500 to the league.

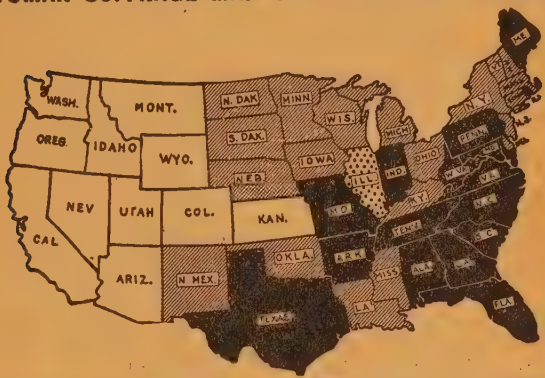
William F. McCombs, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, made personal expenditures amounting to $787.65, and William M. Calder, Republican candidate for United States Senator, expenditures amounting to $1,589.42.

POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

As indicated by the 1916 Presidential vote.

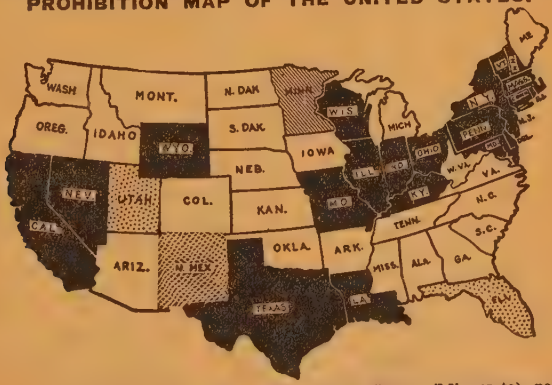


WOMAN SUFFRAGE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.



WHITE STATES—Full suffrage. LINED STATES—Taxation, bond or school suffrage. DOTTED STATE (Illinois)—Presidential, partial county and State, municipal suffrage. BLACK STATES—No suffrage.

PROHIBITION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.



BLACK indicates wet States; WHITE dry States; LINED STATE (Minnesota) partly wet and dry. DOTTED STATES (Florida, New Mexico and Utah) Governors-elect in 1916 and Legislatures pledged to Prohibition.

ELECTION RETURNS AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

ALABAMA.

Counties. (67.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Underwood, Dem.	Birch, Rep.
Autauga	773	99	11	5	525	15
Baldwin	767	216	148	10	529	27
Barbour	1,235	45	13	12	707	10
Bibb	1,247	217	106	17	742	18
Blount	1,488	1,229	26	6	1,159	1,062
Bullock	743	4	2	.....	472	.....
Butler	1,162	78	6	3	694	9
Calhoun	2,232	442	29	25	1,000	35
Chambers	1,683	168	7	14	1,679	10
Cherokee	1,136	508	27	5	803	361
Chilton	884	1,363	40	14	823	108
Choctaw	765	21	12	2	473	.....
Clarke	1,397	25	12	.....	763	5
Clay	1,193	677	1	3	1,100	135
Cleburne	762	576	5	9	626	341
Coffee	2,029	426	17	4	821	56
Colbert	1,132	352	44	1	687	87
Conecuh	1,032	42	17	2	503	8
Coosa	872	485	34	3	800	139
Covington	1,747	305	107	24	1,041	40
Crenshaw	1,429	139	5	7	797	9
Cullman	1,396	1,351	9	7	1,373	961
Dale	1,260	597	4	9	1,535	283
Dallas	1,575	23	7	4	860	2
De Kalb	1,787	1,190	33	14	1,352	966
Elmore	1,631	.....	.....	.....	1,053	26
Escambia	985	108	3	.....	581	14
Etowah	1,887	862	73	7	1,755	655
Fayette	1,031	697	18	15	852	497
Franklin	1,044	984	39	7	831	846
Geneva	1,265	713	23	12	696	116
Greene	383	9	.....	.....	296	1
Hale	795	15	1	2	505	.....
Henry	865	143	27	5	506	15
Houston	1,678	466	46	14	1,736	47
Jackson	1,909	567	32	16	925	.....
Jefferson	10,679	2,052	296	95	4,873	255
Lamar	1,299	303	4	29	741	120
Lauderdale	1,678	369	47	13	862	130
Lawrence	995	43	4	416	520	138
Lee	1,369	42	30	5	657	5
Limestone	1,450	92	19	43	513	7
Lowndes	540	9	1	1	421	1
Macon	575	13	2	1	697	2
Madison	2,206	215	45	8	1,234	28
Marengo	1,191	19	1	1	904	.....
Marion	1,328	807	1	8	857	456
Marshall	1,944	1,183	33	10	1,340	1,066
Mobile	3,026	832	75	21	1,508	9
Monroe	1,029	17	2	1	628	2
Montgomery	3,316	106	19	11	1,576	6
Morgan	2,120	364	44	38	1,225	147
Perry	897	20	12	1	508	.....
Pickens	1,179	218	18	4	639	8
Pike	1,794	50	11	6	1,088	8
Randolph	1,328	652	4	5	697	220
Russell	752	3	4	.....	553	1
Shelby	1,311	1,428	8	9	1,202	222
St. Clair	990	851	53	8	784	389
Sumter	770	8	6	.....	440	1
Talladega	1,541	447	4	6	925	71
Tallapoosa	1,892	129	33	3	1,142	22
Tuscaloosa	2,437	218	41	12	1,075	41
Walker	2,314	1,860	107	20	2,721	1,150
Washington	500	32	2	4	316	2
Wilcox	866	1	.....	.....	603	.....
Winston	726	1,107	6	7	530	909
Total	99,546	28,662	1,916	1,034	63,389	12,320
Plurality	70,884	.....	.....	.....	51,069	.....
Per cent	76	21	1	.....	78	15
Whole vote		131,158			81,131	

For United States Senator, 1914, Longshore, Prog., received 4,263 votes; Hinton, Soc., 1,159; scattering, 2.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1914.

Charles Henderson, Dem., 64,275; John B. Shields, Rep., 13,695; E. H. Cross, Prog., 3,795; W. C. Swain, Soc., 1,196.

ALABAMA—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Gray, Dem., 8,538; unopposed.
II. Dent, Jr., Dem., 13,409; Titus, Soc. 304.
III. Steagall, Dem., 11,761; unopposed.
IV. Blackmon, Dem., 8,443; Atkinson, Rep., 4,055.
V. Heflin, Dem., 8,908; Harvell, Rep., 2,034.
VI. Oliver, Dem., 6,620; unopposed.
VII. Burnett, Dem., 10,894; Davidson, Rep., 7,231.
VIII. Almon, Dem., 11,862; Hutchens, Rep., 1,812; Waddell, Soc., 249.
IX. Huddleston, Dem., 11,139; Latady, Rep., 1,565; Hardin, Soc., 237.
X. Bankhead, Dem., 8,091; Freeman, Rep., 6,813.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Charles Henderson; Lieutenant-Governor, Thos. E. Kilby; Secretary of State, John Purifoy; Auditor, M. C. Allgood; Attorney-General, W. L. Martin; Adjutant-General, G. J. Hubbard; Treasurer, W. L. Lancaster; Superintendent of Education, W. F. Feagin; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. A. Wade; Commissioner of Insurance, C. B. Smith—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John C. Anderson. Associate Justices, Thos. C. McClellan, J. J. Mayfield, A. D. Sayre, Ormond Sommerville, William H. Thomas, and L. D. Gardner; Clerk, Robert F. Ligon.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Almost wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1904. President	79,857	22,472	....	853	57,385 D
1906. Governor	62,771	10,002	....	389	52,769 D
1908. President	74,374	25,308	....	1,399	49,066 D
1910. Governor	77,694	20,097	....	1,042	58,434 D
1912. President	82,438	9,732	22,680	3,029	59,758 D

ALASKA.

Governor, J. F. A. Strong; Secretary of Territory, Charles E. Davidson; Treasurer, Walstein G. Smith.

Legislature consists of 24 members—8 in Senate and 16 in the House.

Alaska is divided into four judicial divisions, with a District Judge for each, to wit: First Division, Juneau, Robert W. Jennings; Second Division, Nome, John Randolph Tucker; Third Division, Valdez, Frederick M. Brown; Fourth Division, Fairbanks, Charles E. Bunnell. The term of each Judge is four years.

ARIZONA.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Ashhurst, Dem.	Kibbey, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Hunt, Dem.	Campbell, Rep.
Apache	648	311	477	234	566	471
Cochise	6,115	3,203	5,542	3,472	5,274	4,433
Coconino	1,171	802	962	662	1,041	1,107
Gila	3,686	1,495	3,187	1,533	3,681	1,923
Graham	1,597	497	1,478	609	1,013	1,212
Greenlee	1,492	672	1,408	601	1,371	968
Maricopa	7,634	5,747	6,293	7,113	5,087	8,549
Mohave	1,335	643	1,360	540	1,379	711
Navajo	1,240	574	1,059	645	870	952
Pima	2,079	2,616	2,168	2,099	2,233	2,561
Pinal	1,232	855	1,189	851	1,059	1,111
Santa Cruz	726	666	738	575	715	704
Yavapai	2,893	1,716	2,699	1,689	2,385	2,435
Yuma	1,322	727	1,313	638	1,272	841
Total	33,170	20,524	29,873	21,261	27,946	27,976
Plurality	12,646	.....	8,612	.....	.....	30
Per cent	56	35	55	39	47.61	47.67
Whole vote	58,021		53,961		58,689	

ARIZONA—*Continued.*

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 3,174 votes; Hanly, Proh., 1,153.

For United States Senator, 1916, Bradford, Soc., 2,827.

For Governor, 1916, Robertson, Soc., 1,975; Dunlap, Proh., 792.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Hayden, Dem., 34,377; Eads, Rep., 14,907; Barnette, Soc., 3,060; Roberts, Ind., 3.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Thomas E. Campbell; Secretary of State, Sidney P. Osborn; State Auditor, Jesse L. Boyce; State Treasurer, David L. Johnson; Attorney-General, Wiley E. Jones; Superintendent Public Institutions, C. O. Case—all Democrats except Governor, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court; Chief Justice, Alfred Franklin; Associate Justices, D. L. Cunningham, Henry D. Ross; Clerk, Clay F. Leonard.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	14	31	45
Republicans	5	4	9
Democratic majority	9	27	36

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ADMISSION.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1911. Governor	11,123	9,166	....	1,247	1,957 D
1912. President	10,324	3,021	6,949	3,163	3,375 D
1914. Governor	25,226	17,602	5,206	2,973	7,624 D

ARKANSAS.

Counties. (75.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kirby, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Remmel, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Br'gh Dem.	Governor, 1916. Town send, Rep.
Arkansas	1,119	613	1,101	665	1,313	618
Ashley	1,519	463	1,594	542	1,548	436
Baxter	914	318	844	310	929	335
Benton	3,106	1,293	3,093	1,453	3,524	1,374
Boone	1,413	598	1,431	611	1,595	677
Bradley	1,159	314	1,182	322	1,291	315
Calhoun	933	275	975	270	963	273
Carroll	1,512	1,034	1,429	1,021	1,585	1,062
Chicot	570	474	524	394	594	341
Clark	1,975	678	1,956	752	2,102	693
Clay	1,950	973	1,993	981	2,192	949
Cleburne	865	271	991	332	973	303
Cleveland	1,128	230	1,144	358	1,146	285
Columbia	2,074	721	1,998	696	2,160	688
Conway	1,401	1,032	1,380	1,053	1,511	944
Craighead	1,957	543	2,047	590	2,354	490
Crawford	1,622	1,195	1,649	1,339	1,758	1,240
Crittenden	563	91	528	93	570	75
Cross	927	252	832	307	980	225
Dallas	1,150	527	1,162	544	1,259	451
Desha	960	369	1,061	314	1,137	219
Drew	1,627	838	1,615	822	1,731	739
Faulkner	2,031	817	2,116	922	2,030	808
Franklin	1,679	582	1,781	701	1,747	613
Fulton	1,096	392	1,061	412	1,054	369
Garland	1,678	1,057	1,952	982	2,226	744
Grant	957	180	994	198	1,078	164
Greene	2,292	533	2,216	608	2,396	535
Hempstead	2,103	1,238	1,958	1,320	2,163	1,287
Hot Spring	1,429	645	1,654	718	1,674	577
Howard	1,317	545	1,451	528	1,470	452
Independ'ce	1,987	762	1,909	861	2,080	717
Izard	1,207	285	1,033	309	1,250	341
Jackson	1,351	476	1,303	546	1,355	449
Jefferson	2,173	923	2,161	969	2,448	811
Johnson	1,479	571	1,560	694	1,699	602
Lafayette	891	365	844	403	1,002	355
Lawrence	1,706	288	1,678	336	1,751	276
Lee	848	353	806	335	886	339
Lincoln	889	477	856	407	1,013	331
Little River	842	364	796	332	911	370
Logan	2,018	1,153	2,344	1,389	2,402	1,181

ARKANSAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kirby, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Remmel, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Br'gh Dem.	Governor, 1916. Town send, Rep.
Lonoke	2,180	515	2,060	561	2,995	464
Madison	1,456	1,332	1,484	1,426	1,475	1,396
Marion	781	274	874	304	874	277
Miller	1,418	402	1,309	367	1,460	367
Mississippi	1,249	417	1,130	349	1,372	316
Monroe	741	508	641	485	812	325
Montgomery	939	432	913	458	933	404
Nevada	1,376	657	1,248	641	1,417	621
Newton	559	675	597	843	556	679
Ouachita	1,405	970	1,320	1,080	1,473	994
Perry	975	439	849	388	1,072	390
Phillips	1,466	552	1,375	423	1,546	373
Pike	1,178	605	1,219	633	1,204	597
Poinsett	1,174	511	1,033	425	1,276	337
Polk	1,242	448	1,074	457	1,217	434
Pope	2,148	783	2,067	821	2,320	864
Prairie	1,061	655	1,091	671	1,128	476
Pulaski	6,008	2,593	5,687	2,381	6,853	1,605
Randolph	1,553	458	1,473	446	1,742	416
Saline	1,567	231	1,376	226	1,745	200
Scott	1,369	514	1,290	519	1,422	483
Searcy	629	919	622	947	693	1,038
Sebastian	3,719	1,366	2,971	1,195	3,898	1,328
Sevier	1,265	244	1,213	265	1,291	207
Sharp	972	251	1,078	293	1,047	252
St. Francis	960	395	1,012	391	1,023	336
Stone	682	298	553	281	680	319
Union	1,691	273	1,927	301	1,978	245
Van Buren	1,272	743	1,228	802	1,263	750
Washington	2,922	1,625	2,858	1,628	3,254	1,508
White	2,823	673	2,591	745	2,876	677
Woodruff	935	438	946	504	1,015	421
Yell	2,099	781	2,179	927	2,281	811
Total	112,282	47,135	110,293	48,922	122,041	43,963
Plurality	65,147	....	61,371	....	78,087	....
Per cent	66	28	69	31	69	25
Whole vote	168,430		159,215		175,734	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 6,998 votes; Hanly, Proh., 2,015.

For Governor, 1916, Davis, Soc., 9,730.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Caraway, Dem., 21,440.

II. Oldfield, Dem., 17,256; Wells, Rep., 6,205.

III. Tillman, Dem., 16,438; Russell, Rep., 9,918.

IV. Wingo, Dem., 25,637.

V. Jacoway, Dem., 19,973; McConnell, Rep., 6,930.

VI. Taylor, Dem., 25,911.

VII. Goodwin, Dem., 16,923; Brown, Rep., 6,573.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Charles H. Brough; Secretary of State, T. J. Terral; Treasurer, Rufus G. McDaniel; Auditor and Insurance Commissioner, Hogan Oliver; Attorney-General, J. D. Arbuckle; Superintendent of Education, J. L. Bond; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. H. Page; Commissioner of Public Lands, W. B. Owen—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Edgar A. McCulloch; Justices, F. G. Smith, C. D. Wood, T. Hayden Humphreys, and Jesse C. Hart; Clerk of the Court, P. D. English.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Almost wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	64,434	46,860	....	1,816	17,574 D
1906. Governor	102,749	40,965	....	2,169	61,784 D
1908. President	87,015	56,760	....	5,842	30,255 D
1908. Governor	111,478	45,409	....	6,787	66,069 D
1910. Governor	101,646	39,570	....	9,196	62,076 D
1912. Governor	109,826	46,440	....	13,384	63,386 D
1912. President	68,838	24,467	21,673	8,153	44,371 D
1914. Governor	94,096	30,987	....	10,434	63,109 D

CALIFORNIA.

Counties. (58.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Patton, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.*
Alameda	43,748	51,417	5 439	1,544	22,207	65,963
Alpine	23	50	.....	....	15	56
Amador	1,765	1,209	136	38	1,129	1,536
Butte	4,888	3,956	445	389	3,029	4,872
Calaveras	1,524	1,175	136	38	1,008	1,506
Colusa	1,998	1,011	129	45	1,525	1,238
Contra Costa	6,092	5,731	912	302	2,863	8,464
Del Norte	171	499	141	25	301	542
El Dorado	1,755	1,068	186	33	1,303	1,316
Fresno	14,241	11,707	1,675	912	8,119	15,441
Glenn	1,797	1,342	109	94	1,138	1,657
Humboldt	4,103	5,786	1,070	361	2,426	7,068
Imperial	3,273	2,694	368	329	2,045	3,162
Inyo	966	846	153	52	521	922
Kern	9,566	5,611	567	251	6,915	7,149
Kings	2,905	2,221	259	229	2,048	2,279
Lake	1,164	791	182	96	613	1,049
Lassen	1,323	877	146	30	759	1,109
Los Angeles	114,070	135,554	8,097	10,061	81,149	142,680
Madera	1,880	1,323	187	89	1,111	1,757
Marin	3,789	4,328	425	106	1,757	5,923
Mariposa	802	451	93	29	501	591
Mendocino	3,371	3,494	456	150	2,254	3,995
Merced	2,637	2,133	293	182	1,195	2,635
Modoc	1,222	768	84	29	828	745
Mono	158	137	27	5	87	147
Monterey	3,878	3,599	371	191	2,448	4,237
Napa	3,088	3,914	308	155	2,164	4,051
Nevada	2,548	1,586	286	99	1,320	2,586
Orange	6,474	10,609	648	1,020	4,898	9,676
Placer	3,375	1,954	322	148	1,875	3,148
Plumas	1,025	663	106	24	564	924
Riverside	4,561	7,152	785	836	3,218	7,593
Sacramento	14,538	10,696	853	546	8,177	16,368
San Benito	1,688	1,440	94	40	1,197	1,417
S. Bernardino	9,398	11,932	809	1,410	6 213	12,103
San Diego	16,815	16,978	1,627	1,132	8,813	20,767
S. Francisco	78,225	63,093	6,358	1,404	31,986	101,574
San Joaquin	11,454	7,861	801	557	7,082	10,437
S. Luis Ob'po	3,539	2,854	565	159	2,045	3,659
San Mateo	4,485	5,207	554	179	1,721	7,666
S'ta Barbara	5,198	4,453	479	347	3,482	4,796
Santa Clara	14,185	16,592	1,023	887	7,828	20,802
Santa Cruz	4,511	4,228	386	324	2,763	4,327
Shasta	2,828	2,008	452	113	1,813	2,491
Sierra	594	360	56	9	351	486
Siskiyou	3,447	2,059	432	109	2,076	2,802
Solano	5,678	3,536	330	192	2,328	6,807
Sonoma	8,377	9,733	937	293	5,131	11,195
Stanislaus	5,490	4,401	743	1,067	2,863	6,293
Sutter	1,543	1,211	81	19	1,185	1,276
Tehama	2,531	1,739	345	181	1,658	2,152
Trinity	661	124	104	17	411	537
Tulare	7,299	6,845	913	533	4,934	7,754
Tuolumne	1,584	1,057	242	44	969	1,359
Ventura	2,835	3,980	266	138	2,623	3,360
Yolo	2,922	2,334	170	78	2,383	2,534
Yuba	1,980	1,530	102	31	1,157	2,188
Total	466,289	462,516	43,263	27,713	277,852	574,667
Plurality	3,773	.....	.....	.....	.....	296,815
Per cent	46	46	4	2	29	61
Whole vote		999,968			940,956	

* And Progressive.

For President, 1916, scattering votes, 187.

For United States Senator, 1916, Mills, Soc., 49,341, Atwood, Proh., 38,797: scattering, 299.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1914.

Curtin, Dem., 116,121; Fredericks, Rep., 271,990 Johnson, Prog., 460,195; Richardson, Soc., 50,716 Moore, Proh., 27,345.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Hart, Rep., 28,769; Lea, Dem., 32,797; Morgan, Soc., 3,730; Ryder, Proh., 1,935.

II. Matlock, Rep., 12,282; Raker, Dem.-Soc., 30,042; scattering, 5.

III. Curry, Rep., 48,193; Kennedy, Dem., 16,900 Cooper, Soc., 4,155; Van Vlear, Proh., 2,694 scattering, 2.

IV. Kahn, Rep., 51,968; Fernald, Dem., 10,579 Gifford, Soc., 3,775; Hutchinson, Proh., 981 scattering, 15.

CALIFORNIA—*Continued.*

V. Nolan, Rep., Dem., 59,333; Preston, Soc., 6,708; Head, Proh., 4,046; scattering, 10.

VI. Elston, Rep.-Prog., 56,520; Whitney, Dem., 19,787; Twining, Soc., 7,588; Wolcott, Proh., 3,605.

VII. Phillips, Rep., 27,676; Church, Dem., 38,787; McKee, Soc., 5,492; Butler, Proh., 4,042; scattering, 3.

VIII. Hayes, Rep.-Dem., 50,659; Walker, Prog.-Proh., 17,576; Wilson, Soc., 5,561; scattering, 19.

IX. Bell, Ind., 33,270; Randall, Proh.-Rep.-Dem.-Prog., 58,826; Criswell, Soc., 9,661; scattering, 72.

X. Osborne, Rep., 63,913; Benedict, Prog., 14,305; Bowden, Dem., 33,225; Ryckman, Soc., 9,000; Needham, Proh., 8,781; scattering, 517. Benedict elected for unexpired term.

XI. Harbison, Rep., 33,765; Kettner, Dem., 42,051; Robbins, Soc., 3,913; Edwards, Proh., 14,759; scattering, 4.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Hiram W. Johnson,* Lieutenant-Governor, Wm. D. Stephens; Secretary of State, Frank C. Jordan; Treasurer, Friend William Richardson; Comptroller, John S. Chambers; Attorney-General, U. S. Webb: Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Hyatt; Commissioner of Insurance, J. E. Phelps—all Progressives except F. C. Jordan and Edward Hyatt, Republicans.

*Elected to United States Senate.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank M. Angellotti; Associate Justices, William P. Lawlor, Lucien Shaw, H. A. Melvin, F. W. Henshaw, M. C. Sloss, and William G. Lorigan; Clerk, B. Grant Taylor.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	22	66	88
Democrats	10	11	21
Progressives	7	1	8
Independent	1	2	3
Republican majority	4	52	56

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1904. Pres.	89,404	205,226	.....	29,535	7,380	115,822 R
1906. Gov.	117,590	125,889	.....	16,030	8,141	8,299 R
1908. Pres.	127,492	214,398	.....	28,659	11,770	86,906 R
1910. Gov.	154,835	177,191	.....	47,819	5,807	22,356 R
1912. Pres.	283,436	3,914	283,610	79,201	23,366	174 Pg.

COLORADO.

Counties. (63.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Gunter, Dem.	Carlson, Rep.	Goddard, Soc.
Adams	2,120	1,165	125	1,861	1,203	139
Alamosa	1,308	488	64	1,076	626	77
Arapahoe	2,652	1,444	129	2,396	1,659	185
Archuleta	830	473	11	589	472	33
Baca	1,294	826	208	934	953	251
Bent	1,473	833	55	1,219	1,020	49
Boulder	7,419	3,986	482	6,356	4,902	616
Chaffee	2,546	864	78	2,027	1,163	100
Cheyenne	802	558	82	653	628	97
Clear Creek	1,289	474	32	1,124	565	45
Conejos	1,721	928	6	913	1,098	18
Costilla	1,028	579	25	908	588	31
Crowley	1,160	847	51	1,002	1,004	13
Custer	539	403	35	482	377	41
Delta	2,817	1,612	282	2,089	2,113	335
Denver	43,029	23,185	1,826	40,739	24,427	2,379
Dolores	251	46	30	195	69	37
Douglas	820	612	13	689	616	26
Eagle	1,136	397	36	936	503	59
Elbert	1,230	951	90	1,120	1,008	106
El Paso	8,381	7,159	552	7,126	7,884	724
Fremont	3,395	2,257	243	2,656	2,661	277
Garfield	2,479	1,139	161	1,983	1,451	201
Gilpin	763	407	15	542	449	29
Grand	624	378	11	525	374	25
Gunnison	1,618	736	115	1,364	842	154
Hinsdale	178	94	29	161	101	24

COLORADO—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Gunter, Dem.	Carlson, Rep.	Godard, Soc.
Huerfano	2,632	2,027	25	2,344	2,196	32
Jackson	331	157	5	297	185	8
Jefferson	3,368	2,040	139	2,942	2,254	173
Kiowa	936	723	141	719	858	125
Kit Carson	1,571	1,030	147	1,071	1,320	173
Lake	2,672	993	38	2,374	1,207	201
La Plata	2,590	1,029	158	2,249	1,212	189
Larimer	4,868	2,797	417	4,002	3,353	495
Las Animas	5,300	3,511	152	4,564	3,232	175
Lincoln	1,702	1,129	119	1,420	1,365	122
Logan	2,679	1,422	111	2,116	1,860	181
Mesa	4,394	2,223	544	3,314	3,106	659
Mineral	278	135	8	270	146	45
Moffat	740	512	31	617	601	35
Montezuma	1,458	425	76	1,164	593	90
Montrose	2,571	1,315	252	1,932	1,903	287
Morgan	2,371	1,541	111	1,839	1,836	164
Otero	3,963	2,678	167	3,240	3,130	163
Ouray	961	399	56	781	519	78
Park	674	372	28	602	377	40
Phillips	795	532	56	496	770	91
Pitkin	915	263	100	733	371	110
Prowers	2,168	1,683	244	1,644	2,135	235
Pueblo	10,710	6,545	731	8,987	7,097	910
Rio Blanco	702	468	12	585	511	16
Rio Grande	1,756	886	47	1,388	1,072	49
Routt	1,972	849	114	1,613	1,027	134
Saguache	1,254	681	46	970	826	55
San Juan	693	214	74	547	291	84
San Miguel	1,325	578	71	1,116	724	70
Sedgwick	519	529	67	382	600	79
Summit	717	268	28	641	270	47
Teller	3,515	1,693	231	2,996	2,139	285
Washington	1,748	989	129	1,442	1,206	140
Weld	8,600	5,395	324	7,168	6,740	385
Yuma	2,466	1,436	224	1,732	1,902	249
Total	178,816	102,308	10,019	151,962	117,723	12,445
Plurality	76,508	....	....	34,239	....	....
Per cent	60	34	3	53	41	4
Whole vote	294,375			285,185		

For President, 1916, Hanly, Proh., 2,793; Progressive ticket, 409.

For Governor, 1916, Leeder, Liberal, 3,025.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Thomas, Dem., received 102,037 votes; Work, Rep., 98,728; Griffith, Prog., 27,072; Griffiths, Soc., 13,943; Kindel, Soc. Lab., 11,433.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Hilliard, Dem., 30,146; Vaile, Rep., 26,121; Kindel, Liberal, 3,306; Ahlstrom, Soc., 2,551.

II. Jones, Dem., 29,334; Timberlake, Rep., 42,665; Johnson, Soc., 3,884; Drennan, Prog., 513.

III. Keating, Dem., 40,183; McClelland, Rep., 31,137; McGrew, Soc., 2,492; Francis, Prog., 443; Steele, Soc.-Lab., 425.

IV. Taylor, Dem., 30,926; Baird, Rep., 13,397; Cox, Soc., 2,695.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Julius C. Gunter, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, James A. Pulliam, Dem.; Secretary of State, James R. Noland, Dem.; Treasurer, Robert H. Higgin, Dem.; Auditor, Charles H. Leckenby, Dem.; Adjutant-General, Harry P. Gamble, Rep.; Attorney-General, Leslie E. Hubbard, Dem.; Superintendent of Education, Mary C. C. Bradford, Dem.; Commissioner of Insurance, E. R. Harper, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, S. Harrison White; Justices, S. H. White, W. A. Hill, M. S. Bailey, Tully Scott, James E. Garrigues, James H. Teller, Geo. W. Allen; Clerk, James R. Killian.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	18	39	57
Democrats	17	26	43
Republican majority	1	13	14

COLORADO—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1904. President	101,103	134,687	....	4,304	33,584 R
1906. Governor	74,512	92,646	....	16,938	18,134 R
1908. President	126,644	123,700	....	7,974	2,944 D
1910. Governor	115,627	97,648	....	....	17,799 D
1912. President	114,223	58,386	72,306	16,418	41,917 D
1914. Governor	95,640	129,096	33,320	10,516	33,456 R

CONNECTICUT.

Counties. (8.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Cummings, Dem.	McLean, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Beardsley, Dem.	Holcomb, Rep.
Hartford	24,398	23,265	23,672	23,807	23,131	24,367
New Haven	30,416	30,175	30,074	30,306	29,718	30,722
New London	8,322	8,283	8,090	8,446	8,224	8,575
Fairfield	20,873	25,962	21,481	25,257	20,652	26,092
Windham	3,797	4,259	3,690	4,321	3,662	4,389
Litchfield	6,183	7,288	6,005	7,451	5,889	7,582
Middlesex	3,765	4,524	3,663	4,608	3,564	4,714
Tolland	2,032	2,758	1,974	2,824	1,947	2,852
Total	99,786	106,514	98,649	107,020	96,787	109,293
Plurality	....	6,728	....	8,371	....	12,506
Per cent	46	49	46	50	45	51
Whole vote	213,874		213,335		213,808	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 5,179 votes; Hanly, Proh., 1,789; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 606.

For United States Senator, 1916, Plunkett, Soc., 5,279; Manchester, Proh., 1,763; Ruckser, Soc.-Lab., 619.

For Governor, 1916, Beebe, Soc., 5,300; Simonson, Proh., 1,803; Wells, Soc.-Lab., 621; scattering, 1.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Lonergan, Dem., 24,565; Oakey, Rep., 22,876; Klein, Soc., 1,255; Fancher, Proh., 672; Fellerman, Soc.-Lab., 173.

II. Freeman, Rep., 20,406; Dunn, Dem., 17,233; Boardman, Soc., 599; Hall, Proh., 363; Frink, Soc.-Lab., 84.

III. Tilson, Rep., 20,859; Reilly, Dem., 20,272; White, Soc., 1,417; Beardsley, Proh., 291; Johnson, Soc.-Lab., 156.

IV. Hill, Rep., 25,917; Donovan, Dem., 20,700; Moffatt, Soc., 1,143; Engstrom, Proh., 294; Pryor, Soc.-Lab., 129.

V. Glynn, Rep., 16,872; Kennedy, Dem., 15,882; Conlon, Soc., 854; Reid, Proh., 206; Larsson, Soc.-Lab., 74.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Marcus H. Holcomb; Lieutenant-Governor, Clifford B. Wilson; Secretary of State, Frederick L. Perry, Treasurer, Frederick S. Chamberlain; Comptroller, Morris C. Webster; Attorney-General, George E. Hinman; Adjutant-General, Brig.-Gen. George M. Cole; Commissioner of Insurance, Burton Mansfield—all Republicans except Mansfield and Bennett, not stated.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Samuel O. Prentice; Associate Justices, George W. Wheeler, John M. Thayer, Alberto T. Roraback, John K. Beach; Clerk, Geo. A. Conant.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	25	195	220
Democrats	10	64	74
Republican majority	15	131	146

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Proh.	Plu.
1904. President	72,909	111,089	4,543	1,506	38,180 R
1906. Governor	67,776	88,384	2,932	1,820	20,608 R
1908. President	68,255	112,915	5,113	2,380	44,660 R
1908. Governor	82,260	98,179	4,827	2,597	15,919 R
1910. Governor	77,385	73,495	10,812	1,811	3,890 D
				Prog.	
1912. President	74,561	68,324	10,056	34,129	6,237 D
1914. Governor	73,888	91,262	5,914	8,030	17,374 R

DELAWARE.

Counties. (3.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.†	U. S. Senator, 1916. Wolcott, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Du Pont, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Hughes, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Townsend, Rep.*
Kent	14,894	16,166	15,141	15,047	14,496	16,547
New Castle	4,210	3,813	4,417	3,162	4,170	3,839
Sussex	5,649	6,032	5,876	4,716	5,387	6,262
Total	24,753	26,011	25,434	22,925	24,053	26,648
Plurality	.....	1,258	2,509	.....	.....	2,595
Per cent	46	50	50	45	47	52
Whole vote	51,810		51,210		51,191	

* Includes. Prog. and Proh. † Includes Prog.

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 480 votes; Hanly, Proh., 566.

For United States Senator, 1916, Burton, Prog., 2,361; Ferris, Soc., 490.

For Governor, 1916, Houck, Soc., 490.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916. (Delaware's one Congressman is elected at-large.) Polk, Dem., 24,395; Thos. W. Miller, Rep., 24,202; Bradford, Jr., Prog., 2,130; Frederick K. Miller, Soc., 484.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John G. Townsend, Jr., Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Lewis E. Eliason, Dem.; Secretary of State (appointive); Treasurer, William J. Swain, Rep.; Auditor, William G. Roe, Dem.; Attorney-General, David J. Reinhardt, Rep.; Commissioner of Education, Dr. Charles A. Wagner, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, Thomas R. Wilson, Dem.

STATE JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chancellor, Chas. M. Curtis; Chief Justice, James Pennewill; Associate Justices, William H. Boyce, Henry C. Conrad, Herbert L. Rice, T. B. Heisel; Clerk, Wilbur D. Wilds.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	7	19	26
Republicans	10	16	26
Majority	3 R	3 D	..

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Prog.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	19,360	23,714	146	....	4,354 R
1908. President	22,071	25,014	239	....	2,943 R
1910. Treasurer	21,107	21,686	....	....	579 R
1912. President	22,631	15,997	556	8,886	6,634 D
1912. Governor	21,460	22,745	556	3,019	1,285 R

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Government of the District of Columbia is a municipality whose principal administrative agency is a board of three Commissioners, two of whom are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States and must be citizens of the District of Columbia and have resided there for three years immediately preceding their appointment as such, and during that period have claimed residence nowhere else. Their appointments must be confirmed by the Senate. The other Commissioner is an officer of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, whose lineal rank is senior to that of Captain, or who is a Captain who has served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the army. He is detailed for duty as such for an indefinite term by the President of the United States, subject to assignment to other duty at the President's pleasure. The term of the other Commissioners is three years.

The personnel of the Board of Commissioners and the dates of expiration of their appointments and the personnel of the principal offices of the Government of the District and of the Judiciary is as follows:

Commissioners Oliver P. Newman and Louis Brownlow, whose terms expire July 19, 1919, and January 22, 1918, respectively, and Major Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Secretary, Daniel J. Donovan, $2,400 per annum. Offices of Commissioners' District Building, Washington, D. C.

The Judiciary—Court of Appeals: Chief Justice, Seth Shepard; Associate Justices, Charles H. Robb, J. A. van Orsdel. Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. Harry Covington; Associate Justices, Ashley M. Gould, Wendell P. Stafford, Walter I. McCoy. Frederick L. Siddons.

FLORIDA.

Counties. (52.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Trammell, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. O'N'l, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Catts, Proh.	Governor, 1916. Knott, Dem.
Alachua	2,030	440	1,883	259	1,067	1,120
Baker	439	52	373	39	439	92
Bay	725	279	719	174	506	399
Bradford	1,302	153	1,368	93	1,007	515
Brevard	599	174	639	123	234	467
Broward	382	158	427	127	444	152
Calhoun	539	209	675	58	680	227
Citrus	601	46	576	28	435	224
Clay	380	79	426	41	329	158
Columbia	861	226	789	147	596	314
Dade	1,654	629	1,902	474	1,418	854
De Soto	1,755	385	1,860	218	1,644	598
Duval	5,456	1,339	5,530	526	2,896	3,834
Escambia	2,183	416	2,239	255	1,251	1,359
Franklin	312	81	330	59	233	180
Gadsden	875	57	932	24	482	530
Hamilton	675	113	610	60	509	274
Hernando	446	38	429	38	328	182
Hillsborough	4,627	691	4,916	463	3,633	3,079
Holmes	763	427	1,009	167	1,099	323
Jackson	1,975	410	2,125	158	1,307	1,068
Jefferson	646	104	622	60	357	314
La Fayette	849	45	772	14	619	290
Lake	886	330	963	204	612	494
Lee	751	167	783	101	694	261
Leon	875	191	955	150	386	629
Levy	712	216	723	103	608	240
Liberty	280	57	294	19	228	131
Madison	721	22	614	15	434	350
Manatee	1,033	289	1,100	189	789	428
Marion	1,567	462	1,635	368	808	975
Monroe	720	345	755	233	440	169
Nassau	420	94	444	29	228	372
Okaloosa	603	303	754	131	482	338
Orange	1,261	415	1,229	432	663	897
Osceola	511	453	512	265	563	159
Palm Beach	725	311	855	235	453	535
Pasco	779	236	819	164	693	328
Pinellas	1,503	555	1,708	301	1,009	726
Polk	2,574	578	2,670	315	1,875	1,070
Putnam	879	418	1,028	294	575	590
St. John's	1,133	326	1,083	306	658	860
St. Lucie	703	134	703	66	507	416
Santa Rosa	896	111	966	41	335	712
Seminole	706	155	706	146	436	364
Sumter	599	70	568	70	337	359
Suwanee	1,209	56	1,129	48	773	554
Taylor	547	51	553	30	358	255
Volusia	1,541	886	1,799	355	1,245	1,037
Wakulla	387	121	364	105	331	94
Walton	753	549	887	331	852	265
Washington	626	159	641	123	661	234
Total	55,984	14,611	58,391	8,774	39,546	30,343
Plurality	41,373	....	49,617	....	9,203	....
Per cent	69	18	82	12	47	36
Whole vote	80,803		70,469		82,885	

For President in 1916, Hanly, Proh., received 4,855 votes; Benson, Soc., 5,353.

For Governor, 1916, Geo. W. Allen, Rep., received 10,333 votes; C. C. Allen, Soc., 2,470; Mitchell, Ind., 193.

For United States Senator, 1916, Goodwin, Soc., 3,304.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Drane, Dem., 15,353; Bishop, Rep., 2,164; Sullivan, Soc., 1,158.

II. Clark, Dem., 10,047; Gober, Rep., 1,156; Coffin, Proh., 1,367.

III. Kehoe, Dem., 12,241; Miller, Rep., 2,393.

IV. Sears, Dem., 14,748; Gerow, Rep., 5,071; Jackson, Soc., 1,592.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Sidney J. Catts; Secretary of State, H. C. Crawford; Treasurer J. C. Luning,; Comptroller, Ernest Amos; Attorney-General, Thomas F. West; Auditor, R. A. Gray; Adjutant-General, J. C. R. Foster; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. N. Sheats; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. A. McRea—all Democrats. Catts, a Democrat, elected on Prohibition ticket.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. B. Browne; Associate Justices, R. F. Taylor, T. M. Shackelford, J. B. Whitfield, W. H. Ellis; Clerk, G. T. Whitfield.

FLORIDA—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.—Both Houses Democratic.
VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President....	27,046	8,314	....	2,337	18,732 D
1908. Governor....	33,036	6,453	....	2,427	26,583 D
1908. President....	31,104	10,654	....	3,747	20,450 D
1912. President....	36,417	4,279	4,535	4,806	31,611 D
1912. Governor....	38,977	2,646	2,314	3,467	35,510 D

GEORGIA.

Counties. (152.)	President, 1916.			Governor, Dem. Primary, 1916.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Prog.	Dorsey.	Hardman.	Harris.
Appling.....	413	44	117	600	192	553
Bacon	287	46	.....	515	23	202
Baker.....	435	.....	94	228	57	235
Baldwin.....	579	65	42	282	11	80
Banks.....	989	126	118	89	116	43
Barrow.....	712	148	102	1,226	550	162
Bartow.....	1,325	92	326	1,411	317	912
Ben Hill....	627	8	134	511	54	111
Berrien.....	2,102	32	49	426	324	1,779
Bibb.....	2,0 8	201	58	619	99	1,898
Bleckley....	362	6	14	435	56	382
Brooks.....	969	103	25	410	336	596
Bryan.....	295	17	9	238	39	252
Bulloch.....	1,410	29	87	1,169	298	992
Burke.....	673	19	14	311	57	556
Butts.....	595	52	27	747	88	418
Calhoun....	265	9	2	174	44	417
Camden....	251	4	'	149	5	288
Campbell...	508	77	66	789	168	138
Candler.....	442	.....	28	244	141	276
Carroll.....	1,621	118	413	2,112	804	432
Catoosa....	624	32	210	253	134	235
Charlton....	169	52	11	110	143	52
Chatham...	3,797	368	616	1,794	83	2,636
Chattah'ch'e	156	5	4	91	54	133
Chattooga...	1,006	20	240	593	75	849
Cherokee...	855	292	461	2,143	136	562
Clarke.....	1,036	113	31	638	449	358
Clay.....	225	9	10	274	15	189
Clayton.....	517	3	75	764	71	161
Clinch.....	374	53	8	84	138	635
Cobb.....	1,750	137	434	2,630	286	683
Coffee.....	2,091	120	29	642	128	714
Colquitt....	1,305	53	171	927	160	833
Columbia...	521	6	18	173	19	253
Coweta.....	1,179	85	26	1,350	199	275
Crawford...	111	2	4	413	13	211
Crisp.....	577	4	100	353	105	346
Dade.....	616	25	52	36	69	336
Dawson....	440	273	20	284	158	62
Decatur....	1,147	35	116	947	64	590
De Kalb....	1,690	12	197	1,712	318	984
Dodge.....	788	64	35	684	65	839
Dooly.....	737	.....	31	449	125	587
Dougherty..	836	37	17	222	21	323
Douglas....	416	61	78	1,017	59	141
Early.....	442	4	9	620	185	514
Echols.....	173	.....	.....	156	90	154
Effingham...	450	8	64	365	89	381
Elbert.....	1,756	.....	183	1,135	305	559
Emanuel....	1,500	28	266	1,428	88	824
Evans	334	34	58	367	141	170
Fannin.....	720	166	933	387	142	99
Fayette.....	494	25	70	1,285	155	80
Floyd.....	2,137	50	386	1,892	330	988
Forsyth.....	1,146	166	236	1,157	416	361
Franklin....	1,540	44	206	1,382	742	224
Fulton.....	8,915	1,311	1,040	6,751	623	4,495
Gilmer.....	742	258	560	614	397	15
Glascock....	126	8	156	441	30	62
Glynn.....	477	45	36	173	146	321
Gordon.....	1,010	190	242	1,410	395	471
Grady.....	675	39	84	900	288	605
Greene.....	676	53	153	713	94	171
Gwinnett...	1,528	222	270	2,583	881	239
Habersham..	1,032	48	406	564	199	97
Hall.....	1,662	141	367	1,513	440	900
Hancock....	562	30	22	476	74	181
Haralson....	837	137	779	939	151	156
Harris.....	550	23	31	534	89	333
Hart.....	750	22	237	1,034	385	523
Heard.....	439	11	62	801	90	63
Henry.....	868	78	89	1,001	345	291
Houston....	806	52	12	537	31	777

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916.			Governor, Dem. Primary, 1916.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Prog.	Dorsey.	Hardman.	Harris.
Irwin.....	503	31	24	510	200	126
Jackson.....	1,185	71	102	1,294	1,455	158
Jasper.....	537	14	6	348	66	220
Jeff Davis...	299	14	56	433	14	409
Jefferson...	588	63	145	539	59	381
Jenkins.....	402	7	20	259	36	322
Johnson....	715	20	150	716	23	557
Jones.....	398	27	6	143	63	222
Laurens....	1,269	64	143	973	70	1,249
Lee.....	316	3	4	159	54	184
Liberty.....	245	26	103	401	32	29
Lincoln.....	333	5	56	518	65	186
Lowndes....	1,870	60	88	584	460	593
Lumpkin....	455	55	171	333	77	270
Macon.....	440	21	97	426	31	343
Madison....	1,241	19	181	1,187	705	196
Marion.....	330	42	96	366	60	195
McDuffie...	466	70	65	340	4	370
McIntosh...	111	20	4	31	17	110
Meriwether..	1,118	36	96	1,292	468	166
Miller.....	464	15	7	288	136	237
Milton.....	162	11	92	815	244	118
Mitchell....	921	41	96	500	.....	.....
Monroe.....	721	52	65	563	326	376
Montgomery	1,002	21	66	743	30	660
Morgan.....	643	59	58	553	164	234
Murray.....	1,162	301	136	589	288	398
Muscogee...	1,833	110	44	934	256	1,340
Newton.....	943	102	39	412	18	386
Oconee.....	497	.....	166	681	119	173
Oglethorpe.	657	18	42	710	438	217
Paulding...	670	10	783	1,410	141	140
Pickens....	497	420	341	755	103	104
Pierce.....	489	85	25	444	61	691
Pike.....	766	65	106	731	263	402
Polk.....	1,172	.....	713	1,320	201	410
Pulaski.....	383	13	23	259	16	366
Putnam....	462	8	.....	224	28	200
Quitman....	125	2	15	155	42	20
Rabun.....	633	87	181	350	271	89
Randolph...	645	13	23	449	111	386
Richmond...	2,708	238	524	922	457	1,998
Rockdale...	190	73	56	801	87	157
Schley.....	222	2	35	274	6	127
Screven.....	625	36	98	502	441	416
Spalding....	835	41	152	924	320	376
Stephens....	500	15	60	565	266	193
Stewart.....	471	23	14	300	118	248
Sumter.....	1,065	38	40	550	192	775
Talbot.....	511	17	14	302	65	370
Taliaferro..	255	7	14	334	37	186
Tattnall....	574	49	200	1,043	139	462
Taylor.....	405	57	113	308	39	173
Telfair.....	773	25	29	657	105	709
Terrell.....	677	10	13	673	32	519
Thomas....	1,298	42	173	798	122	937
Tift.....	1,034	42	173	524	48	863
Toombs....	425	33	86	247	59	196
Towns.....	358	481	6	162	166	68
Troup.....	1,227	38	240	1,379	144	579
Turner.....	400	145	172	606	102	384
Twiggs.....	365	20	15	264	13	361
Union.....	532	523	.....	174	55	174
Upson.....	734	18	259	537	32	486
Walker.....	1,383	439	300	764	164	1,058
Walton.....	1,305	83	91	1,774	139	461
Ware.....	1,066	133	59	499	65	826
Warren.....	292	47	89	532	35	147
Washington.	954	18	156	862	9	1,183
Wayne.....	160	29	25	281	201	541
Webster....	248	20	15	211	55	145
Wheeler....	372	31	40	509	39	249
White.....	639	6	200	587	274	409
Whitfield...	1,093	16	707	954	718	369
Wilcox.....	590	12	58	688	408	176
Wilkes.....	785	17	52	627	92	523
Wilkinson...	371	28	20	407	181	308
Worth.....	690	31	68	829	136	712
Total.....	127,763	11,294	20,692	106,680	26,693	70,998
Plurality....	116,469	.....	.....	35,682	.....	.....
Per cent....	79	7	13	50	13	33
Whole vote	160,690			211,519		

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 941 votes.

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

In the Democratic Primary, 1916, Pottle received 7,148 votes.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

For long term, Smith received 61,107 votes; McClure, 28,420. For short term, Hardwick, 61,876; Hutchens, 28,163. All Democrats.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts—I.—Overstreet, Dem., 9,203; Mitchell, 5; Simon, 6. II.—Park, Dem., 9,462. III.—Crisp, Dem., 8,040. IV.—Adamson, Dem., 9,871. V.—Howard, Dem., 13,174; Moore, 1,656. VI.—Wise, Dem., 7,370. VII.—Lee, Dem., 12,831; Akerman, 3,382; Bearden, 263. VIII.—Tribble, Dem., 13,891; Moon, 15; Bush, 2. IX.—Bell, Dem., 15,369; Adams, 1,926. X.—Vinson, Dem., 5,702. XI.—Walker, Dem., 11,826. XII.—Larsen. Dem., 9,816; Outler, 431.

STATE GOVERNMENT.*

Governor, Hugh M. Dorsey; Secretary of State, Philip Cook; Treasurer, Wm. J. Speer; Comptroller, W. A. Wright; Attorney-General, Clifford Walker; Adjutant-General, J. Van Holt Nash; Superintendent of Education, M. L. Brittain; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. J. Brown—all Democrats.

* Take office July, 1917, Dorsey succeeding Nat E. Harris, as Governor.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. H. Fish; Presiding Justice, Beverly D. Evans; Associate Justices, M. W. Beck, Samuel C. Atkinson, H. W. Hill, and S. P. Gilbert; Clerk, Z. D. Harrison.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Almost wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President....	83,472	24,003	....	197	59,469 D
1906. Governor....	94,223	....	....	98	94,125 D
1908. President....	72,413	41,692	....	584	30,721 D
1912. President....	93,076	5,191	21,980	1,026	71,161 D

HAWAII.

At the Territorial election held in 1914 for Delegate to Congress, Lincoln L. McCandless, Dem., received 4,424 votes; J. K. Kalanianaole, Rep., 8,590; George R. Carter, Prog., 610.

Governor, Lucius E. Pinkham; Secretary of the Territory, Wade W. Thayer; Attorney-General, I. M. Stainback; Auditor, J. H. Fisher; Treasurer, Charles J. McCarthy; Superintendent of Public Works, Charles R. Forbes; Commissioner of Public Lands, B. G. Rivenburgh; President of the Board of Health, J. S. B. Pratt; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Henry W. Kinney.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Alex. G. M. Robertson, Chief Justice; Associates, Ralph P. Quarles and Edward M. Watson; Clerk, James A. Thompson; Circuit Judges, Clarence W. Ashford, W. L. Whitney, Thomas B. Stuart, W. S. Edings, James Wesley Thompson, Lyle A. Dickey, Clement K. Quinn.

Federal officials: District Judges, Horace W. Vaughan, Chas. F. Clemons; Clerk, A. E. Murphy; Marshal, J. J. Smiddy; Collector of Customs, Malcolm Franklin; Collector of Internal Revenue, John F. Haley; District-Attorney, S. C. Huber.

IDAHO.

Counties. (37.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Alexander, Dem.	Davis Rep.	Triplow, Soc.
Ada.....	5,207	5,299	359	5,563	5,214	258
Adams.....	645	667	129	669	682	115
Bannock....	4,084	2,950	298	3,322	3,699	276
Bear Lake...	1,566	1,229	31	1,429	1,350	23
Benewah....	1,374	935	337	1,156	1,171	293
Bingham....	2,306	598	145	2,087	2,169	135
Blaine.....	1,830	1,885	173	1,640	1,482	142
Boisé.....	1,048	1,231	113	970	795	116
Bonner.....	2,003	657	409	1,811	1,646	394
Bonneville..	2,341	1,417	85	2,047	2,044	90
Boundary...	653	1,736	99	462	778	92

IDAHO—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Alexander, Dem.	Davis Rep.	Triplow, Soc.
Canyon.....	4,478	3,570	645	4,617	3,796	592
Cassia.....	1,629	1,320	289	1,468	1,544	266
Clearwater..	678	839	242	588	969	212
Custer.....	879	454	63	864	515	54
Elmore.....	1,104	658	82	1,075	785	62
Franklin....	1,425	1,089	30	1,083	1,432	24
Fremont....	2,695	1,654	194	2,358	1,970	177
Gem.....	990	750	146	1,025	773	126
Gooding....	1,089	1,093	97	1,164	1,112	71
Idaho.....	2,265	1,892	370	2,139	2,028	354
Jefferson....	1,606	993	115	1,519	1,133	98
Kootenai....	2,855	2,741	714	2,578	3,046	678
Latah.....	2,811	2,777	435	2,407	3,227	393
Lemhi.....	1,080	723	79	948	875	68
Lewis.....	1,255	901	118	1,248	923	104
Lincoln.....	1,084	1,121	95	1,079	1,228	71
Madison....	1,371	1,132	21	1,191	1,321	20
Minidoka...	1 135	963	540	954	1,157	543
Nez Perce...	2,675	1,753	245	2,094	2,282	232
Oneida.....	1,298	1,014	29	1,059	1,241	26
Owyhee.....	775	594	82	636	799	70
Power.....	1,079	1,024	50	935	1,251	39
Shoshone...	4,239	2,431	485	3,705	2,899	452
Teton.....	726	650	21	614	754	23
Twin Falls..	3,974	3,083	592	3,668	3,497	536
Washington.	1,802	1,545	109	1,705	1,718	96
Total.....	70,054	55,368	8,066	63,877	63,305	7,321
Plurality....	14,686	.....	.....	572	.....	.....
Per cent....	52	41	6	47	47	5
Whole vote	134,615			134,503		

For President in 1916, Hanly, Proh., received 1,127 votes.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Hawley, Dem., received 41,266 votes; Brady, Rep., 47,486; Clagstone, Prog., 10,321; Cooper, Soc., 7,882; Duthie, Proh., 1,239.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

(Idaho's two Congressmen are elected at large.)

French, Rep., 64,648; Smith, Rep., 63,791; Kerr, Dem., 55,807; Stanley, Dem., 54,339; Clark, Soc., 8,079; Gilleland, Soc., 8,033; Forney, Ind., 1; Frazier, Ind., 164.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Moses Alexander; Lieutenant-Governor, Ernest L. Parker; Secretary of State, William T. Dougherty; Auditor, Clarence Van Deusen; Treasurer, John W. Eagleson; Attorney-General, T. A. Walters; Superintendent of Public Institutions, Ethel E. Redfield—all Democrats except Eagleson and Redfield.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court; Chief Justice, Wm. M. Morgan; Associate Justices, Alfred Budge and John C. Rice; Clerk, I. W. Hart.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats.....	21	36	57
Republicans.....	16	29	45
Democratic majority.	5	7	12

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President....	18,480	47,783	....	4,949	29,303 R
1906. Governor....	29,496	38,386	....	4,650	8,890 R
1908. President....	36,162	52,621	....	6,400	16,459 R
1910. Governor....	40,856	39,961	....	5,342	895 D
1912. President....	33,921	32,810	25,527	11,960	1,111 D
1914. Governor....	47,618	40,349	10,583	7,967	7,269 D

ILLINOIS.

Counties. (102.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Dunne, Dem.	Lowden, Rep.	Stedmann, Soc.
Adams.....	14,268	11,858	389	7,780	7,379	287
Alexander...	3,940	5,395	116	2,243	3,138	84
Bond.....	2,652	3,626	38	1,342	2,265	30

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Dunne, Dem.	Lowden, Rep.	Stedmann, Soc.
Boone	1,211	5,181	190	637	2,921	141
Brown	2,856	1,579	17	1,525	1,020	15
Bureau	5,793	8,213	249	3,481	5,420	202
Calhoun	1,181	1,168	29	920	905	18
Carroll	1,980	4,496	94	1,104	3,169	70
Cass	4,485	3,193	152	2,335	2,188	105
Champaign	9,601	14,632	254	5,272	8,581	201
Christian	7,982	6,923	421	4,184	4,247	293
Clark	5,311	4,936	51	2,826	2,922	34
Clay	3,574	3,879	145	1,972	2,283	112
Clinton	4,201	3,423	302	2,879	2,064	228
Coles	7,772	8,314	88	4,147	4,814	75
Cook	379,438	435,695	32,471	241,249	253,051	30,530
Crawford	5,570	5,084	142	2,903	3,017	71
Cumberland	2,960	2,879	41	1,675	1,709	27
De Kalb	3,386	9,764	316	1,868	5,749	232
De Witt	4,460	4,380	99	2,275	2,573	79
Douglas	3,768	4,564	150	1,974	2,632	123
Du Page	4,816	9,610	378	2,740	5,828	236
Edgar	6,710	6,099	136	3,536	3,463	89
Edwards	1,389	2,885	5	708	1,739	9
Effingham	4,529	3,207	72	2,523	1,955	47
Fayette	5,669	5,316	221	3,038	3,177	159
Ford	2,054	4,670	125	1,104	2,719	75
Franklin	6,419	6,371	704	3,697	3,809	557
Fulton	8,686	9,735	1,175	4,845	5,740	876
Gallatin	2,920	1,985	85	1,717	1,279	67
Greene	6,150	3,400	.....	3,174	2,217	.....
Grundy	2,241	4,811	101	1,346	3,094	89
Hamilton	3,644	3,239	75	2,044	2,023	46
Hancock	7,711	6,472	166	3,622	3,648	131
Hardin	1,264	1,419	34	785	914	22
Henderson	1,611	2,528	60	845	1,630	46
Henry	5,220	11,406	526	2,807	6,810	391
Iroquois	4,977	8,503	87	2,868	5,264	66
Jackson	6,780	8,356	185	3,664	4,882	144
Jasper	3,884	3,110	57	2,118	1,841	31
Jefferson	6,685	6,028	101	3,565	3,318	80
Jersey	3,052	2,644	20	1,727	1,799	14
Jo Daviess	3,505	5,775	143	2,076	3,637	90
Johnson	1,822	3,273	69	1,062	1,991	55
Kane	9,875	23,868	906	5,257	14,373	680
Kankakee	6,096	10,594	92	3,592	6,199	95
Kendall	1,008	3,316	19	529	2,095	15
Knox	6,785	10,918	435	3,712	6,766	342
Lake	5,447	12,905	715	3,106	7,813	551
La Salle	14,625	20,662	851	8,814	11,927	598
Lawrence	5,052	4,481	190	2,772	2,706	134
Lee	4,087	7,985	144	2,226	4,731	118
Livingston	6,462	9,801	97	3,599	6,000	76
Logan	5,726	5,933	310	3,055	3,723	226
Macon	11,181	13,997	632	5,259	8,262	509
Macoupin	10,012	8,875	1,089	5,374	5,443	836
Madison	16,302	17,594	1,091	9,752	11,038	808
Marion	7,892	6,438	425	4,203	3,666	338
Marshall	2,593	3,579	110	1,627	2,163	74
Mason	3,886	3,029	53	2,182	2,095	42
Massac	1,236	3,926	38	731	2,401	33
McDonough	5,740	7,192	250	2,825	4,236	190
McHenry	3,278	9,024	58	1,967	5,931	38
McLean	11,699	14,988	450	6,190	9,136	353
Menard	2,689	2,693	60	1,379	1,769	35
Mercer	3,430	5,308	69	1,855	3,180	60
Monroe	2,104	2,825	27	1,401	1,944	18
Montgomery	7,903	7,065	607	4,169	4,409	465
Morgan	7,104	7,536	157	3,447	4,543	129
Moultrie	3,370	2,933	55	1,803	1,756	39
Ogle	3,297	8,639	69	1,517	5,577	57
Peoria	18,719	18,615	718	10,822	12,550	598
Perry	4,445	4,796	170	2,479	2,873	124
Piatt	3,028	4,012	88	1,571	2,415	62
Pike	7,005	5,293	239	3,721	3,273	175
Pope	1,158	2,924	57	701	1,754	44
Pulaski	2,159	3,863	87	1,260	2,180	33
Putnam	785	1,444	42	523	1,006	37
Randolph	5,403	5,517	132	3,155	3,311	115
Richland	3,431	5,992	79	1,750	1,808	53
Rock Island	10,914	16,169	2,855	6,517	9,644	1,980
Saline	5,930	7,061	787	3,308	3,937	559
Sangamon	17,958	20,900	1,001	9,373	12,629	739
Schuyler	3,392	2,595	36	1,819	1,620	29
Scott	2,457	2,126	21	1,267	1,352	15
Shelby	7,515	5,911	83	3,823	3,473	78
Stark	1,390	2,887	31	782	1,713	19

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Dunne, Dem.	Lowden, Rep.	Stedmann, Soc.
St. Clair	22,622	22,134	1,152	14,573	14,406	955
Stephenson	5,463	8,620	433	2,813	5,798	305
Tazewell	6,743	6,672	341	3,778	4,550	277
Union	5,171	3,135	60	2,724	1,814	40
Vermilion	13,864	16,330	605	8,257	10,500	484
Wabash	3,264	2,600	86	1,754	1,608	67
Warren	4,498	6,294	154	2,236	3,508	112
Washington	2,794	4,657	105	1,664	2,642	85
Wayne	4,934	5,383	59	2,588	3,110	40
White	5,066	4,137	151	2,687	2,434	104
Whiteside	3,839	10,045	127	2,061	6,216	105
Will	11,378	19,881	317	6,504	11,713	241
Williamson	8,172	10,262	680	4,601	5,939	459
Winnebago	6,198	14,893	1,439	3,039	10,411	1,179
Woodford	3,619	4,273	87	1,968	2,642	67
Total	950,229	1152549	61,394	556,654	696,535	52,316
Plurality	.....	202,320	.....	.....	139,881	.....
Per cent	43	52	3	42	52	4
Whole vote	2,192,707			1,322,553		

For President, 1916, Hanly, Proh., received 26,047 votes; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 2,488.

For Governor, 1916, Golden, Proh., 15,309; Francis, Soc. Lab., 1,739.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Sullivan, Dem., received 373,403 votes; Sherman, Rep., 390,661; Robins, Prog., 203,027; Germer, Soc., 39,889; Woolsey, Proh., 6,750; Francis, Soc.-Lab., 2,078.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Congressmen-at-Large (two elected): McCormick, Rep., 707,958; Mason, Rep., 687,198; W. E. Williams, Dem., 546,471; Kostner, Dem., 538,756; Engdahl, Soc., 49,842; Huggins, Soc., 48,842; Gaumer, Prog., 9,366; C. W. Williams, Prog., 9,569; Hosking, Soc. L., 1,790; Kowatzek, Soc. L., 1,739.

Districts.

I. Hennessey, Dem., 13,380; Madden, Rep., 20,380; Howe, Soc., 749.

II. Treacy, Dem., 22,722; Mann, Rep., 44,159; Lafferty, Soc., 3,271.

III. McMahon, Dem., 25,954; Wilson, Rep., 35,885; Dobelman, Soc., 2,617.

IV. Martin, Dem., 18,722; Golombiewski, Rep., 11,793; Wellman, Soc., 1,515.

V Sabath, Dem., 12,884; Alexander, Rep., 6,850; Toepper, Soc., 1,500.

VI. McAndrews, Dem., 39,749; Fulton, Rep., 37,347; Hair, Soc., 4,586.

VII. Buchanan, Dem., 37,460; Juul, Rep., 47,514; Thompson, Soc., 8,372.

VIII. Gallagher, Dem., 14,970; Sullivan, Rep., 8,636.

IX. McGarry, Dem., 12,295; Britten, Rep., 20,609; Lafin, Soc., 1,891.

X. Herren, Dem., 22,398; Foss, Rep., 44,749; Racine, Soc., 3,636.

XI. Mooney, Dem., 15,715; Copley, Rep., 38,418; Langhorst, Soc., 1,309; Copley., Prog., 212.

XII. Panneck, Dem., 16,033; Fuller, Rep., 35,741; Hoffman, Soc., 2,329; Deuel, Prog., 80.

XIII. Dudley, Dem., 12,436; McKenzie, Rep., 28,123; Gehant, Soc., 726.

XIV. Tavenner, Dem., 22,591; Graham, Rep., 23,099; Dexter, Soc., 1,864; Kaufman, Prog., 91

XV. Allen, Dem., 21,604; King, Rep., 28,143; Nystrom, Soc., 1,868.

XVI. Stone, Dem., 24,073; Ireland, Rep., 25,091; Elzer, Soc., 1,088.

XVII. Rathbun, Dem., 17,571; Sterling, Rep., 23,956; Bruell, Soc., 767

XVIII. Smith, Dem., 23,668; Cannon, Rep., 29,318; Methe, Soc., 765; Dunne, Proh., 360.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

XIX. Dove, Dem., 28,870; McKinley, Rep., 33,162; Peebles, Soc., 951.

XX. Rainey, Dem., 24,364; Sayler, Rep., 19,019; Hoover, Soc., 472.

XXI. Rees, Dem., 23,936; Wheeler, Rep., 26,367; Wieck, Soc., 2,228; Fuson, Prog., 220.

XXII. Mudge, Dem., 29,451; Rodenberg, Rep., 31,958; Galloway, Soc., 1,872; Stelzel, Prog., 129.

XXIII. Foster, Dem., 28,805; Ferriman, Rep., 24,328; Wibel, Soc., 1,087; Moore, Prog., 223.

XXIV. Goetzman, Dem., 18,540; Williams, Rep., 23,768; Evans, Soc., 916.

XXV. Rendleman, Dem., 24,034; Denison, Rep., 27,965; Baty, Soc., 1,536.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Frank O. Lowden; Lieutenant-Governor, John G. Oglesby; Secretary of State, Louis L. Emmerson; Treasurer, Len. Small; Auditor, Andrew Russell; Adjutant-General, Frank S. Dickson; Attorney-General, Edward J. Brundage; Superintendent of Education, Francis G. Blair; Secretary of Agriculture, B. M. Davison; Superintendent of Insurance, Rufus M. Potts—all Republicans except Potts, Democrat.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Charles C. Craig; Associate Justices, James H. Cartwright, William M. Farmer, Orrin N. Carter, Frank H. Dunn, George A. Cooke, Warren W. Duncan; Clerk, Chas. W. Vall.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	25	78	103
Democrats	25	70	95
Progressives	1	2	3
Socialists	..	2	2
Majority	..	4 R	3 R

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1904. Pres.	327,606	632,645	.....	69,225	34,770	305,039 R
1906. Sec.	271,981	417,544	.....	42,002	88,393	145,560 R
1908. Gov.	526,912	550,076	.....	31,293	33,922	23,164 R
1908. Pres.	450,795	629,929	.....	34,691	29,343	179,134 R
1910. Treas.	376,046	436,484	.....	49,687	20,113	60,438 R
1912. Pres.	405,048	253,513	386,478	81,278	15,710	18,570 D
1912. Gov.	443,120	318,469	303,401	78,679	15,231	124,651 D

INDIANA.

Counties. (92.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kern, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. New, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Adair, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Goodrich, Rep.
Adams	2,875	1,796	2,805	1,683	2,807	1,776
Allen	9,470	10,169	9,449	10,038	9,478	10,001
Bartholom'w	3,441	3,287	3,388	3,288	3,393	3,304
Benton	1,502	1,872	1,438	1,827	1,455	1,833
Blackford	1,867	1,595	1,834	1,575	1,833	1,578
Boone	3,513	3,333	3,492	3,337	3,465	3,360
Brown	1,016	506	1,054	611	1,147	673
Carroll	2,401	2,468	2,356	2,474	2,350	2,480
Cass	5,140	4,879	5,087	4,730	5,078	4,847
Clark	3,372	3,173	3,305	3,143	3,484	3,163
Clay	3,435	3,102	3,269	3,050	3,254	3,084
Clinton	3,662	3,638	3,601	3,591	3,588	3,604
Crawford	1,508	1,201	1,449	1,104	1,446	1,194
Daviess	3,143	3,191	3,120	3,186	3,056	3,189
Dearborn	3,010	2,318	2,293	2,947	2,934	2,299
Decatur	2,374	2,717	2,351	2,651	2,355	2,658
De Kalb	3,372	2,898	3,252	2,858	3,232	2,857
Delaware	5,946	6,919	5,797	6,983	5,835	6,967
Dubois	3,072	1,492	3,023	1,431	3,028	1,438
Elkhart	5,723	5,850	5,587	5,789	5,572	5,814
Fayette	2,074	2,360	2,027	2,334	2,009	2,336
Floyd	3,850	3,200	3,717	3,132	3,711	3,144
Fountain	2,437	2,634	2,420	2,330	2,405	2,639
Franklin	2,426	1,495	2,362	1,450	2,360	1,455
Fulton	2,231	2,325	2,208	2,319	2,208	2,321

INDIANA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kern, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. New, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Adair, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Goodrich, Rep.
Gibson	3,765	3,576	3,551	3,361	3,687	3,490
Grant	5,827	6,059	5,648	5,967	5,626	6,049
Greene	3,990	3,378	3,852	3,781	3,843	3,887
Hamilton	2,799	3,951	2,744	3,847	2,732	3,859
Hancock	2,779	2,138	2,709	2,080	2,684	2,880
Harrison	2,373	2,086	2,275	2,050	2,270	2,022
Hendricks	2,453	3,046	2,343	2,993	2,367	3,014
Henry	3,560	4,386	3,502	4,364	3,496	4,364
Howard	3,934	4,777	3,822	4,579	3,818	4,657
Huntington	3,833	3,761	3,751	3,742	3,728	3,742
Jackson	3,312	2,422	3,175	2,379	3,164	2,389
Jasper	1,488	1,995	1,421	1,939	1,433	1,925
Jay	3,070	3,075	3,024	3,043	3,049	3,056
Jefferson	2,518	2,675	2,444	2,641	2,447	2,643
Jennings	1,686	1,791	1,619	1,758	1,607	1,759
Johnson	3,108	2,428	3,074	2,428	3,060	2,439
Knox	5,380	4,805	5,263	4,724	5,272	4,732
Kosciusko	3,447	1,025	3,295	3,846	3,277	3,858
La Grange	1,512	1,958	1,462	1,928	1,459	1,937
Lake	9,946	13,263	9,155	12,593	9,139	12,656
Laporte	5,276	5,726	5,173	5,592	5,175	5,584
Lawrence	3,108	3,813	2,998	3,676	3,094	3,694
Madison	8,106	7,449	7,729	7,428	7,719	7,463
Marion	35,013	40,699	34,063	40,876	33,918	40,677
Marshall	3,221	2,855	3,137	2,805	3,111	2,814
Martin	1,549	1,534	1,500	1,504	1,505	1,496
Miami	3,854	3,390	3,809	3,351	3,709	3,401
Monroe	2,796	3,033	2,698	2,981	2,671	3,005
Montgomery	4,107	4,300	4,053	4,308	4,022	4,346
Morgan	2,616	2,860	2,567	2,838	2,562	2,846
Newton	1,278	1,377	1,266	1,381	1,259	1,387
Noble	3,069	3,417	2,996	3,342	2,990	3,346
Ohio	632	597	614	585	614	585
Orange	2,091	2,481	2,044	2,445	2,043	2,442
Owen	1,812	1,585	1,757	1,617	1,756	1,555
Parke	2,329	2,598	2,148	2,138	2,118	2,135
Perry	2,089	1,762	1,997	1,718	1,996	1,721
Pike	2,212	2,172	2,148	2,134	2,148	2,135
Porter	1,871	2,913	1,760	2,815	1,776	2,784
Posey	2,722	2,291	2,626	2,237	2,626	2,240
Pulaski	1,387	1,474	1,384	1,467	1,361	1,450
Putnam	2,965	2,453	2,886	2,430	2,870	2,448
Randolph	2,682	4,045	2,550	3,744	2,756	3,906
Ripley	2,549	2,686	2,522	2,652	2,526	2,648
Rush	2,569	2,950	2,530	2,919	2,520	2,920
Scott	1,068	802	1,033	781	1,037	781
Shelby	3,900	3,201	3,839	3,163	3,859	3,150
Spencer	2,335	2,560	2,320	2,519	2,331	2,495
Starke	1,334	1,550	1,253	1,513	1,301	1,495
Steuben	1,427	2,418	1,301	2,405	1,361	2,403
St. Joseph	9,709	7,961	9,539	7,869	9,502	7,943
Sullivan	3,890	2,630	3,693	2,552	3,668	2,568
Switzerland	1,446	1,214	1,413	1,202	1,410	1,202
Tippecanoe	4,918	6,386	4,912	6,403	4,884	6,283
Tipton	2,337	2,166	2,305	2,150	2,311	2,148
Union	826	997	810	971	802	998
Vanderburg	10,028	9,966	10,100	9,949	10,122	9,921
Vermillion	2,343	2,616	2,234	2,510	2,223	2,519
Vigo	11,165	8,934	10,486	9,096	10,421	9,178
Wabash	3,168	3,849	3,100	3,800	3,088	3,814
Warren	1,011	1,823	853	1,333	931	1,335
Warrick	2,244	2,396	2,225	2,401	2,226	2,405
Washington	2,414	1,871	2,323	1,837	2,218	1,842
Wayne	5,007	6,112	4,833	5,994	4,959	5,871
Wells	2,928	1,947	2,796	1,890	2,827	1,942
White	2,262	2,412	2,201	2,390	2,205	2,388
Whitley	2,510	2,191	2,463	2,167	2,454	2,175
Total	334,063	341,005	323,827	335,788	324,617	339,255
Plurality	.....	6,942	.....	11,961	.....	14,638
Per cent	46	47	46	47	45	48
Whole vote	718,848		702,605		706,085	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 21,855 votes; Hanly, Proh., 16,368; Progressive ticket, 3,898; Reimer, Soc. L., 1,659.

For United States Senator, 1916, long term, Dyer, Prog., 4,272; Haynes, Proh., 15,598; Zimmerman, Soc., 21,558; Baker, Soc. L., 1,562. Short term, Taggart, Dem., 325,577; Watson, Rep., 335,193; Clifford, Prog., 4,798; Hickman, Proh., 16,095; Henry, Soc., 21,626.

For Governor, 1916, Farmer, Soc., 22,156; Daily, Prog., 4,573; Moudy, Proh., 15,454.

INDIANA—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Denton, Dem., 22,833; Cook, Rep., 22'492.

II. Cullop, Dem., 23,797; Bland Rep., 24,787.

III. Cox, Dem., 21,531; Edwards, Rep., 21,843.

IV. Dixon, Dem., 25,178; Wilson, Rep. 22,743.

V. Moss, Dem., 20,133; Sanders, Rep., 20,794.

VI. Gray, Dem 23,012; Comstock, Rep. 23,730.

VII. Schlosser, Dem., 34,732; Moores, Rep., 40,862.

VIII. Denny, Dem., 24,087; Vestal, Rep., 25,750.

IX. Malsh, Dem., 24,516; Purnell, Rep., 27,709.

X. Hershman, Dem., 22,959; Wood, Rep., 31,515.

XI. Rauch, Dem., 24,441; Kraus, Rep., 24,919.

XII. Cline Dem., 20,547; Fairfield, Rep., 23,668.

XIII. Barnhart, Dem., 30,550; Hickey, Rep., 30,186.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James P. Goodrich; Lieutenant-Governor, Edgar Bush; Secretary of State, Ed. Jackson; Treasurer, Uz McMurtrie; Auditor and Commissioner of Insurance, Otto Klaus, Attorney General, E. Stansbury; Adjutant-General, F. L. Bridges; Superintendent of Education, Horace Ellis—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Charles E. Cox; Associate Justices, Moses B. Lairy, Douglas Morris, Richard K. Erwin, John W. Spencer; Clerk, F. Fred France.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	24	65	89
Democrats	25	35	60
Progressives	1	..	1
Republican majority	..	30	28

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President.	274,345	368,289	.....	12,013	93,944 R
1908. President.	338,262	348,993	.....	13,476	10,731 R
1908. Governor.	348,493	334,040	.....	11,948	14,453 D
1910. Sec. State.	299,935	287,568	.....	19,632	12,367 D
1912. President.	281,890	151,267	162,007	36,931	119,883 D
1912. Governor.	275,275	142,803	166,054	35,464	109,221 D

Prohibition vote for President—1904, 23,496; 1908, 18,045; 1912, 19,249.

IOWA.

COUNTIES. (99.)	PRESIDENT, 1916.		U. S. SENATOR, 1914.		GOVERNOR, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Connolly, Dem.	Cummins, Rep.	Harding, Dem.	Meredith, Rep.
Adair	1,619	1,922	1,251	1,739	2,347	1,115
Adams	1,365	1,401	1,269	1,125	1,492	1,215
Allamakee	1,714	2,411	1,510	1,548	2,554	1,509
Appanoose	2,510	3,327	1,909	2,300	3,186	2,500
Audubon	1,247	1,581	946	1,216	1,780	987
Benton	2,556	3,189	2,011	2,312	3,513	2,116
Blackhawk	4,270	6,742	2,929	3,969	6,969	3,790
Boone	2,338	2,955	1,173	2,273	3,381	2,007
Bremer	1,132	2,684	1,327	1,694	2,819	936
Buchanan	1,808	3,000	7,524	2,479	3,205	1,473
Buena Vista	1,454	2,045	731	1,610	2,395	1,210
Butler	977	2,722	731	2,037	2,661	890
Calhoun	1,515	2,276	1,075	2,050	2,502	1,280

IOWA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916.		U. S. SENATOR, 1914.		GOVERNOR, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Connolly, Dem.	Cummins, Rep.	Harding, Dem.	Meredith, Rep.
Carroll	2,085	2,408	2,402	1,416	2,946	1,566
Cass	1,801	2,763	1,341	2,333	3,220	1,455
Cedar	1,595	2,862	1,626	1,971	3,046	1,247
Cerro Gordo	2,289	3,556	978	2,161	3,650	1,827
Cherokee	1,646	1,578	916	1,542	2,047	1,142
Chickasaw	1,697	1,999	1,623	1,220	2,231	1,540
Clarke	1,175	1,507	973	1,133	1,599	1,042
Clay	1,234	1,649	626	1,392	1,904	944
Clayton	2,379	3,347	2,162	2,388	3,675	1,883
Clinton	3,903	5,576	3,938	3,917	6,273	3,175
Crawford	1,919	2,756	2,249	1,590	3,048	1,560
Dallas	2,495	2,900	1,489	2,141	3,483	1,978
Davis	1,811	1,476	1,666	1,198	1,657	1,618
Decatur	2,111	1,962	1,794	1,683	2,082	2,011
Delaware	1,332	2,837	1,242	1,735	2,925	1,075
Des Moines	3,827	4,132	2,653	2,210	4,739	3,189
Dickinson	893	1,249	535	878	1,376	752
Dubuque	6,063	5,772	7,536	2,591	7,433	4,142
Emmet	809	1,409	432	1,196	1,517	690
Fayette	2,311	3,872	1,574	2,529	3,920	2,182
Floyd	1,250	2,691	652	1,716	2,724	1,100
Franklin	691	2,464	453	1,463	2,681	675
Fremont	2,085	1,732	1,570	1,616	1,770	1,945
Greene	1,455	2,345	1,004	1,773	2,231	1,389
Grundy	1,015	2,127	826	1,790	2,068	1,007
Guthrie	1,805	2,316	1,255	1,828	2,699	1,413
Hamilton	1,125	3,037	755	2,362	3,210	1,017
Hancock	913	1,726	608	1,457	1,905	849
Hardin	1,481	3,335	913	2,246	3,113	1,672
Harrison	2,932	2,610	2,072	2,261	2,797	2,622
Henry	1,728	2,470	1,648	1,614	2,483	1,620
Howard	1,560	1,562	1,245	1,322	1,636	1,378
Humboldt	809	1,676	575	1,254	1,702	880
Ida	1,244	1,412	1,119	1,226	1,606	1,041
Iowa	1,763	2,484	1,568	1,378	2,816	1,341
Jackson	2,186	2,533	2,002	1,697	2,770	1,879
Jasper	3,282	3,092	2,567	2,277	3,631	2,502
Jefferson	1,734	2,167	1,547	1,194	2,270	1,530
Johnson	3,650	2,704	2,814	2,265	3,346	3,046
Jones	1,966	2,848	1,942	2,029	3,091	1,634
Keokuk	2,486	2,822	1,676	1,758	3,217	2,088
Kossuth	1,748	2,647	1,613	2,239	2,772	1,528
Lee	3,993	4,395	3,575	2,976	4,944	3,450
Linn	6,131	8,212	4,289	5,782	10,212	4,202
Louisa	1,081	1,876	960	1,451	1,804	1,065
Lucas	1,536	1,672	1,148	1,344	2,037	1,245
Lyon	1,137	1,760	870	1,155	2,072	760
Madison	1,711	1,871	1,349	1,390	2,184	1,550
Mahaska	3,151	3,143	1,822	2,533	3,585	2,710
Marion	3,094	2,459	2,152	2,273	3,017	2,380
Marshall	2,414	4,172	1,629	3,058	4,086	2,594
Mills	1,600	1,707	1,075	1,441	1,716	1,456
Mitchell	1,033	1,963	850	1,441	1,917	1,035
Monona	1,910	1,777	1,335	1,582	2,184	1,478
Monroe	2,095	2,144	1,657	1,970	2,599	1,642
Montgomery	1,431	2,333	1,079	1,437	2,297	1,422
Muscatine	2,694	3,929	2,442	3,141	4,168	2,286
O'Brien	1,787	2,021	1,413	1,547	2,487	1,225
Osceola	874	1,258	819	999	1,530	577
Page	1,747	2,993	1,176	2,232	2,787	1,924
Palo Alto	1,630	1,594	1,202	1,478	2,090	1,186
Plymouth	2,258	2,666	2,368	2,298	3,191	1,685
Pocahontas	1,658	1,808	1,294	1,706	2,173	1,241
Polk	12,327	11,295	5,173	8,056	14,110	11,025
Pottawattie	6,263	5,992	4,275	4,692	6,799	5,386
Poweshiek	1,880	2,748	1,188	1,946	2,772	1,782
Ringgold	1,351	1,733	899	1,553	1,786	1,353
Sac	1,629	2,057	929	1,564	2,102	1,604
Scott	5,212	8,329	5,273	5,743	9,700	4,326
Shelby	1,060	1,898	1,548	1,431	2,344	1,546
Sioux	2,049	2,261	1,419	2,218	2,634	1,608
Story	1,772	3,722	780	2,363	3,210	2,474
Tama	2,572	3,061	2,156	2,712	3,316	2,211
Taylor	1,775	2,219	1,299	1,621	2,465	1,537
Union	1,985	2,050	1,587	1,746	2,163	1,963
Van Buren	1,735	1,994	1,483	1,344	2,107	1,536
Wapello	3,994	4,398	2,961	3,522	4,916	3,400
Warren	1,910	2,182	1,494	1,718	2,416	1,694
Washington	2,139	2,745	1,126	1,790	2,910	1,848
Wayne	1,935	1,936	1,561	1,827	2,127	1,681
Webster	3,196	3,917	2,207	2,987	4,450	2,741
Winnebago	584	1,713	313	1,218	1,705	693
Winneshiek	1,956	2,876	1,819	2,471	3,141	1,644

IOWA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Connolly, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Cummins, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Harding, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Meredith, Rep.
Woodbury	8,819	5,735	5,150	4,393	9,583	4,960
Worth	566	1,463	234	1,178	1,467	609
Wright	1,135	2,599	636	2,074	2,684	1,061
*Total	220,597	279,341	167,251	205,832	312,100	186,027
Plurality	.....	58,750	.....	38,581	126,757	.....
Per cent	42	54	39	48	61	36
Whole vote	518,288		427,102		513,856	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received, 10,976 votes; Hanly, Proh., 3,371. Progressive ticket, 1,793.
*Add soldier vote, 1,102 for Wilson, 1,108 for Hughes, 1,486 for Harding, 802 for Meredith.

For Governor, 1916, Bennett, Soc., 8,200; Ellett, Proh., 2,880; Basbor, Prog., 2,035; Dowler, Soc. Lab., 326.

For United States Senator, 1914, Schenck, Prog. 15,058; Spurgeon, Ind., 24,490; Christian, Proh., 6,009; McCrillis, Soc., 8,462.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Kennedy, Rep., 20,421; Whitaker, Dem., 14,276.

II. Hull, Rep., 25,548; Cronin, Dem., 18,591.

III. Sweet, Rep., 31,567; Murtagh, Dem., 14,825.

IV. Haugen, Rep., 23,476; Evans, Dem., 16,490.

V. Good, Rep., 27,438; Melvin Peet, Dem., 14,654.

VI. Ramseyer, Rep., 21,757; Kirkpatrick, Dem., 14,927.

VII. Dowell, Rep., 25,993; Evans, Dem., 14,677.

VIII. Towner, Rep., 24,195; Bracewell, 15,940.

IX. Green, Rep., 23,446; Pryor, Dem., 18,743.

X. Woods, Rep., 32,332; Files, Dem., 17,298.

XI. Scott, Rep., 26,066; Steele, Dem., 25,925.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, William L. Harding; Lieutenant-Governor, E. R. Moore; Secretary of State, W. S. Allen; Auditor, Frank S. Shaw; Treasurer, W. C. Brown; Attorney-General, H. M. Havner; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. M. Deyoe; Adjutant-General, Guy E. Logan; Commissioner of Insurance, Emory H. English—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank R. Gaynor; Judges, Byron W. Preston, Silas M. Weaver, Scott M. Ladd, Benj. I. Salinger, Horace E. Deemer, William D. Evans; Clerk, Burgess W. Garrett.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	40	94	134
Democrats	10	14	24
Republican majority	30	80	110

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	149,141	307,907	.....	14,847	158,766 R
1906. Governor	196,143	216,968	.....	8,901	20,825 R
1908. President	200,771	275,210	.....	8,287	74,439 R
1908. Governor	195,855	303,443	.....	.....	107,588 R
1910. Governor	187,353	205,678	.....	9,700	18,325 R
1912. President	185,325	119,805	161,819	16,967	23,506 D
1914. Governor	183,990	214,851	17,329	8,977	30,861 R

Prohibition vote for President—1904, 11,601; 1908, 9,837; 1912, 8,440.

KANSAS.

Counties. (105.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	President, 1916. Hanly, Proh.	Governor, 1916. Landon, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Capper, Rep.
Allen	4,043	4,120	354	105	2,303	5,232
Anderson	2,739	2,385	227	77	1,963	3,092
Atchison	4,634	4,621	101	153	2,239	5,928
Barber	2,061	1,632	172	118	1,086	2,370
Barton	3,281	2,893	211	106	2,250	3,197
Bourbon	5,209	3,370	302	86	3,212	4,643
Brown	3,503	4,282	190	125	2,121	5,348
Butler	4,248	3,614	296	215	2,173	4,797
Chase	1,583	1,356	80	51	1,002	1,892
Chautauqua	1,737	2,085	345	29	839	2,582
Cherokee	6,188	4,350	931	116	3,955	5,746
Cheyenne	787	498	177	105	399	777
Clark	1,102	653	59	85	560	974
Clay	2,631	2,691	227	93	1,525	3,542
Cloud	3,837	2,870	189	294	2,197	4,234
Coffey	3,121	2,799	161	81	1,873	3,787
Comanche	963	730	111	93	464	1,243
Cowley	5,943	5,282	612	204	3,027	7,648
Crawford	8,064	7,067	3,279	129	4,583	9,042
Decatur	2,431	1,007	146	47	1,736	1,473
Dickinson	4,971	4,322	180	116	3,222	5,774
Doniphan	1,916	2,826	91	35	926	3,236
Douglas	3,831	4,968	171	255	2,220	6,053
Edwards	1,431	1,157	90	159	943	1,555
Elk	2,051	1,769	163	41	1,233	2,232
Ellis	2,335	1,186	55	32	1,508	1,310
Ellsworth	1,936	1,944	74	69	1,484	2,166
Finney	1,370	1,234	185	103	741	1,633
Ford	3,043	2,336	185	235	2,110	2,986
Franklin	4,128	3,883	304	281	2,559	5,200
Geary	1,740	1,730	97	23	1,140	2,062
Gove	861	642	55	43	466	914
Graham	1,801	1,150	241	36	1,210	1,486
Grant	208	200	32	9	101	267
Gray	889	660	90	68	525	854
Greeley	168	210	69	35	74	296
Greenwood	2,948	2,957	174	53	1,992	3,697
Hamilton	522	511	101	26	346	655
Harper	2,648	1,797	195	244	1,277	2,818
Harvey	3,129	3,468	332	161	1,936	4,218
Haskell	349	248	57	31	186	366
Hodgeman	761	564	45	136	430	806
Jackson	2,896	3,439	34	60	1,853	3,504
Jefferson	2,904	3,162	116	77	1,998	3,865
Jewell	4,180	3,021	135	248	2,554	4,233
Johnson	3,928	3,767	137	68	2,356	4,891
Kearny	488	538	109	51	305	691
Kingman	2,626	1,891	167	259	1,569	2,707
Kiowa	956	901	40	302	562	1,200
Labette	6,421	5,327	656	99	3,926	6,888
Lane	659	363	81	29	341	586
Leavenworth	6,002	5,534	536	104	4,144	5,863
Lincoln	2,108	1,716	54	64	1,367	2,133
Linn	2,930	2,699	256	51	1,714	3,473
Logan	709	590	70	37	376	832
Lyon	5,581	4,210	356	308	2,947	6,434
Marion	2,789	3,453	274	105	1,785	4,059
Marshall	4,275	4,581	185	106	2,808	5,419
McPherson	3,730	3,791	238	213	2,448	4,805
Meade	977	972	71	143	593	1,228
Miami	4,047	3,086	199	61	2,611	3,843
Mitchell	3,197	2,413	137	78	2,012	3,321
Montgomery	8,053	6,359	764	175	4,057	8,653
Morris	2,577	2,288	87	53	1,395	3,149
Morton	457	405	51	42	250	577
Nemaha	3,579	3,591	61	69	2,541	4,051
Neosho	4,890	4,052	238	57	3,636	4,838
Ness	1,213	927	177	147	637	1,327
Norton	2,876	1,616	173	49	1,934	2,244
Osage	4,276	3,770	287	103	2,652	4,824
Osborne	2,621	2,149	82	229	1,393	3,151
Ottawa	2,691	2,003	117	123	2,075	2,541
Pawnee	2,124	1,484	120	121	1,388	1,867
Phillips	2,912	2,271	149	96	1,959	2,817
Pottawat'ie	2,834	3,688	61	43	1,945	4,075
Pratt	2,607	1,820	130	241	1,415	2,576
Rawlins	1,271	803	165	52	808	1,089
Reno	6,649	6,832	941	425	4,787	7,380
Republic	3,805	2,882	147	85	2,320	3,873
Rice	2,800	2,493	188	369	1,523	3,373
Riley	2,637	3,320	299	87	1,662	4,034
Rooks	2,394	1,621	111	108	1,244	2,495
Rush	1,478	1,223	173	62	1,285	1,386
Russell	1,934	2,011	79	90	1,333	2,278

KANSAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Governor, 1916. Landon, Dem.	Capper, Rep.
Saline	4,846	3,976	225	143	4,141	4,445
Scott	684	415	110	45	316	688
Sedgwick	13,368	10,871	868	924	6,460	14,472
Seward	1,103	678	97	84	637	1,028
Shawnee	9,452	12,597	510	402	6,032	15,670
Sheridan	1,189	760	55	23	658	1,165
Sherman	1,196	582	87	23	612	980
Smith	3,431	2,605	175	131	2,098	3,629
Stafford	2,148	1,811	174	194	1,364	2,258
Stanton	170	180	22	32	81	224
Stevens	646	291	46	85	316	630
Sumner	5,518	4,078	458	305	3,047	5,679
Thomas	1,299	641	101	19	912	892
Trego	1,094	867	68	32	658	1,102
Wabaunsee	1,706	2,640	89	43	1,167	2,337
Wallace	497	381	79	8	274	517
Washington	3,316	3,765	127	73	2,043	4,304
Wichita	333	318	43	28	178	402
Wilson	3,493	2,970	553	87	1,951	3,952
Woodson	1,794	1,861	161	44	1,181	2,341
Wyandotte	17,850	13,863	1,028	380	11,176	16,214
Soldier vote	235	286	2	2	88	376
Total	314,588	277,658	24,685	12,882	192,037	354,519
Plurality	36,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	162,482
Per cent	50	44	4	2	35	64
Whole vote		629,813			546,556	

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Geo. A. Neeley, Dem., received 176,929 votes; Chas. Curtis, Rep., 180,823; Victor Murdock, Prog., 116,755; C. B. Hoffman, Soc., 24,502; Earle Delay, Proh., 9,885.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Corwine, Dem., 23,272; Anthony, Rep., 37,705; Richardson, Soc., 1,508; Harding, Ind., 5,144.
II. Taggart, Dem., 38,815; Little, Rep., 42,780; Stevens, Soc., 3,321.
III. Hyatt, Dem., 32,837; Campbell, Rep., 40,272; Laughlin, Soc., 9,177; Chapman, Proh., 1,962.
IV. Doolittle, Dem., 29,370; Miller, Rep., 26,831; Greene, Proh., 872.
V. Helvering, Dem., 32,198; Harger, Rep., 29,861; Van Osdol, Soc., 1,783.
VI. Connelly, Dem., 40,005; Benton, Rep., 28,332; Huff, Soc., 2,514.
VII. Shouse, Dem., 38,099; Simmons, Rep., 31,621; Keckler, Soc., 3,511; Kershner, Proh., 13,564.
VIII. Ayres, Dem., 26,993; Wilson, Rep., 24,220; Kershner, Proh., 1,721.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Arthur Capper; Lieutenant-Governor, W. Y. Morgan; Secretary of State, J. T. Botkin; Treasurer, Walter L. Payne; Auditor, Fred W. Knapp; Attorney-General, S. M. Brewster; Superintendent of Instruction, W. D. Rose, Commissioner of Insurance, C. J. Wilson—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. A. Johnston; Associate Justices, Rousseau A. Burch, Henry F. Mason, Silas Porter, Judson S. West, John Marshall and John S. Dawson, Clerk, D. A. Valentine

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	33	103	136
Democrats	7	20	27
Socialists	..	2	2
Republican majority	26	81	107

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	84,800	210,893	.....	15,494	126,093 R
1906. Governor	150,024	152,147	.....	4,453	2,123 R
1908. President	161,209	197,216	.....	12,420	36,007 R
1910. Governor	146,014	162,181	.....	15,384	16,167 R
1912. President	143,670	74,844	120,123	26,807	23,547 D
1914. Governor	161,696	209,543	84,060	20,360	47,847 R

Prohibition vote for President—1904, 7,245; 1908, 5,033.

KENTUCKY.

Counties. (120.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1915. Stanley, Dem.	Morrow, Rep.
Adair	1,675	1,863	14	1	1,367	1,793
Allen	1,647	2,147	34	4	1,211	1,938
Anderson	1,521	1,065	26	1	1,183	1,067
Ballard	2,222	692	13	75	1,708	641
Barren	3,370	2,462	33	23	2,858	2,105
Bath	1,796	1,360	16	8	1,239	1,079
Bell	1,373	3,321	19	54	821	2,466
Boone	2,008	531	9	..	1,341	394
Bourbon	2,715	2,167	31	7	2,098	2,056
Boyd	2,738	2,883	60	62	1,713	2,614
Boyle	2,052	1,494	23	3	1,679	1,469
Bracken	1,676	1,082	18	47	1,150	905
Breathitt	2,067	1,584	22	3	1,949	1,712
Breckinridge	2,172	2,549	55	13	1,829	2,281
Bullitt	1,508	826	7	1	1,084	657
Butler	1,158	2,456	23	10	902	2,191
Caldwell	1,605	1,672	17	49	1,442	1,773
Calloway	3,334	1,026	18	135	2,125	845
Campbell	7,290	5,696	96	513	6,785	6,349
Carlisle	1,646	494	12	32	1,208	388
Carroll	1,757	535	18	1	1,481	547
Carter	1,954	2,818	28	19	1,565	2,620
Casey	1,352	1,949	30	8	1,086	1,831
Christian	3,644	4,594	44	54	2,883	4,921
Clark	2,620	1,731	31	6	2,054	1,538
Clay	820	2,271	6	5	539	1,770
Clinton	379	1,260	14	..	347	1,030
Crittenden	1,455	1,794	24	19	1,138	1,716
Cumberland	653	1,394	15	..	503	1,070
Daviess	5,396	4,078	70	29	4,305	4,138
Edmonson	935	1,339	14	7	724	1,295
Elliott	1,151	525	10	1	1,117	586
Estill	1,180	1,524	21	..	1,040	1,432
Fayette	6,348	5,472	70	19	5,266	5,764
Fleming	2,240	1,836	40	1	1,907	1,660
Floyd	2,217	1,823	10	16	2,245	1,850
Franklin	3,345	1,426	18	12	2,971	1,402
Fulton	2,200	747	28	17	1,268	380
Gallatin	1,060	283	4	..	791	231
Garrard	1,375	1,628	20	4	1,418	1,360
Grant	1,841	1,078	36	3	1,411	904
Graves	5,197	1,930	17	131	3,423	1,417
Grayson	1,953	2,368	28	13	1,616	2,078
Green	1,239	1,412	19	..	1,040	1,339
Greenup	1,820	1,821	32	92	1,272	1,616
Hancock	833	918	12	32	748	914
Hardin	3,272	1,887	12	16	2,238	1,692
Harlan	690	2,670	22	53	406	1,964
Harrison	2,778	1,409	52	7	2,274	1,328
Hart	2,048	2,031	20	36	1,671	1,874
Henderson	3,699	2,218	49	125	2,907	1,613
Henry	2,595	1,302	22	5	2,229	1,236
Hickman	1,982	539	15	24	1,489	296
Hopkins	3,757	3,615	21	102	3,688	3,684
Jackson	252	1,968	16	3	150	1,470
Jefferson	28,840	28,386	205	883	27,649	23,588
Jessamine	1,727	1,326	65	..	1,387	1,183
Johnson	1,253	2,500	22	41	825	2,183
Kenton	10,402	5,267	103	411	8,909	6,414
Knott	1,454	571	4	.....	1,400	687
Knox	1,126	3,192	20	24	758	2,450
Larue	1,350	936	12	1	1,093	604
Laurel	1,171	2,383	18	78	943	2,067
Lawrence	1,910	1,928	26	18	1,609	1,777
Lee	793	1,135	12	1	784	1,172
Leslie	133	1,516	4	2	110	1,369
Letcher	1,121	2,220	11	12	812	1,602
Lewis	1,276	2,324	40	69	907	2,128
Lincoln	2,212	1,868	35	41	1,719	1,694
Livingston	1,287	923	12	83	1,175	1,063
Logan	3,373	2,501	43	31	2,814	2,173
Lyon	1,191	748	12	9	983	769
Madison	3,295	3,017	22	10	2,779	2,885
Magoffin	1,433	1,535	23	5	1,299	1,605
Marion	2,063	1,396	15	3	1,596	1,315
Marshall	2,263	1,201	20	46	1,635	1,074
Martin	280	1,100	8	15	128	520
Mason	2,820	2,127	46	7	2,210	2,081
McCracken	4,356	3,058	28	211	3,524	3,084
McCreary	224	1,630	5	22	253	1,297
McLean	1,589	1,439	24	41	1,261	1,309
Meade	1,317	803	8	36	973	722
Menifee	730	369	..	1	489	207

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1915. Stanley, Dem.	Morrow, Rep.
Mercer	2,093	1,531	31	4	1,512	1,340
Metcalfe	1,046	1,107	15	4	923	1,028
Monroe	882	2,008	7	1	649	1,608
Montgomery	1,705	1,195	11	12	1,350	1,098
Morgan	2,319	1,123	14	7	2,020	1,169
Muhlenberg	2,900	3,532	22	146	2,272	3,336
Nelson	2,639	1,546	31	4	1,881	1,496
Nicholas	1,829	964	29	6	1,416	808
Ohio	2,723	3,286	48	156	2,559	3,236
Oldham	1,455	642	14	5	899	552
Owen	2,911	663	23	10	2,279	637
Owsley	197	1,173	9	3	209	1,202
Pendleton	1,728	1,206	26	13	1,275	950
Perry	904	2,217	26	53	693	2,061
Pike	3,414	4,212	42	31	2,915	3,379
Powell	757	587	..	..	569	573
Pulaski	2,531	4,136	59	16	1,733	4,181
Robertson	663	415	5	..	482	379
Rockcastle	968	1,932	7	8	917	1,689
Rowan	881	941	12	5	764	836
Russell	859	1,298	24	5	618	1,036
Scott	2,611	1,486	21	7	2,046	1,377
Shelby	2,919	1,863	17	5	2,271	1,668
Simpson	1,887	955	11	5	1,563	748
Spencer	1,271	591	6	1	813	460
Taylor	1,360	1,332	19	5	1,053	1,269
Todd	2,051	1,671	31	28	1,694	1,496
Trigg	1,722	1,533	14	60	1,384	1,377
Trimble	1,319	259	21	5	966	231
Union	2,754	1,184	5	49	2,323	910
Warren	4,228	3,002	54	11	3,426	3,029
Washington	1,654	1,654	12	3	1,208	1,488
Wayne	1,373	1,638	22	1	1,209	1,652
Webster	2,673	2,082	28	20	2,160	1,757
Whitley	1,171	3,919	15	33	679	2,894
Wolfe	1,108	645	6	..	953	717
Woodford	1,786	1,300	11	9	1,382	1,154
Total	269,990	241,854	3,036	4,734	219,991	219,520
Plurality	28,136	.....	.....	.....	471	.....
Per cent	.52	46	.....	.....	49	49
Whole vote		520,069			448,390	

For President in 1916, Reimer, Soc. Lab., received 333 votes; Progressive ticket, 122.

For Governor, 1915, Drexler, Prog., 1,371; Dobbs, Soc., 3,307; Pickett, Proh., 4,201.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN 1914.

Beckham, Dem., 176,605; Wilson, Rep., 144,758.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Barkley, Dem., 30,029; Thomas, Rep., 16,128; McDowell, Proh., 164; Ford, Soc., 840.

II. Kincheloe, Dem., 24,128: Fowler, Rep., 19,953; Ashby, Proh., 135; Tefteller, Soc., 334.

III. Thomas, Dem., 22,194; Taylor, Rep., 22,180; Moore, Proh., 217; Vance, Soc., 169.

IV. Johnson, Dem., 25,012; Haswell, Rep., 21,958; Crowe, Proh., 232; Schultz, Soc., 276.

V. Sherley, Dem., 29,204; Owens, Rep., 27,861; Stroud, Proh., 344; Rasmussen, Soc., 885.

VI. Rouse, Dem., 27,001; Sheppard, Rep., 14,959; Lancaster, Proh., 291; Plaggenburg, Soc., 924.

VII. Cantrill, Dem., 28,734; Manby, Rep., 19,304.

VIII. Helm, Dem., 21,187; Neat, Rep., 18,036; Coke, Proh., 218; Vandeveer, Soc., 34.

IX. Fields, Dem., 32,957; Pennington, Rep., 27,119; Hannah, Proh., 383; Burchett, Soc., 281.

X. Stanton, Dem., 11,981; Langley, Rep., 19,113; Preston, Proh., 273.

XI. Dishman, Dem., 14,280; Powers, Rep., 33,867; Gregg, Proh. 245.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Augustus O. Stanley; Lieutenant-Governor, James D. Black; Secretary of State, James P. Lewis; Treasurer, Sherman Goodpaster; Auditor, Robert L. Greene; Attorney-General, M. M. Logan; Superintendent of Education, V. O. Gilbert; Commissioner of Agriculture, M. S. Cohen—all Democrats except Lewis, Republican.

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals, Chief Justice, Warner E. Settle; Associate Justices, Shackelford Miller, John D. Carroll, Ernest Clarke, Gus Thomas, Rollin Hurt; Commissioner of Appeals, W. R. Clay; Clerk, R. W. Killmer.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	27	63	90
Republicans	11	37	48
Democratic majority	16	26	42

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	217,170	205,277	....	3,602	11,893 D
1907. Governor	196,428	214,481	.....	1,499	18,053 R
1908. President	244,092	235,711	.....	4,060	8,381 D
1911. Governor	226,771	195,436	.....	8,718	31,335 D
1912. President	219,584	115,512	102,766	11,647	104,072 D

Prohibition vote for President—1904, 6,609; 1908, 5,887; 1912, 3,233.

LOUISIANA.

Parishes. (61.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Prog.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Pleasant, Dem.	Parker, Prog.
Acadia	1,165	202	22	1	1,129	1,686
Allen	708	81	2	.....	766	280
Ascension	531	106	61	.....	686	627
Assumption	489	221	373	.....	772	1,140
Avoyelles	1,253	44	12	.....	1,705	1,098
Beauregard	968	59	2	.....	848	378
Bienville	1,229	20	5	11	1,357	97
Bossier	675	9	.....	.....	660	13
Caddo	3,109	151	4	1	2,877	418
Calcasieu	1,798	165	10	1	1,537	1,000
Caldwell	554	20	3	9	648	222
Cameron	163	10	.....	.....	182	126
Catahoula	459	20	1	.....	459	101
Claiborne	1,276	15	1	1	1,307	41
Concordia	264	10	3	.....	231	75
De Soto	1,104	17	.....	15	1,049	179
E. Baton R'ge	1,482	130	35	.....	1,562	1,113
E. Carroll	219	3	.....	.....	200	43
E. Feliciana	489	21	1	.....	517	149
Evangeline	808	26	37	28	825	1,009
Franklin	684	10	.....	.....	825	162
Grant	640	31	4	30	783	189
Iberia	802	134	850	.....	938	1,636
Iberville	471	160	23	.....	552	550
Jackson	980	27	2	.....	919	115
Jefferson	1,041	56	8	.....	1,409	336
Jeff's'n Davis	656	200	17	15	892	964
Lafayette	1,066	73	476	.....	1,100	1,494
Lafourche	629	157	1,149	.....	722	1,776
La Salle	610	20	8	.....	573	176
Lincoln	932	42	4	2	1,098	175
Livingston	503	35	18	.....	654	492
Madison	187	1	.....	.....	212	19
Morehouse	564	3	1	3	545	84
Natchitoches	1,181	45	7	25	1,356	482
Orleans	30,936	2,531	516	.....	25,827	14,340
Ouachita	1,215	35	3	2	1,253	339
Plaquemines	461	43	7	.....	562	222
Pte. Coupée	301	37	15	.....	385	684
Rapides	2,154	134	24	.....	2,224	890
Red River	567	4	.....	.....	676	168
Richland	650	7	.....	.....	706	46
Sabine	1,147	30	5	.....	981	244
St. Bernard	363	23	5	.....	446	138
St. Charles	297	30	3	.....	283	340
St. Helena	319	9	6	.....	332	136
St James	520	185	22	.....	651	866
St. John Bap	289	115	8	.....	343	604
St. Landry	139	117	121	.....	1,168	1,809
St. Martin	971	36	392	.....	877	856
St. Mary	652	162	605	.....	671	1,471
St. Tamm'y	782	95	15	.....	1,037	65
Tangipahoa	1,326	159	12	.....	1,537	76
Tensas	204	5	2	.....	216	1
Terrebonne	606	113	588	.....	670	1,16
Union	1,106	22	1	9	1,276	
Vermilion	1,310	78	832	10	1,355	1,85
Vernon	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,201	20

LOUISIANA—*Continued.*

PARISHES.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Prog.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Pleasant, Dem.	Parker, Prog.
Washington.	1,094	66	14	.....	1,079	501
Webster....	1,040	6	2	15	1,030	43
W Bat'nR'ge	237	28	5	.....	242	298
W. Carroll..	311	14	2	14	354	202
W. Feliciana	261	8	5	.....	232	179
Winn.....	868	50	.....	100	1,108	349
Total.....	79,375	6,466	6,349	292	80,807	48,068
Plurality....	73,409	.....	.....	.....	32,739	.....
Per cent....	85	7	7	.....	62	37
Whole vote	92,982				128,875	

For Governor in 1916, scattering (Independent), 374.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, ELECTED 1916.

Districts.

I. A. Estopinal, Dem.
II. H. G. Dupre, Dem.
III. W. P. Martin, Prog.
IV. J. T. Watkins, Dem.
V. R. J. Wilson, Dem.
VI. J. Y. Sanders, Dem.
VII. L. Lazaro, Dem.
VIII. J. B. Aswell, Dem.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, R. G. Pleasant; Lieutenant-Governor, Fernand Mouton; Secretary of State, James J. Bailey; Treasurer, Henry Hunsicker; Auditor, Paul Capdevielle; Adjutant-General, C. C. McCrory; Attorney-General, A. V. Coco; Superintendent of Education, T. H. Harris; Commissioner of Agriculture, H. D. Wilson; Commissioner of Insurance, the Secretary of State—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, F. A. Monroe; Associate Justices, O. O. Provosty, A. D. Land, W. B. Sommerville, Chas. A. O Ne il.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

All Democrats except 5 Progressives in Senate, and 12 in House.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1912.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1912. President....	60,971	3,834	9,323	5,249	51,648 D
1912. Governor....	50,581	4,961	....	.....	45,620 D

MAINE.

COUNTIES. (16.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916.* Johnson, Dem.	Hale, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Curtis, Dem.	Milliken, Rep.
Androscog'n.	5,464	4,496	5,885	5,257	5,805	5,630
Aroostook...	2,420	5,775	3,170	6,950	3,103	6,862
Cumberland.	9,795	11,768	10,897	12,414	10,833	12,588
Franklin....	1,908	1,988	1,893	2,392	1,845	2,408
Hancock....	3,303	3,191	3,479	4,089	3,444	4,145
Kennebec...	5,527	6,731	6,475	7,517	6,175	7,773
Knox.....	3,434	2,211	3,515	2,693	3,433	2,760
Lincoln.....	1,718	1,781	2,059	2,159	2,020	2,200
Oxford.....	3,615	4,026	3,559	4,599	3,489	4,625
Penobscot...	7,395	7,322	7,946	8,275	7,701	8,234
Piscataquis..	1,763	2,141	1,931	2,329	1,882	2,342
Sagadahoc..	1,7[illegible]	1,823	1,913	2,100	1,898	2,191
Somerset....	3,134	3,567	3,495	4,352	3,423	4,462
Waldo.....	2,539	2,418	2,680	2,887	2,623	2,940
Washington.	3,459	3,890	4,306	4,332	4,112	4,464
York.....	6,853	6,373	6,275	7,407	5,933	7,693
Total.....	64,118	69,506	69,478	79,752	67,719	81,317
Plurality....	.....	5,388	.....	10,274	.....	13,598
Per cent....	47	51	46	52	44	54
Whole vote	136,405		150,999		150,843	

* Long term.

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 2,186 votes; Hanly, Proh., 595.

For Governor, 1916, F. H. Maxfield, Soc., received 1,558 votes; Linus Seely, Proh., 249.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

For the long term Carey, Soc., received 1,490 votes; Jackson, Proh., 279.

For the short term Sills, Dem., received 68,201 votes; Fernald, Rep., 81,319; Shepherd, Proh., 347.

MAINE—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Stevens, Dem., 16,807; Goodall, Rep., 20,357; Bridgham, Soc., 310; Perrigo, Proh., 86
II. McGillicuddy, Dem., 18,791; White, Rep., 19,278; Larrabee, Soc., 494.
III. Bunker, Dem., 20,002; Peters, Rep., 23,656; Currie, Soc., 484; Emerson, Proh., 59.
IV. Pierce, Dem., 12,969; Hersey, Rep., 17,647; Esterline, Soc., 156.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Carl E. Milliken; Secretary of State, Frank W Ball; Treasurer, Joseph W. Simpson; Adjutant-General, George McL. Presson; Auditor, Roy L. Wardwell; Attorney-General, Guy H. Sturgis; Superintendent of Public Schools, Glen Starkey; Insurance Commissioner, Erastus J. Carter; Commissioner of Agriculture, John A. Roberts.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court: Chief Justice, Albert R. Savage, Associate Justices, L. C. Cornish, G. E. Bird, A. W. King, Geo. F Haley, Geo. M. Hanson, Warren C. Philbrook; Clerk, C. W. Jones.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats.....	3	46	49
Republicans.....	28	105	133
Republican majority	25	59	84

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1904. President....	27,630	64,437	....	2,103	36,807 R
1906. Governor....	61,477	69,315	....	1,553	7,838 R
1908. President....	35,403	66,987	....	1,758	31,584 R
1908. Governor....	66,075	73,728	....	1,430	7,653 R
1910. Governor....	73,425	64,672	....	1,582	8,753 D
1912. Governor....	67,748	71,043	....	2,110	3,295 R
1912. President....	51,113	26,545	48,493	2,541	2,620 D
1914. Governor....	62,039	58,862	18,225	1,872	3,177 D

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 2,585; 1904, 1,510; 1908, 1,487; 1912, 945.

MARYLAND.

COUNTIES. (24.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Hanly, Proh.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Lewis, Dem.	France, Rep.	Frizzell, Proh.
Allegany....	4,859	5,760	147	5,352	4,782	148
Anne Arund'l	4,111	2,705	134	3,223	2,429	93
Baltimore...	15,226	12,633	336	11,532	11,697	450
Baltimore*.	60,226	49,805	836	42,736	51,496	1,062
Calvert.....	910	975	37	714	973	49
Caroline....	1,965	1,666	55	1,690	1,681	53
Carroll.....	4,016	3,602	108	3,415	3,356	102
Cecil.....	2,587	1,959	42	2,010	2,059	39
Charles.....	1,363	1,374	80	1,092	1,349	46
Dorchester..	2,750	2,468	76	2,270	2,295	102
Frederick...	6,094	5,725	119	5,479	5,115	129
Garrett.....	1,031	1,808	35	1,012	1,575	29
Harford....	3,345	2,302	60	2,944	2,047	98
Howard.....	1,913	1,346	35	1,643	1,303	48
Kent.....	1,886	1,673	20	1,757	1,617	33
Montgomery	3,805	2,913	85	3,432	2,697	123
Pr'e George's	3,493	3,058	76	2,713	2,572	71
Queen Anne's	2,206	1,242	43	2,047	1,258	49
St. Mary's..	1,443	1,064	57	1,083	983	148
Somerset....	1,885	2,364	105	1,632	2,480	97
Talbot.....	2,180	1,753	131	2,080	1,768	109
Washington.	5,642	5,093	91	5,225	4,626	71
Wicomico...	3,285	2,539	88	2,790	2,197	110
Worcester...	2,138	1,520	107	1,869	1,307	66
Total.....	138,359	117,347	2,903	109,740	113,662	3,325
Plurality....	21,012	.....	.....	.....	3,922	.....
Per cent....	53	44	1	47	49	1
Whole vote	262,039			230,460		

* City of Baltimore.

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 2,674 votes; Reimer, Labor, 756.

For United States Senator, 1916, Young, Soc., 2,590; Lang, Labor, 1,143.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1915.

Harrington, Dem., 119,317; Weller, Rep., 116,136, Gorsuch, Proh., 2,244; Devlin, Soc., 2,082; Stevens, Labor, 853.

MARYLAND—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

John Walter Smith, Dem., 110,204; Edward R. Carrington, Jr., Rep., 94,864; V. Milton Reichard, Prog., 3,697; Charles E. Devlin, Soc., 3,255; Richard H. Holme, Proh., 3,144; Robert W. Stevens, Lab., 969.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Price, Dem., 17,047; Duer, Rep., 16,981; Anthony, Proh., 1,038.

II. Talbott, Dem., 24,828; Lawrence, Rep., 20,420; Green, Proh., 3,513; Champlin, Soc., 425.

III. Coady, Dem., 16,546; Main, Rep., 13,857; Johnson, Proh., 348; Bracklein, Soc., 740.

IV. Linthicum, Dem., 19,774; Fox, Rep., 17,030; Shipley, Proh., 482; Warthen, Soc., 396.

V. Ralston, Dem., 13,909; Mudd, Rep., 17,407; Wetherald, Proh., 462; Smiley, Soc., 539.

VI. Etchison, Dem., 17,214; Zihlman, Rep., 19,932; Walker, Proh., 831; Ayres, Soc., 1,049.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Emerson C. Harrington; Secretary of State, Thos. W. Simmons; Auditor, J Enos Ray; Comptroller, Hugh A. McMullen; Treasurer, John M. Dennis; Adjutant-General, Henry W. Warfield; Attorney-General, Albert C. Ritchie; Superintendent of Education, M. B. Stephens; Commissioner of Insurance, W. Mason Shehan—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals: Chief Judge, A. Hunter Boyd; Associate Judges, N. Chas. Burke, William H. Thomas, John R. Pattison, Hammond Urner, John P. Briscoe, Henry Stockbridge, and Albert Constable; Clerk, Caleb C. Magruder.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

No session in 1917.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	Soc.	*Plu.*
1904. President...	109,446	109,497	....	2,247	51 R
1908. President...	115,908	116,513	....	2,323	605 R
1911. Governor...	103,395	106,392	....	3,783	2,997 R
1912. President...	112,674	54,956	57,789	3,996	54,885 D
1914. U. S. Senator	110,204	94,864	3,697	3,255	15,340 D

Prohibition vote for President—1904, 3,034; 1908, 3,302; 1912, 2,244.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1916.		U. S. Senator, 1916.		Governor, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Fitz-g'ald, Dem.	Lodge Rep.	Mansfield, Dem.	McCall, Rep.
Barnstable..	1,892	2,836	1,440	3,029	1,140	3,190
Berkshire...	8,357	9,787	7,732	9,503	7,739	9,662
Bristol.....	18,065	22,573	16,651	22,095	15,892	23,116
Dukes.....	309	464	204	495	161	547
Essex.....	32,489	35,909	29,443	36,447	30,225	36,781
Franklin....	3,054	4,353	2,440	4,376	2,323	4,630
Hampden...	17,028	18,207	15,391	18,087	15,210	18,907
Hampshire..	4,202	5,748	3,727	5,610	3,588	6,021
Middlesex...	49,844	60,802	46,965	61,596	46,398	63,103
Nantucket..	307	249	227	300	190	312
Norfolk.....	12,702	19,284	12,020	19,314	11,559	20,150
Plymouth...	11,009	13,515	10,153	13,347	9,774	14,065
Suffolk.....	61,047	42,492	61,688	40,911	60,047	42,403
Worcester...	27,540	32,541	26,118	22,047	25,637	33,236
Total.....	247,845	268,765	234,199	267,157	229,883	276,123
Soldier vote	40	19	39	20	.....	.....
Grand total	247,885	268,784	234,238	267,177	.....	.....
Plurality....	.....	20,899	.....	32,939	.....	46,240
Per cent....	46	50	45	51	43	52
Whole vote	531,817		516,999		526,421	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 11,058 votes; Hanly, Proh., 2,993; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,097.

For United States Senator, 1916, McDonald, Soc., 15,558; scattering, 26.

For Governor, 1916, White, Soc., 10,582; Lawrence, Proh., 5,938; Hayes, Soc. Lab., 3,893; scattering, 2.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Collins, Dem., 11,795; Treadway, Rep., 19,667; Hutchins, Soc., 1,227.

II. Connor, Dem., 11,895; Gillett, Rep., 20,064; Wrenn, Soc., 1,343.

III. Scanlon, Dem., 9,905; Paige, Rep., 19,371.

IV. Hunt, Dem., 13,315; Winslow, Rep., 17,647; Murphy, Proh., 802.

V. Hoar, Dem., 11,097; Rogers, Rep., 20,345; scattering, 1.

VI. Howard, Dem., 8,578; Gardner, Rep., 21,916; Fitzgerald, Soc., 2,049; scattering, 4.

VII. Phelan, Dem., 16,597; Barney, Rep., 14,350; Bramhall, Soc., 1,075; Newhall, Proh., 403.

VIII. Deitrick, Dem., 14,308; Dallinger, Rep., 21,178; scattering, 1.

IX. Fuller, Ind., 17,079; Roberts, Rep., 16,765; scattering, 3.

X. Tague, Dem., 13,646; Hourihan, Rep., 3,684; scattering, 1.

XI. Horgan, Dem., 12,244; Tinkham, Rep., 18,424; scattering, 12.

XII. Gallivan, Dem., 22,105; Robinson, Rep., 10,613.

XIII. Murphy, Dem., 12,985; Carter, Rep., 25,527.

XIV. Olney, 2d, Dem., 21,707; Kincaide, Rep., 17,702; McCarty, Soc., 1,419.

XV. Cartier, Dem., 9,203; Greene, Rep., 15,788; scattering, 2.

XVI. Crosby, Dem., 8,392; Walsh, Rep., 18,505; scattering, 3.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Samuel W. McCall, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Calvin Coolidge, Rep.; Secretary of State, Albert P. Langtry, Rep.; Treasurer, Charles L. Burrill, Rep.; Auditor, Alonzo B. Cook, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Gardner W. Pearson, Dem.; Attorney-General, Henry C. Attwill, Rep.; Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Wilfrid Wheeler; Commissioner of Insurance, Frank H. Hardison; Commissioner of Education, Payson Smith.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth: Chief Justice, Arthur Prentice Rugg; Justices, Edward P. Pierce, William C. Loring, Henry K. Braley, James B. Carroll, Charles A. De Courcy, John C. Crosby.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats.....	6	68	74
Republicans.....	34	170	204
Socialists.....	..	1	1
Independent.....	..	1	1
Republican majority.	28	100	128

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President.	165,746	257,822	.....	13,604	92,076 R
1907. Governor.	84,379	188,068	.....	7,621	103,689 R
1908. President.	155,543	265,966	.....	10,781	110,423 R
1909. Governor.	182,252	190,186	.....	10,137	7,934 R
1911. Governor.	214,897	206,795	.....	13,355	8,102 D
1912. President.	173,408	155,948	142,228	12,616	17,460 D
1913. Governor.	183,267	116,705	127,755	9,025	55,512 D
1914. Governor.	210,442	198,627	32,145	9,520	11,815 D
1915. Governor.	229,550	235,863	6,969	8,740	6,313 R

Prohibition vote for President—1904, 4,279; 1908, 4,379, 1912, 2,754.

Independent vote for Governor in 1913, 20,171.

Prohibition vote for Governor in 1915, 19,567.

MICHIGAN.

Counties. (83.)	President, 1916.		U. S. Senator, 1916.		Governor, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Price, Dem.	Townsend, Rep.	Sweet Dem.	Sleeper, Rep.
Alcona.....	453	573	354	661	381	664
Alger.....	650	687	558	731	561	730
Allegan.....	3,591	4,803	3,229	5,089	3,529	4,925
Alpena.....	1,392	2,020	1,325	2,102	1,333	2,190
Antrim.....	932	1,336	822	1,442	930	1,363

MICHIGAN—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Price, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Townsend, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Sweet, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Sleeper, Rep.
Arenac	938	911	838	1,019	809	1,062
Baraga	462	748	387	821	350	869
Barry	2,491	3,157	2,382	3,263	2,515	3,169
Bay	5,996	6,708	5,573	7,114	5,389	7,315
Benzie	770	900	674	985	730	954
Berrien	6,054	7,511	5,840	7,737	5,850	7,766
Branch	3,062	3,100	2,908	3,264	3,217	2,962
Calhoun	8,037	6,484	7,219	7,269	7,548	7,119
Cass	2,666	2,518	2,593	2,597	2,596	2,603
Charlevoix	1,152	1,877	1,051	1,998	1,108	1,964
Cheboygan	1,389	1,576	1,323	1,641	1,412	1,573
Chippewa	1,768	2,365	1,607	2,565	1,585	2,621
Clare	769	1,049	712	1,120	779	1,074
Clinton	2,094	3,381	1,965	3,532	2,030	3,502
Crawford	450	409	402	457	394	474
Delta	1,781	3,088	1,614	3,273	1,597	3,295
Dickinson	1,291	2,393	1,191	2,492	1,146	2,571
Eaton	3,461	3,802	3,153	4,105	3,324	3,977
Emmet	1,363	1,724	1,267	1,835	1,315	1,817
Genesee	9,311	9,353	8,679	10,010	8,594	10,108
Gladwin	729	935	636	1,054	650	1,059
Gogebic	1,540	2,204	1,410	2,342	1,421	2,334
G'd Traverse	1,848	1,917	1,683	2,082	1,777	2,041
Gratiot	2,960	3,434	2,731	3,581	2,896	3,531
Hillsdale	3,424	3,463	3,164	3,713	3,377	3,541
Houghton	4,615	8,013	4,263	8,291	4,061	8,590
Huron	1,816	4,743	1,610	4,981	1,407	5,267
Ingham	7,664	7,846	7,164	8,396	7,023	8,732
Ionia	3,911	3,950	3,724	4,160	3,771	4,149
Iosco	729	984	634	1,092	619	1,093
Iron	877	2,139	791	2,236	791	2,263
Isabella	2,143	2,700	1,980	2,893	2,041	2,836
Jackson	8,058	6,938	6,976	8,132	7,652	7,690
Kalamazoo	7,164	5,951	6,646	6,504	6,735	6,607
Kalkaska	430	724	379	787	437	749
Kent	20,364	16,095	18,106	18,022	20,169	16,495
Keweenaw	194	860	176	875	174	882
Lake	347	538	320	617	310	607
Lapeer	1,937	3,315	1,781	3,513	1,805	3,520
Leelanau	763	984	723	1,026	749	1,010
Lenawee	5,519	6,247	5,286	6,491	5,465	6,330
Livingston	2,297	2,460	2,228	2,549	2,255	2,546
Luce	257	527	225	563	228	575
Mackinac	908	1,082	880	1,122	889	1,121
Macomb	3,108	4,552	3,003	4,670	3,015	4,689
Manistee	2,177	2,360	2,016	2,459	2,017	2,501
Marquette	2,625	5,263	2,282	5,577	2,260	5,532
Mason	1,689	2,198	1,534	2,418	1,669	2,370
Mecosta	1,178	2,455	1,334	2,728	1,382	2,628
Menominee	1,854	2,671	1,713	2,837	1,580	3,012
Midland	1,454	2,104	1,286	2,382	1,356	2,227
Missaukee	917	1,160	786	1,295	847	1,249
Monroe	4,202	3,787	3,988	4,033	4,112	3,901
Montcalm	2,801	3,894	2,628	4,095	2,820	3,930
M'ntm'r'ncy	272	396	239	441	234	452
Muskegon	4,465	5,692	3,988	6,183	4,087	6,167
Newaygo	1,625	2,117	1,471	2,578	1,475	2,512
Oakland	6,659	7,730	6,781	8,276	6,371	8,149
Oceana	1,387	1,957	1,242	2,093	1,373	2,014
Ogemaw	743	878	653	975	651	986
Ontonagon	888	1,235	807	1,312	794	1,333
Osceola	1,285	2,193	1,116	2,383	1,228	2,298
Oscoda	175	245	140	288	159	270
Otsego	519	531	413	638	428	639
Ottawa	3,911	5,484	3,593	5,978	4,144	5,409
Presque Isle	806	1,407	676	1,536	661	1,573
Roscommon	239	311	207	355	200	367
Saginaw	8,431	9,544	8,064	9,975	7,735	10,285
Sanilac	1,867	4,639	1,548	4,974	1,511	5,128
Schoolcraft	623	994	537	1,081	558	1,079
Shiawassee	3,308	3,926	3,107	4,132	3,226	4,066
St. Clair	4,617	6,538	4,204	6,990	4,095	7,161
St. Joseph	3,567	3,132	3,454	3,241	3,610	3,201
Tuscola	2,329	4,461	2,113	4,682	2,135	4,722
Van Buren	3,225	4,302	3,023	4,527	3,120	4,457
Washtenaw	5,279	6,505	4,902	6,816	5,388	6,510
Wayne	60,935	70,056	52,979	78,081	52,856	80,294
Wexford	1,683	2,333	1,534	2,434	1,630	2,399
Total	283,993	337,952	257,956	364,657	264,441	363,724
Plurality	.....	53,959	.....	106,701	.....	99,283
Per cent	44	52	40	56	40	56
Whole vote	647,071		647,287		651,519	

MICHIGAN—*Continued.*

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 16,120 votes; Hanly, Proh., 8,139; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 842; scattering, 25.

For United States Senator, 1916, Foss., Soc., 15,614; Johnston, Proh., 7,569; Richter, Soc. Lab., 924; scattering, 567.

For Governor, 1916, Moore, Soc., 15,040; Woodruff, Proh., 7,255; Murray, Soc. Lab., 963; scattering, 96.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Doremus, Dem., 29,571; Shepherd, Rep., 26,679; Powell, Soc., 1,506; Rubier, Proh., 2; Johnson, Soc.-Lab., 3.

II.* Beakes, Dem., 27,132; Bacon, Rep., 27,182; Titus, Soc., 592; Dixon, Proh., 1; Kock, Soc.-Lab., 539.

III. Marsh, Dem., 23,117; Smith, Rep., 24,897; Rogers, Soc., 1,654; White, Proh., 757.

IV. Wade, Dem., 20,445; Hamilton, Rep., 26,764; Potter, Soc., 1,047; McColl, Proh., 4; Harvey, Soc.-Lab., 1.

V. Danhof, Dem., 21,639; Mapes, Rep., 24,258; Hansen, Soc., 1,058; Cheney, Proh., 521.

VI. Kellogg, Dem., 30,664; Kelley, Rep., 38,110; Walker, Soc., 1,638; Grabowski, Proh., 156; Corbett, Soc.-Lab., 1.

VII. Bowers, Dem., 14,020; Cramton, Rep., 30,101; Lamb, Soc., 309; Crissman, Proh., 587; Shepherd, Soc.-Lab., 1.

VIII. Seegmiller, Dem., 23,692; Fordney, Rep., 28,288; Parsons, Soc., 770; Powell, Proh., 1; Chandler, Soc.-Lab., 1.

IX. Alway, Dem., 15,726; McLaughlin, Rep., 24,624; Henderson, Soc., 1,717; Crabtree, Proh., 150; Daines, Soc. Lab., 1.

X. Haller, Dem., 16,056; Currie, Rep., 24,240; Aplin, Soc., 952; Tetrey, Proh., 443.

XI. Reycraft, Dem., 14,499; Scott, Rep., 24,840 Moore, Soc., 56; Miller, Proh., 1,623; Densmore, Soc. Lab., 1.

XII. MacDonald, Dem., 12,882; James, Rep., 22,998.

XIII. Berry, Dem., 20,921; Nichols, Rep., 32,317; Renner, Soc., 880; Doane, Proh., 335; Druse, Soc.-Lab., 3.

* Contested.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Albert E. Sleeper, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Lauren D. Dickinson, Rep.; Secretary of State, Coleman C. Vaughan, Rep. Treasurer, Samuel Odell, Rep.; Auditor, Oramel B. Fuller; Adjutant-General, John S. Bersey, appointed by State Military Board; Attorney-General, Alexander J. Groesbeck, Rep.; Superintendent of Education, Fred. L. Keeler, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, John T. Winship, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Franz C. Kuhn; Associate Justices, John W. Stone, Russell C. Ostrander, John E. Bird, Joseph B. Moore, Joseph H. Steere, Grant Fellows, Flavius L. Brooke; Clerk, Charles C. Hopkins.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	27	87	114
Democrats	5	13	18
Republican majority	22	74	96

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904.	President.	134,151	361,866	.....	8,941	227,715 R
1906.	Governor.	129,963	227,557	.....	5,926	97,594 R
1908.	Governor.	252,611	262,141	.....	.....	9,530 R
1908.	President.	175,771	335,580	.....	11,586	159,809 R
1910.	Governor.	159,670	202,863	.....	9,992	43,193 R
1912.	President.	150,751	152,244	214,584	23,211	62,340 P
1914.	Governor.	212,063	176,254	36,747	11,056	35,809 D

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 11,659; 1904, 13,308, 1908, 16,974; 1912, 8,934.

MINNESOTA.

Counties. (86.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Lawler, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kellogg, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Dwyer, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Burnquist, Rep.
Aitkin	877	1,122	546	1,194	385	1,487
Anoka	1,171	1,262	704	1,272	540	1,767
Becker	1,453	1,761	870	1,884	697	2,306
Beltrami	1,912	1,331	1,168	1,798	787	2,226
Benton	945	1,020	653	1,144	563	1,343
Big Stone	869	810	503	894	413	1,175
Blue Earth	2,211	2,864	1,718	2,594	1,229	3,797
Brown	1,101	2,078	1,030	1,996	725	2,370
Carlton	1,115	1,096	749	1,158	549	1,451
Carver	960	1,950	1,076	1,819	731	2,298
Cass	1,260	982	710	1,078	564	1,460
Chippewa	1,134	1,311	545	1,313	407	1,951
Chisago	944	1,749	361	1,583	226	2,468
Clay	1,716	1,549	933	1,819	831	2,254
Clearwater	544	493	272	596	143	846
Cook	162	125	88	172	48	216
Cottonwood	762	1,425	355	1,172	305	1,744
Crow Wing	1,568	1,715	1,031	1,898	824	2,318
Dakota	2,373	1,881	2,021	1,904	1,507	2,507
Dodge	895	1,260	417	1,194	333	1,623
Douglas	1,398	1,709	641	1,722	506	2,372
Fairbault	1,123	2,184	637	1,997	542	2,564
Fillmore	1,313	2,945	712	2,588	615	3,477
Freeborn	1,347	2,418	670	2,303	560	2,952
Goodhue	1,875	3,471	988	2,903	725	4,522
Grant	778	878	278	929	199	1,346
Hennepin	36,395	27,957	22,434	30,547	19,790	39,756
Houston	744	1,783	568	1,542	533	1,898
Hubbard	799	685	459	854	378	956
Isanti	935	1,123	306	984	166	1,748
Itasca	1,504	1,163	1,086	1,423	890	1,636
Jackson	1,272	1,503	745	1,448	632	1,965
Kanabec	608	776	314	804	214	1,085
Kandiyohi	1,968	1,612	715	1,602	488	2,784
Kittson	749	709	303	776	211	1,217
Koochiching	1,089	474	679	698	515	917
Lac Qui Parle	1,047	1,614	490	1,655	357	2,224
Lake	506	401	344	462	205	574
Le Sueur	1,723	1,430	1,500	1,378	1,184	2,022
Lincoln	1,174	777	623	863	517	1,262
Lyon	1,893	1,389	938	1,599	748	2,216
McLeod	1,305	1,772	1,088	1,681	824	2,224
Mahnomen	411	262	275	319	212	391
Marshall	1,513	1,461	713	1,632	507	2,279
Martin	1,756	1,741	935	1,895	683	2,651
Meeker	1,475	1,780	801	1,707	578	2,462
Mille Lacs	1,113	1,127	495	1,255	339	1,739
Morrison	1,650	1,887	1,385	1,812	1,100	2,354
Mower	1,572	2,520	960	2,259	827	3,001
Murray	1,193	1,137	745	1,266	584	1,615
Nicollet	814	1,288	679	1,090	429	1,526
Nobles	1,280	1,413	815	1,453	668	1,860
Norman	1,076	1,046	440	1,120	3.1	1,597
Olmsted	1,926	2,101	978	2,116	931	2,886
Otter Tail	2,858	4,328	1,569	4,382	1,155	5,524
Pennington	1,004	868	457	1,005	368	1,365
Pine	1,507	1,531	1,002	1,414	737	2,117
Pipestone	732	1,010	468	953	364	1,235
Polk	3,498	2,471	1,722	2,944	1,381	4,180
Pope	1,121	1,321	395	1,486	301	1,984
Ramsey	22,291	13,317	17,895	14,828	12,789	21,260
Red Lake	694	463	396	661	362	762
Redwood	1,361	2,029	840	1,969	636	2,508
Renville	1,660	2,432	952	2,196	753	3,133
Rice	2,083	2,408	1,440	2,527	1,075	3,299
Rock	705	1,196	404	1,218	355	1,396
Roseau	834	821	424	877	307	1,187
St. Louis	12,056	10,834	9,568	11,689	7,829	13,681
Scott	1,361	972	1,242	885	1,100	1,185
Sherburne	731	965	349	1,036	274	1,279
Sibley	973	1,737	759	1,597	583	2,094
Stearns	3,350	4,312	3,311	3,725	2,502	4,743
Steele	1,497	1,734	1,043	1,855	936	2,308
Stevens	787	943	588	940	453	1,182
Swift	1,181	1,335	708	1,185	605	1,793
Todd	1,922	1,919	1,317	2,087	1,075	2,544
Traverse	779	774	482	834	368	1,086
Wabasha	1,449	1,787	1,138	1,750	973	2,152
Wadena	651	938	408	980	368	1,118
Waseca	1,178	1,522	926	1,511	738	1,962
Washington	1,610	2,167	1,070	2,265	801	2,910
Watonwan	801	1,300	442	1,215	354	1,667
Wilkin	808	690	497	816	403	1,009
Winona	2,907	2,916	2,220	3,145	1,816	3,711

MINNESOTA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Lawler, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kellogg, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Dwyer, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Burnquist, Rep.
Wright	2,262	2,683	1,406	2,539	1,111	3,591
Yellow Med.	1,238	1,501	516	1,581	377	2,191
Total	179,152	179,544	117,541	185,159	93,112	245,841
Plurality	....	392	.....	67,618	.....	152,729
Per cent	46	46	30	48	23	63
Whole vote	387,364		381,125		390,619	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 20,117 votes; Hanly, Proh., 7,793; Reimer, Industrial Labor, 468; Progressive ticket, 290.

For United States Senator, 1916, Calderwood, Proh., 78,425.

For Governor, 1916, Bentall, Soc., 26,306; Anderson, Proh., 19,884; Johnson, Industrial Labor, 5,476.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Lamberton, Dem., 13,290; Anderson, Rep., 25,278.
II. Ellsworth, Rep., 29,392.
III. Kelly, Jr., Dem., 10,354; Davis, Rep., 25,527.
IV. Van Dyke, Dem., 23,516; Reese, Rep., 11,737; Phillips, Soc., 1,854; Peterson, Proh., 1,305.
V. Bowler, Dem., 11,849; Lundeen, Rep., 19,131; Latimer, Soc., 7,526; Markve, Proh., 6,599.
VI. Donohue, Dem., 13,107; Harold Knutson, Rep., 20,889; John Knutsen, Proh., 2,766.
VII. Townsend, Dem., 6,518; Volstead, Rep., 21,300; Lobeck, Proh., 11,961.
VIII. Wheeler, Dem., 7,621; Miller, Rep., 17,758; Anderson, Soc., 9,034.
IX. Swanson, Dem., 8,313; Steenerson, Rep., 25,429; Thompson, Soc., 4,347.
X. Cronin, Dem., 7,148; Jepson, Rep., 13,170; Soltis, Soc., 3,782; Schall, Prog., 19,696.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, J. A. A. Burnquist; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Frankson; Secretary of State, Julius A. Schmahl; Auditor, J. A. O. Preus; Treasurer, Henry Rines; Attorney-General, L. A. Smith; Adjutant-General, Fred B. Wood; Superintendent of Education, C. G. Schulz; Commissioner of Insurance, S. D. Works—all Republicans except Wood (not stated), and Works, Democrat.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Calvin L. Brown; Associate Justices, G. L. Bunn, Oscar Hallam, Andrew Holt, James H. Quinn; Clerk, I. A. Caswell.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Legislature non-partisan.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President.	55,187	216,651	.....	11,692	161,464 R
1906. Governor.	163,715	96,162	.....	5,006	76,633 D
1908. President.	109,401	195,843	.....	11,107	86,442 R
1908. Governor.	175,036	147,034	...	6,516	28,002 D
1910. Governor.	103,779	164,185	.....	6,510	60,406 R
1912. President.	106,426	64,334	125,856	27,505	19,430 P
1912. Governor.	99,659	129,688	33,455	....	30,029 R
1914. Governor.	156,304	143,730	3,553	17,225	12,574 D

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 8,555; 1904, 6,253; 1908, 11,107; 1912, 7,886.

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties. (81.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	U. S. Sen.† Williams, Dem.	Governor, 1915. Bilbo, Dem.	Governor, 1915. Lester, Soc.
Adams	671	42	1	568	200	21
Alcorn	1,452	125	12	1,290	929	71
Amite	1,024	16	6	927	618	21
Attala	1,267	110	27	1,286	1,231	107
Benton	718	38	.....	677	783	45
Bolivar	.....	.....	.....	.....	349	14
Calhoun	1,225	45	34	1,013	1,279	82
Carroll	943	34	16	849	533	70
Chickasaw	1,215	47	40	1,143	614	41
Choctaw	873	53	28	732	845	35
Claiborne	435	5	1	384	182	7
Clarke	1,092	49	29	943	900	74
Clay	832	27	1	820	378	30

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	U. S. Sen.† Williams, Dem.	Governor, 1915. Bilbo, Dem.	Lester, Soc.
Coahoma	697	21	3	631	252	21
Copiah	1,486	20	7	1,341	846	41
Covington	836	63	71	809	1,015	147
De Soto	861	12	1	831	451	34
Forrest	1,146	54	62	1,105	598	143
Franklin	769	22	6	626	496	48
George	341	32	29	331	292	29
Greene	299	32	4	341	242	18
Grenada	649	28	7	628	185	17
Hancock	512	68	2	473	187	22
Harrison	1,395	197	55	1,254	461	57
Hinds	2,220	97	20	2,279	910	56
Holmes	1,070	21	14	1,017	474	15
Issaquena	94	8	3	83	106	8
Itawamba	1,407	184	1	1,343	777	48
Jackson	743	87	22	637	279	30
Jasper	1,040	38	37	903	677	33
Jefferson	456	3	1	420	223	4
Jeff. Davis	634	45	4	558	461	26
Jones	1,664	196	220	1,562	1,519	323
Kemper	939	71	18	853	1,099	59
Lafayette	1,370	47	13	1,245	659	37
Lamar	744	89	49	718	580	41
Lauderdale	3,058	157	85	2,748	1,250	155
Lawrence	725	18	3	606	464	26
Leake	1,434	31	28	1,366	1,302	52
Lee	1,683	91	5	1,636	1,350	75
Leflore	853	28	..	840	154	26
Lincoln	1,282	105	20	1,158	743	114
Lowndes	1,028	29	8	928	459	19
Madison	782	36	22	746	268	43
Marion	792	51	5	688	636	41
Marshall	1,017	8	1	956	560	51
Monroe	1,684	82	15	1,613	845	54
Montgomery	997	35	24	840	451	41
Neshoba	1,459	69	43	1,397	1,391	147
Newton	1,341	19	56	1,251	1,106	59
Noxubee	656	10	3	642	279	34
Oktibbeha	911	48	1	869	628	56
Panola	1,262	29	..	1,196	575	18
Pearl River	521	35	1	463	489	22
Perry	395	32	23	354	210	12
Pike	1,451	53	12	1,342	465	34
Pontotoc	1,314	110	3	1,230	1,020	34
Prentiss	1,342	164	32	1,308	1,024	131
Quitman	272	12	1	238	100	9
Rankin	1,104	8	12	904	625	31
Scott	1,106	25	18	1,012	746	13
Sharkey	246	6	2	232	290	23
Simpson	966	34	6	872	1,060	99
Smith	1,271	30	16	1,124	1,230	137
Stone	451	31	5	388	....	....
Sunflower	879	20	2	822	300	26
Tallahatchie	1 061	6	..	1,010	539	39
Tate	1,074	18	7	954	417	34
Tippah	1,547	82	11	1,465	1,238	54
Tishomingo	1,031	175	19	986	482	42
Tunica	173	..	..	168	113	9
Union	1,666	89	8	1,618	956	54
Walthall	665	12	11	590	468	14
Warren	1,204	73	5	1,087	321	27
Washington	836	47	3	784	241	35
Wayne	787	47	34	805	688	36
Webster	944	143	46	765	848	96
Wilkinson	460	8	4	417	411	31
Winston	1,152	47	27	1,055	905	78
Yalobusha	1,175	49	6	1,032	549	37
Yazoo	1,146	25	7	1,070	715	27
Total*	80,422	4,253	1,484	74,290	50,541	4,046
Plurality	76,169	....	....	....	46,495	....
Per cent	93	4	1	....	92.58	7.41
Whole vote		86,679			54,587	

* Total does not include Bolivar County, from which no returns were received. † 1916. For President, 1916, Progressive ticket, 520.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, ELECTED 1916.

Districts.

I. E. S. Candler, Dem.
II. H. D. Stephens, Dem.
III. B. G. Humphreys, Dem.

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued.*

IV. T. U. Sisson, Dem.
V. W. A. Venable, Dem.
VI. B. P. Harrison, Dem.
VII. P. E. Quin, Dem.
VIII. J. W. Collier, Dem.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Theo. G. Bilbo; Lieutenant-Governor, Lee M. Russel; Secretary of State, J. W. Power; Treasurer, J. P. Taylor; Auditor, Robert E. Wilson; Adjutant-General, E. C. Scales; Superintendent of Education, W. F. Bond; Attorney-General, Ross A. Collins; Land Commissioner, M. A. Brown; Commissioner of Agriculture, P. P. Garner; Commissioner of Insurance, T. M. Henry—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, S. Smith; Associate Justices, S. C. Cook, J. Morgan Stevens, E. O. Sykes, J. B. Holden, George H. Ethridge; Clerk, George C. Myers.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature is wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1900. President	51,706	5,753	....	....	45,953 D
1904. President	53,376	3,187	....	392	50,189 D
1908. President	60,287	4,363	....	978	55,924 D
1911. Governor	40,200	....	....	3,822	36,378 D
1912. President	57,227	1,595	3,645	2,061	53,582 D

MISSOURI.

Counties. (115.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Reed, Dem.	Dickey, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Gardner, Dem.	La'm, Rep.
Adair	2,275	2,681	2,267	2,703	2,178	2,719
Andrew	1,853	2,087	1,822	2,120	1,654	2,237
Atchison	1,697	1,626	1,680	1,658	1,504	1,775
Audrain	3,572	1,741	3,578	1,732	3,525	1,774
Barry	2,752	2,683	2,752	2,694	2,672	2,716
Barton	2,217	1,597	2,196	1,628	2,123	1,625
Bates	3,255	2,597	3,230	2,642	3,127	2,651
Benton	1,285	1,842	1,277	1,858	1,229	1,891
Bollinger	1,538	1,624	1,530	1,631	1,511	1,628
Boone	5,601	2,180	5,570	2,295	5,433	2,302
Buchanan	10,973	7,761	10,745	8,036	7,979	10,715
Butler	2,135	2,717	2,139	2,693	2,124	2,690
Caldwell	1,683	2,069	1,647	2,095	1,533	2,065
Callaway	3,882	2,009	3,870	2,017	3,803	2,054
Camden	930	1,261	914	1,274	924	1,257
CapeGir'rd'u	2,993	3,753	3,020	3,733	2,952	3,796
Carroll	2,822	2,978	2,789	3,012	2,709	3,035
Carter	586	469	584	471	588	465
Cass	3,337	2,104	3,289	2,143	3,215	2,147
Cedar	1,410	1,874	1,482	1,900	1,461	1,901
Chariton	3,135	2,183	3,151	2,169	3,052	2,195
Christian	938	1,978	916	2,005	892	2,005
Clark	1,692	1,782	1,671	1,805	1,610	1,826
Clay	3,902	1,307	3,830	1,365	3,749	1,362
Clinton	2,153	1,551	2,133	1,590	2,040	1,594
Cole	2,915	2,746	2,947	2,728	2,821	2,818
Cooper	2,537	2,830	2,539	2,821	2,496	2,823
Crawford	1,312	1,642	1,296	1,651	1,313	1,621
Dade	1,618	1,941	1,588	1,959	1,553	1,946
Dallas	1,022	1,428	1,003	1,442	1,020	1,420
Daviess	2,375	2,342	2,251	2,367	2,287	2,353
De Kalb	1,647	1,640	1,618	1,661	1,497	1,723
Dent	1,457	1,252	1,452	1,255	1,432	1,263
Douglas	737	1,730	742	1,759	749	1,755
Dunklin	3,723	1,924	2,683	1,934	3,679	1,939
Franklin	2,468	4,325	2,488	4,309	2,469	4,203
Gasconade	510	2,513	509	2,521	500	2,519
Gentry	2,404	1,823	2,384	1,845	2,241	1,899
Greene	7,191	7,543	7,074	7,587	6,687	7,697
Grundy	1,789	2,481	1,750	2,505	1,565	2,498
Harrison	2,205	2,741	2,182	2,794	2,054	2,759
Henry	3,653	2,727	3,591	2,790	3,556	2,789
Hickory	552	1,144	536	1,164	502	1,170
Holt	1,615	2,030	1,582	2,066	1 412	2,211
Howard	2,866	1,121	2,848	1,141	2,822	1,138
Howell	1,861	2,132	1,857	2,145	1,821	2,163
Iron	1,027	874	1,031	871	1,020	878
Jackson	44,556	32,943	43,668	33,774	40,934	36,072
Jasper	10,513	9,358	10,385	9,498	10,119	9,535
Jefferson	3,021	3,310	3,033	3,299	3,023	3,303
Johnson	3,701	2,966	3,665	2,990	3,590	3,020

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Reed, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Dickey, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Gardner, Dem.	Governor, 1916. La'm, Rep.
Knox	1,657	1,460	1,662	1,456	1,623	1,474
Laclede	1,755	1,877	1,742	1,890	1,718	1,882
Lafayette	4,073	4,019	4,032	4,086	3,948	4,075
Lawrence	2,809	3,228	2,805	3,259	2,751	3,225
Lewis	2,357	1,429	2,357	1,437	2,295	1,442
Lincoln	2,468	1,612	2,610	1,672	2,563	1,692
Linn	3,441	2,801	3,408	2,834	3,091	2,999
Livingston	2,609	2,424	2,571	2,463	2,488	2,474
McDonald	1,631	1,414	1,622	1,126	1,609	1,424
Macon	3,805	3,034	3,741	3,083	3,685	3,084
Madison	1,310	1,230	1,325	1,258	1,305	1,251
Maries	1,319	725	1,321	728	1,272	751
Marion	4,534	2,759	4,512	2,772	4,405	2,869
Mercer	1,042	1,733	1,031	1,747	965	1,782
Miller	1,395	1,862	1,387	1,878	1,337	1,904
Mississippi	1,874	1,330	1,864	1,326	1,857	1,339
Moniteau	1,675	1,748	1,653	1,772	1,625	1,781
Monroe	3,738	742	3,743	738	3,703	745
Montgomery	1,988	2,079	2,001	2,080	1,967	2,077
Morgan	1,368	1,578	1,357	1,682	1,325	1,706
New Madrid	2,715	2,039	2,713	2,042	2,706	2,033
Newton	3,158	2,929	3,136	2,941	3,103	2,941
Nodaway	3,874	3,540	3,876	3,556	3,683	3,654
Oregon	1,799	660	1,789	663	1,780	665
Osage	1,383	1,769	1,457	1,755	1,444	1,749
Ozark	651	1,331	629	1,354	615	1,343
Pemiscot	2,417	2,076	2,418	2,053	2,404	2,081
Perry	1,396	1,988	1,401	1,988	1,407	1,982
Pettis	4,665	4,319	4,627	4,330	4,129	4,857
Phelps	1,887	1,487	1,873	1,500	1,874	1,499
Pike	3,344	2,322	3,355	2,308	3,308	2,338
Platte	2,974	921	2,954	936	2,911	966
Polk	2,149	2,613	2,126	2,641	2,079	2,624
Pulaski	1,339	1,003	1,310	1,007	1,320	1,008
Putnam	1,035	2,106	1,021	2,127	1,006	2,106
Ralls	1,994	826	1,998	818	1,989	823
Randolph	5,081	2,111	5,038	2,111	4,819	2,229
Ray	3,380	1,718	3,364	1,734	3,177	1,787
Reynolds	1,209	592	1,210	589	1,195	591
Ripley	1,325	1,053	1,317	1,055	1,302	1,051
St. Charles	1,914	3,518	1,978	3,469	1,921	3,512
St. Clair	1,881	1,718	1,846	1,756	1,817	1,766
St. Francois	3,675	3,015	3,663	2,991	3,590	3,044
Ste.Genev've	1,218	1,137	1,224	1,138	1,221	1,133
St. Louis	7,587	12,485	7,446	12,512	7,166	12,808
St. Louis City	74,059	83,798	74,723	83,172	73,742	83,939
Saline	4,503	2,966	4,475	2,997	4,370	3,059
Schuyler	1,341	995	1,335	1,001	1,315	1,011
Scotland	1,592	1,243	1,578	1,249	1,543	1,269
Scott	2,816	2,285	2,818	2,289	2,791	2,298
Shannon	1,213	788	1,210	802	1,202	806
Shelby	2,549	1,195	2,527	1,205	2,480	1,226
Stoddard	3,274	2,482	3,271	2,506	3,286	2,476
Stone	621	1,525	611	1,534	604	1,536
Sullivan	2,446	2,420	2,434	2,435	2,391	2,432
Taney	679	1,123	662	1,139	653	1,142
Texas	2,291	1,819	2,286	1,827	2,291	1,830
Vernon	3,776	2,211	3,755	2,230	3,637	2,277
Warren	487	1,752	509	1,733	470	1,743
Washington	1,394	1,657	1,373	1,675	1,374	1,672
Wayne	1,594	1,528	1,588	1,533	1,576	1,538
Webster	1,903	2,114	1,883	2,125	1,832	2,120
Worth	1,079	892	1,075	907	997	921
Wright	1,593	2,176	1,573	2,195	1,544	2,191
Total	398,032	369,339	396,166	371,710	382,355	380,092
Plurality	28,693	....	24,456	....	2,263	....
Per cent	50	47	50	47	48	48
Whole vote	786,769		783,492		785,998	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 14,612 votes; Hanly, Proh., 3,884; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 902.

For Governor, 1916, Adames, Soc., 14,555; Fontron, on Prog. ticket, 4,041, on Proh. ticket, 4,009; Rogers, Soc. Lab., 946.

For United States Senator, 1916, O'Hare, Soc., 14,654; Scheidler, Soc. Lab., 962.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I Romjue, Dem., 22,840; Brown, Rep., 18,566; Ferguson, Soc., 596.

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

II. Rucker, Dem., 24,964; Pickett, Rep., 17,936; Hill, Soc., 354.

III. Alexander, Dem., 21,658; Moulton, Rep., 17,769; Hughes, Proh., 298; Miller, Soc., 219.

IV. Boober, Dem., 22,155; Geiger, Rep., 18,632; Kunzelmann, Soc., 348; Wray, Proh., 211.

V. Borland, Dem., 46,065; Kimbrell, Rep., 31,292; Wilcox, Soc., 1,059; Oberheu, Soc. Lab., 86.

VI. Dickinson, Dem., 18,869; Crawford, Rep., 15,948.

VII. Hamlin, Dem., 26,766; Houston, Rep., 25,953; McElwain, Proh., 314.

VIII. Shackleford, Dem., 17,599; Gentry, Rep., 16,255.

IX. Clark, Dem., 23,755; Cole, Rep., 21,704; Shumaker, Soc., 249; Kolkmeier, Soc. Lab., 29.

X. Meeker, Rep., 63,663; Brennan, Dem., 43,271; Bergherm, Soc., 3,080; Morische, Soc. Lab., 214.

XI. Igoe, Dem., 23,928; Barto, Rep., 17,434; Long, Soc., 684; Spalti, Soc. Lab., 41.

XII. Gill, Dem., 12,465; Dyer, Rep., 16,345; Davis, Soc., 360; Snavely, Soc. Lab., 47.

XIII. Hensley, Dem., 17,850; Rhodes, Rep., 17,537; Cunningham, Soc., 556.

XIV. Russell, Dem., 30,889; Hill, Rep., 29,727; Wilkinson, Soc., 2,088.

XV. Decker, Dem., 26,240; Manlove, Rep., 24,013; Elliff, Soc., 1,915; Dalton, Proh., 326; Hood, Soc. Lab., 103; Painter, Prog., 69.

XVI. Rubey, Dem., 17,303; Harrison, Rep., 16,058; Fonty, Soc., 592.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Frederick D. Gardner; Lieutenant-Governor, Wallace Crossley; Secretary of State, John L. Sullivan; Auditor, George E. Hackmann; Treasurer, George H. Middelkamp; Attorney-General, Frank W. McAllister; Superintendent of Education, Vel W. Lamkin—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Archelaus M. Woodson; Associate Justices, Walter W. Graves, Robert F. Walker, Charles B. Faris, H. W. Bond, James T. Blair, Fred L. Williams; Clerk, Jacob D. Allen.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	26	78	104
Republicans	8	64	72
Democratic majority	18	14	32

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1900. President	351,922	314,092	.....	6,139	37,830 D
1904. President	296,312	321,449	.....	13,009	25,137 R
1908. President	346,574	347,203	.....	15,431	629 R
1912. Governor	337,019	217,817	109,146	28,145	119,202 D
1912. President	330,746	207,821	124,371	28,466	122,925 D

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 5,695; 1904, 7,191; 1908, 4,231; 1912, 5,380.

MONTANA.

Counties. (41)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator. 1916. Myers, Dem.	U. S. Senator. 1916. Pray, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Stewart, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Edwards Rep.
Beaverhead	1,463	1,455	1,355	1,466	1,498	1,345
Big Horn	740	497	727	470	689	546
Blaine	1,261	857	997	1,041	1,060	1,061
Broadwater	1,100	584	915	642	976	686
Carbon	1,926	1,708	1,618	1,869	1,813	1,730
Cascade	6,612	3,253	5,303	3,374	5,971	3,235
Chouteau	2,738	1,486	2,125	1,899	2,289	1,732
Custer	2,602	1,615	1,849	1,939	2,109	1,884
Dawson	2,845	2,105	2,264	2,166	2,748	1,852
Deer Lodge	4,171	1,860	3,790	2,019	3,357	2,634
Fallon	1,845	1,169	1,402	1,316	1,690	1,223
Fergus	5,749	3,290	4,794	3,740	4,910	3,875

MONTANA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Myers, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Pray, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Stewart, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Edwards Rep.
Flathead	2,978	2,913	2,987	2,850	2,644	3,214
Gallatin	3,661	2,527	3,174	2,710	3,966	2,110
Granite	812	574	715	656	642	714
Hill	3,241	1,709	2,463	2,342	2,416	2,371
Jefferson	1,124	712	982	789	1,007	806
Lewis&Cl'ke	4,337	3,423	3,589	3,862	4,142	3,654
Lincoln	1,186	807	1,064	773	1,016	874
Madison	1,672	1,279	1,510	1,386	1,577	1,359
Meagher	1,482	1,158	1,273	1,248	1,258	1,340
Mineral	781	251	693	261	606	330
Missoula	4,060	2,926	3,984	2,800	2,604	4,132
Musselshell	2,036	1,738	1,539	1,872	1,720	1,827
Park	2,050	1,957	1,691	2,206	1,870	2,091
Phillips	1,252	999	930	1,141	1,030	1,114
Powell	1,310	939	1,110	1,069	1,233	1,059
Prairie	622	535	439	604	627	489
Ravalli	1,967	1,623	2,172	1,499	1,377	2,205
Richland	1,947	1,223	1,614	1,256	1,643	1,407
Rosebud	1,608	1,337	1,308	1,466	1,573	1,260
Sanders	1,178	793	1,338	592	1,013	861
Sheridan	3,264	1,724	2,543	1,988	2,756	1,933
Silver Bow	13,084	6,757	10,556	7,594	8,742	10,021
Stillwater	1,197	918	1,121	1,012	1,148	1,087
Sweet Grass	839	890	890	781	821	865
Teton	2,273	1,603	1,803	1,883	1,940	1,871
Toole	1,075	698	8.0	805	888	767
Valley	2,102	1,111	1,864	1,084	1,612	1,427
Wibaux	585	466	392	513	523	475
Yellowstone	4,259	3,281	3,827	3,240	4,159	3,081
Total	101,063	66,750	85,580	72,753	85,683	76,547
Plurality	34,313	....	12,827	....	9,136	....
Per cent	57	38	50	43	49	44
Whole vote	177,679		167,625		173,572	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 9,564 votes; —— Prog., 302.

For United States Senator, 1916, La Beau, Soc. received 9,292 votes.

For Governor, 1916, Duncan, Soc., received 11,342 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

(Montana's two Congressmen are elected at large.)

Evans, Dem., 84,499; Jeanette Rankin, Rep., 76,932; Mitchell, Dem., 70,578; Farr, Rep., 66,974; McGuffey, Soc., 9,002; Meissener, Soc., 8,479.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Samuel V. Stewart, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, W. W. McDowell, Dem.; Secretary of State, Charles T. Stewart, Rep.; Treasurer, H. L. Hart, Rep.; Auditor, William Keating, Dem.; Adjutant-General, Phil. Greenan, Dem.; Attorney-General, S. C. Ford, Rep.; Superintendent of Education, May Trumper, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, the State Auditor.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Theo. Brantly; Justices, Sydney Sanner, Wm. L. Holloway; Clerk, J. T. Carroll.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	14	49	63
Republicans	27	46	73
Majority	13 R	3 D	10R

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1900. President	37,146	25,373	....	708	11,773 D
1904. President	21,773	34,932	....	5,676	13,159 R
1904. Governor	35,377	26,957	....	3,431	8,420 D
1908. President	29,326	32,333	....	5,855	3,007 R
1908. Governor	32,282	30,792	....	5,112	1,490 D
1912. President	27,941	18,512	22,456	10,885	5,485 D
1912. Governor	25,381	22,950	18,881	12,566	2,431 D

NEBRASKA.

Counties. (93.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Hitchcock, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kennedy, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Neville, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Sutton, Rep.
Adams	2,657	2,041	2,451	2,274	2,544	2,304
Antelope	1,881	1,495	1,519	1,866	1,387	2,454

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Hitchcock, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kennedy, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Neville, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Sutton, Rep.
Arthur	286	143	242	145	285	145
Banner	166	142	109	172	125	175
Blaine	246	184	213	205	209	233
Boone	2,005	1,225	1,569	1,644	1,566	1,737
Box Butte	914	591	791	686	777	732
Boyd	852	809	830	841	802	862
Brown	901	528	730	654	695	731
Buffalo	2,877	2,216	2,555	2,450	2,508	2,555
Burt	1,425	1,508	1,298	1,650	1,165	1,838
Butler	2,332	1,120	2,136	1,345	2,202	1,322
Cass	2,595	1,927	2,337	2,283	2,322	2,390
Cedar	1,715	1,727	1,957	1,518	1,849	1,594
Chase	551	369	427	462	424	515
Cherry	1,734	1,091	1,521	1,247	1,507	1,351
Cheyenne	834	563	841	544	812	602
Clay	1,975	1,737	1,772	1,930	1,725	2,052
Colfax	1,628	897	1,570	666	1,524	908
Cuming	1,424	1,551	1,814	1,149	1,774	1,229
Custer	3,609	2,047	2,829	2,812	2,817	3,177
Dakota	1,032	612	1,001	628	972	670
Dawes	1,088	751	895	919	824	1,002
Dawson	1,989	1,444	1,652	1,710	1,763	1,790
Deuel	340	181	282	229	290	241
Dixon	1,550	1,208	1,277	1,250	1,158	1,390
Dodge	2,644	2,446	2,598	2,358	2,644	2,445
Douglas	24,796	14 557	21,878	17,563	22,124	17,784
Dundy	370	347	425	482	412	519
Fillmore	1,911	1,561	1,778	1,687	1,789	1,734
Franklin	1,345	1,081	1,355	1,066	1,306	1,143
Frontier	1,138	736	917	919	902	996
Furnas	1,607	1,163	1,293	1,414	1,234	1,593
Gage	3,385	3,383	3,483	3,259	3,396	3,441
Garden	598	306	500	378	536	365
Garfield	426	302	336	346	335	402
Gosper	617	434	598	436	513	543
Grant	241	157	215	166	133	165
Greeley	1,289	627	1,070	685	1,204	717
Hall	2,483	2,555	2,441	2,400	2,617	2,480
Hamilton	1,816	1,444	1,577	1,671	1,547	1,765
Harlan	1,267	834	1,054	1,036	1,043	1,092
Hayes	382	219	302	294	326	285
Hitchcock	733	435	605	541	596	558
Holt	2,213	1,568	2,078	1,685	1,993	1,846
Hooker	218	109	184	141	197	141
Howard	1,695	698	1,507	890	1,577	854
Jefferson	1,841	1,813	1,683	1,924	1,726	1,889
Johnson	1,117	1,373	1,880	1,287	1,223	1,302
Kearney	1,396	760	1,101	1,031	1,148	1,042
Keith	544	389	497	413	567	402
Keya Paha	401	316	334	361	311	403
Kimball	288	223	270	327	297	321
Knox	2,229	1,910	2,248	1,978	2,246	1,981
Lancaster	9,093	7,042	6,799	9,043	7,076	9,257
Lincoln	2,192	1,309	1,748	1,749	2,170	1,484
Logan	283	172	232	207	260	209
Loup	219	164	169	193	177	222
McPherson	184	106	139	139	144	160
Madison	2,258	2,428	2,369	2,327	2,355	2,439
Merrick	1,349	1,178	1,202	1,319	1,214	1,380
Morrill	888	470	749	597	698	677
Nance	1,165	930	894	1,188	890	1,237
Nemaha	1,658	1,438	1,596	1,498	1,599	1,449
Nuckolls	1,732	1,411	1,543	1,590	1,538	1,636
Otoe	2,344	2,121	2,539	1,885	2,430	2,137
Pawnee	1,171	1,228	1,079	1,363	1,103	1,373
Perkins	397	210	314	280	321	290
Phelps	1,425	971	971	1,403	943	1,475
Pierce	1,020	1,228	1,179	1,030	1,158	1,116
Platte	2,412	1,918	1,286	1,551	2,738	1,616
Polk	1,600	1,060	1,294	1,284	1,275	1,402
Red Willow	1,418	977	1,199	1,123	1,179	1,164
Richardson	2,650	2,039	2,505	2,228	2,449	2,358
Rock	449	375	252	456	314	524
Saline	2,646	1,469	2,551	1,629	2,560	1,626
Sarpy	1,320	885	1,326	932	1,321	988
Saunders	2,671	1,957	2,302	2,329	2,444	2,299
Scott's Bluff	1,587	1,144	1,240	1,413	1,193	1,498
Seward	1,797	1,855	1,936	1,685	1,973	1,741
Sheridan	1,158	604	975	718	956	817
Sherman	1,208	706	1,065	826	1,085	810
Sioux	737	344	630	421	585	487
Stanton	899	736	985	642	997	663
Thayer	1,581	1,772	1,704	1,605	1,771	1,599

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Hitchcock, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kennedy, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Neville, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Sutton, Rep.
Thomas	261	244	204	185	207	204
Thurston	1,255	717	1,217	862	1,161	919
Valley	1,388	840	1,088	1,132	1,109	1,151
Washington	1,555	1,297	1,617	1,266	1,557	1,373
Wayne	1,006	1,208	1,109	1,137	1,068	1,193
Webster	1,469	1,191	1,244	1,366	1,233	1,433
Wheeler	270	163	228	221	223	233
York	2,206	2,011	1,878	2,220	1,909	2,849
Total	158,827	117,771	142,282	131,059	143,361	137,701
Plurality	41,056	....	11,223	....	5,660	....
Per cent	55	40	50	46	49	47
Whole vote	286,636		285,195		292,138	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 7,141 votes; Hanly, Proh., 2,897.

For Governor, 1916, Millikan, Soc., received 6,861 votes; Graves, Proh., 4,215.

For United States Senator, 1916, Olmstead, Soc., received 7,425 votes; Gilbert, Proh., 4,429.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Maguire, Dem., 16,894; Reavis, Rep., 21,021; Abel, Soc., 693.

II. Lobeck, Dem., 25,617; Baker, Rep., 17,578; Porter, Soc., 2,922.

III. Stephens, Dem., 28,055; Warner, Rep., 25,541; Woodcock, Soc., 748.

IV. Stark, Dem., 18,798; Sloan, Rep., 24,054; Ittner, Soc., 680.

V. Shallenberger, Dem., 22,686; Barton, Rep., 18,293; Elliott, Soc., 1,062.

VI. McDermott, Dem., 22,317; Kinkaid, Rep., 33,559; Canright, Soc., 2,171; Stebbins, Proh., 474.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Keith Neville; Lieutenant-Governor, Edgar Howard; Secretary of State, C. W. Pool; Treasurer, G. E. Hall; Auditor, W. H. Smith; Attorney-General, W. E. Reed; Superintendent of Education, W. H. Clemmons—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, A. M. Morrissey; Justices, Chas. B. Letton, Francis G. Hamer, William B. Rose, Samuel H. Sedgwick, James R. Dean, Albert J. Cornish; Clerk, H. C. Lindsay.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	22	62	84
Republicans	11	38	49
Democratic majority	11	24	35

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	51,876	138,558	....	7,412	86,682 R
1906. Governor	84,885	97,858	....	2,999	12,973 R
1908. President	131,099	126,997	....	3,524	4,102 D
1910. Governor	107,522	122,883	....	6,268	15,361 R
1912. President	109,008	54,216	72,614	10,174	36,394 D
1914. Governor	120,206	101,229	8,655	5,734	18,977 D

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 3,655; 1904, 6,323; 1908, 5,179; 1912, 3,383.

NEVADA.

Counties. (16.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Pittman, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Platt, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Miller, Soc.
Churchill	831	531	184	653	444	419
Clark	1,115	529	194	769	440	621
Douglas	301	337	43	192	280	212
Elko	2,020	1,072	225	1,452	1,064	746

NEVADA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Pittman, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Platt, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Miller, Soc.
Esmeralda	1,135	711	418	806	517	946
Eureka	263	239	15	195	199	98
Humboldt	1,681	1,004	294	1,222	781	995
Lander	473	322	130	305	291	343
Lincoln	634	202	51	466	160	229
Lyon	769	669	171	629	461	526
Mineral	617	386	100	375	326	419
Nye	1,601	1,019	536	1,114	863	1,110
Ormsby	610	534	63	473	521	220
Storey	465	403	6	369	420	89
Washoe	3,341	3,225	397	2,636	2,848	1,589
White Pine	1,922	948	239	1,212	832	1,010
Total	17,778	12,131	3,069	12,868	10,450	9,572
Plurality	5,647	....	....	2,418	....	....
Per cent	53	36	8	39	31	29
Whole vote	33,318			32,890		

For President, 1916, Hanly, Proh., received 340 votes.

For Governor, 1914, Boyle, Dem., received 9,623 votes; Oddie, Rep., 8,530; Morgan, Soc., 3,391.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Nevada's one Congressman is elected at large. Caine, Dem., 13,117; Roberts, Rep., 14,105; Scanlan, Soc., 5,125.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Emmet D. Boyle; Lieutenant-Governor and Adjutant-General, Maurice J. Sullivan; Secretary of State, George Brodigan; Treasurer, Ed. Malley; Comptroller, George A. Cole; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Edward Bray; Attorney-General, Geo. B. Thatcher—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, P. A. McCarron; Justices, Ben W. Coleman and J. A. Sanders; Clerk, H. R. Mighels.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	11	16	27
Democrats	6	20	26
Independent		1	1

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	3,982	6,867	....	....	2,885 R
1906. Governor	8,686	5,338	....	....	3,348 D
1908. President	11,212	10,775	....	2,103	437 D
1910. Governor	8,798	10,435	....	1,393	1,637 R
1912. President	7,986	3,196	5,620	3,313	2,366 D
1914. U. S. Senator	8,078	8,038	....	5,451	40 D

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties. (10.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Hutchins, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Keyes, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Wilkins, Soc.
Belknap	2,310	2,579	62	2,112	2,697	60
Carroll	2,003	2,259	22	1,838	2,312	22
Cheshire	2,779	3,337	121	2,274	3,459	114
Coos	3,247	2,762	210	3,149	2,712	178
Grafton	4,644	4,795	49	4,003	5,230	47
Hillsborough	10,939	9,927	502	9,754	10,516	445
Merrimack	5,967	5,970	160	5,443	6,170	152
Rockingham	5,637	5,866	114	4,829	6,151	106
Strafford	4,040	4,037	49	3,611	4,234	49
Sullivan	2,215	2,193	29	1,840	2,340	26
Total	43,781	43,725	1,318	38,853	45,851	1,199
Plurality	56	....	....	....	7,046	....
Per cent	49	49	1	43	50	1
Whole vote	89,127			86,242		

For President in 1916, Hanly, Proh., received 303 votes.

For Governor, 1916, Meras, Proh., 288; Keyes, on Prog. ballot, 48; scattering, 3.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Stevens, Dem., received 36,382 votes; Gallinger, Rep., 42,113; Greer, Prog., 1,938; Wilkins, Soc., 1,089.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Woodbury, Dem., 19,806; Sulloway, Rep., 21,826; Kierdorf, Soc., 592; Newell, Proh., 144.

II. Stevens, Dem., 20,145; Wason, Rep., Prog., 22,326; Kunberger, Soc., 570; Simonds, Proh., 125.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Henry W. Keyes, Rep.; Secretary of State, Edwin C. Bean, Rep.; Treasurer, John W. Plummer, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Charles W. Howard, Rep.; Attorney-General, J. P. Tuttle, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Henry C. Morrison, Dem.; Commissioner of Insurance, R. J. Merrill, Prog.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank N. Parsons; Associate Justices, Reuben E. Walker, John E. Young, Robert J. Peaslee, William A. Plummer; Clerk, Arthur C. Chase.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	16	240	256
Democrats	8	160	168
Republican majority	8	80	88

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	33,992	54,177	....	1,090	20,185 R
1906. Governor	37,672	40,581	....	1,011	2,909 R
1908. President	33,655	53,149	....	1,299	19,494 R
1908. Governor	41,386	44,630	....	1,086	3,244 R
1910. Governor	37,737	44,908	....	1,022	7,171 R
1912. President	34,724	32,927	17,794	1,981	1,797 D
1914. Governor	33,674	46,413	2,572	1,423	12,739 R

NEW JERSEY.

Counties. (21.)	President, 1916.		U. S. Senator, 1916.		Governor, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Martine, Dem.	Fr'l'g h'ys'n Rep.	Wittpenn, Dem.	Edge, Rep.
Atlantic	5,437	9,713	3,892	9,806	4,387	9,952
Bergen	11,530	18,494	8,701	14,809	9,791	14,693
Burlington	6,535	8,803	4,965	8,535	5,651	8,127
Camden	14,010	18,318	10,328	18,144	11,303	17,632
Cape May	2,097	2,304	1,505	2,515	1,553	2,605
Cumberland	4,573	5,692	2,938	5,253	3,320	5,109
Essex	34,596	54,167	28,184	51,480	26,067	53,201
Gloucester	3,745	5,352	2,701	4,921	3,045	4,828
Hudson	44,663	42,518	39,873	34,127	42,412	34,982
Hunterdon	4,462	3,408	3,601	3,355	2,807	3,176
Mercer	10,621	14,213	8,349	12,792	9,409	12,771
Middlesex	9,975	11,851	8,788	10,919	8,995	10,816
Monmouth	10,729	11,624	8,784	10,299	9,376	10,191
Morris	6,798	8,530	5,194	8,354	5,223	8,361
Ocean	2,076	3,386	1,264	2,245	1,376	2,418
Passaic	13,340	18,754	9,860	18,567	10,662	18,642
Salem	3,353	4,080	2,493	3,475	2,565	3,471
Somerset	3,653	4,707	2,700	5,114	3,044	4,509
Sussex	3,093	2,461	1,823	1,693	2,415	2,470
Union	10,328	16,705	9,879	15,285	9,056	16,313
Warren	5,374	3,202	4,197	2,927	4,239	3,076
Total	211,018	268,982	170,019	244,715	177,696	247,343
Plurality	.....	57,964	.....	74,696	....	69,647
Per cent	42	54	38	56	39	55
Whole vote	494,442		437,096		446,146	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 10,405 votes; Hanly, Proh., 3,182; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 855.

For United States Senator, 1916, Doughty, Soc., received 13,358 votes; Barbour, Proh., 7,178; Katz, Soc. Lab., 1,826.

For Governor, 1916, Krafft, Soc., received 12,900 votes; Vaughan, Proh., 5,873; Butterworth, Soc. Lab., 2,334.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Cattell, Dem., 15,229; Browning, Rep., 26,589; Snyder, Soc., 1,667; Day, Proh., 1,636.

NEW JERSEY—*Continued.*

II. Myers, Dem., 14,220; Bacharach, Rep., 24,865; Warren, Soc., 880; Gamble, Proh., 1,654.

III.* Scully, Dem., 22,369; Carson, Rep., 22,380; Albertson, Soc., 604; McDuffie, Proh., 880.

IV. Beekman, Dem., 16,926; Hutchinson, Rep., 18,131; Van Nest, Soc., 744; Lunger, Proh., 500.

V. Tuttle, Dem., 17,176; Capstick, Rep., 20,951; Brelsford, Soc., 1,493; Burgholz, Soc. Lab., 217; Chandler, Proh., 613.

VI. Heath, Dem., 18,770; Ramsey, Rep., 21,464; De Yoe, Soc., 1,295; Lefferts, Proh., 746.

VII. Boardmere, Dem., 7,980; Drukker, Rep., 15,931; Kershot, Soc., 2,326; Rauer, Soc. Lab., 188; Schweikert, Proh., 2,617.

VIII. Kinkead, Dem., 15,395; Gray, Rep., 18,663; Bircher, Soc., 1,050; MacMillan, Proh., 278.

IX. Matthews, Dem., 13,625; Parker, Rep., 14,641; Wherett, Soc., 1,923; Berryman, Proh., 382.

X. Flanagan, Dem., 12,341; Lehlbach, Rep., 21,822; Cairns, Soc., 1,492; Wiegand, Proh., 303.

XI. Eagan, Dem., 15,769; Brennan, Rep., 9,049; Bausch, Soc., 1,112; Hendrick, Ind. Dem., 708.

XII. Hamill, Dem., 17,365; Dear, Rep., 12,058; Mead, Soc., 892; Hillas, Proh., 145.

* Original returns. Recount in Supreme Court gave Scully, 21,896; Carson, 21,694. Recount made final by decision of Court of Errors and Appeals.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Walter E. Edge, Rep.; Secretary of State, Thomas F. Martin, Dem.; Treasurer, William T. Read, Rep.; Comptroller, Edward I. Edwards, Dem.; Attorney-General, John W. Wescott, Dem.; Commissioner of Education, Calvin N. Kendall, Dem.; Commissioner of Insurance, G. M. La Monte, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Errors and Appeals: Composed of the Chancellor, presiding; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; the Associate Justices and six lay Judges as follows: Chancellor, Edwin Robert Walker; Chief Justice, William S. Gummere; Justices, Charles G. Garrison, Francis J. Swayze, Thomas W. Trenchard, Charles W. Parker, James J. Bergen, James F. Minturn, Samuel Kalisch, Charles C. Black; Lay Judges, John Josiah White, Henry S. Terhune, Ernest J. Heppenheimer, Robert Williams, Frank M. Taylor, and Walter P. Gardner.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	6	16	22
Republicans	15	44	59
Republican majority	9	28	37

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	164,566	245,164	.....	9,587	80,598 R
1904. Governor	179,719	231,363	.....	8,858	51,644 R
1907. Governor	186,300	194,313	.....	6,848	8,013 R
1908. President	182,567	265,326	.....	10,253	82,759 R
1910. Governor	233,682	184,626	.....	10,134	49,056 D
1912. President	178,289	88,835	145,410	15,801	32,879 D
1913. Governor	173,148	140,298	*41,132	15,977	32,850 D

* National Prog. candidate received 3,427 votes.

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 7,183; 1904, 6,845; 1908, 4,934; 1912, 2,878.

NEW MEXICO.

Counties. (26.)	President, 1916.		U. S. Senator, 1916.		Governor, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Jones, Dem.	Hubbell, Rep.	De Baca, Dem.	Burcum, Rep.
Bernalillo	2,394	2,711	2,419	2,682	2,353	2,735
Chaves	2,275	862	2,327	836	2,122	952
Colfax	2,006	1,835	1 984	1,927	1,981	1,815
Curry	1,175	355	1,184	330	1,011	493
Doña Ana	1,078	1,606	1,128	1,553	1,146	1,533
Eddy	1,402	425	1,457	396	1,383	435
Grant	2,305	1,869	2,451	1,718	1,978	2,163
Guadalupe	1,172	1,067	1,170	1,070	1,205	1,023
Lincoln	863	889	853	900	716	1,019
Luna	796	418	857	367	756	459
McKinley	550	669	585	633	549	670
Mora	1,505	1,590	1,485	1,595	1,610	1,463

NEW MEXICO—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916.		U. S. SENATOR, 1916.		GOVERNOR, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Jones, Dem.	Hubbell, Rep.	De Baca, Dem.	Burcum, Rep.
Otero	824	561	821	576	765	618
Quay	1,539	598	1,584	599	1,411	727
Rio Arriba	1,528	1,992	1,434	2,046	1,522	1,962
Roosevelt	1,088	230	1,093	228	1,081	232
Sandoval	734	611	735	607	754	590
San Juan	637	385	659	359	566	439
San Miguel	2,231	2,932	2,228	2,908	2,521	2,636
Santa Fe	1,406	1,830	1,525	1,709	1,492	1,745
Sierra	493	460	498	446	437	515
Socorro	1,558	1,954	1,605	1,883	1,310	2,199
Taos	910	1,320	881	1,334	1,107	1,116
Torrance	679	948	698	920	665	937
Union	1,996	1,495	1,924	1,561	1,896	1,553
Valencia	383	1,540	397	1,526	405	1,525
Total	33,527	31,152	33,982	30,609	32,732	31,524
Railr'd vote	166	11	161	13	143	28
Plurality	2,530	.....	3,521	.....	1,323	.....
Per cent	50	46	51	45	49	47
Whole vote	66,967		66,798		66,551	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., whole vote 1,999; Hanly, Proh., 112.

For United States Senator, 1916, Metcalf, Soc., whole vote, 2,033.

For Governor, 1916, Wells, Soc., whole vote, 2,124.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

(New Mexico has one Congressman, elected at large.) Walton, Dem., 32,592; Hernandez, Rep., 32,056; Eggum, Soc., 2,052.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, E. C. De Baca, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, W. E. Lindsey, Rep.; Secretary of State, Antonio Lucero, Dem.; Treasurer, H. L. Hall, Dem.; Auditor, W. G. Sargent, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Harry T. Herring, Dem.; Attorney-General, Harry L. Patton, Dem.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John H. Wagner, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, Jacobo Chavez, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, R. H Hanna; Associate Justices, Clarence J. Roberts and Frank W. Parker; Clerk, José D. Sena.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	14	29	43
Democrats	10	20	30
Republican majority	4	9	13

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ADMISSION.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1912. President	20,437	17,733	8,347	2,859	2,704 D

NEW YORK.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

District.

I. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau, and Queens (part). Brown, Dem., Amer., 16,302; Hicks, Rep., Ind. L., N. P., 29,041: Duryea, Proh., 244; Blossman, Soc., 361.

II. County of Queens (part). Caldwell, Dem., 21,110; Burden, Rep., 19,504; Katz, Soc., 2,611.

III. County of Kings (part). Flynn, Dem., 11,670; Chambers, Rep., 13,381; Ross, Soc., 1,552.

IV. County of Kings (part). Dale, Dem., 8,861; Stein, Rep., 7,044; Haffner, Soc., 2,451.

V. County of Kings (part). Maher, Dem., 12,658; Philipbar, Rep., 11,264; Hansen, Soc., 1,357.

VI. County of Kings (part). Stengle, Dem., 17,436; Rowe, Rep., 29,107; Fichandler, Soc., 1,222.

VII. County of Kings (part). Fitzgerald, Dem., 15,154; Bowman, Rep., 8,330: Fraser, Soc., 452.

VIII. County of Kings (part). Griffin, Dem., 22,850; Morehouse, Rep., 13,387; Leips, Soc., 1,204.

IX. Counties of Queens (part) and Kings (part). Torborg, Dem., 16,575; Swift, Rep., 25,701; Lore, Soc., 2,815.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

X. County of Kings (part). Wasserman, Dem., 8,850; Haskell, Rep., 11,057; Feigenbaum, Soc., 4,567.

XI. Counties of Richmond and New York (part). Riordan, Dem., 13,047; Lessler, Rep., 9,535; Kramer, Soc., 460.

XII. County of New York (part). Sanders, Dem., 5,763; Block, Rep., 968; London, Soc., 6,103.

XIII. County of New York (part). Sullivan, Dem., 5,114; Dostal, Rep., 3,886; Claessens, Soc., 1,644.

XIV. County of New York (part). Farley, Dem., 6,915; LaGuardia, Rep., 7,272; Sockheim, Soc., 2,536.

XV. County of New York (part). Conry, Dem., 13,362; Henkel, Jr., Rep., 7,996; O'Reilly, Soc., 770.

XVI. County of New York (part). Dooling, Dem., 12,115; Taft, Rep., 10,761; Frost, Soc., 506.

XVII. County of New York (part). Carew, Dem., 11,213; Bates, Rep., 9,764; Seltzer, Soc., 890.

XVIII. County of New York (part). Patten, Dem., 11,826; Francis, Rep., 12,196; Ottenberg, Soc., 2,407.

XIX. County of New York (part). Schaap, Dem., 14,817; Chandler, Rep., 19,922; Malkiel, Soc., 1,514.

XX. County of New York (part). Rosenblatt, Dem., 3,907; Siegel, Rep., 4,542; Hillquit, Soc., 4,129.

XXI. Counties of New York (part) and Bronx (part). Hulbert, Dem., 14,107; Ansorge, Rep., 10,953; Braunstein, Soc., 1,434.

XXII. Counties of New York (part) and Bronx (part). Bruckner, Dem., 21,284; Francis, Rep., 9,878; Gollin, Soc., 2,244.

XXIII. Counties of New York (part) and Bronx (part). Oliver, Dem., 25,535; Bennet, Rep., 22,856; Dobsevage, Soc., 5,810.

XXIV. Counties of Bronx (part) and Westchester (part). Oglesby, Dem., Amer., 18,439; Fairchild, Rep., Ind. L., Proh., Nat. Prog., 25,713; Schonberg, Soc., 3,710.

XXV. Counties of Rockland and Westchester (part). Pugsley, Dem., Ind. L., Nat. Prog., 11,816; Husted, Rep., 23,816; Parent, Proh., 523; Kobbe, Soc., 574.

XXVI. Counties of Dutchess, Orange and Putnam. Cox, Dem., 18,825; Platt, Rep., Ind. L., Nat. Prog., 23,314; Ramsdell, Proh., 471; Schefer, Soc., 420.

XXVII. Counties of Columbia, Greene, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster. Woodward, Dem., 17,674; Ward, Rep., Ind. L., Amer., Nat. Prog., 24,634; Smiley, Proh., 972; Winkler, Soc., 373.

XXVIII. Counties of Albany and Rensselaer (part). Collins, Dem., Ind. L., 21,436; Sanford, Rep., Nat. Prog., 27,722; Chaloux, Proh., 294; Deiern, Soc., 507.

XXIX. Counties of Saratoga, Warren, Washington, Rensselaer (part). Parker, Rep., Nat. Prog., 21,888; Robbins, Proh., 2,134; Corbin, Soc., 1,732.

XXX. Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Schenectady. Lunn, Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Nat. Prog., Ind., 19,815; Forest, Rep., 19,818; Blessing, Proh., 970; Merrill, Soc., 2,126.

XXXI. Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin and St. Lawrence. Roberts, Dem., 10,934; Snell, Rep., 24,936; Waliace, Proh., 887; Thompson, Nat. Prog., 211; Dodd, Soc., 132

XXXII. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Madison and Oswego. Pfaff, Dem., 11,323; Mott, Rep., Ind. L., Nat. Prog., 28,744; Watson, Proh., 2,209; Rockburn, Sr., Soc., 580.

XXXIII. Counties of Herkimer and Oneida. Talcott, Dem., 18,944; Snyder, Rep., Amer., Nat. Prog., 25,299; Moult, Proh., 668; Loysen, Soc., 607.

XXXIV. Counties of Broome, Chenango, Delaware and Otsego. Wilber, Dem., 15,895; Fairchild, Rep., Ind. L., Nat. Prog., 27,895; Hoag, Proh., 2,537; White, Soc., 629.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

XXXV. Counties of Cortland and Onondaga. Mallery, Dem., 16,059; Magee, Rep., Ind. L., Nat. Prog., 31,429; Porter, Proh., 2,231; Strebel, Soc., 1,891.

XXXVI. Counties of Cayuga, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne and Yates. Hotchkiss, Dem., 15,293; Gould, Rep., Nat. Prog., 28,325; Gardner, Proh., 1,535; Wright, Soc., 301.

XXXVII. Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga and Tompkins. Palmer, Dem., Amer., 20,291; Pratt, Rep., Ind. L., Nat. Prog., 21,029; Decker, Proh., 2,164; Roth, Soc., 658.

XXXVIII. County of Monroe (part). Gerling, Dem., 13,861; Dunn, Rep., 29,894; Atwater, Proh., 746; Swain, Soc., 1,390.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

XXXIX. Counties of Genesee, Livingston, Orleans, Wyoming and Monroe (part). White, Dem., 13,424; Sanders, Rep., 28,393; Schueber, Proh., 1,367; Hilsdorf, Soc., 426.

XL. Counties of Niagara and Erie (part), Gilfillan, Dem., Nat. Prog., 15,011; Dempsey, Rep., 27,652; Wallenmeir, Jr., Amer., 612; Stevens, Proh., 508; Till, Soc., 892.

XLI. County of Erie (part). Smith, Dem., Amer., 21,265; Crosby, Rep., Proh., Nat. Prog., 15,508; Heisler, Soc., 1,090.

XLII. County of Erie (part). Driscoll, Dem., 15,411; Waldrow, Rep., Nat. Prog., 16,623; Fawkes, Soc., 580.

XLIII. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. French, Dem., 11,414; Hamilton, Rep., Nat. Prog., 27,186; Amiden, Proh., 1,897; Eberman, Soc., 1,505.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SOME of the bills of a public nature which became laws in the Sixty-fourth Congress:

No. 11. Joint resolution providing for an increase of the enlisted men of the army in an emergency.

No. 18. Joint resolution authorizing the erection on the public grounds in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, of a memorial fountain to Alfred Nobel.

No. 18. An act providing for an increase in number of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy.

No. 20. Senate joint resolution to provide for holding the Texas Bicentennial Pan-American Exposition in 1918.

No. 20. An act for the coinage of a McKinley souvenir gold dollar, in commemoration of the erection of a memorial to William McKinley, late President of the United States.

No. 22. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to sell skins taken from fur seals killed on the Pribilof Islands for food purposes.

No. 23. Joint resolution to authorize the President to draft members of the National Guard and of the organized militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia and members of the National Guard and Militia Reserves into the military service of the United States under certain conditions, and for other purposes.

No. 26. An act making appropriations to supply further urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and prior years, and for other purposes.

No. 41. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the military establishment for the fiscal year 1916.

No. 44. An act to create an additional Judge in the District of New Jersey.

No. 56. An act to establish in the War Department and in the Navy Department, respectively, a roll, designated as "the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Roll," and for other purposes.

No. 57. An act prohibiting the use of the name of any Member of either House of Congress or of any officer of the Government by any person, firm, or corporation practising before any department or office of the Government.

No. 68. An act to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employés and travellers upon railroads by limiting the hours of of service of employés thereon," approved March 4, 1907.

No. 69. An act to provide for an increase in the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy.

No. 79. An act to permit issue by the supply departments of the army to certain military schools and colleges.

No. 83. An act to prevent fraudulent advertising in the District of Columbia.

No. 92. An act to appropriate $200,000 for training the organized militia or National Guard of any State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia.

No. 115. An act to amend "An act to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park, and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes," approved May 7, 1894.

No. 143. An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

No. 157. An act making an appropriation for the relief and transportation of destitute American citizens in Mexico.

No. 158. An act to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositaries and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes.

No. 160. An act to accept a deed of gift or conveyance from the Lincoln Farm Association, a corporation, to the United States of America, of land near the town of Hodgenville, County of Larue, State of Kentucky, embracing the homestead of Abraham Lincoln and the log cabin in which he was born, together with the memorial hall inclosing the same; and, further, to accept an assignment or transfer of an endowment fund of $50,000 in relation thereto.

No. 171. An act to establish a national park in the Territory of Hawaii.

No. 191. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes.

No. 216. An act to open abandoned military reservations in the State of Nevada to homestead entry and desert-land entry, and to amend an act entitled "An act to open abandoned military reservations in the State of Nevada to homestead entry," approved October 1. 1890.

No. 222. An act to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes."

No. 240. An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands.

No. 245. An act for erecting a suitable memorial to John Ericsson.

No. 249. An act to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor, and for other purposes.

No. 252. An act to establish an eight-hour day for employés of carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes.

No. 267. An act to provide compensation for employés of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes.

No. 272. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Counties. (62.)	Population by 1915 State Census.	President, 1916.			U. S. Senator, 1916.			Governor, 1916.		
		Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.*	Benson, Soc.	McCombs, Dem.	Calder, Rep.	Cannon, Soc.	Seabury, Dem.	Whitman, Rep.†	Lee, Soc.
Albany	183,330	18,799	26,519	285	15,343	25,922	381	16,879	26,160	333
Allegany	40,216	3,191	6,209	94	2,286	5,769	93	2,635	5,880	86
Bronx	615,600	47,870	40,338	6,995	40,044	35,192	9,900	45,196	37,345	8,544
Broome	90,641	8,906	11,366	209	5,595	10,923	252	7,298	10,973	220
Cattaraugus	72,756	6,565	8,685	377	4,954	8,116	413	5,410	8,481	367
Cayuga	65,751	6,391	7,831	117	4,888	7,789	157	5,267	7,844	118
Chautauqua	116,818	7,153	14,346	924	5,082	13,275	980	5,677	13,866	826
Chemung	59,017	7,461	6,351	220	5,997	6,613	222	6,052	7,057	202
Chenango	36,648	3,887	5,148	54	2,723	4,961	57	3,039	5,218	62
Clinton	47,561	4,130	4,958	21	2,904	4,466	29	3,158	4,704	15
Columbia	44,111	4,938	5,229	24	3,923	4,898	26	4,326	4,891	22
Cortland	30,074	2,693	4,468	105	1,828	4,083	117	2,042	4,617	97
Delaware	45,995	4,986	6,205	153	3,464	5,619	149	4,325	5,546	138
Dutchess	91,044	8,906	10,886	133	7,543	10,616	157	7,809	10,212	121
Erie	571,897	45,622	53,191	2,305	39,830	52,430	2,389	42,884	49,781	2,197
Essex	32,461	2,373	4,609	21	1,526	3,920	23	1,905	4,295	22
Franklin	46,181	3,593	5,086	17	2,526	4,716	20	2,819	4,999	18
Fulton	45,625	4,085	5,687	425	3,133	5,760	503	3,675	5,425	467
Genesee	40,707	2,802	5 537	19	2,292	5,290	23	2,518	5,282	21
Greene	30,091	3,622	3,617	59	2,868	3,469	64	3,180	3,500	58
Hamilton	4,491	623	612	3	464	535	1	605	489	2
Herkimer	64,109	6,271	7,647	188	5,119	7,431	204	5,460	7,261	185
Jefferson	81,009	7,089	11,110	324	5,401	10,502	361	5,889	11,098	329
Kings	1,798,513	125,625	119,675	10,220	87,183	135,193	14,282	109,656	121,379	12,609
Lewis	25,947	2,675	3,393	12	2,033	3,063	9	2,185	3,262	6
Livingston	38,427	3,608	5,133	18	2,803	4,853	24	3,155	4,939	19
Madison	41,742	3,937	5,816	126	2,835	5,492	127	3,231	5,654	113
Monroe	319,310	21,782	39,142	1,444	19,625	38,587	1,734	22,054	35,607	1,530
Montgomery	61,030	5,347	6,644	112	4,478	6,460	147	4,925	6,249	131
Nassau	116,825	8,430	13,775	127	6,860	13,059	143	7,713	13,261	129
New York	2,137,747	139,547	111,926	12,013	119,106	100,594	17,645	133,178	105,147	14,579
Niagara	108,550	8,367	11,976	317	6,707	11,387	358	7,321	11,663	305
Oneida	167,331	16,070	18,661	367	12,792	18,097	414	14,522	18,299	418
Onondaga	213,992	19,892	27,603	1,113	15,249	26,863	1,300	16,749	28,294	1,136
Ontario	54,628	5,286	7,491	53	3,976	6,993	62	4,571	7,096	63
Orange	118,118	10,198	13,131	238	8,400	12,761	259	9,161	12,640	222
Orleans	33,919	2,529	4,863	19	1,858	4,469	23	2,136	4,727	21
Oswego	75,929	6,210	9,854	46	4,675	9,054	55	5,127	9,573	38
Otsego	48,534	5,975	5,855	74	4,539	5,694	100	5,061	5,759	73
Putnam	12,767	1,290	1,708	5	968	1,562	9	1,140	1,562	9
Queens	396,727	31,350	34,670	2,356	27,894	31,556	2,874	30,595	31,840	2,572
Rensselaer	121,330	13,822	14,640	213	12,920	14,628	245	13,269	14,020	213
Richmond	98,634	8,843	7,204	204	7,471	6,523	226	7,574	7,349	214
Rockland	46,903	4,469	4,988	85	3,494	4,742	101	4,119	4,850	92
St. Lawrence	90,291	6,056	13,029	67	4,342	11,003	66	4,843	12,216	56
Saratoga	62,982	6,711	8,021	154	4,906	7,509	180	5,819	7,787	146
Schenectady	98,625	8,962	9,378	1,446	7,419	9,237	1,895	8,723	8,796	1,568
Schoharie	23,005	3,457	2,826	11	2,646	2,546	12	2,932	2,685	35
Schuyler	13,954	1,629	1,947	13	1,122	1,862	13	1,293	1,982	10
Seneca	25,249	2,845	3,278	25	2,257	3,234	26	2,513	3,272	21
Steuben	33,630	8,032	10,076	196	6,339	9,414	219	6,857	9,672	193
Suffolk	104,342	8,422	12,669	168	6,457	11,811	193	7,655	11,979	167
Sullivan	38,189	3,659	4,315	110	2,931	3,785	133	3,318	3,988	116
Tioga	25,549	2,748	3,335	94	1,890	3,185	83	2,170	3,386	70
Tompkins	36,535	3,455	4,658	121	2,751	4,399	128	2,947	4,520	105
Ulster	85,367	7,807	10,680	71	5,978	9,783	95	6,857	10,019	78
Warren	32,977	2,825	4,832	126	2,157	4,233	137	2,643	4,337	115
Washington	46,955	3,907	7,281	108	2,838	6,574	136	3,506	6,893	94
Wayne	53,476	4,797	7,341	22	3,618	6,891	32	4,088	7,047	20
Westchester	321,713	22,457	33,807	932	19,542	32,782	1,110	21,480	31,840	792
Wyoming	33,028	2,783	4,892	22	1,922	4,381	27	2,353	4,593	15
Yates	18,841	1,666	2,918	24	1,219	2,755	24	1,375	2,804	17
Total	9,687,744	759,426	869,066	45,944	605,933	839,314	61,167	686,862	835,820	52,560
Plurality		.....	119,812	.....	.....	233,381	.....	.....	163,158	.....
Per cent		44	51	2	39	54	4	43	52	3
Whole vote			1,706,305			1,545,141			1,615,065	

*For President, 1916, Hughes, Rep., on American ticket, 10,172; Hanly, Proh., 19,031; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 2,666.

For U. S. Senator, 1916, Colvin, Proh., 19,302; Colby, Ind. League and Prog., 15,339; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 4,086.

†For Governor, 1916, Whitman on Prog. ticket 6,669, Ind. League, 5,266, American, 2,265; Welch, Proh., 21,773; Crowley, Soc. Lab., 3,847.

Question No. 1. Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? Yes, 506,563. No, 658,269. Majority against, 151,706.

Proposition No. 1. Shall Chapter 569 of the Laws of 1916, entitled, "An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed $10,000,000 for the acquisition of lands for State park purposes, and providing for a submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year 1916." be approved. Yes, 653,129. No, 501,514. Majority for, 151,615.

CITY OF NEW YORK, PRESIDENT, U. S. SENATOR AND GOVERNOR, 1916.

MANHATTAN.

Assembly District.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.†	U. S. Senator, 1916. McCombs, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Calder, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Seabury, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Whitman, Rep.*
1	2,903	2,057	2,563	1,667	2,737	1,805
2	4,314	1,423	3,731	1,178	4,140	1,262
3	4,002	2,045	3,556	1,506	3,906	1,716
4	3,541	1,465	2,795	1,121	3,339	1,279
5	4,738	1,688	4,118	1,565	4,466	1,668
6	2,486	3,003	1,661	2,754	2,526	2,687
7	4,296	2,081	3,785	1,793	3,960	2,094
8	3,678	1,636	2,569	1,457	3,392	1,488
9	3,324	1,967	2,897	1,700	3,055	1,927
10	2,871	2,641	2,105	2,239	2,858	2,219
11	4,865	2,383	4,320	2,152	4,566	2,295
12	3,721	1,758	3,360	1,411	3,691	1,512
13	3,823	2,172	3,403	1,802	3,582	2,088
14	4,330	2,225	3,864	1,986	4,094	2,091
15	5,349	6,321	4,643	6,593	5,169	6,643
16	4,221	2,319	3,811	1,986	4,075	2,167
17	5,404	5,675	4,502	5,467	5,145	5,496
18	4,063	2,995	3,726	2,494	3,974	2,720
19	7,965	7,364	6,707	6,999	7,573	7,097
20	3,844	2,872	3,432	2,386	3,781	2,568
21	5,767	6,680	5,004	6,071	5,418	6,553
22	3,888	3,604	3,812	2,844	4,212	3,015
23	15,316	15,041	13,217	14,160	14,527	14,812
24	2,889	1,914	2,433	1,472	2,806	1,620
25	3,815	3,839	3,269	3,756	3,586	3,806
26	4,031	2,816	2,801	2,569	3,567	2,800
27	3,021	4,353	2,683	4,125	2,838	4,308
28	2,677	2,216	2,249	1,739	2,534	1,982
29	4,060	5,111	3,642	4,723	4,073	4,766
30	4,237	4,185	3,596	3,536	3,972	3,945
31	6,114	5,571	4,822	5,343	5,617	5,534
Total	139,547	111,926	119,106	100,594	133,178	105,963

BRONX.

30	1,795	1,057	1,547	855	1,629	968
32	14,069	11,514	11,733	10,176	13,152	10,778
33	5,807	5,810	5,213	4,495	5,712	5,013
34	14,023	11,583	10,960	10,234	12,952	10,936
35	12,176	10,400	10,591	9,432	11,751	9,651
Total	47,870	40,364	40,044	35,192	45,196	37,346

KINGS.

Assembly District.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.†	U. S. Senator, 1916. McCombs, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Calder, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Seabury, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Whitman, Rep.*
1	3,968	3,741	2,958	4,188	3,460	3,861
2	3,948	1,450	2,963	1,817	3,353	1,567
3	3,989	1,513	3,221	1,800	3,547	1,625
4	4,570	3,824	3,107	4,295	3,934	3,925
5	4,923	6,355	3,535	7,104	4,372	6,533
6	3,915	3,940	2,405	4,325	3,253	4,055
7	4,715	2,673	2,919	3,680	3,924	2,881
8	4,392	2,205	3,246	2,816	3,872	2,321
9	9,706	8,298	6,498	10,077	8,265	8,901
10	5,055	4,930	3,452	6,001	4,486	5,105
11	5,113	4,918	3,470	5,917	4,561	5,040
12	6,433	6,120	3,535	8,602	5,597	6,498
13	3,390	3,086	2,502	2,976	2,928	2,936
14	3,660	2,043	2,636	2,196	3,187	2,031
15	4,588	2,950	3,484	3,168	4,036	2,936
16	11,796	10,636	7,990	12,780	10,165	11,301
17	4,104	5,675	2,818	6,237	3,771	5,575
18	9,980	13,498	7,117	15,235	9,120	13,651
19	2,781	4,144	2,374	3,786	2,736	3,823
20	3,555	5,822	2,900	5,803	3,443	5,628
21	2,549	2,017	1,620	1,982	2,129	2,017
22	9,568	12,955	7,097	13,019	8,416	12,947
23	8,927	6,882	5,336	7,389	7,101	7,299
Total	125,623	119,675	87,183	135,193	109,656	122,456

QUEENS.

1	6,639	4,961	6,105	4,214	6,421	4,616
2	6,637	5,490	6,165	4,731	6,511	5,012
3	9,608	12,569	8,450	11,498	9,443	11,691
4	8,434	11,252	7,174	11,113	8,220	10,791
Total	31,318	34,272	27,894	31,556	30,595	32,110

RICHMOND.

1	8,843	7,204	7,471	6,523	7,574	7,402
Grand Total	353,203	313,441	281,698	309,058	326,199	305,277
Plur.	39,762	.....	.....	27,360	20,922	.....
Whole Vote	704,356		646,250		674,241	

VOTE OF CITY OF NEW YORK FOR MAYOR 1913.

M'H'TAN & BRONX

Dis	McCall, Dem.	Mitchel, Fus.	Russell, Soc.
1	3,448	2,305	54
2	3,581	2,207	499
3	4,703	2,049	229
4	2,888	2,107	656
5	4,466	2,415	103
6	1,361	3,961	677
7	3,597	2,865	143
8	2,367	2,846	690
9	3,401	2,225	159
10	1,850	3,533	663
11	4,185	2,982	157
12	4,524	2,083	335
13	3,720	2,295	97
14	3,935	3,049	214
15	3,317	6,639	133
16	3,478	2,993	264
17	2,968	6,520	227
18	3,237	3,444	540
19	4,469	8,936	382
20	3,134	3,291	711
21	3,413	7,328	332
22	2,917	3,800	890
23	7,508	15,989	646
24	2,759	2,201	595
25	2,540	4,554	146
26	2,354	4,533	909
27	2,330	3,886	72
28	2,142	2,534	315
29	2,801	5,613	146
30	4,699	5,993	638
31	2,528	7,626	429
32	7,456	14,351	1,422
33	3,881	6,374	859
34	6,473	13,804	2,044
35	6,683	10,854	1,016
T'l.	129,113	178,224	17,383

BROOKLYN.

Dis	McCall, Dem.	Mitchel, Fus.	Russell, Soc.
1	2,906	4,365	159
2	3,355	2,245	127
3	3,861	2,131	68
4	2,904	4,883	401
5	2,640	7,578	232
6	1,977	5,280	806
7	3,553	3,613	165
8	3,456	2,932	148
9	5,430	9,252	598
10	3,282	5,532	162
11	3,116	5,628	160
12	3,798	7,368	244
13	2,949	3,611	332
14	2,946	3,092	299
15	3,794	3,828	259
16	6,019	11,524	555
17	2,289	6,764	231
18	5,114	12,557	397
19	2,264	3,965	899
20	2,377	6,056	563
21	1,393	2,918	824
22	4,807	13,709	1,725
23	3,596	8,243	2,201
T'l.	77,826	137,074	11,560

QUEENS.

1	4,466	5,762	557
2	4,877	5,811	430
3	6,154	11,832	1,516
4	4,600	10,874	362
T'l.	20,097	34,279	2,865

RICHMOND.

T'l.	6,883	8,604	249
G'd T'l.	233,919	358,181	32,057

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., 31,788; Hanly, Proh., 1,028; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,333.
For United States Senator, 1916, Cannon, Soc., received 41,927 votes; Colvin, Proh., 1,428; Colby, Ind. L.-Prog., 6,684; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 2,455.
For Governor, 1916, Lee, Soc., received 38,518 votes; Welch, Proh., 2,128; Crowley, Soc. Lab., 2,119.

VOTE OF CITY OF NEW YORK FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN, 1916.

Dowling, Dem., in Manhattan, 122,300; Bronx, 42,398; Kings, 105,545; Queens, 31,510; Richmond, 6,953. Total, 308,706. Curran, Rep., Manhattan, 96,524; Bronx, 32,401; Kings, 111,902; Queens, 27,093; Richmond, 6,945. Total, 274,865.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Mullan, Rep. and Prog., 144,762; Davis, Rep., Dem., Ind. L. and Prog., 200,665; Clark, Rep. and Prog., 85,262; Mitchell, Dem. and Ind. L., 129,828; Luce, Dem., Ind. L. and Proh., 106,829; Freece, Proh., 1,090; Hinds, Proh., 809; Kahn, Soc., 29,902; Slobodin, Soc., 26,879; Warshaw, Soc., 26,085.

JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT.

Walsh, Dem., 150,477; Strasbourger, Rep., 125,121; Edelson, Ind. L., 2,930; Hennefeld, Soc., 27,235.

* Includes Prog., Ind. L. and Amer. † Hughes also received in City, 3,563 votes on American ticket.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

McIntyre, Dem., 109,711; Delehanty, Rep. and Prog., 108,893; Wechsler, Ind. L., 2,599; Manierre, Proh., 565; Aleinikoff, Soc., 19,966.

VOTE OF CITY OF NEW YORK. 1915.

For Supreme Court Justice, First District—Delehanty (Rep., Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Prog.) 229,079, Clarke (Rep., Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Proh., Prog.) 215,121, Greenbaum (Rep., Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Proh., Prog.) 210,509, Shearn (Rep., Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Prog.) 215,630, Finch (Rep., Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Proh.) 203,416, Tierney (Rep., Dem., Ind. L., Amer.) 204,200, Danehy (Proh.) 5,297, O'Connell (Prog.) 16,381, Wintner (Prog.) 11,425, Warshow (Soc.) 23,583, Hillquit (Soc.) 26,313, Malkiel (Soc.) 21,835, Aleinikoff (Soc.) 21,577, Ottenberg (Soc.) 22,254, Hennefeld (Soc.) 20,964, Hunter (Soc. L.) 3,452, Seidel (Soc. L.) 2,557, Petersen (Soc. L.) 1,870, Glaser (Soc. L.) 2,019, Johnson (Soc. L.) 2,545.

Second District (Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties)—Callaghan (Rep., Proh., Prog.) 152,961, Fitzgerald (Dem., Ind. L.) 147,206, Bacon (Amer.) 5,481, Van der Porten (Soc.) 17,525.

For Sheriff, New York County—Bowers (Rep., Amer.) 72,590, Smith (Dem., Ind. L.) 118,791, Hull (Proh.) 735, Halpin (Prog.) 5,294, Kohn (Soc.) 13,525, Zahler (Soc. L.) 1,214. Kings County—Schnitzspan (Rep.) 93,434, Riegelmann (Dem., Ind. L., Amer.) 98,099, McKee (Proh.) 2,828, Schoenburg (Prog.) 8,444, Ross (Soc.) 13,399, Andersen (Soc. L.) 1,086, Nelson (Ind. W.) 1,106. Queens County—McCardell 23,796, Stier (Dem., Ind. L., Prog.) 29,523, O'Connor (Amer.) 959, Gasz (Proh.) 310, Froelich (Soc.) 3,217. Richmond County—Buel Rep.) 4,727, Pitou, Jr. (Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Prog.) 9,086, Knobel (Proh.) 278, Walsh (Soc.) 366.

For District-Attorney, New York County—Perkins (Rep.) 71,943, Swann (Dem., Ind. L.) 109,005, Moss (Amer., Prog.) 24,015, Hinds (Proh.) 357, Block (Soc.) 11,869, Alexander (Soc. L.) 800. Kings County—Cropsey (Rep., Proh., Prog.) 116,839, Nash (Dem., Ind. L., Amer.) 87,645, Riley (Soc.) 12,598, Archer (Soc. L.) 946.

For Justice of the City Court—Zeller (Rep., Dem., Ind. L.) 218,756, Samuels (Amer., Prog.) 25,027, Manierre (Proh.) 3,757, Levine (Soc.) 22,311, Moskovitz (Soc. L.) 2,558.

For County Clerk, Kings County—Devoy (Rep., Prog.) 100,646, Kelly (Dem., Ind. L., Amer.) 103,459, Quail (Proh.) 1,479, Wright (Soc.) 12,490, Lightbourn (Soc. L.) 924. Queens County—Goetz (Rep.) 18,855, Dujat (Dem., Ind. L., Prog.) 33,372, Mager (Amer.) 1,467, Miller (Proh.) 430, Paul (Soc.) 3,189.

For President of the Borough of Richmond—Scofield (Rep.) 5,165, Van Name (Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Proh., Prog.) 9,398, Schenck (Soc.) 298.

For County Judges, Kings County—Freifeld (Rep., Proh.) 80,332, Campbell (Rep.) 76,734, Lewis (Rep., Proh., Prog.) 86,612, May (Dem., Ind. L., Amer.) 94,998, Hylan (Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Prog., Ind. W.) 112,993, Roy (Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Prog., Ind. W.) 107,193, Smith (Proh.) 1,631, Boudin (Soc.) 12,199, Chugerman (Soc.) 11,274, Wolfman (Soc.) 11,280, Kihn (Soc. L.) 751, Aul (Soc. L.) 609, Solomon (Soc. L.) 782, McCloskey (Jeff.) 5,579. Queens County—Humphrey (Rep., Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Proh., Prog.) 48,860, Sinclair (Soc.) 4,212.

VOTE FOR MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.

In 1901, Shepard, D., received in Manhattan and Bronx, 156,631; Brooklyn, 88,878; Queens, 13,679; Richmond, 6,009; total, all boroughs, 265,177. Low, F., Manhattan and Bronx, 162,298; Brooklyn, 114,625; Queens, 13,118; Richmond, 6,772; total, all boroughs, 296,813. Manierre, P., in Manhattan and Bronx, 617; Brooklyn, 501; Queens, 74; Richmond, 72; total, all boroughs, 1,264. Keinard, S. L., Manhattan and Bronx, 4,323. Brooklyn, 1,638; Queens, 181; Richmond, 71; total, all boroughs, 6,213. Hanford, S. D., Manhattan and Bronx, 6,409; Brooklyn, 2,692; Queens, 613; Richmond, 120; total, all boroughs, 9,834. Grand total, 579,301.

1903.

	Manhat'n & Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Que'ns	Richmond.	Total.
McClellan, D..	188,631	102,569	17,074	6,458	314,782
Low, Fus	132,178	101 251	11,960	6,697	252,086
Furman, S. D..	11,318	4,529	976	133	16,956
Hunter, S. L..	3,540	1,411	178	76	5,205
McKee, Proh..	376	396	47	50	869
Grand total.....					589,898

1905.

	Manhat'n & Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Que'ns	Richmond.	Total.
McClellan, D..	140,264	68,788	13,228	6,127	228,407
Ivins, R.....	64,280	61,192	7,213	4,499	137,184
Hearst, M.O.L.	123,292	84,835	13,706	3,096	224,929
Grand total.....					590,520

1909.

	Manhat'n & Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Que'ns	Richmond.	Total.
Gaynor, D....	134,075	91,666	17,570	7,067	250,378
Bannard, R., F.	86,497	73,860	11,907	5,040	177,304
Hearst, C. A. L.	87,155	49,040	15,186	2,806	154,187
Cassidy, S.....	6,811	3,874	1,004	79	11,168
Hunter, S. L...	813	369	56	18	1,256
Manierre, P'h..	302	363	112	89	866
Grand total.....					595,159

1913.

	Manhat'n & Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Que'ns	Richmond.	Total.
Mitchel, Fus...	178,224	137,074	34,279	8,604	358,181
McCall, Dem..	129,113	77,826	20,097	6,883	233,919
Russell, S.....	17,383	11,660	2,865	249	32,057
Walters, S. L..	952	538	129	28	1,647
Raymond, P...	412	587	118	96	1,213
Grand total.....					627,017

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN 1916—VOTE OF ENTIRE STATE.

Secretary of State—Hugo, Rep., Ind. L., American and Prog., 840,554; Stage, Dem., 619,284; Cranmer, Proh., 23,340; Newman, Soc., 63,318; Hall, Soc. Lab., 5,092.

Comptroller—Travis, Rep. and Prog., 833,361; Masters, Dem., Ind. L. and Amer., 618,759; Norton, Proh., 22,335; Noonan, Soc., 62,904; Houtenbrink, Soc. Lab., 4,641.

Attorney-General—Woodbury, Rep., 819,269; Farley, Dem. and Amer., 619,695; Deford, Ind. L., 8,407; Stowell, Proh., 21,059; Elder, Prog., 10,257; Block, Soc., 63,391; Archer, Soc. Lab., 4,005.

Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals—Hiscock, Rep. and Prog., 822,995; Jenks, Dem., Ind. L. and Amer., 605,995; Baldwin, Proh., 24,007; Boudin, Soc., 63,996; Alexander, Soc. Lab., 5,507.

Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—Pound, Rep. and Prog., 805,280; Norton, Dem., Ind. L. and Amer., 619,325; Hart, Proh., 23,300; Wilcox, Soc., 65,045; Armstrong, Soc. Lab., 5,100.

State Treasurer—Cohen, Dem., 592,569; Wells, Rep., 841,710; Lane, Amer., 9,210; Richardson, Proh. 22,229; Tucker, Nat. Prog., 7,167; Wood, Soc., 62,575; Gilly, Soc. Lab., 4,126.

VOTE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK SINCE 1896.

	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Proh.	Plu.		Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1896. Pres.....	551,369	819,838	.....	16,052	268,469 R	1906. Gov.....	691,105	749,002	.....	21,751	57,897 R
1897. Ch. Jus...	554,680	493,791	.....	19,653	60,889 D	1908. Gov.....	735,189	804,651	.....	33,994	69,462 R
1898. Gov.....	643,921	661,707	.....	18,383	17,786 R	1908. Pres.....	667,468	870,070	.....	38,451	202,602 R
1900. Gov.....	593,733	804,859	.....	22,704	111,126 R	1910. Gov.....	689,700	622,299	.....	48,529	67,401 D
1900. Pres.....	578,386	821,992	12,869	22,043	143,606 R	1912. Pres.....	655,475	455,428	390,021	63,381	200,047 D
1902. Gov.....	656,347	665,150	23,400	20,490	8,803 R	1912. Gov.....	649,559	444,105	393,183	56,917	205,454 D
1904. Pres.....	683,981	859,533	36,883	20,787	175,552 R	1914. Gov.....	541,194	686,701	45,586	37,793	145,507 R
1904. Gov.....	732,704	813,264	36,257	20,568	80,560 R						

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties. (100.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Overman, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Whitener, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Bickett, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Linney, Rep.
Alamance	2,476	2,278	1,942	1,528	2,483	2,292
Alexander	954	1,187	930	1,139	922	1,208
Alleghany	796	641	715	503	784	616
Anson	2,046	301	865	94	2,047	274
Ashe	1,898	1,939	1,817	1,753	1,889	1,950
Avery	360	1,158	247	919	324	1,283
Beaufort	1,957	1,274	1,149	534	1,949	1,256
Bertie	1,461	116	744	34	1,475	60
Bladen	1,261	651	957	614	1,269	598
Brunswick	810	989	757	826	825	981
Buncombe	4,229	3,830	3,751	2,620	4,487	3,835
Burke	1,621	1,474	1,395	1,247	1,585	1,484
Cabarrus	2,080	2,314	1,896	2,039	2,091	2,308
Caldwell	1,725	1,659	1,612	1,461	1,724	1,707
Camden	368	86	140	11	374	64
Carteret	1,165	1,246	1,113	582	1,142	1,263
Caswell	849	338	635	115	838	342
Catawba	2,569	2,624	2,186	2,380	2,547	2,685
Chatham	1,839	1,501	1,589	1,172	1,813	1,514
Cherokee	1,362	1,362	887	1,129	1,003	1,361
Chowan	610	91	329	2	604	80
Clay	400	453	357	406	398	464
Cleveland	2,764	1,497	1,960	1,064	2,705	1,469
Columbus	2,143	1,327	1,592	579	2,192	1,245
Craven	1,780	542	839	129	1,787	507
Cumberland	1,971	1,217	1,298	891	1,996	1,173
Currituck	945	87	687	18	921	72
Dare	470	363	344	288	458	375
Davidson	2,675	2,801	2,271	2,349	2,647	2,814
Davie	910	1,245	770	1,086	901	1,259
Duplin	1,824	1,527	1,403	1,122	1,836	1,516
Durham	2,463	1,837	1,455	574	2,505	1,786
Edgecombe	2,028	135	892	53	2,018	117
Forsyth	4,115	3,585	3,327	2,977	4,108	3,629
Franklin	2,057	396	953	128	2,092	381
Gaston	3,019	2,542	2,070	1,605	3,019	2,531
Gates	826	309	598	156	800	287
Graham	476	460	440	397	475	460
Granville	1,713	648	1,137	183	1,702	642
Greene	1,066	294	622	160	1,062	286
Guilford	4,616	3,370	2,555	1,461	4,588	3,643
Halifax	2,312	299	1,058	26	2,337	246
Harnett	1,992	1,603	1,391	1,576	1,979	1,624
Haywood	2,403	1,523	1,958	1,174	2,376	1,526
Henderson	1,166	1,795	1,002	1,523	1,154	1,794
Hertford	977	209	418	39	967	178
Hoke	730	110	444	34	792	284
Hyde	840	277	233	31	794	85
Iredell	3,335	2,071	2,814	1,613	3,290	2,076
Jackson	1,306	1,288	1,159	1,054	1,302	1,293
Johnston	3,468	2,857	3,504	2,242	3,227	2,946
Jones	712	233	353	79	705	231
Lee	1,054	573	850	560	1,049	581
Lenoir	1,666	667	919	320	1,696	653
Lincoln	1,521	1,369	1,213	1,134	1,502	1,386
Macon	1,146	1,069	944	930	1,126	1,053
Madison	9,2	1,965	822	1,441	941	1,991
Martin	1,472	281	779	125	1,460	270
McDowell	1,274	1,218	1,124	1,003	1,268	1,234
Mecklenburg	4,508	1,257	3,322	1,044	4,403	1,163
Mitchell	462	1,298	419	930	462	1,297
Montgomery	1,222	1,196	1,149	1,027	1,225	1,188
Moore	1,337	1 047	1,209	854	1,361	1,029
Nash	2,189	826	1,010	208	2,174	826
N'w Hanover	2,355	492	808	50	2,499	251
Northam'ton	1,518	45	873	15	1,462	30
Onslow	1,197	785	719	390	1,144	804
Orange	1,230	1,158	963	850	1,213	1,159
Pamlico	710	527	414	146	700	530
Pasquotank	1,177	270	450	100	1,168	229
Pender	970	400	782	232	973	353
Perquimans	645	288	586	308	631	286
Person	963	917	871	653	937	929
Pitt	2,839	719	1,880	242	2,762	740
Polk	679	750	648	664	683	743
Randolph	2,747	3,031	2,322	2,183	2,761	3,037
Richmond	1,553	650	1,202	132	1,606	593
Robeson	2,894	1 453	1,823	527	3,068	1,435
Rockingham	2,316	1,957	1,748	1,306	2,288	1,978
Rowan	3,053	2,320	2,265	1,689	3,001	2,454
Rutherford	2,445	1,871	1,928	1,724	2,432	1,871
Sampson	1,369	2,727	1,020	2,688	1,326	2,758
Scotland	938	137	394	32	9,1	161
Stanly	2,110	1,941	1,691	1,640	2,105	1,945

NORTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Overman, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Whitener, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Bickett, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Linney, Rep.
Stokes	1,569	1,852	1,307	1,613	1,513	1,871
Surry	2,029	2,977	1,906	2,768	2,022	2,982
Swain	829	1,128	701	1,011	794	1,142
Transylvania	821	841	693	697	821	836
Tyrrell	416	392	356	372	410	388
Union	2,662	702	992	322	2,758	635
Vance	1,451	558	1,048	214	1,459	537
Wake	4,627	2,461	3,553	980	4,719	2,298
Warren	1,217	227	1,161	58	1,279	133
Washington	651	486	602	451	651	486
Watauga	1,141	1,352	1,083	1,150	1,134	1,381
Wayne	2,625	1,446	1,876	1,226	2,627	1,425
Wilkes	1,632	3,470	1,634	2,811	1,595	3,471
Wilson	2,052	730	827	276	2,050	676
Yadkin	879	1,721	699	1,340	858	1,738
Yancey	1,273	1,082	1,196	1,006	1,263	1,101
Total	168,383	120,890	121,342	87,101	167,661	120,157
Plurality	47,493	.....	34,241	.....	47,504	.....
Per cent	58	42	58	41	58	41
Whole vote	289,814		208,443		288,408	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 490 votes; Hanly, Proh., 51.

For Governor, 1916, Miller, Soc., 590.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Small, Dem., 13,221; Jones, Rep., 5,098.
II. Kitchin, Dem., 13,255; Dixon, Rep., 1,999.
III. Hood, Dem., 12,269; Butler, Rep., 8,889.
IV. Pou, Dem., 15,305; Jenkins, Rep., 8,483.
V. Stedman, Dem., 23,932; Grissom, Rep., 21,429; Wilson, Soc., 258.
VI. Godwin, Dem., 13,337; McCaskill, Rep., 7,521.
VII. Robinson, Dem., 20,518; Brown, Rep., 17,021.
VIII. Doughton, Dem., 17,249; Williams, Rep., 15,411.
IX. Webb, Dem., 18,855; Greene, Rep., 16,381.
X. Weaver, Dem., 18,023; Britt, Rep., 18,014.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Thos. W. Bickett; Lieutenant-Governor, O. Max Gardner; Secretary of State, J. B. Grimes; Treasurer, B. R. Lacy; Auditor, W. P. Wood; Adjutant-General, Lawrence W. Young; Attorney-General, James M. Manning; Superintendent of Education, J. Y. Joyner; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. A. Graham; Commissioner of Insurance, J. R. Young—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Walter Clark; Justices, Geo. H. Brown, Wm. A. Hoke, Wm. R. Allen, P. D. Walker; Clerk, J. L. Seawell.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	41	97	138
Republicans	9	22	31
Independent	..	1	1
Democratic majority	32	74	106

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1900. President	157,752	133,081	....	....	24,671 D
1904. President	124,121	82,442	....	124	41,679 D
1904. Governor	128,761	79,505	....	109	49,256 D
1908. President	136,995	114,937	....	378	22,058 D
1908. Governor	145,102	107,760	....	310	37,342 D
1912. President	144,507	29,139	69,130	1,025	75,377 D
1912. Governor	149,975	43,625	49,930	944	100,045 D

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties. (52).	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Burke, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. M'Cumber, Rep.	Governor, 1916. M'Arthur, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Frazier, Rep.
Adams	532	469	285	585	135	856
Barnes	1,678	1,467	1,220	1,576	475	2,692
Benson	922	1,210	636	1,298	320	1,826
Billings	276	306	157	353	51	510
Bottineau	1,471	1,294	1,023	1,366	416	2,563
Bowman	685	374	481	482	141	938

NORTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916.		U. S. SENATOR, 1916.		GOVERNOR, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Burke Dem.	M'Cumber, Rep.	M'Arthur, Dem.	Frazier, Rep.
Burke	922	518	594	669	239	1,266
Burleigh	1,267	1,182	862	1,415	470	2,018
Cass	3,303	3,093	2,860	3,109	1,670	4,495
Cavalier	1,149	1,502	964	1,461	518	2,114
Dickey	920	1,037	776	1,080	377	1,604
Divide	930	707	585	813	272	1,364
Dunn	1,028	566	604	779	264	1,267
Eddy	650	505	491	545	140	1,063
Emmons	659	1,090	595	988	402	1,227
Foster	662	549	522	597	212	889
Golden Val'y	697	499	450	592	282	856
Grand Forks	2,814	2,159	2,155	2,397	1,396	3,294
Griggs	668	521	451	583	167	1,072
Hettinger	661	856	409	919	190	1,276
Kidder	650	604	346	709	118	1,262
La Moure	990	1,015	863	953	293	1,786
Logan	260	567	158	648	108	734
McHenry	1,456	1,394	1,045	1,478	476	2,423
McIntosh	270	950	215	975	163	1,020
McKenzie	1,316	692	767	904	314	1,714
McLean	1,210	1,054	790	1,248	388	1,879
Mercer	353	730	249	824	122	958
Morton	1,835	2,785	1,421	2,889	629	3,929
Mountrail	1,262	740	807	917	282	1,770
Nelson	861	1,013	586	1,154	290	1,633
Oliver	327	346	167	344	57	667
Pembina	1,400	1,469	974	1,601	533	2,251
Pierce	789	703	712	703	363	1,151
Ramsey	1,331	1,169	1,144	1,193	557	1,832
Ransom	1,121	1,093	774	1,195	346	1,838
Renville	1,012	532	759	636	269	1,281
Richland	1,772	2,097	1,571	2,198	1,162	2,593
Rolette	762	600	670	585	207	1,150
Sargent	868	1,059	661	1,126	375	1,535
Sheridan	310	807	201	852	80	1,002
Sioux	200	232	105	294	69	332
Slope	867	516	480	660	301	1,001
Stark	953	1,409	809	1,377	421	1,777
Steele	515	676	385	664	131	1,105
Stutsman	1,866	1,644	1,482	1,772	765	2,670
Towner	769	665	608	718	220	1,276
Traill	664	1,423	443	1,477	229	1,882
Walsh	2,003	1,670	1,556	1,836	674	3,059
Ward	2,791	1,743	2,248	1,924	1,128	3,360
Wells	810	1,226	623	1,265	325	1,647
Williams	1,769	903	1,339	988	789	1,922
Total	55,206	53,471	40,988	57,714	20,351	87,665
Plurality	1,735	....	....	16,726	....	67,314
Per cent	48	46	39	54	19	79
Whole vote	115,390		107,174		110,631	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 5,716 votes: Hanly, Proh., 997.
For United States Senator, 1916, Fry, Soc., 8,472.
For Governor, 1916, Johnson, Soc., 2,615.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Bangs, Dem., 13,236; Helgesen, Rep., 20,709 Gram, Soc., 622.

II. McDonald, Dem., 7,638; Young, Rep., 22,227; Olson. Soc., 1,150.

III. Simon, Dem., 8,293; Norton, Rep., 20,393; Klemmens, Soc., 2,586.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Lynn J. Frazier; Lieutenant-Governor, A. T. Kraabel; Secretary of State, Thomas Hall; Treasurer, John Steen; Auditor, Carl Kositzky; Attorney-General, Wm. Langer; Superintendent of Education, N. C. MacDonald; Commissioner of Agriculture, John N. Hagan; Commissioner of Insurance, S. A. Olsness—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Andrew A. Bruce; Associate Justices, J. E. Robinson, L. E. Birdzell and R. H. Grace.

NORTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	43	97	140
Democrats	6	16	22
Republican majority	37	81	118

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	14,273	52,595	....	2,005	38,322 R
1906. Governor	34,424	29,309	....	975	5,115 D
1908. President	32,885	57,680	....	2,421	24,795 R
1910. Governor	47,003	45,015	....	....	1,988 D
1912. Governor	31,544	39,811	....	....	8,267 R
1912. President	29,555	23,090	25,726	6,966	3,829 D
1914. Governor	34,746	44,278	4,263	6,019	9,532 R

OHIO.

COUNTIES. (88.)	PRESIDENT, 1916.		U. S. SENATOR, 1916.		GOVERNOR, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Pomerene, Dem.	Herrick, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Willis, Rep.
Adams	2,887	2,819	2,783	2,892	2,453	3,210
Allen	7,905	5,713	7,403	5,961	6,973	6,836
Ashland	4,000	2,534	3,908	2,581	3,628	2,913
Ashtabula	5,306	6,608	5,023	6,859	4,753	7,466
Athens	4,101	5,554	3,773	5,556	4,115	5,619
Auglaize	4,124	2,763	4,084	2,783	3,921	3,029
Belmont	7,911	7,526	7,465	7,462	7,873	7,758
Brown	3,959	2,227	3,742	2,291	3,551	2,541
Butler	10,806	5,850	10,438	6,048	10,272	6,472
Carroll	1,672	2,086	1,567	2,157	1,462	2,381
Champaign	3,338	3,695	3,233	3,752	3,141	3,929
Clark	8,848	8,715	8,418	8,840	8,558	9,135
Clermont	4,247	3,549	4,127	3,637	3,968	3,220
Clinton	2,602	3,620	2,475	3,611	2,430	3,733
Columbiana	7,788	8,118	7,333	8,231	7,486	8,662
Coshocton	4,269	2,831	4,198	2,988	3,739	3,456
Crawford	6,014	2,673	5,784	2,835	5,447	3,293
Cuyahoga	71,533	51,287	63,676	55,519	69,158	55,642
Darke	6,186	4,322	5,887	4,547	5,465	5,096
Defiance	3,359	2,565	3,277	2,699	3,174	2,947
Delaware	3,754	3,461	3,511	3,672	3,259	3,999
Erie	5,152	4,170	5,022	4,341	4,717	4,723
Fairfield	6,172	3,380	5,898	3,591	5,738	3,823
Fayette	2,616	2,772	2,511	2,835	2,442	2,957
Franklin	34,103	24,107	31,776	25,907	32,777	25,273
Fulton	2,507	2,933	2,311	3,139	2,045	3,482
Gallia	2,577	2,860	2,143	2,962	2,147	3,010
Geauga	1,215	1,800	1,232	1,929	1,146	2,069
Greene	2,913	4,258	2,734	4,560	2,720	4,703
Guernsey	4,312	4,228	4,031	4,455	4,447	4,353
Hamilton	51,990	64,030	51,428	64,249	54,479	62,357
Hancock	5,416	4,268	5,209	4,461	4,865	4,955
Hardin	4,304	4,119	4,218	4,234	3,999	4,520
Harrison	1,911	2,517	1,825	2,546	1,645	2,784
Henry	3,252	2,482	3,038	2,625	2,777	3,060
Highland	3,964	3,727	3,863	3,814	3,559	4,155
Hocking	2,907	2,357	2,676	2,573	2,779	2,498
Holmes	2,846	955	2,823	990	2,486	1,327
Huron	4,136	4,048	3,844	4,296	3,471	4,796
Jackson	2,922	3,116	2,696	3,220	2,866	3,212
Jefferson	5,250	6,658	4,291	6,681	5,129	7,042
Knox	4,578	3,646	4,274	3,818	4,128	4,124
Lake	2,596	2,887	2,276	3,063	2,181	3,322
Lawrence	2,821	4,363	2,763	4,348	2,865	4,349
Licking	8,183	5,935	7,788	6,194	7,631	6,631
Logan	3,483	4,345	3,289	4,487	3,096	4,765
Lorain	7,658	6,868	6,966	7,353	6,813	7,852
Lucas	30,779	16,711	27,960	18,729	27,575	20,478
Madison	2,667	2,809	2,576	2,885	2,608	2,868
Mahoning	13,013	11,256	11,722	12,215	11,868	12,655
Marion	5,273	4,264	5,119	4,405	4,870	4,739
Medina	2,984	2,754	2,779	2,983	2,489	3,356
Meigs	2,628	3,184	2,480	3,372	2,609	3,422
Mercer	3,893	2,065	3,735	2,072	3,645	2,414
Miami	5,582	5,772	5,351	5,935	5,877	6,565
Monroe	3,322	1,504	3,229	1,512	3,098	1,736
Montgomery	24,339	19,683	23,243	19,648	24,979	19,261
Morgan	1,833	2,136	1,759	2,188	1,686	2,296
Morrow	2,345	2,062	2,187	2,215	1,968	2,475
Muskingum	6,328	7,597	6,099	7,729	6,317	7,722
Noble	2,175	2,290	2,105	2,350	2,084	2,415
Ottawa	3,347	1,793	3,250	1,826	3,061	2,157
Paulding	2,313	2,647	2,260	2,682	2,182	2,800
Perry	3,860	3,953	3,668	4,129	3,716	4,196
Pickaway	3,820	2,629	3,684	2,698	3,587	2,871
Pike	2,091	1,616	2,025	1,644	1,998	1,695

OHIO—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916.		U. S. Senator, 1916.		Governor, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Pomerene, Dem.	Herrick, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Willis, Rep.
Portage	4,269	3,142	4,055	3,311	3,733	3,772
Preble	3,387	2,881	3,280	3,019	3,133	3,252
Putnam	4,294	2,243	4,271	2,295	3,958	2,716
Richland	6,985	4,886	6,667	5,175	6,207	5,758
Ross	5,154	4,857	5,024	4,932	4,919	5,088
Sandusky	5,264	3,557	4,960	3,824	4,582	4,387
Scioto	4,808	6,356	4,694	6,440	4,855	6,378
Seneca	6,451	4,301	6,240	4,518	5,856	5,063
Shelby	3,801	2,352	3,729	2,389	3,287	2,938
Stark	15,316	14,159	15,352	14,039	13,821	16,201
Summit	19,343	11,593	18,141	12,481	17,251	14,034
Trumbull	6,091	6,167	5,693	6,581	5,542	6,992
Tuscarawas	7,608	5,404	7,280	5,590	6,795	6,356
Union	2,747	3,187	2,582	3,349	2,451	3,521
Van Wert	3,753	3,802	3,688	3,843	3,562	4,030
Vinton	1,433	1,420	1,378	1,463	1,371	1,494
Warren	2,937	3,610	2,786	3,704	2,781	3,781
Washington	5,267	4,745	5,119	4,830	4,859	5,168
Wayne	5,930	3,676	5,705	3,883	5,125	4,471
Williams	3,552	3,132	3,388	3,265	3,186	3,549
Wood	5,796	5,034	5,386	5,467	4,916	6,100
Wyandot	3,250	2,078	3,190	2,139	3,020	2,350
Total	604,361	514,858	570,868	535,346	566,201	561,002
Plurality	89,503	.....	35,522	.....	5,199	.....
Per cent	51	44	49	46	48	47
Whole vote	1,155,391		1,159,426		1,171,458	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 38,092 votes; Hanly, Proh., 8,080.

For United States Senator, 1916, Ruthenberg, Soc., 38,187; Watkins, Proh., 12,060; Coxey, Ind., 2,965.

For Governor, 1916, Clifford, Soc., 36,908; Dickason, Proh., 7,347.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Brink, Dem., 24,290; Longworth, Rep., 33,903; Ruemmele, Soc., 1,642.

II. Bowdle, Dem., 28,156; Heintz, Rep., 29,612; Stuhlfath, Soc., 2,131.

III. Gard, Dem., 37,982; Dustin, Rep., 27,571; Mencher, Soc., 4,699.

IV. Welty, Dem., 29,416; Russell, Rep., 25,378.

V. Snook, Dem., 22,852; Matthews, Rep., 20,424.

VI. Turnipseed, Dem., 20,811; Kearns, Rep., 21,315; Bagby, Soc., 830.

VII. Thorne, Dem., 141; Fess, Rep., 39,975; Rehm, Soc., 2,049.

VIII. Key, Dem., 25,164; Clark, Rep., 21,525; scattering, 4.

IX. Sherwood, Dem., 31,921; Mulholland, Rep., 19,882; Devine, Soc., 3,091.

X. Haslett, Dem., 15,375; Switzer, Rep., 21,185.

XI. Claypool, Dem., 20,144; Rickets, Rep., 19,022; Forshaw, Soc., 720.

XII. Brumbaugh, Dem., 31,362; Hemington, Rep., 26,415; Irish, Proh., 282; Southard, Soc., 1,348.

XIII. Overmeyer, Dem., 26,882; Riegle, Rep., 21,523; Gotty, Soc., 1,019.

XIV. Bathrick, Dem., 32,301; Williams, 26,010; Hamilton, Soc., 2,217.

XV. White, Dem., 23,221; Mooney, Rep., 22,934; Martin, Soc., 1,472.

XVI. Whitacer, Dem., 24,948; McCulluch, Rep., 31,945; scattering, 1.

XVII. Ashbrook, Dem., 31,749; Porterfield, Rep., 23,705; Simpson, Soc., 1,030; scattering, 1.

XVIII. Francis, Dem., 24,538; Hollingsworth, Rep., 26,991; Carson, Soc., 2,621.

OHIO—*Continued.*

XIX. King, Dem., 21,828; Cooper, Rep., 26,983; scattering, 2.

XX. Gordon, Dem., 26,950; Quigley, Rep., 17,235; Willert, Soc., 2,097.

XXI. Crosser, Dem., 22,263; Taylor, Rep., 10,138; Benjamin, Soc., 1,845.

XXII. Young, Dem., 23,611; Emerson, Rep., 29,270.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James M. Cox; Lieutenant-Governor, Earl D. Bloom; Secretary of State, William D. Fulton; Treasurer, Chester E. Bryan; Auditor, Vic Douahey; Attorney-General, Joseph McGhee—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Hugh L. Nichols; Associate Justices, Thomas A. Jones, Edward S. Matthias, James G. Johnson, Maurice H. Donahue, O. W. Newman, R. M. Wanamaker; Clerk, Frank McKean.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	25	72	97
Republicans	11	56	67
Democratic majority	14	16	30

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	344,674	600,095	.....	36,260	255,421 R
1905. Governor	473,264	430,617	.....	17,795	42,647 D
1908. President	502,721	572,312	.....	33,795	69,591 R
1908. Governor	552,569	533,197	.....	28,573	19,372 D
1910. Governor	477,077	376,700	.....	60,637	100,377 D
1912. Governor	439,323	272,500	217,903	87,709	166,823 D
1912. President	423,152	277,066	229,327	89,930	146,086 D
1914. Governor	493,367	524,625	60,971	51,688	31,258 R

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 10,203; 1904, 19,339; 1908, 11,402; 1912, 11,459

OKLAHOMA.

Counties. (77.)	President, 1916.				Governor, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Williams, Dem.	Fields Rep.
Adair	1,190	1,010	212	7	1,182	1,028
Alfalfa	1,390	1,378	471	69	954	1,239
Atoka	1,479	925	524	10	1,135	900
Beaver	1,382	917	433	43	791	940
Beckham	1,850	527	889	8	964	719
Blaine	1,214	1,339	678	37	921	1,260
Bryan	2,974	1,267	757	8	2,429	912
Caddo	2,735	2,272	1,112	56	1,934	2,447
Canadian	2,200	1,590	422	43	1,594	1,749
Carter	2,949	1,013	935	6	1,998	727
Cherokee	1,594	1,379	273	8	1,424	1,325
Choctaw	1,945	957	614	11	1,465	641
Cimarron	387	238	138	8	280	1,253
Cleveland	1,753	885	579	18	1,228	1,167
Coal	1,418	824	566	18	1,017	769
Comanche	2,130	1,221	790	20	1,307	1,418
Cotton	1,500	685	366	6	1,036	855
Craig	1,901	1,647	189	6	1,456	1,545
Creek	3,496	2,820	1,281	32	1,608	2,179
Custer	1,771	1,507	595	41	1,173	1,815
Delaware	1,223	837	221	7	1,080	783
Dewey	992	796	891	27	729	915
Ellis	960	983	590	28	659	1,012
Garfield	2,347	2,854	632	57	1,639	2,089
Garvin	2,697	804	1,001	19	1,886	848
Grady	3,243	1,272	819	18	1,855	1,073
Grant	1,699	1,513	294	73	1,214	1,610
Greer	1,675	365	480	4	946	406
Harmon	1,091	147	255	2	629	248
Harper	798	662	408	15	443	612
Haskell	1,486	976	477	5	1,218	893
Hughes	2,187	1,219	791	2	1,396	1,074
Jackson	2,096	409	684	13	1,123	587
Jefferson	1,739	493	621	8	1,198	566
Johnston	1,724	756	671	5	1,154	581

OKLAHOMA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly Proh.	Governor, 1914. Williams, Dem.	Fields Rep.
Kay	2,340	2,482	373	115	1,857	2,238
Kingfisher	1,364	1,728	417	25	968	1,721
Kiowa	2,279	1,017	1,101	25	1,018	1,230
Latimer	950	663	330	10	759	570
Le Flore	2,576	1,940	641	10	1,646	1,220
Lincoln	2,258	3,387	1,097	31	1,488	2,557
Logan	1,701	2,270	552	63	1,026	2,567
Love	1,125	266	364	2	1,046	233
McClain	1,541	680	492	2	940	594
McCurtain	1,763	795	643	9	1,645	512
McIntosh	1,743	896	552	8	1,252	1,009
Major	762	946	636	33	474	671
Marshall	1,352	449	618	5	1,037	399
Mayes	1,574	1,229	226	.....	1,362	1,186
Murray	1,305	458	350	6	890	459
Muskogee	4,004	2,532	324	14	2,866	2,736
Noble	1,346	1,243	214	20	958	1,352
Nowata	1,355	1,822	178	7	1,044	300
Okfuskee	1,337	660	573	8	990	810
Oklahoma	7,971	5,291	1,215	77	3,858	6,478
Okmulgee	2,406	1,860	754	15	1,559	1,101
Osage	2,052	1,527	420	8	1,771	1,555
Ottawa	1,875	1,642	215	13	1,369	1,435
Pawnee	1,491	1,396	528	33	1,134	1,512
Payne	2,140	1,767	833	60	1,367	1,391
Pittsburg	3,441	1,914	886	22	2,651	1,530
Pontotoc	2,418	911	936	16	1,626	720
Potta'atomie	3,276	2,042	1,119	29	2,161	2,526
Pushmataha	1,059	645	449	4	874	524
Roger Mills	1,148	538	565	7	636	657
Rogers	1,900	1,435	531	16	1,525	1,344
Seminole	1,444	872	921	11	1,086	763
Sequoyah	1,632	1,179	515	8	1,519	1,177
Stephens	2,343	607	1,077	17	1,279	875
Texas	1,349	807	295	17	745	642
Tillman	2,250	625	367	14	1,325	616
Tulsa	4,497	3,857	849	31	2,432	3,217
Wagoner	1,040	799	299	3	953	714
Washington	1,839	1,727	317	41	1,427	1,922
Washita	2,107	958	703	15	1,187	1,161
Woods	1,417	1,358	473	51	1,030	1,531
Woodward	1,130	1,092	605	36	754	1,050
Total	148,115	98,299	45,212	1,675	100,597	95,904
Plurality	49,816	.....	.....	.....	4,693	.....
Per cent	50	34	15		39	37
Whole vote		293,535			253,682	

For President, 1916, Progressive ticket received 234 votes.

For Governor, 1914, Hickam, Prog., received 4,189 votes; Holt, Soc., 52,703; Wilson, Ind., 84; Wood, Ind., 205.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Gore, Dem., received 119,443 votes; Burford, Rep., 73,292; Cromwell, Prog., 3,966; Nagle, Soc., 52,229.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Davenport, Dem., 17,949; Chandler, Rep., 18,208; Reese, Soc., 3,671; Brandon, Proh., 132.

II. Hastings, Dem., 15,558; Ward, Rep., 10,224; Lewis, Soc., 3,511.

III. Carter, Dem., 21,182; McVay, Rep., 10,386; Shelton, Soc., 6,862.

IV. McKeown, Dem., 19,076; Gresham, Rep., 12,399; Adams, Soc., 3,026.

V. Thompson, Dem., 17,828; Dodson, Rep., 12,736; Allen, Soc., 5,294; Phifer, Proh., 201.

VI. Ferris, Dem., 18,232; Hinkle, Rep., 10,930; Morris, Soc., 6,727.

VII. McClintic, Dem., 17,810; Jones, Rep., 7,030; Stallard, Soc., 8,140; Hockby, Proh., 125.

VIII. Harris, Dem., 14,816; Morgan, Rep., 16,691; Otti, Soc., 5,158; Henson, Proh., 352.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, R. L. Williams; Lieutenant-Governor, M. E. Trapp; Secretary of State, J. L. Lyon; Treasurer, W. L. Alexander; Auditor, E. B. Howard; Adjutant-General, Ancel Earp; Attorney-General, S. P. Freeling; Commissioner of Insurance, A. L. Welch; Commissioner of Education, R. H. Wilson; Commissioner of Agriculture, F. M. Gault—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Matthew J. Kane; Associate Justices, John B. Turner, J. F. Sharp, Summers Hardy, and Charles M. Thacker; Clerk of the Court, William M. Franklin.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	38	85	123
Republicans	5	26	31
Socialists	1	0	1
Democratic majority	32	59	91

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1907.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1907. Governor	137,641	110,296	.....	9,303	27,345 D
1908. President	122,363	110,474	.....	21,734	11,889 D
1910. Governor	120,218	99,527	.....	....	20,691 D
1912. President	119,156	*90,786	.....	42,262	28,370 D

Prohibition vote for President—1912, 2,185.

* Roosevelt vote included in Taft's; Roosevelt electors not on ballot.

OREGON.

Counties. (35.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Governor, 1914. Smith Dem.	With'c'mbe Rep.
Baker	3,897	2,541	324	69	2,430	3,066
Benton	2,488	2,902	120	207	1,719	3,293
Clakamas	5,334	6,349	556	222	3,476	5,082
Clatsop	2,239	2,568	320	65	1,371	2,627
Columbia	1,451	2,023	182	92	1,082	1,827
Coos	3,352	3,209	708	74	2,100	3,009
Crook	2,699	1,675	209	38	2,844	1,824
Curry	512	541	118	8	449	445
Douglas	3,679	3,922	420	117	2,827	3,770
Gilliam	870	557	25	17	528	822
Grant	1,210	941	145	17	899	1,020
Harney	1,239	872	189	22	917	930
Hood River	1,188	1,314	158	58	981	1,236
Jackson	4,874	3,538	321	230	4,834	2,665
Jefferson	904	581	62	60	.....	.....
Josephine	1,656	1,660	230	42	1,340	1,459
Klamath	1,853	1,631	170	18	1,204	1,576
Lake	971	793	98	27	639	683
Lane	5,880	7,253	607	261	5,009	6,733
Lincoln	915	1,167	190	17	804	1,143
Linn	4,675	4,524	318	253	4,237	4,217
Malheur	1,937	1,682	293	54	1,688	2,271
Marion	5,699	8,316	473	475	5,571	7,969
Morrow	830	748	92	26	541	1,010
Multnomah	35,755	41,458	1,852	1,083	27,127	39,003
Polk	2,844	2,899	187	120	2,522	2,958
Sherman	747	717	18	48	484	676
Tillamook	1,175	1,547	95	53	989	1,358
Umatilla	4,606	3,664	256	122	3,727	3,923
Union	3,086	2,253	259	63	2,460	2,631
Wallowa	1,960	1,198	165	20	1,111	1,300
Wasco	2,287	2,243	103	80	1,747	2,215
Washington	3,363	4,888	219	222	3,101	4,151
Wheeler	570	629	10	6	398	624
Yamhill	3,342	4,010	219	443	3,408	3,521
Total	120,087	126,813	9,711	4,729	94,594	121,037
Plurality	.....	6,726	.....	.....	.....	26,443
Per cent	46	49	3	2	38	48
Whole vote		261,650			248,052	

For President, 1916, Progressive ticket received 310 votes.

For Governor, 1914, U'Ren, Ind., received 10,493 votes; Purdy, non-partisan, 1,515; Gill, Prog., 6,129; Smith, Soc., 14,284.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Geo. E. Chamberlain, Dem., received 111,748 votes; R. A. Booth, Rep., 88,297; William Hanley, Prog., 26,220; B. F. Ramp, Soc., 10,666; H. S. Stine, Proh., 8,649.

OREGON—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Weatherford, Dem., 39,101; Hawley, Rep., 60,530; Richards, Soc., 7,243.

II. Sinnott, Rep., 35,999. Barkley, Soc., 6,028.

III. Jeffrey, Dem., 9,797; McArthur, Rep., 35,832; Streiff, Soc., 2,047; Lafferty, Ind.-Prog., 27,607.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James Withycombe, Rep.; Auditor and Secretary of State, Ben W. Olcott, Rep.; State Treasurer, Thomas B. Kay, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. A. Churchill, Rep.; Adjutant-General, George A. White; Attorney-General, Geo. M. Brown, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, Harvey Wells.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank A. Moore; Justices, Robert Eakin, Thomas A. McBride, Henry J. Bean, George H. Burnett, Lawrence T. Harris, and Henry L. Benson; Clerk, J. C. Moreland.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	24	55	79
Democrats	5	4	9
Independents	1	1	2
Republican majority	18	50	68

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	17,521	60,455	....	7,619	42,934 R
1906. Governor	46,002	43,508	....	4,468	2,494 D
1908. President	38,049	62,530	....	7,339	24,481 R
1910. Governor	54,853	48,751	....	8,059	6,102 D
1912. President	47,064	34,673	37,600	13,343	9,464 D

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties. (67.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Orvis, Dem.	* Knox, Rep.	Ervin, Soc.
Adams	3,963	3,290	82	3,538	3,025	87
Allegheny	52,833	77,183	7,815	40,093	74,578	8,598
Armstrong	3,590	6,024	316	3,052	5,376	322
Beaver	5,805	6,864	904	4,391	6,365	917
Bedford	3,263	3,729	238	2,893	3,574	221
Berks	19,267	11,937	3,146	16,770	10,765	3,778
Blair	7,002	9,893	491	5,999	9,165	631
Bradford	3,655	6,178	200	2,980	5,449	186
Bucks	7,494	9,280	238	6,973	8,854	248
Butler	4,544	5,458	211	4,018	4,977	230
Cambria	9,416	10,688	725	8,287	9,685	804
Cameron	452	713	15	334	612	11
Carbon	4,099	4,275	179	3,539	3,936	189
Centre	4,120	4,392	122	3,984	4,027	126
Chester	8,514	11,845	204	7,301	10,779	204
Clarion	3,269	2,595	175	3,011	2,243	177
Clearfield	6,180	5,676	816	5,243	4,927	883
Clinton	2,967	2,794	344	2,728	2,559	352
Columbia	5,785	3,013	116	5,237	2,652	116
Crawford	5,814	5,487	526	5,837	5,002	556
Cumberland	6,432	5,296	167	5,729	5,132	177
Dauphin	11,483	13,954	841	9,745	13,485	1,009
Delaware	7,742	16,315	212	6,909	16,066	239
Elk	2,186	2,829	225	2,028	2,629	228
Erie	9,641	8,833	1,000	7,543	7,621	1,129
Fayette	10,416	9,838	849	9,933	9,668	891
Forest	463	617	110	339	523	108
Franklin	5,336	5,674	325	4,858	5,385	305
Fulton	1,199	802	11	1,105	626	11
Greene	3,930	2,096	67	3,341	1,786	65
Huntingdon	2,181	3,806	169	1,890	3,464	182
Indiana	2,398	4,887	381	1,975	4,552	383
Jefferson	3,253	4,332	445	2,716	3,983	493
Juniata	1,497	1,254	32	1,317	1,145	29
Lackawanna	15,727	17,658	598	13,582	16,158	542
Lancaster	10,016	20,292	551	9,505	19,886	526
Lawrence	3,966	5,134	602	2,829	4,629	704
Lebanon	3,821	5,876	211	3,441	5,430	216
Lehigh	11,920	10,588	890	11,185	10,112	982
Luzerne	19,999	25,318	1,249	17,530	22,830	1,343
Lycoming	6,640	6,010	1,087	5,415	4,947	1,036
McKean	3,161	4,300	487	2,396	3,705	493
Mercer	6,390	5,866	725	5,548	5,363	770
Mifflin	1,965	2,105	277	1,595	1,961	275
Monroe	3,348	1,456	17	2,807	1,133	28

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Orvis, Dem.	* Knox, Rep.	Ervin, Soc.
Montgomery	13,658	20,431	721	12,920	19,796	733
Montour	1,530	1,068	16	1,137	804	20
Northam'ton	11,000	9,610	457	10,209	8,829	482
N'humberl'd	9,333	8,722	1,012	7,305	7,002	1,074
Perry	2,348	2,575	30	2,125	2,399	30
Philadelphia	90,800	194,163	4,716	80,594	190,586	4,771
Pike	971	598	14	829	444	8
Potter	1,733	2,386	243	1,255	1,972	238
Schuylkill	13,396	17,806	909	11,082	16,282	950
Snyder	1,249	1,797	48	1,038	1,510	52
Somerset	2,957	6,008	527	2,427	5,255	483
Sullivan	1,037	888	21	891	734	19
Susquehanna	3,145	3,891	28	2,669	3,568	33
Tioga	2,294	5,347	91	1,508	4,008	106
Union	1,272	1,902	44	1,055	1,573	44
Venango	3,938	3,856	553	2,797	3,459	608
Warren	2,628	3,413	346	2,121	2,975	349
Washington	7,747	10,367	1,056	6,974	10,079	1,085
Wayne	2,019	2,869	52	1,713	2,519	52
Westmorel'd	13,829	15,283	2,591	11,575	14,229	2,706
Wyoming	1,444	1,698	41	1,297	1,542	33
York	16,314	12,276	730	15,083	11,584	704
Total	521,784	703,734	42,637	450,106	662,218	45,385
Plurality	.....	181,950	.....	.....	230,345	.....
Per cent	40	55	3	37	56	4
Whole vote	1,297,097			1,208,463		

For President, 1916, Hanly, Proh., 28,525; Reimer, Industrialist (Soc. Lab.), 417.

* For United States Senator, 1916, Knox, on Roosevelt Prog. ticket, received 13,368 votes, on Keystone ticket, 3,839, on Personal Liberty ticket, 1,026, Knox's total vote, 680,451; Ames, Proh., 30,089; Thomas, Industrialist and Soc.-Lab., 1,022; Macauley, Single Tax, 1,337; scattering, 23.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1914.

Brumbaugh, Rep., 531,898, on Keystone ticket, 37,847, on Personal Liberty ticket, 17,956; McCormick, Dem., 312,553, on Wash. ticket, 140,329; Brumm, Bull Moose, 4,031; Lewis, Roosevelt Prog., 6,473; Allen, Soc., 40,115; Stevenson, Proh., 17,467; Harrison, Industrialist, 533.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

District.

I. McCrossin, Dem., 12,243; Vare, Wash. and Rep., 33,330; Silvey, Soc., 927.

II. Shea, Dem., 7,117; Graham, Wash., Rep., Keystone and Personal Liberty, 23,921; Goldberg, Soc., 451.

III. Hagerty, Dem., 7,611; Weinstock, Wash., 414; Moore, Rep. and Keystone, 23,753; Kline, Soc., 499.

IV. Lynch, Dem., 11,101; Edmonds, Wash., Rep., Roosevelt Prog. and Personal Liberty, 26,122; Root, Soc., 904; Stay, Proh., 189.

V. Donohoe, Dem., Keystone, 17,064; Pratt, Wash. and Proh., 2,231; Costello, Rep. and Personal Liberty, 29,689; Landberg, Soc., 1,023; Wingert, Single Tax, 48.

VI. Logue, Dem., Keystone, 25,665; Darrow, Wash., Rep., Personal Liberty and Proh., 56,207; Mays, Soc., 1,292.

VII. Cassatt, Dem. and Wash., 15,102; Butler, Rep., 27,879; Lodge, Soc., 428; Paschall, Proh., 848.

VIII. Heacock, Dem., 20,232; Watson, Rep., 28,852; Whiteside, Soc., 954; Rambo, Proh., 467; Dix, Single Tax, 126.

IX Myers, Dem., 9,506; Griest, Rep., 20,058; Stoner, Soc., 568; Watts, Proh., 1,115.

X. Burschel, Dem., 14,694; Farr, Wash., Rep., Bull Moose, Keystone and Roosevelt Prog., 17,823; Woodcock, Soc., 473; Clark, Proh., 605.

XI. Casey, Dem. and Keystone, 19,185; Davis, Wash. and Proh., 845; Templeton, Rep. and Roosevelt Prog., 24,237; Husted, Soc., 1,084.

XII. Lee, Dem., 11,340; Heaton, Wash. and Rep., 19,172; McDonald, Soc., 888.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

XIII. Dewalt, Dem., 28,296; Schantz, Wash., Rep., Bull Moose and Roosevelt Prog., 23,412; Leffler, Soc., 4,507; Loose, Proh., 531.

XIV. Brennan, Dem., 8,881; Wood, Wash., 430; McFadden, Rep., 13,638; Arthur, Soc., 302; Heermans, Proh., 1,279.

XV. Ashton, Dem., 10,766; Kiess, Wash., Rep. and Proh., 18,478; McGowan, Soc., 1,789.

XVI. Lesher, Dem., 16,490; Kline, Wash., Rep. and Proh., 14,154; Koch, Soc., 1,186.

XVII. Harris, Dem., 17,417; Focht, Rep. and Proh., 18,673; Thompson, Soc., 931.

XVIII. Saussman, Dem., 20,313; Kreider, Rep., 21,630; Steiner, Soc., 1,424; Sprenkel, 1,292.

XIX. Bailey, Dem. and Union, 21,007; Rose, Rep., 22,652; Murphy, Soc., 1,252.

XX. Brodbeck, Dem., 18,490; McCall, Wash. and Rep., 16,327; Dehoff, Soc., 826; Trumpfeller, Proh., 1,177.

XXI. Tobias, Dem. and Proh., 13,944; Rowland, Rep., 14,150; Fox, Soc., 1,605.

XXII. Kline, Dem., 16,165; Robbins, Wash. and Rep., 19,978; Cunningham, Soc., 2,945; Irwin, Proh., 2,153.

XXIII. Sterling, Dem., 17,348; Hopwood, Wash. and Rep., 16,453; Ream, Soc., 1,406; Sturgeon, Proh., 822.

XXIV. Mellon, Dem., 14,679; Temple, Rep. and Wash., 22,839; Ramsey, Soc., 2,839; Smith, Proh., 1,664.

XXV. Crosby, Dem., 13,068; Kincaid, Wash. and Proh., 3,038; Clark, Rep., 13,441; Tillotson, Soc., 1,612.

XXVI. Steele, Dem. and Soc., 18,374; Lewis, Wash. and Rep., 14,857; Browell, Bull Moose and Roosevelt Prog., 103; Field, Proh., 1,035.

XXVII. Golden, Dem., 10,751; Strong, Wash. and Rep., 17,702; Einstein, Soc., 1,415; De Santis, Proh., 1,793.

XXVIII. Beshlin, Dem., 12,406; Bleakley, Rep., 16,511; Ashe, Soc., 2,102; Rich, Proh., 3,470.

XXIX. Thompson, Dem., 7,518; Porter, Wash., Rep. and Personal Liberty, 21,123; Jursek, Soc., 1,869; Smith, Proh., 631.

XXX. Kelly, Dem., Wash., Roosevelt Prog. and Proh., 18,630; Coleman, Rep., Bull Moose and Keystone, 18,386.

XXXI. Morin, Dem., Wash., Rep. and Roosevelt Prog., 20,497; Devlin, Soc., 1,504; Brittain, Proh., 1,504.

XXXII. Campbell, Dem., Wash., Bull Moose, Roosevelt Prog. and Keystone, no returns; Barchfeld, Rep., no returns; Nooning, Soc., no returns; Briggs, Proh., no returns. Campbell has apparently won and Barchfeld has begun a contest.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE.

Elected: Crago, Rep., Roosevelt, Prog. and Personal Liberty, 668,571; Garland, Rep. and Personal Liberty, 657,915; McLaughlin, Rep., 605,666; Scott, Rep., Roosevelt Prog. and Personal Liberty, 661,930.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Martin G. Brumbaugh; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank B. McClain; Secretary of the Commonwealth, Cyrus E. Woods; Treasurer, Robert K. Young; Auditor, A. W. Powell; Adjutant-General, Thomas J. Stewart; Attorney-General, Francis S. Brown; Superintendent of Education, N. C. Schaeffer; Commissioner of Insurance, J. Denny O'Neil; Secretary of Agriculture, Charles E. Patton—all Republicans except Nathan C. Schaeffer, Democrat.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. Hay Brown; Associate Justices, S. Leslie Mestrezat, Wm. P. Potter, John Stewart, Robert von Moschzisker, Robert S. Frazer, Emory A. Walling; Clerk, Wm. Penrose.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	39	169	208
Democrats	10	37	47
Progressives	1	..	1
Republican majority	28	132	160

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President.	335,430	840,949	.....	21,863	505,519 R
1906. Governor.	457,957	506,392	.....	15,169	48,435 R
1908. President.	448,778	745,779	.....	33,913	297,001 R
1910. Governor.	129,395	412,658	.....	53,063	30,531 R
1912. President.	395,619	273,305	447,426	80,915	51,807 P

Vote for Governor on Keystone ticket—1910, 382,127. Prohibition vote for President—1900, 27,908; 1904, 33,717; 1908, 36,694; 1912, 19,533.

PHILIPPINES.

(Officers appointed by the President.)

Governor-General, Francis Burton Harrison, $18,000; Vice-Governor, ———, $10,000; Secretary Finance and Justice, Victorino Mapa, $9,450, Secretary Commerce and Police, Eugene E. Reed, $9,450; Secretary of the Interior, ———, $9,450.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice, Cayetano S. Arellano ($8,000), Associate Justices, E. Finley Johnson, Florentino Torres, Adam C. Carson, Sherman Moreland, Grant T. Trent, and Manuel Araullo, $7,500 each.

PORTO RICO.*

Governor, Arthur Yager; Secretary, Martin Travieso, Jr.; Acting Treasurer, Charles F. Hill; Auditor, J. W. Bonner; Attorney-General, Howard L. Kern; Commissioner of Education, Paul G. Miller; Commissioner of the Interior, Manuel V. Domenech; Director of Labor, Charities and Correction, Manuel Camuñas.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, José C. Hernandez; Justices, Emilio del Toro, Adolph G. Wolf, Pedro de Aldrey, and Harvey M. Hutchison; U. S. District Judge, Peter J. Hamilton; U. S. District-Attorney, Wm. R. Bennett.

The Insular Legislature consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Lower House is the elective branch and has 35 members, five from each of seven districts. The Legislature sits for sixty days each year, the sessions beginning on the second Monday in February.

* Under an act of the United States Congress, the elections in Porto Rico for 1916 were indefinitely postponed pending action on a new Organic Act, postponement to be until such date as may be fixed by the President of the United States.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties. (5.)	President, 1916.		U. S. Senator, 1916.		Governor, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Gerry, Dem.	Lippitt, Rep.	Munroe, Dem.	Beeckman, Rep.
Bristol	1,292	1,574	1,377	1,488	1,154	1,701
Kent	2,632	4,038	3,125	3,581	2,477	4,185
Newport	2,932	4,003	3,346	3,481	2,169	4,709
Providence	31,314	32,406	36,838	27,927	28,404	35,871
Washington	2,224	2,837	2,362	2,734	1,954	3,058
Total	40,394	44,858	47,048	39,211	36,158	49,524
Plurality	.....	4,464	7,837	.....	.....	13,366
Per cent	46	51	53	44	41	56
Whole vote	87,816		88,377		88,568	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 1,914 votes; Hanly, Proh., 470; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 180.

For United States Senator, 1916, Hurst, Soc., received 1,996 votes; Sibley, Proh., 454; McDermott, Soc. Lab., 168.

For Governor, 1916, Holloway, Soc., received 2,167 votes; Phillips, Proh., 518; Herrick, Soc. Lab., 201.

RHODE ISLAND—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. O'Shaunessy, Dem., 15,996; Dixon, Rep., 13,099; Myers, Soc., 559.

II. Mowry, Dem., 12,207; Stiness, Rep., 15,784; Sherwood, Soc., 767.

III. McDonald, Dem., 13,427; Kennedy, Rep., 14,376; Jones, Soc., 715.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, R. Livingston Beeckman; Lieutenant-Governor, Emery J. San Souci; Secretary of State, J. Frederick Parker; Attorney-General, Herbert A. Rice; Treasurer, Walter A. Read; Adjutant-General, Charles W. Abbott, Jr.; Auditor, Charles C. Gray; Commissioner of Public Schools, Walter E. Ranger; Commissioner of Insurance, State Auditor, ex-officio—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Clarke H. Johnson; Associate Justices, C. Frank Parkhurst, W. B. Vincent, William H. Sweetland, Darius Baker; Clerk, B. S. Blaisdell.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	25	66	91
Democrats	13	33	46
Independent	1	..	1
Republican majority	11	33	44

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	24,839	41,605	....	....	16,766 R
1906. Governor	33,195	31,877	....	395	1,318 D
1908. President	24,706	43,942	....	1,365	19,236 R
1911. Governor	30,575	37,969	....	1,392	7,394 R
1912. Governor	32,725	34,133	8,457	1,913	1,408 R
1912. President	30,412	27,703	16,878	2,049	2,709 D
1914. Governor	32,182	41,996	1,256	1,691	9,814 R

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Counties. (45.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Prog.	Governor, 1916. Manning, Dem.	Blease, Ind.
Abbeville	900	8	....	3	786	34
Aiken	1,750	26	....	11	2,122	3
Anderson	2,609	6	....	7	2,381	195
Bamberg	820	....	....	....	891	....
Barnwell	1,454	21	....	1	1,444	....
Beaufort	376	105	....	4	415	10
Berkeley	457	6	....	....	453	....
Calhoun	665	41	....	....	646	24
Charleston	1,929	129	35	2	1,980	13
Cherokee	1,271	13	....	12	1,344	25
Chester	1,182	17	....	2	1,104	....
Chesterfield	1,883	3	....	4	1,923	7
Clarendon	894	18	....	....	802	45
Colleton	974	31	....	....	995	....
Darlington	1,462	5	....	3	1,373	13
Dillon	972	....	....	....	916	52
Dorchester	716	44	....	....	725	....
Edgefield	959	5	....	....	940	....
Fairfield	726	....	....	12	720	4
Florence	1,912	26	....	....	1,776	30
Georgetown	470	2	4	....	483	....
Greenville	3,384	81	8	13	3,309	11
Greenwood	1,636	13	3	2	1,600	35
Hampton	852	....	....	....	823	....
Horry	1,638	....	....	7	1,489	....
Jasper	243	....	....	....	249	1
Kershaw	989	14	....	5	905	4
Lancaster	1,426	1	....	1	1,368	....
Laurens	1,895	14	1	....	1,815	5
Lee	779	14	....	2	820	5
Lexington	2,060	31	46	8	1,878	75
Marion	1,010	3	....	....	1,264	11
Marlborough	1,071	2	....	15	1,075	9
McCormick	637	2	....	2	636	3
Newberry	1,719	19	20	10	1,631	40
Oconee	885	59	....	5	1,183	2
Orangeburg	2,641	159	....	....	2,372	52
Pickens	1,139	7	....	....	1,129	56
Richland	2,283	292	12	9	2,145	196
Saluda	1,227	1	5	....	1,126	7
Spartanburg	4,503	112	....	6	4,094	25
Sumter	1,357	142	1	4	1,215	84

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Prog.	Governor, 1916. Manning, Dem.	Blease, Ind.
Union	1,476	6	....	13	1,627	1
Williamsbu'g	1,213	57	....	....	1,186	1
York	1,393	23	....	1	1,325	....
Total	61,837	1,558	135	164	60,393	1,078
Plurality	60,279	....	....	....	59,315	....
Per cent	96	2	....	....	98	1
Whole vote	63,952				61,667	

For President, 1916, Prog.-Rep. elector received 258 votes.

For Governor, 1916, Gibbes, Soc., received 162 votes; Cantey, Prog., 34.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

E. D. Smith, Dem., received 32,950 votes; J. N. Roberts, Soc., 89.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts

I. Whaley, Dem., 4,999; Ladd, Rep., 240.

II. Byrnes, Dem., 7,681; Myers, Rep., 120.

III. Dominick, Dem., 9,447; Aiken, Dem., 1.

IV. Nicholls, Dem., 11,312; Mills, Rep., 74.

V. Finley, Dem., 8,846.

VI. Ragsdale, Dem., 9,767; McFarlan, Rep., 87.

VII. Lever, Dem., 9,817; Leevy, Rep., 683.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Richard I. Manning; Lieutenant-Governor, Andrew J. Bethea; Secretary of State, W. Banks Dove; Attorney-General, Thos. H. Peeples; Treasurer, S. T. Carter; Comptroller, C. W. Sawyer; Superintendent of Education, John E. Swearingen; Adjutant-General, W. W. Moore; Commissioner of Agriculture, E. J. Watson; Commissioner of Insurance, F. H. McMaster—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Eugene B. Gary; Justices, D. E. Hydrick, R. C. Watts, Thos. B. Fraser, and Geo. W. Gage; Clerk, U. R. Brooks.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	52,563	2,554	....	22	50,009 D
1906. Governor	30,251	....	....	32	30,219 D
1908. President	62,288	3,963	....	100	58,325 D
1910. Governor	30,832	....	....	70	30,762 D
1912. Governor	44,122	....	....	208	43,914 D
1912. President	48,355	536	1,293	164	47,062 D
1914. Governor	34,606	....	....	84	34,522 D

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Counties. (63.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Governor, 1916. Rinehart, Dem.	Norbeck, Rep.
Aurora	793	735	23	45	704	843
Beadle	1,828	1,662	121	24	1,864	1,610
Bennett	222	67	4	4	177	66
Bon Homme	1,278	1,231	10	20	1,122	1,379
Brookings	1,385	1,638	46	94	953	1,970
Brown	2,676	2,659	472	77	2,497	2,923
Brule	975	729	40	6	891	851
Buffalo	182	80	1	2	155	104
Butte	930	537	135	10	753	666
Campbell	163	644	14	11	107	695
Charles Mix	2,011	1,450	41	12	1,845	1,683
Clark	1,016	1,226	28	56	779	1,432
Clay	1,207	1,000	25	14	951	1,255
Coddington	1,344	1,550	47	50	1,283	1,680
Corson	641	503	41	7	502	612
Custer	488	392	50	1	153	430
Davison	1,374	1,516	67	46	1,220	1,699
Day	907	1,758	121	86	783	1,908
Deuel	584	908	14	24	412	1,056
Dewey	379	352	14	4	324	416
Douglas	597	815	3	3	539	874
Edmunds	634	894	41	43	609	911

SOUTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Governor, 1916. Rinehart, Dem.	Norbeck, Rep.
Fall River	922	668	44	10	826	719
Faulk	629	759	25	22	557	847
Grant	772	1,098	48	67	637	1,235
Gregory	1,242	1,434	72	17	1,086	1,581
Haakon	475	399	86	12	323	538
Hamlin	692	1,039	30	36	478	1,145
Hand	905	801	49	27	791	947
Hanson	712	767	9	13	660	804
Harding	597	520	119	15	331	784
Hughes	536	611	39	9	471	671
Hutchinson	519	1,636	53	27	517	1,626
Hyde	305	438	40	5	266	512
Jackson	279	283	6	5	210	366
Jerauld	539	612	5	58	410	753
Kingsbury	1,096	1,339	70	80	783	1,603
Lake	1,027	1,398	92	23	811	1,591
Lawrence	2,157	2,971	114	20	1,808	2,338
Lincoln	936	1,591	62	50	660	1,873
Lyman	1,052	981	99	17	809	1,046
Marshall	885	808	56	24	912	1,298
McCook	1,021	1,194	49	24	267	995
McPherson	224	992	16	7	678	1,011
Meade	1,224	858	141	20	1,165	913
Mellette	136	379	15	2	401	420
Miner	880	1,006	24	17	786	1,110
Minnehaha	3,494	4,318	197	194	3,229	4,718
Moody	898	973	89	22	718	1,135
Pennington	1,339	1,108	122	24	1,367	1,106
Perkins	939	890	118	13	712	1,088
Potter	408	512	7	11	395	540
Roberts	1,191	1,259	187	32	886	1,499
Sanborn	898	711	28	56	701	883
Spink	1,622	1,660	74	59	1,347	1,993
Stanley	381	254	19	10	366	318
Sully	268	281	8	.....	187	360
Tripp	1,311	1,074	40	10	1,084	1,308
Turner	1,134	1,573	18	28	887	1,827
Union	1,313	1,108	19	25	1,080	1,316
Walworth	590	761	28	4	576	815
Yankton	1,438	1,429	45	25	1,277	1,634
Ziebach	211	275	10	5	196	300
Total	59,942	64,217	3,760	1,274	50,545	72,789
Plurality	.....	5,026	.....	.....	.....	22,244
Per cent	46	49	3	1	39	56
Whole vote		128,942			128,520	

For Governor, 1916, Fairchild, Soc., 3,556; Thompson, Proh., 1,630.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Johnson, Dem., received 48,076 votes; Burke, Rep. 44,244; Butterfield, Proh., 2,406; Johnson, Soc., 2,674; Loucks, Ind., 2,104.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Anderson, Dem., 19,846; Dillon, Rep., 28,674; Fenner, Soc., 863.

II. Batterton, Dem., 16,342; Johnson, Rep., 28,366; Clendenning, Proh., 862; Atwood, Soc., 1,592.

III. Gandy, Dem., 16,581; Bartine, Rep., 12,208; Mulcahy, Soc., 1,017.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Peter Norbeck; Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. McMaster; Secretary of State, Frank M. Rood; Treasurer, G. H. Helgerson; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chas. H. Lugg; Attorney-General, C. C. Caldwell; Adjutant-General, W. A. Morris; Auditor, J. E. Handlin; Commissioner of School and Public Lands, N. E. Knight; Commissioner of Insurance, M. H. O'Brien—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Presiding Judge, John Howard Gates; Justices, Charles S. Whiting, E. G. Smith, James H. McCoy, Samuel C. Polley; Clerk, E. F. Swartz.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	35	91	126
Democrats	10	12	22
Republican majority	25	79	104

SOUTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1900. President	39,544	54,530	....	169	14,986 R
1902. Governor	21,396	48,196	....	....	26,800 R
1904. President	21,969	72,083	....	3,13	50,114 R
1908. President	40,266	67,536	....	2,846	27,270 R
1912. Governor	53,850	.....	57,160	3,479	3,310 P
1912. President	48,942	*	58,811	4,662	9,869 P
1914. Governor	34,542	49,138	....	2,684	14,596 R

* Taft's name not on Republican ballot, Progressive list of electors printed thereon instead.

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 1,542; 1904, 2,965; 1908, 4,039; 1912, 3,910.

TENNESSEE.

Counties. (96.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. McKel'r, Dem.	Hooper, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Rye, Dem.	Overall, Rep.
Anderson	537	1,730	527	1,732	538	1,734
Bedford	2,378	1,324	2,243	1,395	2,392	1,305
Benton	1,313	805	1,226	877	1,317	811
Bledsoe	424	681	22	685	424	682
Blount	1,015	2,462	996	2,485	1,017	2,472
Bradley	784	1,482	700	1,373	762	1,347
Campbell	485	1,670	372	1,531	441	1,486
Cannon	936	456	920	468	932	462
Carroll	2,001	2,217	1,932	2,267	2,038	2,187
Carter	498	2,961	471	2,945	501	2,956
Cheatham	1,117	439	1,098	446	1,106	437
Chester	862	645	824	650	851	645
Claiborne	1,053	1,398	994	1,304	1,011	1,350
Clay	689	578	680	582	681	579
Cocke	595	1,478	541	1,518	567	1,497
Coffee	1,837	489	1,758	536	1,729	491
Crockett	1,608	1,114	1,556	1,162	1,610	1,143
Cumberland	428	924	385	915	400	915
Davidson	8,958	3,168	7,738	4,194	7,673	4,593
Decatur	887	893	884	880	883	894
De Kalb	1,407	1,343	1,363	1,341	1,305	1,438
Dickson	2,105	1,008	2,048	1,040	2,053	1,027
Dyer	1,997	459	1,918	489	1,962	465
Fayette	1,812	116	1,796	103	1,780	123
Fentress	348	925	312	934	247	918
Franklin	2,469	711	2,371	737	2,450	683
Gibson	3,609	1,443	3,465	1,472	3,543	1,454
Giles	3,207	1,488	2,957	1,613	3,153	1,506
Grainger	813	1,529	845	1,521	842	1,530
Greene	2,254	3,055	2,214	3,049	2,223	3,059
Grundy	736	319	720	313	745	309
Hamblen	741	795	679	783	689	782
Hamilton	5,828	4,697	5,378	4,620	5,833	4,466
Hancock	386	1,229	392	1,216	383	1,231
Hardeman	1,724	485	1,678	547	1,681	530
Hardin	979	1,811	950	1,800	945	1,805
Hawkins	1,142	1,739	1,055	1,607	1,041	1,660
Haywood	1,677	61	1,662	98	1,663	63
Henderson	980	1,317	790	1,298	907	1,323
Henry	2,988	1,393	2,938	1,362	3,072	1,268
Hickman	1,479	1,026	1,464	1,012	1,475	1,017
Houston	627	207	594	213	622	207
Humphreys	1,148	452	1,108	470	1,131	450
Jackson	1,506	740	1,480	756	1,477	762
James	230	606	224	602	229	606
Jefferson	520	1,648	487	1,650	519	1,607
Johnson	263	1,812	254	1,816	260	1,811
Knox	4,288	5,895	4,033	6,203	4,038	6,083
Lake	727	130	727	130	727	130
Lauderdale	1,572	532	1,549	533	1,561	538
Lawrence	1,787	1,837	1,802	1,818	1,802	1,824
Lewis	387	414	418	381	392	408
Lincoln	2,791	552	2,617	636	2,785	537
Loudon	423	698	309	577	392	638
Macon	980	1,600	952	1,618	970	1,602
McMinn	1,088	1,726	917	1,437	997	1,568
McNairy	1,461	1,616	1,453	1,610	1,473	1,606
Madison	2,659	1,194	2,243	1,041	2,405	1,106
Marion	1,155	1,432	1,160	1,414	1,155	1,427
Marshall	1,652	461	1,371	462	1,576	432
Maury	2,169	720	1,770	774	2,019	681
Meigs	541	608	534	610	541	607
Monroe	1,263	1,459	1,188	1,362	1,222	1,408
Montgomery	1,976	991	1,521	911	1,683	733
Moore	722	71	612	142	688	72
Morgan	563	1,265	536	1,290	524	1,301
Obion	3,170	591	2,920	655	3,093	561
Overton	1,512	1,030	1,510	1,064	1,542	1,039

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. McKel'r, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Hooper, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Rye, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Overall, Rep.
Perry	663	483	686	452	667	479
Pickett	418	501	416	518	417	506
Polk	767	887	696	835	678	824
Putnam	2,100	1,383	2,091	1,412	2,068	1,386
Rhea	661	768	579	777	657	720
Roane	667	1,241	574	1,299	687	1,210
Robertson	2,106	733	2,011	837	2,100	745
Rutherford	2,941	1,116	2,673	1,274	2,836	1,207
Scott	206	1,486	166	1,458	202	1,416
Sequatchie	335	238	331	236	321	242
Sevier	301	2,837	303	2,868	307	2,889
Shelby	10,967	4,515	10,222	5,038	8,974	6,756
Smith	2,196	911	2,163	963	2,128	1,000
Stewart	1,711	591	1,701	597	1,693	598
Sullivan	2,601	1,776	2,567	1,772	2,599	1,769
Sumner	2,487	612	2,400	648	2,465	623
Tipton	2,035	281	1,812	406	1,978	371
Trousdale	688	217	648	245	682	220
Unicoi	226	961	231	963	224	961
Union	389	1,490	386	1,482	378	1,494
Van Buren	105	151	102	150	403	150
Warren	1,855	624	1,788	578	1,858	578
Washington	1,831	2,723	1,737	2,668	1,785	2,699
Wayne	517	1,626	516	1,610	511	1,619
Weakley	3,609	1,768	3,471	1,784	3,584	1,770
White	1,407	587	1,355	608	1,396	588
Williamson	2,036	600	1,903	651	1,904	675
Wilson	2,535	841	2,386	934	2,466	837
Total	152,955	116,257	143,718	118,138	116,759	118,719
Plurality	36,698	.....	25,582	.....	28,040	.....
Per cent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whole vote	271,901		264,041		267,544	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 2,542 votes; Hanly, Proh., 147.

For U. S. Senator, 1916, Mangum, Soc., received 2,187 votes.

For Governor, 1916, Wiles, Soc., received 2,066 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Sells, Rep., 23,651; Isenberg, Soc., 770.
II. Fitzgerald, Dem., 1,175; Austin, Rep., 19,839; Rowland, Soc., 1,005.
III. Moore, Dem., 19,018; Littleton, Rep., 16,004; Hipp, Soc., 297.
IV. Hull, Dem., 17,170; Benson, Rep., 11,287; Holfield, Soc., 69.
V. W. C. Houston, Dem., 14,556; Sid Houston, Rep., 2,287.
VI. Byrns, Dem., 18,090; Tippens, Rep., 2,819; Lindsley, Soc., 319.
VII. Padgett, Dem., 15,313; Vest, Rep., 8,955; Porter, Soc., 48.
VIII. Sims, Dem., 13,474; Rhodes, Rep., 13,253; Burkhead, Soc., 35.
IX. Garrett, Dem., 17,826; Beasley, Rep., 5,817.
X. Fisher, Dem., 13,926; Farley, Rep., 2,089; Weatherall, Soc., 803; Wilkerson, Colored Rep., 3,677.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Thomas C. Rye; Secretary of State, R. R. Sneed; Treasurer, Porter Dunlap; Auditor, Hayes Flowers; Commissioner of Agriculture, H. K. Bryson; Superintendent of Education, S. W. Sherrill; Comptroller, John B. Thomason; Adjutant-General, Chas. B. Rogan; Attorney-General, Frank M. Thompson; Commissioner of Insurance, William F. Dunbar—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, M. M. Neil; Justices, S. C. Williams, D. Lansden, Arthur S. Buchanan and Grafton Green; Clerk, Preston Vaughn.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	27	72	99
Republicans	6	27	33
Democratic majority	21	45	66

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	131,653	105,369	.....	1,354	26,281 D
1904. Governor	131,503	103,409	.....	1,109	28,094 D
1906. Governor	111,766	92,804	....	1,169	18,962 D
1908. President	135,608	118,324	....	1,870	17,284 D
1908. Governor	133,913	113,033	....	1,422	20,880 D
1910. Governor	121,674	133,999	....	1,704	12,325 R
1912. Governor	111,369	123,828	....	4,464	9,459 R
1912. President	130,335	59,444	53,725	3,492	70,891 D
1914. Governor	136,816	115,321	....	1,671	20,995 D

TEXAS.

Counties. (248.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Culb'son, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Atcheson, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Hickey, Soc.
Anderson	1,984	501	187	2,025	481	188
Andrews	71	.....	3	72	.....	1
Angelina	1,344	75	335	1,373	52	342
Aransas	179	24	6	182	20	6
Archer	527	104	31	415	47	38
Armstrong	352	43	6	356	33	8
Atascosa	635	119	44	677	77	55
Austin	960	673	10	1,412	250	9
Bailey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bandera	537	168	44	546	159	45
Bastrop	1,335	550	21	1,436	443	22
Baylor	711	47	74	727	28	77
Bee	584	152	29	510	105	23
Bell	3,615	356	162	3,825	222	175
Bexar	7,008	5,483	187	9,207	3,226	143
Blanco	628	235	19	703	164	18
Borden	81	1	3	105	.....	1
Bosque	1,561	179	73	1,600	142	73
Bowie	1,911	414	273	1,988	350	280
Brazoria	1,033	581	80	1,062	530	83
Brazos	1,027	273	3	1,082	228	4
Brewster	207	43	7	219	37	8
Briscoe	260	4	22	259	3	22
Brooks	101	63	1	106	58	1
Brown	1,986	181	104	1,991	153	101
Burleson	1,208	2	262	1,163	249	21
Burnet	913	115	22	910	87	24
Caldwell	1,216	225	15	1,299	171	19
Calhoun	338	84	64	413	65	64
Callahan	959	74	83	971	48	77
Cameron	1,260	420	25	1,310	361	26
Camp	721	206	35	732	198	32
Carson	326	78	7	317	58	5
Cass	1,505	707	124	1,541	683	131
Castro	176	69	5	189	46	5
Chambers	239	101	43	247	105	24
Cherokee	2,002	241	245	2,041	224	250
Childress	948	31	77	957	28	76
Clay	1,324	177	54	1,354	156	54
Cochran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke	484	29	12	489	25	43
Coleman	1,700	96	182	1,722	81	200
Collin	4,141	594	190	4,109	584	185
Collingsw'th	589	31	54	712	31	65
Colorado	1,041	358	76	1,200	207	66
Comal	432	742	38	817	248	28
Comanche	1,494	148	301	1,515	103	311
Concho	418	36	53	425	27	57
Cooke	2,273	353	106	2,405	270	108
Coryell	1,802	188	72	1,882	111	76
Cottle	455	12	1	451	9	69
Crane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crockett	65	16	5	64	11	.....
Crosby	456	31	46	467	22	45
Culberson	124	2	1	118	1	.....
Dallam	363	81	39	387	63	39
Dallas	13,410	2,554	181	13,663	2,128	183
Dawson	288	14	14	292	8	14
Deaf Smith	356	77	16	355	75	15
Delta	1,251	72	115	1,272	74	109
Denton	2,841	451	157	2,864	387	163
De Witt	1,056	1,068	21	1,747	381	22
Dickens	289	15	39	393	9	40
Dimmit	193	74	.....	201	68	6
Donley	636	42	54	637	36	55
Duval	597	37	3	604	30	3
Eastland	1,086	116	294	1,492	122	305
Ector	120	2	.....	121	1	.....
Edwards	299	73	5	309	67	6

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Culb'son, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Atchison, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Hickey, Soc.
Ellis	4,718	324	74	4,753	417	83
El Paso	3,603	1,770	111	4,208	1,195	102
Erath	2,024	184	287	1,984	138	298
Falls	2,037	729	232	2,352	488	244
Fannin	3,493	471	236	3,501	456	234
Fayette	1,902	1,212	40	2,465	684	42
Fisher	950	46	229	949	31	234
Floyd	600	48	78	611	42	77
Foard	475	41	88	479	41	89
Fort Bend	788	329	16	937	318	15
Franklin	684	62	42	671	63	42
Freestone	1,575	637	98	1,575	636	97
Frio	410	50	4	140	28	4
Gaines	80	.....	4	81	.....	4
Galveston	3,543	1,263	73	3,824	1,006	67
Garza	330	14	14	331	12	14
Gillespie	405	1,463	12	593	1,297	12
Glasscock	96	8	4	99	5	4
Goliad	605	548	59	659	500	60
Gonzales	1,675	649	51	1,798	534	51
Gray	482	69	35	511	35	35
Grayson	5,092	1,024	285	5,177	945	271
Gregg	820	159	25	831	.....	.....
Grimes	1,108	108	25	1,152	63	28
Guadalupe	830	1,812	7	1,324	1,328	6
Hale	908	80	43	922	69	43
Hall	925	49	88	921	12	91
Hamilton	1,231	201	28	1,343	141	30
Hansford	166	47	14	169	44	14
Hardeman	932	94	123	942	77	125
Hardin	1,279	158	90	1,324	128	85
Harris	10,131	3,009	433	11,353	1,815	409
Harrison	1,374	172	60	1,341	131	55
Hartley	161	30	1	159	24	7
Haskell	1,200	95	369	1,220	65	338
Hays	995	123	10	1,026	99	8
Hemphill	496	141	23	588	128	25
Henderson	1,790	268	354	1,794	262	358
Hidalgo	1,354	260	27	1,399	231	33
Hill	3,951	382	86	4,021	280	77
Hockley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hood	693	64	84	699	59	82
Hopkins	2,568	218	231	2,572	208	226
Houston	1,730	373	162	1,720	373	162
Howard	747	30	99	748	28	106
Hunt	4,242	424	155	4,241	417	155
Hutchinson	114	28	6	159	23	6
Irion	150	5	11	153	1	11
Jack	862	121	115	871	107	104
Jackson	403	123	65	412	116	65
Jasper	906	75	41	917	65	38
Jeff Davis	234	74	1	237	65	1
Jefferson	3,082	488	155	3,200	357	149
Jim Hogg	187	11	.....	187	10	.....
Jim Wells	335	100	35	.....	.....	.....
Johnson	3,040	275	170	3,116	235	159
Jones	1,798	114	214	1,802	101	216
Karnes	889	238	5	917	116	8
Kaufman	2,780	427	172	2,790	409	177
Kendall	232	590	5	391	440	6
Kent	212	2	25	222	2	26
Kerr	621	272	30	751	238	29
Kimble	223	13	13	199	14	12
King	47	3	.....	47	3	.....
Kinney	233	201	7	236	59	7
Kleberg	427	106	44	472	78	52
Knox	884	64	105	.....	.....	.....
Lamar	3,412	309	96	3,425	291	96
Lamb	150	14	4	156	9	3
Lampasas	848	113	31	865	95	31
La Salle	340	40	3	346	35	3
Lavaca	1,784	936	241	2,182	509	255
Lee	571	836	82	1,089	312	81
Leon	979	335	162	997	311	169
Liberty	704	224	82	721	200	78
Limestone	2,188	225	107	2,219	192	103
Lipscomb	350	116	47	343	111	49
Live Oak	397	119	51	425	90	48
Llano	716	72	23	755	31	21
Loving	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lubbock	633	34	27	644	27	27
Lynn	331	15	8	333	11	9
Madison	730	120	41	725	112	45
Marion	445	166	1	448	162	1

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Culb'son, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Atchison, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Hickey, Soc.
Martin	125	14	22	124	13	23
Mason	386	157	32	456	102	33
Matagorda	748	252	79	776	225	80
Maverick	192	246	2	205	235	2
McCulloch	847	61	117	856	48	120
McLennan	4,979	940	122	5,221	657	119
McMullen	115	29	.....	121	18	.....
Medina	758	650	26	841	556	26
Menard	267	44	32	285	25	34
Midland	339	24	7	314	19	7
Milam	2,198	576	230	2,311	361	244
Mills	640	129	106	756	79	108
Mitchell	803	31	80	801	35	80
Montague	1,803	245	242	1,904	231	242
Montgomery	880	179	141	893	177	139
Moore	103	6	.....	104	3	.....
Morris	689	163	52	704	81	2
Motley	393	9	28	388	3	25
Nacogdoches	1,766	92	141	1,783	81	147
Navarro	3,527	291	100	3,539	293	102
Newton	493	34	23	497	20	33
Nolan	1,048	91	79	1,073	73	77
Nueces	1,830	404	142	1,893	306	126
Ochiltree	238	11	8	246	32	7
Oldham	138	42	.....	120	39	.....
Orange	758	92	.....	775	66	43
Palo Pinto	1,431	124	282	1,454	102	285
Panola	1,228	125	71	1,230	114	73
Parker	1,797	173	240	1,840	140	243
Parmer	194	64	10	190	58	10
Pecos	394	96	2	411	89	1
Polk	918	107	113	955	84	111
Potter	1,288	166	99	1,321	117	97
Presidio	245	27	.....	265	14	.....
Rains	509	71	289	542	65	294
Randall	341	63	6	354	40	5
Real	242	14	25	242	14	24
Reagan	59	2	.....	61	1	.....
Red River	2,021	356	141	2,037	331	143
Reeves	346	43	5	358	31	3
Refugio	108	232	47	412	220	51
Roberts	220	27	3	218	17	3
Robertson	1,313	218	44	1,342	183	45
Rockwall	828	27	.....	837	26	10
Runnels	1,487	195	133	1,547	129	137
Rusk	1,849	521	196	1,857	514	198
Sabine	681	22	54	681	16	53
San Aug'tine	682	18	51	682	12	50
San Jacinto	142	255	1	441	258	11
San Patricio	594	130	65	620	110	67
San Saba	955	66	90	840	45	101
Schleicher	163	10	1	164	7	1
Scurry	994	40	78	1,008	28	78
Shakelford	378	51	36	393	41	38
Shelby	1,767	131	175	1,737	132	199
Sherman	152	39	9	159	29	10
Smith	2,422	773	270	2,450	741	283
Somervell	278	20	84	298	17	87
Starr	516	115	.....	525	108	.....
Stephens	572	12	103	561	11	102
Sterling	205	6	.....	208	3	.....
Stonewall	502	21	119	519	9	119
Sutton	130	13	.....	132	5	.....
Swisher	381	62	10	401	46	11
Tarrant	10,269	1,551	329	10,667	1,189	318
Taylor	2,134	120	118	2,149	101	120
Terrell	181	59	2	181	57	2
Terry	146	1	1	146	.....	.....
Throckm'ton	330	10	73	360	9	69
Titus	1,161	189	95	1,175	178	71
Tom Green	1,243	92	63	1,184	71	62
Travis	3,682	690	71	1,052	631	70
Trinity	906	156	91	948	135	94
Tyler	635	24	31	642	32	21
Upshur	1,346	198	121	1,365	179	121
Upton	42	6	.....	47	2	1
Uvalde	728	92	13	742	75	24
Val Verde	416	135	5	472	109	5
Van Zandt	2,010	232	648	2,085	184	615
Victoria	897	476	35	1,088	281	33
Walker	763	315	24	766	306	25
Waller	635	182	6	693	136	4
Ward	178	23	8	186	11	8
Washington	1,119	1,306	3	1,977	110	3

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Culbson, Dem.	Atchison, Rep.	Hickey, Soc.
Webb	676	472	.....	716	430	.....
Wharton	918	351	85	1,018	321	88
Wheeler	551	56	83	569	49	83
Wichita	2,108	347	94	2,168	300	134
Wilbarger	1,212	99	116	1,361	60	107
Willacy	110	10	.....	114	6	.....
Williamson	2,701	656	80	3,367	372	73
Wilson	869	345	30	961	248	22
Winkler	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Wise	2,023	263	9	2,304	214	151
Wood	1,719	248	416	1,720	219	421
Yoakum	85	1	1	85	1	1
Young	1,175	71	71	1,187	55	127
Zapata	26	214	.....	31	214	.....
Zavala	229	43	17	233	34	16
Total	285,980	64,673	19,011	301,757	48,717	18,954
Plurality	221,307	.....	.....	253,040	.....	.....
Per cent	76	17	5	81	13	5
Whole vote	371,721			371,185		

For President, 1916, Hanly, Proh., received 2,057 votes. For United States Senator, 1916, Conibear, Proh., 1,757.

For Governor, 1916, Ferguson, Dem., 284,767; Creager, Rep., 49,631; Meitzen, Soc., 18,870; Lewis, Proh., 3,726.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Black, Dem., 16,525; Morris, Rep., 2,182; Thompson, Soc., 1,122.
II. Dies, Dem., 16,956; Sweatland, Rep., 1,266; Trult, Soc., 462.
III. Young, Dem., 15,169; Scoggin, Soc., 2,014.
IV. Rayburn, Dem., 17,785; Barlow, Rep., 2,043; Lennon, Soc., 1,460.
V. Summers, Dem. 21,949; Crews, Rep., 2,879; Brewer, Soc., 444.
VI. Hardy, Dem., 12,046; Wilson, Soc., 590.
VII. Gregg, Dem., 10,921; Heigee, Rep., 1,561; Foster, Soc., 568.
VIII. Eagle, Dem., 18,980; Jones, Rep., 3,276; Conner, Soc., 812.
IX. Mansfield, Dem., 16,453; Hughes, Rep., 4,149; Wright, Soc., 946.
X. Buchanan, Dem., 15,734; Brooks, Rep., 2,405.
XI. Connally, Dem., 14,695; Vaughn, Rep., 1,443; De Loach, Soc., 620.
XII. Wilson, Dem., 20,175; Zweifel, Rep., 1,843; Baker, Soc., 1,517.
XIII. Jones, Dem., 33,863; Van Natta, Rep., 3,125; Pressly, Soc., 2,489.
XIV. Slayden, Dem., 22,435; Johnson, Rep., 5,718.
XV. Garner, Dem., 16,906; Wurzback, Rep., 5,561; Greer, Soc., 572.
XVI. Blanton, Dem., 30,050; Harris, Rep., 2,503; Holiday, Soc., 2,826.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE—TWO ELECTED.

Garrett, Dem., 298,966; McLemore, Dem., 300,303; Taylor, Rep., 46,506; Warnken, Rep., 46,916, Teague, Prog., 1,514; Cook, Proh., 1,457; Lingan, Soc., 18,583; Simpson, Soc., 8,202.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James E. Ferguson; Lieutenant-Governor, W. P. Hobby; Secretary of State, John G. McKay; Adjutant-General, Henry Hutchings; Attorney-General, Benj. F. Looney; State Treasurer, J. M. Edwards; Comptroller, H. B. Terrell; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. F Doughty; Commissioner of Agriculture, Fred W. Davis, Commissioner of Insurance, ——————all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Nelson Phillips; Associate Justices, W. E. Hawkins and James E. Yantis; Clerk, F. T. Connerly.

STATE LEGISLATURE—Wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904.	President	167,200	51,242	....	2,791	115,958 D
1906.	Governor	243,942	41,169	....	....	201,773 D
1908.	President	217,302	65,666	....	7,870	151,636 D
1908.	Governor	218,956	73,305	....	....	145,651 D
1910.	Governor	173,993	26,107	....	....	147,886 D
1912.	Governor	233,811	22,612	16,333	25,270	208,541 D
1912.	President	221,589	28,853	26,755	25,743	192,736 D
1914.	Governor	175,804	11,411	1,794	25,083	150,721 D

UTAH.

Counties. (28.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. King, Dem.	S't'r'land, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Bamb'rg'r, Dem.	Morris, Rep.
Beaver	1,291	842	1,263	867	1,188	963
Box Elder	2,957	2,416	2,793	2,572	2,612	2,759
Caché	5,305	3,756	5,116	3,897	4,866	4,198
Carbon	1,478	1,301	1,461	1,285	1,412	1,339
Davis	2,131	1,641	2,053	1,710	1,922	1,836
Duchesne	1,443	687	1,378	754	1,305	843
Emery	1,406	896	1,371	907	1,244	1,049
Garfield	843	516	809	548	704	653
Grand	306	213	283	233	291	233
Iron	1,156	825	1,112	856	1,031	960
Juab	2,221	1,248	2,205	1,281	2,105	1,391
Kane	329	304	301	329	278	356
Millard	1,804	1,293	1,748	1,344	1,574	1,538
Morgan	484	464	484	463	461	482
Piute	417	269	408	272	396	287
Rich	454	325	455	324	429	350
Salt Lake	30,707	17,593	29,250	18,830	29,200	18,758
San Juan	448	213	409	244	336	320
San Pete	3,382	2,918	3,308	2,989	3,069	3,222
Sevier	2,052	1,720	1,989	1,770	1,851	1,904
Summit	1,495	1,195	1,450	1,212	1,425	1,256
Tooele	1,528	1,124	1,449	1,186	1,401	1,254
Uintah	1,459	712	1,408	763	1,336	827
Utah	8,235	5,201	7,946	5,440	7,893	5,545
Wasatch	885	817	885	811	853	845
Washington	1,397	703	1,345	746	1,185	908
Wayne	393	225	388	229	363	255
Weber	8,139	4,720	7,828	5,000	7,578	5,191
Total	84,145	51,137	80,895	56,862	78,308	59,522
Plurality	30,119	.....	24,195	.....	18,993	.....
Per cent	59	38	57	40	55	42
Whole vote	143,146		142,416		142,425	

For President, 1916, Wilson, on Prog. ticket, received 111 votes; Benson, Soc., 4,460; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 141; Hanly, Proh., 149.

For United States Senator, 1916, King, on Prog. ticket, received 162 votes; Poulson, Soc., 4,197.

For Governor, 1916, Bamberger, on Prog. ticket, received 204 votes; McHugh, Soc., 4,391.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts

I Welling, Dem., 39,889, Prog., 146; Hoyt, Rep., 29,902; Konald, Soc., 2,134.
II. Mays, Dem., 39,839, Prog., 8; Mabey, Rep., 27,778; King, Soc., 2,440.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Simon Bamberger; Secretary of State, Harden Bennion; Attorney-General, D B. Shields; Treasurer, D. O. Larson; Auditor, Joseph Ririe; Superintendent of Public Instructions, E. G. Gowans —all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. E. Frick; Justices, W. M. McCarty and E. E. Corfman; Clerk, H. W. Grimth.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	13	42	55
Republicans	3	—	3
Progressives*	2	3	5
Socialists	0	1	1
Democratic majority	8	38	46

* Progressives were elected on a fusion ticket.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904.	President	33,413	62,446	....	5,767	29,033 R
1906.	President	42,601	61,028	....	4,895	18,427 R
1908.	Governor	43,375	52,913	....	4,095	9,538 R
1912.	Governor	36,076	42,552	23,591	8,797	6,476 R
1912.	President	36,379	42,100	24,174	9,023	5,521 R

VERMONT.

Counties (14.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Miller, Dem.	Page, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Mayo Dem.	Graham, Rep.
Addison	874	2,765	476	3,164	519	2,912
Bennington	1,590	2,602	1,184	2,875	1,219	2,710
Caledonia	1,887	3,024	1,207	3,662	1,258	3,369

VERMONT—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Miller, Dem.	Page, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Mayo Dem.	Graham, Rep.
Chittenden	2,772	3,786	2,005	4,621	2,220	4.182
Essex	544	734	379	869	388	815
Franklin	2,107	2,796	1,369	3,521	1,481	3,081
Grand Isle	434	407	239	601	257	527
Lamoille	643	1,474	305	1,800	369	1,507
Orange	1,379	2,151	804	2,735	989	2,418
Orleans	1,047	2,758	724	2,963	545	3,057
Rutland	2,785	5,926	2,151	6,607	2,144	6,083
Washington	2,732	4,216	1,664	5,196	1,958	4,472
Windham	1,698	3,375	1,197	3,686	1,127	3,533
Windsor	2,216	4,236	1,252	5,062	1,315	4,599
Total	22,708	40,250	14,956	47,362	15,789	43,265
Plurality	.....	17,542	.....	32,406	.....	27,476
Per cent	35	62	23	74	24	71
Whole vote	64,475		63,798		60,854	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 798 votes; Hanly, Proh., 709; scattering, 10.

For United States Senator, 1916, Greenslet, Soc., 1,336; scattering, 144.

For Governor, 1916, Hanson, Proh., 876; Rowland, Soc., 920; scattering, 4.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Daley, Dem., 7,972; Greene, Rep., 22,030; Newton, Proh., 609; Spargo, Soc., 391; scattering, 6.

II. Pape, Dem., 7,983; Dale, 22,214, on Republican ticket, on Prohibition ticket, 478; Marsh, Soc., 761; scattering, 4.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Horace F. Graham; Lieutenant-Governor, Roger W. Hulburd; Secretary of State, Guy W. Bailey; Treasurer, Walter F. Scott; Auditor, Benjamin Gates; Adjutant-General, Lee S. Tillotson; Attorney-General, Herbert G. Barber; Commissioner of Education, Milo G. Hillegas; Commissioner of Agriculture, Elbert S. Brigham; Commissioners of Insurance, Guy W. Bailey and Walter F. Scott—all Republicans

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Loveland Munson; Associate Justices, John H. Watson, William H. Taylor, Seneca Haselton, George M. Powers; Clerk, L. C. Moody.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	30	188	218
Democrats	..	40	40
Socialists	..	1	1
Republican majority	30	147	177

* House also has 17 additional members. Political affiliations not stated.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	9,777	40,459	....	859	30,682 R
1904. Governor	16,566	48,115	....	769	31,549 R
1906. Governor	26,912	42,332	....	512	15,420 R
1908. President	11,496	39,552	....	....	28,056 R
1910. Governor	17,425	35,263	....	1,055	17,838 R
1912. Governor	20,001	26,237	15,629	....	6,236 R
1912. President	15,354	23,332	22,132	928	1,235 R
1914. Governor	16,191	36,972	6,929	899	20,781 R

VIRGINIA.

Counties (100) and Cities (20). Cities indicated by *.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Swanson, Dem.	No opposition	Governor, 1913. Stu'rt Dem.	Campbell, Soc.
Accomac	1,745	299	1,996	.....	615	26
Albemarle	1,376	223	1,406	.....	629	12
Alexandria*	1,038	364	1,373	.....	643	15
Alexandria	515	412	1,030	.....	125	12

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

Counties and Cities.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Swanson, Dem.	No opposition.	Governor, 1913. Stu'rt Dem.	Campbell, Soc.
Alleghany	544	432	763	.....	175	13
Amelia	403	80	459	.....	129	3
Amherst	1,142	93	1,234	.....	335	10
Appomattox	700	133	787	.....	359	3
Augusta	1,751	845	2,342	.....	1,242	146
Bath	387	219	529	.....	154	23
Bedford	1,628	298	1,933	.....	778	54
Bland	356	420	545	.....	362	41
Botetourt	900	775	1,184	.....	761	52
Bristol*	489	184	629	.....	522	27
Brunswick	772	82	852	.....	342	15
Buchanan	720	827	1,262	.....	575	21
Buckingham	625	181	782	.....	282	8
Buena Vista*	158	92	214	.....	197	10
Campbell	1,007	185	1,231	.....	739	122
Caroline	637	198	853	.....	335	21
Carroll	858	1,424	1,094	.....	725	72
Charles City	129	57	216	.....	49	5
Charlotte	856	227	1,025	.....	434	2
Chari'esv'le*	618	117	727	.....	336	12
Chesterfield	699	141	829	.....	315	13
Clarke	590	49	628	.....	219	8
Clifton F'ge*	455	104	571	.....	424	48
Craig	369	200	492	.....	245	29
Culpeper	849	184	1,033	.....	362	2
Cumberland	446	73	512	.....	136	.....
Danville*	1,151	229	1,342	.....	422	35
Dickenson	650	753	1,000	.....	534	26
Dinwiddie	592	85	673	.....	365	17
ElizabethC'y	411	132	560	.....	172	12
Essex	302	77	371	.....	196	3
Fairfax	1,179	472	1,634	.....	601	21
Fauquier	1,204	367	1,473	.....	421	3
Floyd	472	893	781	.....	412	26
Fluvanna	513	81	602	.....	357	10
Franklin	1,481	1,094	1,809	.....	1,178	21
Frederick	1,194	366	1,490	.....	337	4
F'dericks'g*	380	173	517	.....	451	10
Giles	839	596	1,169	.....	740	40
Gloucester	582	142	715	.....	297	17
Goochland	413	193	620	.....	213	31
Grayson	967	1,244	1,209	.....	826	106
Greene	221	239	385	.....	123	1
Greenesville	392	76	445	.....	150	12
Halifax	1,781	493	2,177	.....	605	16
Hampton*	350	56	467	.....	177	16
Hanover	760	102	945	.....	260	10
Henrico	690	140	854	.....	453	19
Henry	851	567	1,079	.....	749	28
Highland	370	310	561	.....	141	14
Isle of Wight	679	140	768	.....	284	8
James City	127	34	160	.....	67	6
King George	223	217	420	.....	263	9
King and Q'n	271	127	466	.....	202	1
King William	342	119	426	.....	166	6
Lancaster	461	58	549	.....	457	4
Lee	1,287	1,569	2,047	.....	1,139	122
Loudoun	1,490	404	1,763	.....	586	24
Louisa	710	263	831	.....	466	18
Lunenburg	814	110	933	.....	235	6
Lynchburg*	1,465	353	1,988	.....	663	45
Madison	572	348	915	.....	217	5
Mathews	549	90	625	.....	363	14
Mecklenburg	1,317	222	1,500	.....	479	14
Middlesex	373	155	567	.....	274	12
Montgomery	765	891	1,236	.....	756	27
Nansemond	663	70	738	.....	229	.....
Nelson	1,063	249	1,338	.....	380	30
New Kent	192	69	232	.....	100	2
Newp. N'ws*	939	465	1,543	.....	903	327
Norfolk*	3,234	963	4,736	.....	5,765	234
Norfolk	1,612	684	2,262	.....	1,882	36
Northam'ton	802	109	875	.....	316	9
Northumb'd.	503	111	615	.....	220	9
Nottoway	608	91	674	.....	338	5
Orange	608	153	822	.....	308	8
Page	842	613	1,103	.....	457	22
Patrick	872	815	949	.....	694	44
Petersburg*	1,155	161	1,280	.....	479	8
Pittsylvania	2,012	801	2,602	.....	881	39
Portsmouth*	1,368	376	1,626	.....	1,053	26
Powhatan	233	112	366	.....	123	12
PrinceEdw'd	668	108	782	.....	383	5
PrinceGeo'ge	282	75	360	.....	779	1

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

Counties and Cities.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Swanson, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. No opposition.	Governor, 1913. Stu'rt Dem.	Governor, 1913. Campbell, Soc.
Princ'ssAnne	515	67	650	....	175	2
PrinceWill'm	754	192	903	....	272	19
Pulaski	1,057	721	1,282	....	631	17
Radford*	206	115	301	....	280	11
Rappahan'k	401	84	486	....	199	5
Richmond*	6,987	1,210	9,043	....	3,045	56
Richmond	329	180	460	....	232	8
Roanoke*	2,246	610	2,962	....	1,533	63
Roanoke	850	460	1,130	....	379	8
Rockbridge	1,049	601	1,380	....	541	32
Rockingham	1,996	1,641	2,854	....	1,759	239
Russell	1,570	1,410	2,221	....	1,419	67
Scott	1,319	1,743	1,716	....	1,332	61
Shenandoah	1,440	1,425	2,086	....	874	116
Smyth	1,134	1,321	30	....	1,174	110
Southam'ton	1,045	128	1,106	....	762	16
Spotsylvania	398	249	670	....	525	25
Stafford	444	422	618	....	327	11
Staunton*	511	311	771	....	707	97
Suffolk*	437	158	543	....	200	....
Surry	429	90	509	....	179	12
Sussex	486	96	560	....	231	3
Tazewell	1,108	1,591	1,937	....	955	58
Warren	583	214	768	....	396	17
Warwick	97	53	147	....	65	12
Washington	1,863	1,717	2,490	....	1,878	99
Westmorel'd	338	126	477	....	197	3
Williamsb'g*	97	21	102	....	93	7
Winchester*	468	196	668	....	468	57
Wise	1,468	1,862	2,484	....	1,276	85
Wythe	1,334	1,370	1,893	....	673	9
York	247	51	303	....	89	3
Total	102,824	49,358	133,056	....	66,518	3,789
Plurality	53,466	....	....	....	62,729	....
Per cent	66	32	100	....	91	5
Whole vote	153,994		133,056		72,417	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 1,062 votes; Hanly, Proh., 683; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 67.

For Governor, 1913, Downey, Soc. Lab., recei ved 2,110 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Jones, Dem., 9,772; Butzner, Rep., 2,823; Campbell, Soc., 109; Bader, Soc. Lab., 72.

II. Holland, Dem., 10,122; Wray, Rep., 1,939; McElway, Soc., 125; Downey, Soc. Lab., 100.

III. Montague, Dem., 10,967; Maxey, Soc., 751.

IV. Watson, Dem., 8,119; Alfred, Rep , 424; Herzig, Soc., 399.

V. Saunders, Dem., 10,614; Davis, Rep., 7,601; Boswell, Soc., 149.

VI. Glass, Dem., 9 119; Wilson, Rep., 2,920; Ginther, Soc., 344.

VII. Harrison, Dem., 10,052; Paul, Rep., 6,064; Garrison, Ind., 142.

VIII. Carlin, Dem., 9,168; Crupper, Rep., 3,450; Manning, Soc., 80; Hamilton, Soc. Lab., 67.

IX. Trinkle, Dem., 16,460; Slemp, Rep., 17,848; Dutton, Ind., 92.

X. Flood, Dem., 11,282; Nair, Rep., 4,583; Lowe, Soc., 281.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Democrats	36	88	124
Republicans	4	12	16
Democratic majority	32	76	108

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Henry C. Stuart; Lieutenant-Governor, J. T. Ellyson; Secretary of Commonwealth, B. O. James; Auditor, C. Lee Moore; Treasurer, A. W. Harman; Superintendent of Instruction, R. C. Stearnes; Attorney-General, J. Garland Pollard; Adjutant-General, W. W. Sale; Commissioner of Agriculture, George W. Koiner; Commissioner of Insurance, Joseph Button—all Democrats.

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Appeals—President, George M. Harrison; Ju stices, S. G. Whittle, Joseph L. Kelly, Frederick W. Sims, Robert R. Prentis; Clerk, H. Stewart Jones.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	80,648	47,880	....	218	32,768 D
1905. Governor	83,544	45,795	....	453	37,749 D
1908. President	82,946	52,573	....	255	30,373 D
1909. Governor	68,750	36,249	....	....	32,501 D
1912. President	90,332	23,288	21,777	820	67,044 D

WASHINGTON.

Counties. (39.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Turner, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Poind'x'r, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Lister, Dem.	Governor, 1916. McBride Rep.
Adams	1,287	1,235	1,142	1,331	1,581	970
Asotin	1,125	992	926	1,054	1,185	927
Benton	1,298	1,411	982	1,802	1,561	1,332
Chelan	2,757	3,004	1,819	3,774	3,246	2,626
Clallam	1,328	1,455	807	1,903	1,390	1,483
Clarke	3,720	4,413	2,617	4,979	2,904	5,093
Columbia	1,156	1,144	944	1,270	1,241	1,081
Cowlitz	1,280	2,107	989	2,281	1,391	2,035
Douglas	1,914	1,124	1,600	1,394	2,014	1,038
Ferry	908	580	739	697	909	578
Franklin	1,105	671	844	853	1,181	586
Garfield	722	843	669	827	775	768
Grant	1,555	1,207	1,160	1,529	1,405	1,338
Grays Harb'r	4,978	4,987	4,106	5,613	5,004	4,957
Island	854	802	599	967	1,016	643
Jefferson	864	1,090	544	1,287	769	1,160
King	52,246	38,679	35,480	49,849	45,438	43,350
Kitsap	3,496	2,630	1,521	4,476	2,909	3,138
Kittitas	2,585	2,286	1,932	2,891	2,557	2,409
Klickitat	1,470	1,552	1,002	1,822	1,554	1,399
Lewis	4,321	5,161	3,707	5,488	4,838	4,752
Lincoln	2,816	2,354	2,314	2,732	3,050	2,143
Mason	780	759	580	887	795	758
Okanogan	2,882	1,881	2,065	2,642	3,075	1,817
Pacific	1,539	2,662	1,177	2,783	1,610	2,516
Pend d'Or'le	1,081	915	888	1,088	1,066	952
Pierce	18,942	16,737	15,435	19,840	19,590	16,517
San Juan	665	586	456	755	494	775
Skagit	4,927	4,120	3,264	5,445	5,192	4,007
Skamania	453	484	300	515	389	503
Snohomish	8,398	8,598	6,016	10,251	9,040	8,080
Spokane	21,305	19,475	17,346	23,521	21,236	19,937
Stevens	3,181	2,677	2,532	3,192	3,440	2,404
Thurston	2,666	3,209	2,027	3,416	2,493	3,248
Wahkiakum	340	489	289	521	382	430
Walla Walla	4,421	4,403	3,328	5,454	4,991	4,040
Whatcom	5,636	7,597	3,785	9,011	6,158	7,202
Whitman	5,866	4,927	4,973	5,584	6,098	4,749
Yakima	6,116	7,153	4,485	8,560	7,625	6,061
Total	182,993	166,399	135,339	202,287	181,642	167,802
Plurality	16,594	....	....	66,948	13,840	....
Per cent	48	43	37	55	58	44
Whole vote	379,459		365,187		377,592	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 22,544 votes; Hanly, Pro h., 6,823; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 700.

For United States Senator, 1916, Rogers, Soc., 21,709; Campbell, Proh., 4,411; Thompson, Prog., 1,441.

For Governor, 1916, Katterfeld, Soc., 21,117; Gellerman, Proh., 3,514; Bradford, Prog., 2,894; Riordan, Soc. Lab., 623.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Cotterill, Dem., 35,718; Miller, Rep., 38,766; Tryon, Soc., 2,634.

II. Mrs. Axtell, Dem., 28,075; Hadley, Rep., 31,655; Olinger, Soc., 7,537.

III. Fishburne, Dem., 29,949; Johnson, Rep., 47,415; Ferguson, Soc., 5,662.

IV. Masterson, Dem., 21,189; La Follette, Rep., 33,980; Price, Soc., 2,637.

V. Dill, Dem., 37,479; Corkery, Rep., 32,298; Powers, Soc., 2,952.

WASHINGTON—*Continued.*

III. Drury, Dem., 21,978; Johnson, Rep., 33,556; Warburton, Prog., 11,677; Aller, Soc., 8,775; McDowell, Proh., 1,738; Harland, Ind.-Proh., 1,129.

IV. Drumheller, Dem., 16,896; La Follette, Rep., 25,541; Peacock, Prog., 6,952; Storland, Soc., 3,309; Mohr, Proh., 2,546.

V. Dill, Dem., 24,410; Rosenhaupt, Rep., 20,033; Corkery, Prog., 15,509; Harkness, Soc., 4,502; Flanders, Proh., 2,270.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Ernest Lister; Lieutenant-Governor, Louis F. Hart; Secretary of State, I. M. Howell; Treasurer, W. W. Sherman; Auditor, C. W. Clausen; Superintendent of Education, Josephine Corliss Preston; Attorney-General, W. V. Tanner; Adjutant-General, Maurice Thompson; Commissioner of Public Lands, Clark V. Savidge; Commissioner of Insurance, H. O. Fishback—all Republicans except Governor, who is a Democrat. Maurice Thompson, office appointive.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, George E. Morris; Associate Justices, Mark A. Fullerton, J. Stanley Webster, S. J. Chadwick, E. N. Parker, O. G. Ellis, John F. Main, O. R. Holcomb, Wallace Mount, Clerk, C. S. Reinhart.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	39	87	126
Democrats	3	10	13
Progressives			
Republican majority	36	77	113

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	28,098	101,540	.....	10,023	73,442 R
1908. President	58,691	106,062	.....	14,177	47,371 R
1908. Governor	58,126	110,190	.....	4,311	52,064 R
1912. Governor	97,251	96,629	77,792	37,155	622 D
1912. President	86,840	70,445	113,698	40,134	26,858 P

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 2,363; 1904, 3,229; 1908, 4,700; 1912, 9,810.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties. (55.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Chilton, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. S'th'land, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Cornwell, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Robinson, Rep.
Barbour	1,848	2,083	1,798	2,140	1,926	2,009
Berkeley	2,938	2,802	2,918	2,810	3,024	2,726
Boone	1,397	1,501	1,394	1,500	1,399	1,511
Braxton	2,957	2,332	2,928	2,354	2,962	2,314
Brooke	1,261	1,422	1,192	1,473	1,203	1,497
Cabell	6,446	5,728	6,439	5,670	6,599	5,590
Calhoun	1,317	936	1,299	950	1,324	929
Clay	1,047	1,021	1,046	1,014	1,077	987
Doddridge	1,061	1,803	1,042	1,815	1,096	1,755
Fayette	5,377	5,511	5,420	5,432	5,576	5,372
Gilmer	1,695	943	1,679	945	1,697	935
Grant	391	1,438	384	1,452	449	1,381
Greenbrier	3,170	2,601	3,154	2,602	3,234	2,517
Hampshire	2,181	715	2,071	748	2,193	631
Hancock	891	1,434	884	1,457	883	1,477
Hardy	1,425	701	1,420	702	1,459	657
Harrison	5,970	6,262	5,813	6,381	6,049	6,230
Jackson	2,032	2,471	2,013	2,479	2,099	2,384
Jefferson	2,541	1,181	2,548	1,185	2,565	1,167
Kanawha	10,276	10,096	10,136	9,965	10,395	10,072
Lewis	2,248	2,263	2,192	2,324	2,303	2,204
Lincoln	2,113	2,101	2,093	2,119	2,114	2,102
Logan	3,270	2,107	3,223	2,092	3,211	2,161
Marion	5,493	4,443	5,449	4,488	5,560	4,156
Marshall	2,997	3,699	2,973	3,703	3,167	3,540
Mason	2,336	2,454	2,317	2,451	2,375	2,423
Mercer	4,836	4,788	4,751	4,868	4,912	4,739
Mineral	1,747	1,965	1,684	2,020	1,792	1,936
Mingo	2,472	2,223	2,449	2,238	2,535	2,159
Monongalia	2,227	3,412	2,196	3,443	2,405	3,291
Monroe	1,609	1,584	1,608	1,585	1,636	1,550
Morgan	666	1,208	650	1,223	711	1,171
McDowell	3,692	7,086	3,629	7,057	3,888	6,834
Nicholas	2,467	2,056	2,467	2,073	2,472	2,078
Ohio	6,071	7,319	5,919	7,464	6,328	7,172
Pendleton	1,276	888	1,259	908	1,283	882
Pleasants	899	876	895	880	898	876

WEST VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. * Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. * Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Chilton, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. S'th'land, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Cornwell, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Robinson, Rep.
Pocahontas	1,849	1,550	1,767	1,609	1,839	1,55[illegible]
Preston	1,694	3,838	1,642	3,867	1,785	3,72[illegible]
Putnam	1,837	1,925	1,836	1,941	1,907	1,86[illegible]
Raleigh	3,319	3,791	3,254	3,834	3,411	3,70[illegible]
Randolph	3,024	2,162	2,826	2,377	3,133	2,07[illegible]
Ritchie	1,657	2,225	1,608	2,265	1,741	2,13[illegible]
Roane	2,186	2,406	2,181	2,412	2,226	2,32[illegible]
Summers	2,389	1,781	2,357	1,799	2,429	1,73[illegible]
Taylor	1,672	2,002	1,592	2,075	1,627	2,07[illegible]
Tucker	1,388	1,531	1,395	1,561	1,529	1,46[illegible]
Tyler	1,336	1,900	1,296	1,925	1,388	1,84[illegible]
Upshur	1,019	2,553	995	2,584	1,037	2,53[illegible]
Wayne	2,989	2,215	2,939	2,250	2,989	2,21[illegible]
Webster	1,513	854	1,509	857	1,505	85[illegible]
Wetzel	2,797	1,910	2,771	1,918	2,855	1,86[illegible]
Wirt	1,072	951	1,080	938	1,084	94[illegible]
Wood	4,817	4,521	4,767	4,540	4,819	4,48[illegible]
Wyoming	1,199	1,484	1,138	1,481	1,221	1,46[illegible]
Total	140,403	143,124	138,585	144,243	143,324	140,56[illegible]
Plurality	.....	2,721	.....	5,658	2,755	.....
Per cent	48	49	48	50	50	49
Whole vote	289,677		287,709		283,893	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 6,150 votes.

For United States Senator, 1916, Gneiser, Soc., 4,881.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Neely, Dem., 22,138; Fleming, Rep., 21,754.

II. Woods, Dem., 23,194; Bowers, Rep., 24,055.

III. Alderson, Dem., 22,762; Reed, Rep., 23,412.

IV. Null, Dem., 22,855; Woodyard, Rep., 23,139.

V. Wiles, Dem., 23,859; Cooper, Rep., 25,563.

VI. Littlepage, Dem., 25,963; Godbey, Rep., 24,415.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John J. Cornwell; Secretary of State, Houston Goff Young; Superintendent of Education, M. P. Shawkey; Auditor, John S. Darst; Commissioner of Agriculture, James H. Stewart; Attorney-General, E. T. England; Treasurer, William S. Johnson; Adjutant-General, John C. Bond; Commissioner of Insurance, J. S. Darst, ex-officio—all Republicans except Governor, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Appeals: President, L. Judson Williams; Associate Judges, George Poffenbarger, William N. Miller, Charles W. Lynch, Harold A. Ritz; Clerk, W. B. Matthews.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	20	42	62
Democrats	10	52	62
Majority	10R	10D	..

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	100,850	132,608	.....	1,572	31,758 R
1904. Governor	112,457	121,540	.....	.....	9,083 R
1908. President	111,418	137,869	.....	3,679	26,451 R
1908. Governor	118,909	130,807	.....	.....	11,898 R
1912. President	113,046	56,667	78,977	15,336	34,069 D
1912. Governor	119,173	127,942	.....	14,900	8,769 R

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 1,692; 1904, 4,413; 1908, 5,139; 1912, 4,534.

*Hughes received 7 electoral votes, Wilson 1. Depue, Democratic elector, defeated Scott, Republican elector, the latter's name having been omitted from the ballots in several counties. Scott was chosen to succeed another elector, who withdrew just before the election, and a number of counties failed to make provision in the ballot for the change.

WISCONSIN.

Counties. (71.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Wolfe, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. La Follette, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Williams, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Philipp, Rep.
Adams	824	957	439	1,178	650	989
Ashland	1,582	1,998	1,105	2,187	1,719	1,768
Barron	1,863	2,746	1,037	3,147	1,726	2,512
Bayfield	996	1,320	483	1,679	942	1,286
Brown	5,771	4,132	4,073	4,902	4,351	4,734
Buffalo	1,043	1,492	621	1,709	811	1,582
Burnett	638	1,007	272	1,343	571	1,034
Calumet	1,382	1,979	1,312	1,949	1,352	1,975
Chippewa	2,233	3,324	1,687	3,527	2,074	3,261
Clark	1,614	3,371	1,124	3,587	1,375	3,378
Columbia	2,299	3,395	1,527	3,813	2,023	3,425
Crawford	1,764	1,883	1,449	2,057	1,756	1,817
Dane	9,859	6,931	5,133	11,110	10,335	6,168
Dodge	4,519	4,887	4,300	4,522	4,442	4,636
Door	1,204	1,656	553	1,936	638	1,973
Douglas	2,940	3,007	1,580	3,957	2,808	2,914
Dunn	1,447	2,556	683	3,048	1,082	2,698
Eau Claire	2,290	2,922	1,214	3,557	2,083	2,810
Florence	162	412	99	436	111	447
Fond du Lac	5,021	5,781	3,995	5,919	4,507	5,745
Forest	637	738	402	831	518	744
Grant	3,459	4,718	2,693	5,007	3,078	4,776
Green	1,687	2,422	1,307	2,519	1,857	2,103
Green Lake	1,352	1,647	1,087	1,690	1,185	1,646
Iowa	2,230	2,271	1,684	2,604	2,252	2,122
Iron	475	672	254	825	379	770
Jackson	963	1,866	505	2,155	694	1,978
Jefferson	3,645	3,785	3,379	3,608	3,404	3,845
Juneau	1,442	2,292	931	2,519	1,182	2,377
Kenosha	2,816	3,537	2,323	3,496	2,255	3,721
Kewanee	2,011	1,104	1,542	1,345	1,591	1,365
La Crosse	4,123	3,597	3,701	3,815	3,871	3,552
La Fayette	2,059	2,544	1,773	2,608	1,983	2,422
Langlade	1,755	1,538	1,348	1,767	1,537	1,617
Lincoln	1,282	2,189	1,184	2,171	1,330	2,035
Manitowoc	4,338	4,224	3,484	4,761	3,921	4,421
Marathon	3,677	5,838	3,584	5,743	3,645	5,732
Marinette	2,205	2,767	1,404	3,226	1,597	3,124
Marquette	923	1,377	635	1,450	856	1,226
Milwaukee	34,812	27,831	20,150	36,016	23,109	34,968
Monroe	1,991	3,013	1,540	3,142	2,055	2,732
Oconto	1,892	2,570	1,330	2,932	1,493	2,775
Oneida	1,054	1,389	624	1,327	813	1,165
Outagamie	4,442	5,302	4,170	5,211	4,136	5,316
Ozaukee	1,577	1,610	1,507	1,489	1,537	1,529
Pepin	622	766	459	787	590	704
Pierce	1,650	1,945	719	2,546	1,167	2,133
Polk	1,713	2,080	776	2,827	1,455	2,159
Portage	3,000	2,520	2,562	2,739	2,857	2,528
Price	1,049	1,620	579	1,869	850	1,659
Racine	5,081	4,495	3,355	5,644	4,066	4,971
Richland	1,845	2,051	1,319	2,293	1,733	1,939
Rock	4,015	7,011	2,976	6,962	3,230	7,161
Rusk	926	989	486	1,245	775	999
St. Croix	2,352	2,731	1,546	3,217	2,027	2,766
Sauk	2,257	3,779	1,719	3,827	2,079	3,686
Sawyer	562	550	344	673	520	529
Shawano	1,367	3,415	1,013	3,566	1,176	3,426
Sheboygan	3,885	5,562	3,310	5,723	3,715	5,394
Taylor	845	1,544	617	1,581	721	1,544
Trempealeau	1,578	2,138	1,089	2,449	1,372	2,177
Vernon	1,830	2,912	1,108	3,404	1,765	2,740
Vilas	467	531	331	585	368	566
Walworth	2,443	3,988	1,814	4,136	1,955	4,129
Washburn	644	938	361	1,115	413	1,097
Washington	2,732	2,892	2,399	2,931	2,401	3,087
Waukesha	4,192	3,768	3,047	4,420	3,365	4,164
Waupaca	1,720	4,492	1,026	4,850	1,564	4,404
Waushara	1,015	2,345	387	2,698	707	2,426
Winnebago	5,242	5,923	3,973	6,734	5,010	5,815
Wood	2,625	2,954	2,069	3,275	2,416	3,000
Soldier vote	1,090	1,087	533	1,397	618	1,423
Total	193,042	221,323	135,144	251,303	164,555	229,889
Plurality	.....	28,281	.....	116,159	.....	65,334
Per Cent	.43	.49	.32	.60	.37	.53
Whole vote	449,377		423,883		434,286	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 27,846 votes; Hanly, Proh., 7,166.

For United States Senator, 1916, Elsner, Soc., 28,908; Hill, Proh., 8,528.

For Governor, 1916, Weaver, Soc., 30,649; McKerrow, Proh., 9,193.

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Page, Dem., 12,587; Cooper, Rep., 24,851; Hansche, Proh., 1,491; Yabs, Soc., 1,434; scattering, 4.

II. Burke, Dem., 18,546; Voigt, Rep., 20,718; Bauernfeind, Soc., 1,136; scattering, 2.

III. Briggs, Dem., 15,198; Nelson, Rep., 26,785; Dobson, Proh., 967; Orne, Soc., 388; scattering, 3.

IV. Szczerbinski, Dem., 10,757; Cary, Rep., 12,361; Cox, Proh., 337; Gaylord, Soc., 11,380; scattering, 7.

V. Browne, Dem., 7,420; Stafford, Rep., 19,585; Drought, Proh., 209; Berger, Soc., 15,936; scattering, 3.

VI. Reilly, Dem., 17,080; Davidson, Rep., 20,317; Tinkham, Proh., 498; Zingler, Soc., 929; scattering, 1.

VII. Grotophorst, Dem., 9,549; Esch, Rep., 24,157; Clifford, Proh., 986; Noetzelman, Soc., 728; scattering, 8.

VIII. Kalmes, Dem., 10,083; Browne, Rep., 23,089; Kiesner, Soc., 1,041; scattering, 6.

IX. Konop, Dem., 18,078; Classon, Rep., 20,614; Nanman, Soc., 576; scattering, 1.

X. Sutherland, Dem., 9,367; Frear, Rep., 23,320; Waldal, Proh., 808; scattering, 18.

XI. Cooper, Dem., 8,726; Lenroot, Rep., 22,740; Parks, Soc., 2,252.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Emanuel L. Philipp, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Edward F. Ditmar, Rep.; Secretary of State and Auditor, Merlin Hull, Rep.; Treasurer, Henry Johnson, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Orlando Holway; Attorney-General, Walter S. Owen, Rep.; Superintendent of Education, C. P. Cary; Commissioner of Agriculture, C. P. Norgord; Commissioner of Insurance, M. J. Cleary, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John B. Winslow; Associate Justices, Roujet D. Marshall, Robert G. Siebecker, James C. Kerwin, Aad John Vinje, Marvin B. Rosenberry, Franz C. Eschweiler; Clerk, Arthur A. McLeod.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	24	79	103
Democrats	6	14	20
Socialists	3	7	10
Republican majority	15	58	73

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	124,107	280,164	....	28,220	156,057 R
1904. Governor	175,263	226,995	....	24,116	51,732 R
1906. Governor	103,311	183,558	....	24,437	80,247 R
1908. President	166,632	247,747	....	28,170	81,115 R
1908. Governor	165,977	242,935	....	28,583	76,958 R
1910. Governor	110,442	161,619	....	39,547	51,177 R
1912. Governor	167,316	179,360	....	34,468	12,044 R
1912. President	164,228	130,695	62,460	33,481	33,533 D
1914. Governor	119,509	140,787	32,560	*25,917	21,278 R

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 10,124; 1904, 9,770; 1908, 11,572; 1912, 8,586.

* Soc. Dem.

WYOMING.

Counties. (21.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kendrick, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Clark, Rep.	Governor, 1914. Kendrick, Dem.	Governor, 1914. Ridgely, Rep.
Albany	1,571	1,313	1,503	1,406	1,278	1,407
Big Horn	1,493	1,239	1,455	1,246	1,343	948
Campbell	690	448	616	528	472	382
Carbon	1,661	1,217	1,406	1,418	1,228	1,451
Converse	879	766	814	813	801	582
Crook	1,181	848	1,096	918	927	732
Fremont	1,752	1,407	1,614	1,485	1,344	1,024
Goshen	1,096	770	868	947	591	489
Hot Springs	760	523	697	563	456	514
Johnson	812	814	805	851	744	597

ELECTION RETURNS AND STATE GOVERNMENTS—*Continued.*

WYOMING—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916.		U. S. SENATOR, 1916.		GOVERNOR, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Kendrick, Dem.	Clark Rep.	Kendrick, Dem.	Ridgely, Rep.
Laramie	2,759	2,428	2,594	2,567	1,925	2,331
Lincoln	2,378	1,126	2,083	1,567	1,563	1,567
Natrona	1,377	912	1,302	982	907	761
Niobrara	599	533	546	585	569	479
Park	1,146	1,092	1,120	1,097	966	842
Platte	1,276	806	1,192	922	908	855
Sheridan	2,906	1,914	2,893	1,907	3,113	1,011
Sweetwater	1,496	1,287	1,403	1,328	1,166	1,240
Uinta	1,295	822	1,157	970	906	1,069
Washakie	455	244	403	391	442	236
Weston	734	791	727	767	738	657
Total	28,316	21,700	26,324	23,258	22,387	19,174
Plurality	6,616	.....	3,066	.....	3,213	.....
Per cent	54	42	51	45	51	44
Whole vote	51,842		51,135		43,377	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 1,453 votes; Hanly, Proh., 373.

For United States Senator, 1916, Paulsen, Soc., received 1,334 votes; Campbell, Proh., 231.

For Governor, 1914, Paulsen, Soc., received 1,816 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.
(Wyoming's one Congressman is elected at large.)

WYOMING—*Continued.*

Clark, Dem., 24,156; Mondell, Rep., 24,693; Bateman, Soc., 1,302; King, Proh., 219.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Acting Governor, Frank L. Houx; Secretary of State, Frank L. Houx; Treasurer, Herman B. Gates; Auditor and Commissioner of Insurance, Robert B. Forsythe; Adjutant-General, R. Anderson; Attorney-General, D. A. Preston; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edith K. O. Clark; Houx, Anderson and Preston, Democrats, others Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Chas. N. Potter; Associate Justices, Cyrus Beard, R. H. Scott; Clerk, W. H. Kelly.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	16	31	47
Democrats	11	26	37
Republican majority	5	5	10

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	8,930	20,489	....	1,077	11,559 R.
1906. Governor	9,483	16,396	....	1,310	6,913 R
1908. President	14,918	20,846	....	1,715	5,928 R
1910. Governor	21,086	15,235	....	1,605	5,851 D
1912. President	15,310	14,560	9,232	2,760	750 D

SOBRIQUETS OR BY-NAMES OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Albany—The Capital City.
Atlanta—The Gate City of the South.
Baltimore—The Monumental City.
Birmingham—Birmingham the Beautiful.
Boston—The Hub, Bean Town, Athens of America.
Brooklyn—The City of Churches.
Buffalo—The Queen City of the Lake.
Charleston, S. C.—The Palmetto City.
Chicago—The Windy City and Garden City.
Cincinnati—The Queen City and Porkopolis.
Cleveland—The Forest City.
Dallas—The City of the Hour.
Dayton—The Gem City.
Denver—The City of the Plains.
Des Moines—The City of Certainties.
Detroit—The City of the Straits.
Duluth—The Zenith City of the Unsalted Sea.
Galveston—The Oleander City.
Hannibal, Mo.—The Bluff City.
Hartford—Insurance City and Charter Oak City.
Indianapolis—The Railroad City.
Jacksonville—The Gateway City.
Kansas City, Mo.—The Heart of America.
Keokuk, Iowa—The Gate City.
Little Rock—The City of Roses.
Los Angeles—The Metropolis of the West and The City of the Angels.
Louisville—The Falls City.
Lowell—The City of Spindles.
Lynn—The City of Shoes.
Madison, Wis.—The Lake City.
Memphis—The Bluff City.
Milwaukee—Milwaukee, the Bright Spot and The Cream City.
Minneapolis—The Flour City.
Nashville—The City of Rocks.
Newark—Newark Knows How.
New Bedford—The Whaling City.
New Haven—The City of Elms.
New Orleans—The Crescent City.
New York—The Empire City, Gotham, The Metropolis.
Omaha—The Gate City of the West.
Paterson—The Silk City and the Lyons of America.
Philadelphia—The City of Brotherly Love and The Quaker City.
Pittsburgh—The Iron City and The Smoky City.
Portland, Me.—The Forest City.
Portland, Ore.—The Rose City.
Providence—The Gateway of Southern New England.
Reading—The Pretzel City.
Rochester—The Flour City.
St. Joseph—The City Worth While.
St. Louis—The Mound City.
St. Paul, Minn.—The Saintly City and The Gem City.
Salt Lake City—The City of the Saints.
San Francisco—The Golden Gate City.
Savannah, Ga.—The Forest City of the South.
Scranton—The Electric City.
Seattle—The Queen City.
Springfield, Ill.—The Flower City.
Springfield, Mass.—The City of Homes.
Springfield, Ohio—The Flower City.
Syracuse—The Salt City and the Central City of the Empire State.
Toledo—The Corn City.
Troy—The Collar City.
Washington—The City of Magnificent Distances.
Worcester—The Heart of the Commonwealth.

FIRE DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK CITY.

Fire Commissioner Adamson in his annual report of 1915 gives some interesting figures on the size of New York City, the location of fires, and the causes of them. The total value of property protected by the department is stated as $20,000,000,000 and the number of buildings in the city as 386,093, divided as follows:

Tenements	103,968	Office buildings	1,135	Theatres	287
One-family houses	153,358	Factory buildings	5,365	Number of fires last year	13,416
Two-family houses	78,712	Stables and garages	15,166	Number in dwelling places	8,611
Hotels and elevator aparts.	2,765	Special structures, moving pictures, taxpayers, etc.	15,474	Number in other buildings	1,764
Warehouses	9,833			Number outside of buildings	3,041

Some causes of fires given by Fire Marshals:

Carelessness with cigars, cigarettes, and smoking pipes	1,306 fires	Children playing with matches or fire	785 fires	Defective insulation	426 fires
Careless use of candles and tapers	572 fires	Careless use of matches	1,314 fires	Hot ashes igniting woodwork	80 fires
		Overheated stoves, boilers, ranges, etc.	798 fires	Bonfires, brush fires, and rubbish fires	1,168 fires

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEES.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.*

(Appointed by or subsequent to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, Mo., June, 1916.)

Chairman	Vance C. McCormick	Harrisburg, Pa.
Vice-Chairman	Homer S. Cummings	Stamford, Ct.
Treasurer	Wilbur W. Marsh	Waterloo, Ia.
Secretary	Carter Glass	Lynchburg, Va.
Chair. Fin. Com.	Henry Morgenthau	New York, N.Y.
Alabama	Ed. D. Smith	Birmingham.
Arizona	Fred T. Colter	Colter.
Arkansas	Wallace Davis	Little Rock.
California	Isidore B. Dockweiler	Los Angeles.
Colorado	John T. Barnett	Denver.
Connecticut	Homer S. Cummings	Stamford.
Delaware	Willard Saulsbury	Wilmington.
Florida	J. T. G. Crawford	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Clark Howell	Atlanta.
Idaho	R. H. Elder	Coeur d'Alene.
Illinois	C. Boeschenstein	Edwardsville.
Indiana	E. G. Hoffman	Fort Wayne.
Iowa	W. W. Marsh	Waterloo.
Kansas	W. F. Sapp	Galena.
Kentucky	Wm. B. Haldeman	Louisville.
Louisiana	Robert Ewing	New Orleans.
Maine	Chas. F. Johnson	Waterville.
Maryland	J. Fred. C. Talbott	Lutherville.
Massachusetts	John W. Coughlin	Fall River.
Michigan	Wm. F. Connolly	Detroit.
Minnesota	Frederick B. Lynch	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. M. McBeath	Meridian.
Missouri	E. F. Goltra	St. Louis.
Montana	J. Bruce Kremer	Butte.
Nebraska	A. F. Mullen	Omaha.
Nevada	Jas. L. McCarthy	Goldfield.
N. Hampshire	R. C. Murchie	Concord.
New Jersey	Robert S. Hudspeth	Jersey City.
New Mexico	A. A. Jones	Las Vegas.
New York	Norman E. Mack	Buffalo.
North Carolina	A. W. McLean	Lumberton.
North Dakota	H. H. Perry	Ellendale.
Ohio	E. H. Moore	Youngstown.
Oklahoma	Thomas Wade	Marlow.
Oregon	H. M. Esterly	Portland.
Pennsylvania	A. Mitchell Palmer	Stroudsburg.
Rhode Island	Patrick H. Quinn	Providence.
South Carolina	B. R. Tillman	Trenton.
South Dakota	James Mee	Centerville.
Tennessee	Cordell Hull	Carthage.
Texas	Wm. Poindexter	Cleburne.
Utah	Jas. H. Moyle	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Jas. E. Kennedy	Williston.
Virginia	Carter Glass	Lynchburg.
Washington	Hugh C. Wallace	Tacoma.
West Virginia	Clarence W. Watson	Fairmont.
Wisconsin	Jos. Martin	Green Bay.
Wyoming	John E. Osborne	Rawlins.
Alaska	T. J. Donohue	Valdez.
Dist. Columbia	John F. Costello	Wash'ton, D. C.
Hawaii	John H. Wilson	Honolulu.
Philippines	R. E. Manley	Naga, Ambos, Camarines.
Porto Rico	Andres B. Crosas	San Juan.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEES.*

STATES.	Chairmen.	Post-Offices.	Secretaries.	Post-Offices.
Alabama	Bibb Groves	Montgomery	Geo. Estes	Birmingham.
Arizona	Geo. J. Stoneman	Phoenix	T. T. Powers	Phoenix.
Arkansas	J. W. House, Jr.	Little Rock	C. C. Calvert	Fort Smith.
California	O. K. Cushing	San Francisco	R. P. Troy	San Francisco.
Colorado	Raymond Miller	Denver	Jesse R. Moler	Denver.
Connecticut	David E. FitzGerald	New Haven	P. B. O'Sullivan	Derby.
Delaware	Harry T. Graham	Wilmington	James Lord	Dover.
Florida	George P. Raney	Tampa	J. C. Sale	Bronson.
Georgia	J. J. Flynt	Griffin	Hiram L. Gardiner	Eatonton.
Idaho	W. R. Hamilton	Weiser	James H. Hawley, Jr.	Boisé.
Illinois	Arthur W. Charles	Carmi	Isaac B. Craig	Mattoon.
Indiana	Bernard Korbly	Indianapolis	A. Charles Sallee	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Dr. J. W. Reynolds	Creston	W. I. Branagan	Emmetsburg.
Kansas	Herbert Lardner	Topeka	E. M. Eby	Topeka.
Kentucky	Chas. Hardin	Harrodsburg	Chas. E. Wright	Louisville.
Louisiana	L. E. Thomas	Shreveport	A. W. Newlin	New Orleans.
Maine	Thomas V. Doherty	Houlton	James B. Perkins	Boothbay Harbor.
Maryland	J. Hubert Wade	Baltimore	Albert J. Almoney	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Michael A. O'Leary	Boston	Leo M. Harlow	Boston.
Michigan	Albert E. Stevenson	Port Huron	A. R. Canfield	Detroit.
Minnesota	Fred E. Wheaton	Minneapolis	Fred. Schilplin	St. Cloud.
Mississippi	S. W. Mullins	Holly Springs	Joseph E. Norwood	Magnolia.
Missouri	James Cowgill	Kansas City	Doc Brydon	Jefferson City.
Montana	Hugh R. Wells	Miles City	Guy E. La Follette	Helena.
Nebraska	Louis F. Langhorst	Lincoln	A. P. Sprague	York.
Nevada	S. M. Pickett	Reno	William McKnight	Carson City.
New Hampshire	George E. Farrand	Concord	Robert C. Murchie	Concord.
New Jersey	Edward E. Grosscup	Wenonah	William L. Dill	Paterson.
New Mexico	Arthur Seligman	Santa Fé	Thomas J. Guilfoil	Santa Fé.
New York	Edwin S. Harris	Saratoga	G. R. Van Namee	Watertown.
North Carolina	Thomas D. Warren	New Bern	J. R. Collie	Louisburg.
North Dakota	F. W. McLean	Fargo	H. L. Halvorson	Minot.
Ohio	William W. Durbin	Kenton	Clarence N. Greer	Dayton.
Oklahoma	Alger Melton	Chickasha	Ray O. Weems	Salisaw.
Oregon	Samuel White	Portland	Lester W. Humphreys	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Jos. F. Guffy (Act. Ch'n)	Pittsburgh	Warren Van Dyke	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	Francis E. Sullivan	Providence	J. J. Cunningham	Providence.
South Carolina	John Gary Evans	Spartanburg	W. C. McGowan	Columbia.
South Dakota	J. Jurgenson	Mitchell	Miss L. A. Pardou	Aberdeen.
Tennessee	L. D. Hill	Sparta	J. D. Jacobs	Murfreesboro.
Texas			Chas. J. Kirk	Houston.
Utah	Mathonihah Thomas	Salt Lake City	Richard B. Thurman	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Park H. Pollard	Proctorsville	Geo. R. Stackpole	Winooski.
Virginia	R. A. James	Danville	I. N. Brenaman	Richmond.
Washington	John B. Fogarty	Seattle	George Harroun	Seattle.
West Virginia	C. L. Shaver	Fairmont		
Wisconsin	Otto A. La Budde	Elkhardt Lake	J. S. Gindice	Schleisingerville.
Wyoming	S. G. Hopkins	Cheyenne	Wilfrid O'Leary	Cheyenne.

* Political Committees subject to changes.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEES.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.*

(Appointed by or subsequent to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June, 1916.)

Chairman	William R. Willcox	New York, N.Y.
Secretary	James B. Reynolds	Wash'ton, D.C.
Treasurer	Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.	New York, N.Y.
Alabama	Oliver D. Street	Birmingham.
Arizona	Allen B. Jaynes	Tucson.
Arkansas	H. L. Remmel	Little Rock.
California	William H. Crocker	San Francisco.
Colorado	Hubert Work	Pueblo.
Connecticut	John T. King	Bridgeport.
Delaware	Coleman du Pont	Wilmington.
Florida	Henry S. Chubb	Princeton.
Georgia	Henry S. Jackson	Atlanta.
Idaho	John W. Hart	Menan.
Illinois	Wm. Hale Thompson	Chicago.
Indiana	James A. Hemenway	Booneville.
Iowa	John T. Adams	Dubuque.
Kansas	Fred. Stanley	Wichita.
Kentucky	A. T. Hert	Louisville.
Louisiana	Armand Romain	New Orleans.
Maine	Frederick Hale	Portland.
Maryland	William P. Jackson	Salisbury.
Massachusetts	W. Murray Crane	Dalton.
Michigan	Charles B. Warren	Detroit.
Minnesota		
Mississippi	L. B. Moseley	Jackson.
Missouri	Jacob L. Babler	St. Louis.
Montana	Thomas A. Marlow	Helena.
Nebraska	R. B. Howell	Omaha.
Nevada	H. G. Humphreys	Reno.
N. Hampshire	Fred. W. Estabrook	Nashua.
New Jersey	Franklin Murphy	Newark.
New Mexico	Charles A. Spiess	East Las Vegas.
New York	Herbert Parsons	New York.
North Carolina	John M. Morehead	Charlotte.
North Dakota	Gunder Olson	Grafton.
Ohio	Rudolph K. Hynicka	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	James J. McGraw	Ponca City.
Oregon	Ralph E. Williams	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Boies Penrose	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Wm. P. Sheffield	Newport.
South Carolina	J. W. Tolbert	Greenwood.
South Dakota	Willis C. Cook	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee		
Texas	H. F. MacGregor	Houston.
Utah	Reed Smoot	Provo.
Vermont	Earle S. Kinsley	Rutland.
Virginia	Alvah H. Martin	Norfolk.
Washington	S. A. Perkins	Tacoma.
West Virginia	V. L. Highland	Clarksburg.
Wisconsin	Alfred T. Rogers	Madison.
Wyoming	George E. Pexton	Evanston.
Alaska	Cornelius S. Murane	Juneau.
Dist. Columbia		
Hawaii	R. W. Breckens	Honolulu.
Philippines	Henry B. McCoy	Manila.
Porto Rico		

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEES.*

STATES.	Chairmen.	Post-Offices.	Secretaries.	Post-Offices.
Alabama	Pope M. Long	Cordova	Chas. B. Kennamer	Guntersville.
Arizona	Thos. Maddock	Phoenix	Andrew Baumert, Jr.	Phoenix.
Arkansas	A. C. Remmel	Little Rock	George L. Mallory	Little Rock.
California	Chester Rowell	Fresno	Sylvester J. McAtee	San Francisco.
Colorado	Philip B. Stewart	Colorado Springs.	John F. Vivian	Gault.
Connecticut	J. Henry Roraback	Canaan	Andrew G. Nystrom	Hartford.
Delaware	A. R. Benson	Dover	J. R. Brown	Wilmington.
Florida	Henry S. Chubb	Princeton	Joseph E. Lee	Jacksonville.
Georgia	W. H. Johnson	Columbus	S. C. Johnson	Savannah.
Idaho	George A. Day	Boisé		
Illinois	Fred. E. Sterling	Rockford	Edward E. Miller	East St. Louis.
Indiana	Will H. Hays	Sullivan	L. W. Henley	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Chas. A. Rawson	Des Moines	L. J. Dickinson	Algona.
Kansas	Charles H. Sessions	Topeka	W. C. Markham	Baldwin.
Kentucky	E. T. Franks	Owensboro	Alvis S. Bennett	Louisville.
Louisiana	C. S. Herbert	New Orleans	A. C. Carpenter	New Orleans.
Maine	Frank J. Ham	Augusta	Frederick R. Dyer	Bucksfield.
Maryland	Galen L. Tait	Baltimore	A. W. W. Woodstock	Salisbury.
Massachusetts	Edward A. Thurston	Fall River	Benjamin F. Felt	Boston.
Michigan	G. M. Dame	Northport	D. E. Alward	Lansing.
Minnesota	Eric L. Thornton	Benson	Joseph Chase	Minneapolis.
Mississippi	W. O. Ligon	Gloster	G. C. Grandberry	Raymond.
Missouri	T. W. Hukriede	Warrenton	Louis Hoffman	Sedalia.
Montana	O. M. Harvey	Helena	F. A. Hazelbaker	Helena.
Nebraska	E. D. Beach	Lincoln	H. C. Beebe	Osceola.
Nevada	George L. Sanford	Carson City		
New Hampshire	Philip H. Faulkner	Keene	Annie E. Boisvert	Manchester.
New Jersey	Newton A. Bugbee	Trenton	Wm. H. Albright	Woodbury.
New Mexico	W. H. Gillenwater	Santa Fé	José D. Sena	Santa Fé.
New York	Frederick C. Tanner	New York City	Lafayette B. Gleason	New York City.
North Carolina	Frank A. Linney	Boone	Gilliam Grissom	Greensboro.
North Dakota	Wm. Lemke	Fargo	Ray McKaig	Fort Rice.
Ohio	Edwin Jones	Jackson	E. M. Fullington	Columbus.
Oklahoma	Arthur H. Geissler	Oklahoma City	Geo. N. Kneeland	Enid.
Oregon	Chas. L. McNary	Salem	Edward D. Baldwin	The Dalles.
Pennsylvania	William E. Crow	Uniontown	W. Harry Baker	Harrisbug.
Rhode Island	Joseph P. Burlingame	Providence	Nathan M. Wright	Providence.
South Carolina	Jos. W. Tolbert	Greenwood	H. H. Mobley	Columbia.
South Dakota	C. B. Powers	Sioux Falls	A. R. Fellows	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	J. S. Beasley	Nashville		
Texas	Phil. E. Baer	Paris	Geo. M. Pridgen	Houston.
Utah	Glen Miller	Salt Lake City	R. T. Thurber	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Stanley C. Wilson	Chelsea	J. R. Searles	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia	C. B. Slemp	Big Stone Gap	Geo. L. Hart	Roanoke.
Washington	Millard T. Hartson	Seattle	James A. Wood	Seattle.
West Virginia	Joseph H. Gaines	Charleston	Chas. Coffman	Clarksburg.
Wisconsin	Geo. A. West	Milwaukee	C. W. Fraser	Menomonee Falls.
Wyoming	Patrick Sullivan	Caspar	Wm. R. Weeks	Cheyenne.

* Political Committees subject to changes.

NEW YORK COUNTY LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Henry A. Gildersleeve. *Vice-Presidents*—Charles Strauss, Henry W. Taft. *Secretary*—Abram J. Rose. 165 Broadway. Total membership, 3,300.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1920.

THE next Presidential election will take place on Tuesday, November 2, 1920.

The President and Vice-President of the United States are chosen by officials termed "Electors" in each State, who are, under existing State laws, chosen by the qualified voters thereof by ballot, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every fourth year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires.

The Constitution of the United States prescribes that each State shall "appoint," in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector. The Constitution requires that the day when electors are chosen shall be the same throughout the United States. At the beginning of our Government most of the electors were chosen by the Legislatures of their respective States, the people having no direct participation in their choice; and one State, South Carolina, continued that practice down to the breaking out of the Civil War. But in all the States now the electors are, under the direction of State laws, chosen by the people on a general State ticket.

The manner in which the chosen electors meet and ballot for a President and Vice-President of the United States is provided for in Article XII. of the Constitution, and is as follows:

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

The same article then prescribes the mode in which the Congress shall count the ballots of the electors, and announce the result thereof, which is as follows:

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

The procedure of the two houses, in case the returns of the election of electors from any State are disputed, is provided in the "Electoral Count" act, passed by the Forty-ninth Congress. The act directs that the Presidential electors shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their election. It fixes the time when Congress shall be in session to count the ballots as the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors.

The Constitution also defines who is eligible for President of the United States, as follows:

No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years.

The qualifications for Vice-President are the same.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The salary of the President of the United States was the cause of discussion in the First Congress, in view of the fact that the Constitution declared that the President should receive compensation for his services. Washington had notified his fellow citizens that he desired no salary. The limits suggested in Congress ranged from $15,000 to $70,000. The salary was finally placed at $25,000 and this remained the compensation until President Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was increased to $50,000. Chapter 2918 of the Laws of the Second Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, approved March 4, 1907, appropriated "for travelling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, $25,000." In the Second Session of the Sixtieth Congress the matter of increasing the President's salary was again considered, and it was decided that the President's salary be fixed at $75,000 a year.

REFERENCE NOTES TO THE TWO FOLLOWING PAGES.

* The candidates starred were elected. (a) The first Republican Party is claimed by the present Democratic Party as its progenitor. (b) No candidate having a majority of the electoral vote, the House of Representatives elected Adams. (d) There being no choice, the Senate elected Johnson. (e) Eleven Southern States, being within the belligerent territory, did not vote. (f) Three Southern States disfranchised. (g) Horace Greeley died after the election, and Democratic electors scattered their votes. (h) There being a dispute over the electoral vote of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina, they were referred by Congress to an electoral commission composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats, which, by a strict party vote, awarded 185 electoral votes to Hayes and 184 to Tilden. (i) Free Democrat (j) Free Silver Prohibition Party. (k) In Massachusetts. There was also a Native American ticket in that State, which received 184 votes. (m) Middle of the Road or Anti-Fusion People's Party. (n) United Christian Party. (o) Union Reform Party.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

NOTE.—There is, properly speaking, no popular vote for President and Vice-President; the people vote for electors, and those chosen in each State meet therein and vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President. The record of any popular vote for electors prior to 1828 is so meagre and imperfect that a compilation would be useless. In most of the States, for more than a quarter century following the establishment of the Government, the State Legislatures "appointed" the Presidential electors, and the people therefore voted only indirectly for them, their choice being expressed by their votes for members of the Legislature. In this tabulation only the aggregate electoral votes for candidates for President and Vice-President in the first fourteen quadrennial elections appear.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

1789. Previous to 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President, and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared Vice-President. The electoral votes for the first President of the United States were: George Washington, 69; John Adams, of Massachusetts, 34; John Jay, of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock, of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton, of New York, 3; Samuel Huntingdon, of Connecticut, 2; John Milton, of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong, of Georgia; Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, 1 vote each. Vacancies (votes not cast), 4. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1792. George Washington, Federalist, received 132 votes; John Adams, Federalist, 77; George Clinton, of New York, Republican (a), 50; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Republican, 4; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 1 vote. Vacancies, 3. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1796. John Adams, Federalist, 71; Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 68; Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7; John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5; James Iredell, of North Carolina, Federalist, 3; George Washington, of Virginia; John Henry, of Maryland and S. Johnson, of North Carolina, all Federalists, 2 votes each; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 1 vote. John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.

1800. Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 73; Aaron Burr, Republican, 73; John Adams, Federalist, 65; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 64; John Jay, Federalist, 1 vote. There being a tie vote for Jefferson and Burr, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten States, which, being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Burr received the votes of four States, which, being the next largest vote, elected him Vice-President. There were 2 blank votes.

1804. The Constitution of the United States having been amended, the electors at this election voted for a President and a Vice-President, instead of for two candidates for President. The result was as follows: For President, Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 14. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 162; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 14. Jefferson was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1808. For President, James Madison, of Virginia, Republican, 122; Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 47; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 6. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 113; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 47; John Langdon, of New Hampshire, 9; James Madison, 3; James Monroe, 3. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1812. For President, James Madison, Republican, 128; De Witt Clinton, of New York, Federalist, 89. For Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, 131; Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Federalist, 86. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Gerry Vice-President.

1816. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 183; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 34. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Republican, 183; John Eager Howard, of Maryland, Federalist, 22; James Ross, of Pennsylvania, 5; John Marshall, of Virginia, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, 3. Vacancies, 4. Monroe was chosen President and Tompkins Vice-President.

1820. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 231; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 1. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican, 218; Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney, of Delaware, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1 vote each. Vacancies, 3. James Monroe was chosen President and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-President.

1824. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 99; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican (b), 84; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 37; William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Republican, 41. For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Republican, 182; Nathan Sanford, of New York, Republican, 30; Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, Republican, 24; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 13; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Republican, 9; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 2; Calhoun was chosen Vice-President.

1828. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Democrat, 178; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, National Republican, 83. For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Democrat, 171; Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, National Republican, 83; William Smith, of South Carolina, Democrat, 7.

1832. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Democrat, 219; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, National Republican, 49; John Floyd, of Georgia, Independent, 11; William Wirt, of Maryland, Anti-Masonic, 7. For Vice-President, Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 189; John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, National Republican, 49; Henry Lee, of Massachusetts, Independent, 11; Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, Anti-Mason, 7; William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, 30.

1836. For President, Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 170; William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, Whig, 73; Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, Whig, 26; Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Whig, 14; William P. Mangum, of North Carolina, Whig, 11. For Vice-President, Richard M. Johnson (d), of Kentucky, Democrat, 147; Francis Granger, of New York, Whig, 77; John Tyler, of Virginia, Whig, 47; William Smith, of Alabama, Democrat, 23.

1840. For President, William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, Whig, 234; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 60. For Vice-President, John Tyler, of Virginia, Whig, 234; Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Democrat, 48; Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, Democrat, 11; James K. Polk, of Tennessee, Democrat, 1.

1844. For President, James K. Polk, of Tennessee, Democrat, 170; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Whig, 105. For Vice-President, George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, 170; T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Whig, 105.

1848. For President, Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, Whig, 163; Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Democrat, 127. For Vice-President, Millard Fillmore, of New York, Whig, 163; William O. Butler, of Kentucky, Democrat, 127.

1852. For President, Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, Democrat, 254; Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, Whig, 42. For Vice-President, William R. King, of Alabama, Democrat, 254; William A. Graham, of North Carolina, Whig, 42.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES.

Year of Election.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote.
1856	James Buchanan*	Pa	Dem	1,838,169	496,905	174	J. C. Breckinridge*	Ky	Dem	174
	John C. Fremont	Cal	Rep	1,341,264	...	114	William L. Dayton	N. J.	Rep	114
	Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	Amer.	874,538	....	8	A. J. Donelson	Tenn.	Amer.	3

Year of Election.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote.
1860	Abraham Lincoln*	Ill	Rep	1,866,352	491,195	180	Hannibal Hamlin*	Me	Rep	180
	Stephen A. Douglas	Ill	Dem	1,375,157	..	12	H. V. Johnson	Ga	Dem	12
	J. C Breckinridge	Ky	Dem	845,763	....	72	Joseph Lane	Ore	Dem	72
	John Bell	Tenn	Union	589,581	....	39	Edward Everett	Mass	Union	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln*	Ill	Rep	2,216,067	407,342	e 212	Andrew Johnson*	Tenn	Rep	212
	George B. McClellan	N. J.	Dem	1,808,725	....	21	George H. Pendleton	O	Dem	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant*	Ill	Rep	3,015,071	305,456	f 214	Schuyler Colfax*	Ind	Rep	214
	Horatio Seymour	N. Y.	Dem	2,709,615	....	80	F. P. Blair, Jr.	Mo	Dem	80
1872	Ulysses S. Grant*	Ill	Rep	3,597,070	762,991	286	Henry Wilson*	Mass	Rep	286
	Horace Greeley	N. Y.	D.& L.	2,834,079	....	g ..	B. Gratz Brown	Mo	D & L.	47
	Charles O'Conor	N. Y.	Dem	29,408	....	..	John Q. Adams	Mass	Dem	..
	James Black	Pa	Temp.	5,608	....	..	John Russell	Mich	Temp	..
	Thomas A. Hendricks	Ind	Dem	....	....	42	George W. Julian	Ind	Lib	5
	B. Gratz Brown	Mo	Dem	....	....	18	A. H. Colquitt	Ga	Dem	5
	Charles J. Jenkins	Ga	Dem	....	....	2	John M. Palmer	Ill	Dem	3
	David Davis	Ill	Ind	....	....	1	T. E. Bramlette	Ky	Dem	1
							W. S. Groesbeck	O	Dem	1
							Willis B. Machen	Ky	Dem	1
							N. P. Banks	Mass	Lib	1
1876	Samuel J. Tilden	N. Y.	Dem	4,284,885	250,935	184	T. A. Hendricks	Ind	Dem	184
	Rutherford B Hayes*	O	Rep	4,033,950	....	h 185	William A. Wheeler*	N. Y.	Rep	185
	Peter Cooper	N. Y.	Gre'nb	81,740	....	..	Samuel F. Cary	O	Gre'nb	..
	Green Clay Smith	Ky	Proh	9,522	....	..	Gideon T. Stewart	O	Proh	..
	James B. Walker	Ill	Amer.	2,636	....	..	D. Kirkpatrick	N. Y.	Amer.	..
1880	James A. Garfield*	O	Rep	4,449,053	7,018	214	Chester A. Arthur*	N. Y.	Rep	214
	W. S. Hancock	Pa	Dem	4,442,035	....	155	William H. English	Ind	Dem	155
	James B. Weaver	Iowa	Gre'nb	307,306	....	..	B. J. Chambers	Tex	Gre'nb	..
	Neal Dow	Me	Proh	10,305	....	..	H. A. Thompson	O	Proh	..
	John W. Phelps	Vt	Amer.	707	....	..	S. C. Pomeroy	Kan	Amer.	..
1884	Grover Cleveland*	N. Y.	Dem	4,911,017	62,683	219	T. A. Hendricks*	Ind	Dem	219
	James G. Blaine	Me	Rep	4,848,334	....	182	John A. Logan	Ill	Rep	182
	John P. St. John	Kan	Proh	151,809	....	.	William Daniel	Md	Proh	..
	Benjamin F. Butler	Mass	Gre'nb	133,825	....	..	A. M. West	Miss	Gre'nb	..
	P. D. Wigginton	Cal	Amer.	....	....	..				
1888	Grover Cleveland	N. Y.	Dem	5,538,233	98,017	168	Allen G. Thurman	O	Dem	168
	Benjamin Harrison*	Ind	Rep	5,440,216	....	233	Levi P. Morton*	N. Y.	Rep	233
	Clinton B. Fisk	N. J.	Proh	249,907	....	..	John A. Brooks	Mo	Proh	..
	Alson J. Streeter	Ill	U L.	148,105	....	..	C. E. Cunningham	Ark	U. L.	..
	R. H. Cowdry	Ill	U'd L.	2,808	....	..	W. H. T. Wakefield	Kan	U'd L	..
	James L. Curtis	N. Y.	Amer.	1,591	....	..	James B. Greer	Tenn	Amer.	..
1892	Grover Cleveland*	N. Y.	Dem	5,556,918	380,810	277	Adlai E. Stevenson*	Ill	Dem	277
	Benjamin Harrison	Ind	Rep	5,176,108	....	145	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	Rep	145
	James B. Weaver	Iowa	Peop	1,041,028	....	22	James G. Field	Va	Peop	22
	John Bidwell	Cal	Proh	264,133	....	..	James B. Cranfill	Tex	Proh	..
	Simon Wing	Mass	Soc. L	21,164	....	.	Charles H. Matchett	N. Y.	Soc. L	..
1896	William McKinley*	O	Rep	7,104,779	601,854	271	Garret A. Hobart*	N. J.	Rep	271
	William J. Bryan	Neb	Dem.	6,502,925		176	Arthur Sewall	Me	Dem	149
	William J. Bryan	Neb	Peop			..	Thomas E. Watson	Ga	Peop	27
	Joshua Levering	Md	Proh	132,007	....	..	Hale Johnson	Ill	Proh	..
	John M. Palmer	Ill	N. Dem	133,148	....	..	Simon B. Buckner	Ky	N. Dem	..
	Charles H. Matchett	N. Y.	Soc. L	36,274	....	..	Matthew Maguire	N. J.	Soc. L	..
	Charles E. Bentley	Neb	Nat. (j)	13,969	....	..	James H. Southgate	N. C	Nat. (j)	..
1900	William McKinley*	O	Rep	7,207,923	849,790	292	Theodore Roosevelt*	N. Y.	Rep	292
	William J. Bryan	Neb	Dem. P	6,358,133	....	155	Adlai E. Stevenson	Ill	Dem. P	155
	John G. Woolley	Ill	Proh	208,914	....	..	Henry B. Metcalf	O	Proh	..
	Wharton Barker	Pa	MP(m)	50,373	....	..	Ignatius Donnelly	Minn	MP(m)	..
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind	Soc. D.	87,814	....	..	Job Harriman	Cal	Soc. D.	..
	Jos. F. Malloney	Mass	Soc. L	39,739	....	..	Valentine Remmel.(l	Pa	Soc. L	..
	J. F. R. Leonard	Ia	U C(n)	1,059	....	..	John G. Woolley	Ill	U C(n)	..
	Seth H. Ellis	O	Ult (o)	5,698	....	..	Samuel T. Nicholson	Pa	U R (o)	..
1904	Theodore Roosevelt*	N. Y.	Rep	7,623,486	2,545,515	336	Charles W. Fairbanks*	Ind	Rep	336
	Alton B. Parker	N. Y.	Dem	5,077,911	....	140	Henry G. Davis	W. Va.	Dem	140
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind	Soc	402,283	....	..	Benjamin Hanford	N. Y.	Soc	..
	Silas C. Swallow	Pa	Proh	258,536	....	..	George W. Carroll	Tex	Proh	..
	Thomas E. Watson	Ga	Peop	117,183	....	..	Thomas H. Tibbles	Neb	Peop	..
	Charles H. Corrigan	N. Y.	Soc. L	31,249	....	..	William W. Cox	Ill	Soc. L	..
1908	William H. Taft*	O	Rep	7,678,908	1,269,804	321	James S. Sherman*	N. Y.	Rep	321
	William J. Bryan	Neb	Dem	6,409,104	....	162	John W. Kern	Ind	Dem	162
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind	Soc	420,793	....	..	Benjamin Hanford	N. Y.	Soc	..
	Eugene W. Chafin	Ariz	Proh	253,840	....	..	Aaron S. Watkins	O	Proh	..
	Thos. E. Watson	Ga	Peo	29,100	....	..	Samuel Williams	Ind	Peo	..
	August Gillhaus	N. Y	Soc. L	13,825	....	..	Donald L. Munro	Va	Soc. L	..
	Thos. L. Hisgen	Mass	Ind	82,872	....	..	John Temple Graves	Ga	Ind	..
1912	Woodrow Wilson*	N. J.	Dem	6,293,019	2,173,512	435	Thomas R. Marshall*	Ind	Dem	435
	William H. Taft	O	Rep	3,484,956	....	8	Nicholas M Butler	N. Y.	Rep	8
	Theodore Roosevelt	N. Y.	Prog	4,119,507	....	88	Hiram W. Johnson	Cal	Prog	88
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind	Soc	901,873	....	..	Emil Seidel	Wis	Soc	..
	Eugene W. Chafin	Ariz	Proh	207,928	....	..	Aaron S. Watkins	O	Proh	..
	Arthur E. Reimer	Mass	Soc. L	29,259	....	..	August Gillhaus	N. Y.	Soc. L	..
1916	Woodrow Wilson*	N. J.	Dem	9,129,269	581,941	277	Thomas R. Marshall*	Ind	Dem	277
	Charles E. Hughes	N. Y.	Rep	8,547,328	....	254	Charles W. Fairbanks	Ind	Rep	254
	Allan J. Benson	N. Y.	Soc	590,579	....	..	George R. Kirkpatrick	N. J.	Soc	..
	J. Frank Hanly	Ind	Proh	221,329	....	..	Ira Landrith	Mass	Proh	..
	Arthur E. Reimer	Mass	Soc. L.	14,180	....	.	Caleb Harrison	Ill	Soc. L	..

*The candidates starred were elected.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—THEIR BIOGRAPHIES IN BRIEF.

(Compiled for THE WORLD ALMANAC from published memoirs, newspaper records, and personal correspondence with the families of the ex-Presidents. The references will be found on second following page.)

1	George Washington	English	Augustine Washington	Planter	Mary Ball.
2	John Adams	English	John Adams	Farmer	Susanna Boylston.
3	Thomas Jefferson	Welsh	Peter Jefferson	Planter	Jane Randolph.
4	James Madison	English	James Madison	Planter	Nelly Conway.
5	James Monroe	Scotch	Spence Monroe	Planter	Eliza Jones.
6	John Quincy Adams	English	John Adams	Lawyer	Abigail Smith.
7	Andrew Jackson	Scotch-Irish	Andrew Jackson	Farmer	Elizabeth Hutchinson.
8	Martin Van Buren	Dutch	Abraham Van Buren	Farmer	Maria Hoes.
9	William Henry Harrison	English	Benjamin Harrison	Statesman	Elizabeth Bassett.
10	John Tyler	English	John Tyler	Jurist	Mary Armistead.
11	James Knox Polk	Scotch-Irish	Samuel Polk	Farmer	Jane Knox.
12	Zachary Taylor	English	Richard Taylor	Planter	Sarah Strother.
13	Millard Fillmore	English	Nathaniel Fillmore	Farmer	Phebe Millard.
14	Franklin Pierce	English	Benjamin Pierce	Farmer	Anna Kendrick.
15	James Buchanan	Scotch-Irish	James Buchanan	Merchant	Elizabeth Speer.
16	Abraham Lincoln	English	Thomas Lincoln	Farmer	Nancy Hanks.
17	Andrew Johnson	English	Jacob Johnson	Sexton and Constable	Mary McDonough.
18	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Scotch	Jesse Root Grant	Tanner	Harriet Simpson.
19	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Scotch	Rutherford Hayes	Merchant	Sophia Birchard.
20	James Abram Garfield	English	Abram Garfield	Farmer	Eliza Ballou.
21	Chester Alan Arthur	Scotch-Irish	William Arthur	Clergyman	Malvina Stone.
22, 24	Grover Cleveland	English	Richard Falley Cleveland	Clergyman	Anna Neal.
23	Benjamin Harrison	English	John Scott Harrison	Farmer	Elizabeth F. Irwin.
25	William McKinley	Scotch-Irish	William McKinley	Iron Manufacturer	Nancy C. Allison.
26	Theodore Roosevelt	Dutch	Theodore Roosevelt	Merchant	Martha Bullock.
27	William Howard Taft	English	Alphonso Taft	Lawyer	Louise M. Torrey.
28	Woodrow Wilson	Scotch-Irish	Joseph R. Wilson	Clergyman	Jessie Woodrow.

	President.	(Time).	Birth.	(Place).	Vocation.		College.	Year of Grad.‡
1	Washington	February 22, 1732	Near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va.		Surveyor	Planter	None	....
2	J. Adams	October 30, 1735	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass		Teacher	Lawyer	Harvard	1755
3	Jefferson	April 13, 1743	Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va.		Lawyer	Lawyer	William and Mary.	1762
4	Madison	March 16, 1751	Port Conway, King George County, Va.		Lawyer	Lawyer	Princeton	1771
5	Monroe	April 28, 1758	Head of Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va		Lawyer	St'sman*	William and Mary.	1776
6	J. Q. Adams.	July 11, 1767	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass.		Lawyer	Lawyer	Harvard	1787
7	Jackson	March 15, 1767	Near Cureton's Pond, Union County, N. C.†		Lawyer	Lawyer	None	....
8	Van Buren	December 5, 1782	Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y		Lawyer	Lawyer	None	....
9	Harrison	February 9, 1773	Berkeley, Charles City County, Va.		Soldier	Farmer	Hampden-Sidney	1790
10	Tyler	March 29, 1790	Greenway, Charles City County, Va		Lawyer	Lawyer	William and Mary.	1807
11	Polk	November 2, 1795	Near Pineville, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.		Lawyer	Lawyer	Uni. of N. Carolina	1818
12	Taylor	November 24, 1784	Near Orange C. H., Orange County, Va.		Soldier	Soldier	None	....
13	Fillmore	January 7, 1800	Summerhill, Cayuga County, N. Y		Tailor	Lawyer	None	....
14	Pierce	November 23, 1804	Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, N. H.		Lawyer	Lawyer	Bowdoin	1824
15	Buchanan	April 23, 1791	Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa		Lawyer	Lawyer	Dickinson	1809
16	Lincoln	February 12, 1809	Near Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky		F'm-ha'd	Lawyer	None	....
17	Johnson	December 29, 1808	Raleigh, Wake County, N. C.		Tailor	St'sman	None	....
18	Grant	April 27, 1822	Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O		Soldier	Soldier	West Point	1843
19	Hayes	October 4, 1822	Delaware, Delaware County, O		Lawyer	Lawyer	Kenyon	1842
20	Garfield	November 19, 1831	Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, O		Teacher	Lawyer	Williams	1856
21	Arthur	October 5, 1830	Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt.		Teacher	Lawyer	Union	1848
22, 24	Cleveland	March 18, 1837	Caldwell, Essex County, N. J		Teacher	Lawyer	None	....
23	B Harrison	August 20, 1833	North Bend, Hamilton County, O		Lawyer	Lawyer	Miami University.	1853
25	McKinley	January 29, 1843	Niles, Trumbull County, O		Lawyer	Lawyer	None	....
26	Roosevelt	October 27, 1858	28 E. 20th St., New York City, N. Y.		Publicist	Pub. offi'l	Harvard	1880
27	Taft	September 15, 1857	Cincinnati, O		Lawyer	Lawyer	Yale	1878
28	Wilson	December 28, 1856	Staunton, Va.		Teacher	St'sman	Princeton	1879

In Early Life. When Elected.

No.	President.	Married.	Wife's Name.	WifeBorn.	WifeDied.	Sons.	Dau.	Home When Elected.
1..	Washington....	1759....	Martha (Dandridge) Custis§.....	1732.....	1802.....	..	..	Mount Vernon, Va.
2..	J. Adams	1764....	Abigail Smith.....	1744.....	1818.....	3	2	Quincy, Mass.
3..	Jefferson.....	1772....	Martha (Wayles) Skelton§.....	1745.....	1782.....	1	5	Monticello, Va.
4..	Madison	1794....	Dolly (Payne) Todd§.....	1772.....	1849.....	..	..	Montpelier, Va.
5..	Monroe	1786....	Eliza Kortwright.....	1768.....	1830.....	..	2	Oak Hill, Va.
6..	J. Q. Adams....	1797....	Louisa Catherine Johnson.....	1775.....	1852.....	3	1	Quincy, Mass.
7..	Jackson.....	1791 ...	Rachel (Donelson) Robards§|.....	1767.....	1828.....	..	..	Hermitage, Tenn.
8..	Van Buren.....	1807 ...	Hannah Hoes.....	1783.....	1819.....	4	..	Kinderhook, N. Y.
9..	Harrison.....	1795....	Anna Symmes.....	1775.....	1864.....	6	4	North Bend, O.
10..	Tyler	1813....	Letitia Christian.....	1790.....	1842.....	3	4	Williamsburg, Va.
		1844....	Julia Gardiner.....	1820.....	1889.....	5	2	
11..	Polk	1824....	Sarah Childress.....	1803.....	1891.....	..	..	Nashville, Tenn.
12..	Taylor.....	1810....	Margaret Smith.....	1788.....	1852.....	1	5	Baton Rouge, La.
13..	Fillmore	1826....	Abigail Powers.....	1798.....	1853.....	1	1	Buffalo, N. Y.
		1858....	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh§.	1813	1881.....	..	..	
14..	Pierce.....	1834....	Jane Means Appleton.....	1806.....	1863.....	3	..	Concord, N. H.
15..	Buchanan.....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	Wheatland, Pa.
16..	Lincoln	1842....	Mary Todd.....	1818.....	1882.....	4	..	Springfield, Ill.
17..	Johnson	1827....	Eliza McCardle.....	1810.....	1876.....	3	2	Greenville, Tenn.
18..	Grant.....	1848....	Julia Dent.....	1826.....	1902.....	3	1	Washington, D. C.
19..	Hayes.....	1852....	Lucy Ware Webb.....	1831.....	1889.....	7	1	Fremont, O.
20..	Garfield	1858....	Lucretia Rudolph.....	1832.....	1909.....	4	1	Mentor, O.
21..	Arthur.....	1859....	Ellen Lewis Herndon.....	1837.....	1880.....	1	1	New York City.
22, 24..	Cleveland	1886....	Frances Folsom.....	1864.....	.....	1	3	Buffalo, N. Y.
23..	B. Harrison.....	1853....	Caroline Lavinia Scott.....	1832.....	1892.....	1	1	Indianapolis, Ind.
		1896....	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick§.....	1858.....	.....	..	1	
25 ..	McKinley.....	1871....	Ida Saxton.....	1844.....	1907.....	..	2	Canton, O.
26..	Roosevelt	1883....	Alice Lee.....	.....	1884.....	..	1	Oyster Bay, N. Y.
		1886....	Edith Kermit Carow.....	1861.....	.....	4	1	
27..	Taft.....	1886....	Helen Herron.....	1861.....	.....	2	1	Cincinnati, O.
28..	Wilson.....	1885....	Ellen Louise Axson.....	1860.....	1914.....	..	3	Princeton, N. J.
		1915....	Edith (Bolling) Galt§.....	1872.....	.....	..	..	

No.	President.	Politics.	Inaug.	Age	Years Served.	Religious Connection.	Time of Death.	Age.
1..	Washington...	Federalist.....	1789	57	7 y. 10 mo. 4 d.	Episcopalian.....	December 14, 1799..	67
2..	J. Adams ...	Federalist.....	1797	61	4	Unitarian.....	July 4, 1826	90
3..	Jefferson	Republican (a)...	1801	57	8	Liberal (c).....	July 4, 1826	83
4..	Madison.....	Republican.....	1809	57	8	Episcopalian.....	June 28, 1836	85
5..	Monroe	Republican.....	1817	58	8	Episcopalian.....	July 4, 1831.....	73
6..	J. Q. Adams....	Republican (b)...	1825	57	4	Unitarian	February 23, 1848...	80
7..	Jackson	Democrat.....	1829	61	8	Presbyterian.....	June 8, 1845.....	78
8..	Van Buren	Democrat.....	1837	54	4	Reformed Dutch.....	July 24, 1862.....	79
9..	Harrison	Whig	1841	68	1 mo.	Episcopalian.....	April 4, 1841	68
10..	Tyler	Democrat.	1841	51	3 y. 11 mo.	Episcopalian.....	January 17, 1862....	71
11..	Polk	Democrat.....	1845	49	4	Presbyterian.....	June 15, 1849	53
12..	Taylor	Whig.....	1849	64	1 y. 4 mo. 5 d.	Episcopalian.....	July 9, 1850	65
13..	Fillmore	Whig.....	1850	50	2 y. 7 mo. 26 d.	Unitarian.....	March 8, 1874	74
14..	Pierce.....	Democrat.....	1853	48	4	Episcopalian.....	October 8, 1869.....	64
15..	Buchanan	Democrat.....	1857	65	4	Presbyterian.....	June 1, 1868.....	77
16..	Lincoln	Republican.....	1861	52	4 y. 1 mo. 11 d.	Presbyterian.....	April 15, 1865	56
17..	Johnson.....	Republican.....	1865	56	3 y. 10 mo. 10 d.	Methodist (d).....	July 31, 1875.....	66
18..	Grant.....	Republican.....	1869	46	8	Methodist.....	July 23, 1885	63
19..	Hayes.....	Republican.....	1877	54	4	Methodist.....	January 17, 1893...	70
20..	Garfield	Republican.....	1881	49	6½ mo.	Disciples.....	September 19, 1881..	49
21..	Arthur	Republican.....	1881	50	3 y. 5½ mo.	Episcopalian.....	November 18, 1886..	56
22..	Cleveland	Democrat.....	1885	47	4	Presbyterian.....	June 24, 1908.....	71
23..	B. Harrison	Republican.....	1889	55	4	Presbyterian.....	March 13, 1901	67
24..	Cleveland.....	Democrat.....	1893	55	4	Presbyterian.....	June 24, 1908.....	71
25..	McKinley	Republican.....	1897	54	4 y. 6 mo. 10 d.	Methodist.....	September 14, 1901..	58
26..	Roosevelt	Republican.....	1901	42	7 y. 5 mo. 18 d.	Reformed Dutch.....	.....	..
27..	Taft.....	Republican.....	1909	51	4	Unitarian.....	.....	..
28..	Wilson.....	Democrat	1913	56	.....	Presbyterian	.....	..

No.	President.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial.
1..	Washington....	Pneumonia	Mount Vernon, Va.....	Mount Vernon, Va.
2..	J. Adams	Debility	Quincy, Mass.....	First Congregational Church, Quincy, Mass.
3..	Jefferson.....	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	Monticello, Va.....	Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va.
4..	Madison.....	Debility	Montpelier, Va.	Montpelier, Orange Co., Va.
5..	Monroe.....	Debility.....	New York City.....	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
6..	J. Q. Adams....	Paralysis	Washington, D. C.....	First Congregational Church, Quincy, Mass.
7..	Jackson.....	Consumption	Hermitage, Tenn.....	Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.
8..	Van Buren.....	Asthmatic Catarrh	Lindenwold, N. Y.	Cemetery, Kinderhook, N. Y.
9..	Harrison	Bilious Pleurisy.....	Washington, D. C.....	North Bend, Hamilton Co., O.
10..	Tyler	Bilious Attack.....	Richmond, Va.....	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
11..	Polk.....	Chronic Diarrhœa	Nashville, Tenn.....	Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn.
12..	Taylor.....	Bilious Fever.....	Washington, D. C.....	Springfield, near Louisville, Ky.
13..	Fillmore.....	Debility	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.
14..	Pierce.....	Inflammation of Stomach.	Concord, N. H.....	Minot Lot, Old Cemetery, Concord, N. H.
15..	Buchanan	Rheumatic Gout.....	Wheatland, Pa.	Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster, Pa.
16..	Lincoln	Assassination.....	Washington, D. C.....	Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.
17..	Johnson.....	Paralysis	Carter's Depot, Tenn.....	Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn.
18..	Grant.....	Cancer	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.....	Riverside Park, New York City.
19..	Hayes	Paralysis of the Heart.....	Fremont, O.....	Cemetery, Fremont, O.
20..	Garfield.....	Assassination	Long Branch, N. J.....	Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.
21..	Arthur	Bright's Disease.....	New York City	Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.
22, 24..	Cleveland.	Debility.....	Princeton, N. J.....	Cemetery, Princeton, N. J.
23..	B. Harrison....	Pneumonia	Indianapolis, Ind.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.
25..	McKinley.....	Assassination	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Cemetery, Canton, O.
26..	Roosevelt	.....	.....	.....
27..	Taft	.. ..	.....	.....
28..	Wilson..... ..	.....	.....	....

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

NOTES TO THE TABLES OF THE PRESIDENTS, ON THE TWO PRECEDING PAGES.

* Monroe abandoned the profession of law when a young man, and was afterward, and until his election, always holding public office. † Jackson called himself a South Carolinian, and his biographer, Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster Co., S. C.; but Parton has published documentary evidence to show that Jackson was born in Union Co., N. C., less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina line. ‡ Or of departure from college.

§ Widows. Their maiden names are in parentheses. ‖ She was the divorced wife of Captain Robards. (*a*) The Democratic party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican party, and President Jefferson as its founder. (*b*) Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quin Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition to his Administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President.

(*c*) Randall, the biographer of Jefferson, declares that he was a believer in Christianity, although not a sectarian. (*d*) While President Johnson was not a church-member, he was a Christian believer. His wife was a Methodist.

Washington's first inauguration was in New York, and his second in Philadelphia. Adams was inaugurated in Philadelphia, and Jefferson and the Presidents following elected by the people, in the city of Washington. Arthur took the Presidential oath of office first in New York City. John Adams and Jefferson died on the same day, the Fourth of July, 1826, and Monroe died on the Fourth of July five years later. John Quincy Adams was a Representative and Andrew Johnson a Senator in Congress after the expiration of their Presidential terms, and both died while holding those offices. Tyler was a Representative in the Confederate Congress from Virginia, and died in office.

Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were assassinated while in office. Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, from a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth, who was killed near Fredericksburg, Va., April 26, 1865, by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Garfield was shot in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881. The assassin was Charles Jules Guiteau, who was hanged at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1882. McKinley was shot twice September 6, 1901, while in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., and died from his wounds at the home of John G. Milburn, Buffalo, September 14, 1901. The assassin was Louis Czolgosz, who was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison, New York, October 29, 1901.

Jackson was shot at in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., January 29, 1835, by a house painter named Richard Lawrence, escaping because the pistol of the assassin missed fire. Ex-President Roosevelt was shot and wounded by John Schrank, an insane man, at Milwaukee, Wis., October 14, 1912.

Cleveland after taking the oath as President, kissed the open bible, his lips touching Psalm CXII., verses 5-10, inclusive. Garfield's first act after taking the oath was to kiss his mother.

The sixth President was the son of the second President, and the twenty-third President was the grandson of the ninth President. William Henry Harrison was the eighth and Benjamin Harrison the tenth in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Lincoln was the first President wearing a full beard. Grant the first wearing a mustache. Buchanan and Cleveland were bachelors when they entered the White House as Presidents, but Cleveland surrendered during his first term. Washington, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday. J. Q. Adams, Pierce and Garfield were inaugurated on Friday. Tyler, Polk and Pierce died on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday.

There were remarkable coincidences in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Both were born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native State in childhood, Lincoln to the Northwest, Davis to the Southwest. Lincoln was a Captain of Volunteers and Davis a Second Lieutenant of Regulars in the Black Hawk War of 1832. They began their political careers the same year, 1844, Lincoln being a Presidential Elector for Clay, and Davis for Polk. They were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846. They were called to preside over their respective governments the same year and within a few days; Davis, February 8, 1861, Lincoln, March 4, 1861.

Washington, Monroe, and Jackson were soldiers in the Revolutionary war; Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Buchanan in the war of 1812-15; Lincoln in the Black Hawk war; Taylor, Pierce, and Grant in the Mexican war; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, B. Harrison, and McKinley in the Civil War and Roosevelt was in the war with Spain. Adams and Jefferson were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Washington and Madison of the Constitution.

Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses and Cleveland, Stephen Grover. W. H. Harrison was the oldest man elected to the Presidency, and Roosevelt the youngest, Grant being the next youngest by six months. Cleveland was the only President married in the White House, and his second daughter the only President's child born therein. Monroe's daughter (Mrs. Gouverneur), Tyler's daughter (Mrs. Waller), Grant's daughter (Mrs. Sartoris), Roosevelt's daughter (Mrs. Longworth) and Wilson's daughters, Jessie (Mrs. Sayre) and Eleanor (Mrs. McAdoo) were the only children of Presidents married therein. Wives of Tyler and Benjamin Harrison died in the White House. W. H. Harrison was father of the largest family, six sons and four daughters. Eight Presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Wilson were Virginians by birth. Six Presidents: Grant, Hayes, Garfield, B. Harrison, McKinley and Taft were Ohioans by birth.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE BEGINNING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

On November 26, 1913, a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported to the Committee the following joint resolution changing the time of the beginning of the terms of the President and Vice-President of the United States, from March 4 to the second Monday in January.

"The terms of the President and Vice-President of the United States shall commence on the second Monday in January following the election of Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors, and such electors shall assemble at the Capitols of their respective States and cast their votes for President and Vice-President on the first Monday in December following their election.

"The terms of Senators and Representatives shall commence on the first Monday in January following their election.

"There shall be held two regular sessions of each Congress, convening on the first Monday of January each year."

THE STATES IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1872-1916.

STATES.	1872	1876	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1916
Alabama	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.	Dem.
Arkansas	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
California	Rep.	Rep.	Split*g*	Rep.	Rep.	Split*h*	Split	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split*n*	Dem.
Colorado	.....	Rep.*a*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Connecticut	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Delaware	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Florida	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Georgia	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Illinois	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Indiana	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Iowa	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Kansas	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Kentucky	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Split*b*	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Louisiana	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Maine	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Maryland	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Split*j*	Split*k*	Dem.	Dem.
Massachusetts	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Michigan	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split*c*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.	Rep.
Minnesota	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.	Rep.
Mississippi	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Missouri	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Nebraska	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Nevada	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
New Hampshire	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
New Jersey	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.	Dem.
New York	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
North Carolina	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Split*d*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Ohio	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split*e*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Oregon	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split*f*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Pennsylvania	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.	Rep.
Rhode Island	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
South Carolina	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.	Rep.
Tennessee	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Texas	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Vermont	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Virginia	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.	Dem.
West Virginia	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.*g*
Wisconsin	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.

a Electors chosen by the Legislature. *b* Rep., 12; Dem., 1. *c* Rep., 9; Dem., 5. *d* Rep., 1; Dem., 1. *e* Rep., 22; Dem., 1. *f* Rep., 3; People, 1. *g* Dem., 5; Rep., 1. *h* Dem., 8; Rep., 1. *i* Dem., 1; Rep., 8. *j* Dem., 7; Rep., 1. *k* Dem., 6; Rep., 2. *n* Dem., 2; Prog., 11. *q* Hughes 7, Wilson 1.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

This committee is composed of one representative from each State, and its business is to conduct the campaign for the election of Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress. *Chairman*—Frank P. Woods, Estherville, Iowa. *Treasurer*—Nathan B. Scott, Washington, D. C. *Secretary Finance Committee*—Thomas W. Miller. Headquarters, Riggs Building, Washington, D. C.

TITLE AND TERM OF THE PRESIDENT.

The address of the President is simply "The President of the United States." In the First Congress there was debate over a title and it was proposed by some members that he be addressed as "His Excellency" and by others as "His Highness," but a committee reported that "it is not proper to annex any style or title other than that expressed in the Constitution." In the Constitutional Convention the first report fixed the term of office at seven years without eligibility to re-election. In debate various periods from "during good behavior" to twenty years were favored. The limit to four years was finally adopted in grand committee and ratified by the convention.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The Presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act; and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. The acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been confirmed by the Senate and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1916.

States.	Popular Vote.							Electoral Vote.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Reimer, Soc. L.	Plurality. Wilson.	Plurality. Hughes.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Alabama	99,546	28,662	1,916	1,034	.....	70,884	.....	12	.....
Arizona	33,170	20,524	3,174	1,153	.....	12,646	.....	3	.....
Arkansas	112,282	47,135	6,998	2,015	.....	65,147	.....	9	.....
California	466,289	462,516	43,263	27,713	.....	3,773	.....	13	.....
Colorado	178,816	102,308	10,049	2,793	.....	76,508	.....	6	.....
Connecticut	99,786	106,514	5,179	1,789	606	.....	6,728	.....	7
Delaware	24,753	26,011	480	566	.....	.....	1,258	.....	3
Florida	55,984	14,611	5,353	4,855	.....	41,373	.....	6	.....
Georgia	127,763	11,294	941	.....	.....	116,469	.....	14	.....
Idaho	70,054	55,368	8,066	1,127	.....	14,686	.....	4	.....
Illinois	950,229	1,152,549	61,394	26,047	2,488	.....	202,320	.....	29
Indiana	334,063	341,005	21,855	16,368	1,659	.....	6,942	.....	15
Iowa	221,699	280,449	10,976	3,371	.....	.....	58,750	.....	13
Kansas	314,588	277,658	24,685	12,882	.....	36,930	.....	10	.....
Kentucky	269,990	241,854	4,734	3,036	333	28,136	.....	13	.....
Louisiana	79,875	6,466	292	.....	.....	73,409	.....	10	.....
Maine	64,118	69,506	2,186	595	.....	.....	5,388	.....	6
Maryland	138,359	117,347	2,674	2,903	756	21,012	.....	8	.....
Massachusetts	247,885	268,784	11,058	2,993	1,097	.....	20,899	.....	18
Michigan	283,993	337,952	16,120	8,139	842	.....	53,959	.....	15
Minnesota	179,152	179,544	20,117	7,793	468	.....	392	.....	12
Mississippi	80,422	4,253	1,484	.....	.....	76,169	.....	10	.....
Missouri	398,032	369,339	14,612	3,884	902	28,693	.....	18	.....
Montana	101,063	66,750	9,564	.....	.....	34,313	.....	4	.....
Nebraska	158,837	111,771	7,141	2,897	.....	41,056	.....	8	.....
Nevada	17,778	12,131	3,069	340	.....	5,647	.....	3	.....
New Hampshire	43,781	43,725	1,318	303	.....	56	.....	4	.....
New Jersey	211,018	268,982	10,405	3,182	855	.....	57,964	.....	14
New Mexico	33,693	31,162	1,999	112	.....	2,530	.....	3	.....
New York	759,426	879,238	45,944	19,031	2,666	.....	119,812	.....	45
North Carolina	168,383	120,890	490	51	.....	47,493	.....	12	.....
North Dakota	55,206	53,471	5,716	997	.....	1,735	.....	5	.....
Ohio	604,361	514,858	38,092	8,080	.....	89,503	.....	24	.....
Oklahoma	148,115	98,299	45,212	1,675	.....	49,816	.....	10	.....
Oregon	120,087	126,813	9,711	4,729	.....	.....	6,726	.....	5
Pennsylvania	521,784	703,734	42,637	28,525	417	.....	181,950	.....	38
Rhode Island	40,394	44,858	1,914	470	180	.....	4,464	.....	5
South Carolina	61,837	1,558	135	.....	.....	60,279	.....	9	.....
South Dakota	59,191	64,217	3,760	1,774	.....	.....	5,026	.....	5
Tennessee	152,955	116,257	2,542	147	.....	36,698	.....	12	.....
Texas	285,980	64,673	19,011	2,057	.....	221,307	.....	20	.....
Utah	84,256	54,137	4,460	149	144	30,119	.....	4	.....
Vermont	22,708	40,250	798	709	.....	.....	17,542	.....	4
Virginia	102,824	49,358	1,062	683	67	53,466	.....	12	.....
Washington	182,993	166,399	22,544	6,823	700	16,594	.....	7	.....
West Virginia	140,403	143,124	6,150	.....	.....	.....	2,721	1	7
Wisconsin	193,042	221,323	27,846	7,166	.....	.....	28,281	.....	13
Wyoming	28,316	21,700	1,453	373	.....	6,616	.....	3	.....
Total	9,129,269	8,547,328	590,579	221,329	14,180	1,363,963	781,122	277	254

Wilson's plurality, 581,941. Wilson's majority of Electoral Votes **23**

Progressive votes not counted in with the Hughes and Wilson votes above **35,083**

Scattering votes **480**

Total Popular Vote **18,538,248**

TOTAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916 AND 1912.

States.	1916.	1912.	States.	1916.	1912.	States.	1916.	1912.
Alabama	131,158	117,879	Maine	136,405	129,437	Ohio	1,165,391	1,033,557
Arizona	58,021	23,722	Maryland	262,039	231,981	Oklahoma	293,535	254,389
Arkansas	168,430	124,029	Massachusetts	531,817	488,056	Oregon	261,650	137,040
California	999,968	673,527	Michigan	647,071	550,976	Pennsylvania	1,297,097	1,217,502
Colorado	294,375	266,880	Minnesota	387,364	334,219	Rhode Island	87,816	77,894
Connecticut	213,874	190,398	Mississippi	86,679	64,528	South Carolina	63,952	50,348
Delaware	51,810	48,693	Missouri	786,769	698,562	South Dakota	128,943	116,325
Florida	80,803	51,891	Montana	177,679	79,826	Tennessee	271,901	247,821
Georgia	160,690	121,420	Nebraska	286,636	249,395	Texas	371,721	305,120
Idaho	134,615	105,755	Nevada	33,318	20,115	Utah	143,146	112,385
Illinois	2,192,707	1,146,173	New Hampshire	89,127	87,961	Vermont	64,475	62,841
Indiana	718,848	654,474	New Jersey	494,442	432,534	Virginia	153,994	136,976
Iowa	518,288	492,356	New Mexico	66,967	49,376	Washington	379,459	322,799
Kansas	629,813	365,444	New York	1,706,305	1,587,983	West Virginia	289,677	268,569
Kentucky	520,069	453,698	North Carolina	289,814	243,918	Wisconsin	449,377	399,972
Louisiana	92,982	79,377	North Dakota	115,390	86,580	Wyoming	51,842	42,296

Total vote, 1900, 13,961,566; 1904, 13,528,979; 1908; 14,888,442; 1912, 15,037,188; 1916, 18,538,248.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1896-1916.

States.	1916. Electoral Vote.			1912. Electoral Vote.			1908. Electoral Vote.		1904. Electoral Vote.		1900. Electoral Vote.		1896. Electoral Vote.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.		Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.
Alabama	12			12			11		11		11		11	
Arizona	3			3										
Arkansas	9			9			9		9		8		8	
California	13			2		11		10		10		9	1	8
Colorado	6			6			5			5	4		4	
Conn.		7		7				7		7		6		6
Delaware		3		3				3		3		3		3
Florida	6			6			5		5		4		4	
Georgia	14			14			13		13		13		13	
Idaho	4			4				3		3	3		3	
Illinois		29		29				27		27		24		24
Indiana		15		15				15		15		15		15
Iowa		13		13				13		13		13		13
Kansas	10			10				10		10		10	10	
Kentucky	13			13			13		13		13		1	12
Louisiana	10			10			9		9		8		8	
Maine		6		6				6		6		6		6
Maryland	8			8			6	2	7	1		8		8
Mass.		18		18				16		16		15		15
Michigan		15				15		14		14		14		14
Minn.		12				12		11		11		9		9
Miss.	10			10			10		10		9		9	
Missouri	18			18				18		18	17		17	
Montana	4			4				3		3	3		3	
Nebraska	8			8			8			8		8	8	
Nevada	3			3			3			3	3		3	
N. Hamp.	4			4				4		4		4		4
N. Jersey		14		14				12		12		10		10
N. Mex.	3			3										
N. York		45		45				39		39		36		36
N. Car.	12			12			12		12		11		11	
N. Dak.	5			5				4		4		3		3
Ohio	24			24				23		23		23		23
Oklahoma	10			10			7							
Oregon		5		5				4		4		4		4
Penna.		38				38		34		34		32		32
R. Island		5		5				4		4		4		4
S. Car.	9			9			9		9		9		9	
S. Dak.		5				5		4		4		4	4	
Tennessee	12			12			12		12		12		12	
Texas	20			20			18		18		15		15	
Utah	4				4			3		3		3	3	
Vermont		4			4			4		4		4		4
Virginia	12			12			12		12		12		12	
Wash.	7					7		5		5		4	4	
W. Vir.	1	7		8				7		7		6		6
Wisconsin		13		13				13		13		12		12
Wyoming	3			3				3		3		3	3	
Total	277	254		435	8	88	162	321	140	336	155	292	176	271

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The following is the electoral vote of the States in 1916 as based upon the Reapportionment act of 1911:

States.	Electoral Votes.	States.	Electoral Votes.	States.	Electoral Votes.
Alabama	12	Maryland	8	Oregon	5
Arizona	3	Massachusetts	18	Pennsylvania	38
Arkansas	9	Michigan	15	Rhode Island	5
California	13	Minnesota	12	South Carolina	9
Colorado	6	Mississippi	10	South Dakota	5
Connecticut	7	Missouri	18	Tennessee	12
Delaware	3	Montana	4	Texas	20
Georgia	6	Nebraska	8	Utah	4
Idaho	14	Nevada	3	Vermont	4
Illinois	4	New Hampshire	4	Virginia	12
Indiana	29	New Jersey	14	Washington	7
Iowa	15	New Mexico	3	West Virginia	8
Kansas	13	New York	45	Wisconsin	13
Kentucky	10	North Carolina	12	Wyoming	3
Louisiana	13	North Dakota	5		
Maine	10	Ohio	24	Total	531
	6	Oklahoma	10		

Electoral votes necessary to a choice.....266

POLITICAL NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

(For Presidential Conventions prior to 1908, see 1912 ALMANAC.)

1908.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE Democratic National Convention was held at Denver, Col., July 7-10. Nominations were made July 10. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being: Bryan, 892½; John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, 46.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, Ill., June 16. One ballot was cast, July 19, as follows;

CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.
Total vote	979	Joseph G. Cannon, Ill.	58
Necessary to a choice	490	Charles W. Fairbanks, Ind.	40
		Robert M. La Follette, Wis.	25
William H. Taft, Ohio	702	Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio	16
Philander C. Knox, Pa.	68	Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y.	3
Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	67		

1912.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention was held at Baltimore, Md., June 25-July 2. Balloting for a candidate for President began June 28 and a nomination was reached July 2. There were forty-six ballots taken. The first, tenth, twenty-fifth, forty-second and final ballots were as follows:

CANDIDATES.	1st Ballot.	10th Ballot.	25th Ballot.	42d Ballot.	46th Ballot.
Total vote	1,086	1,088	1,088	1,087½	1,086
Necessary to a choice	724	725½	725½	725	724
Champ Clark, Missouri	440½	556	469	430	84
Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey	324	350½	405	494	990
Judson Harmon, Ohio	148	31	29	27	12
Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama	117½	117½	108	104	..
Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana	31	31	30	..	..
Simeon E. Baldwin, Connecticut	22	..	..	..	..
Eugene N. Foss, Massachusetts	..	..	43	28	..
William J. Bryan, Nebraska	1	1	1	½	..
William Sulzer, New York	2	..	..	..	..
John W. Kern, Indiana	..	1	..	1	..
William J. Gaynor, New York	..	..	..	1	..
J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois	..	..	..	1	..
Ollie M. James, Kentucky	..	..	3	1	..

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention was held at Chicago, Ill., June 18-22. One ballot for the candidate for President was cast June 22, as follows:

CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.
Total vote	1,078	Theodore Roosevelt, New York	107
Necessary to a choice	540	Robert M. La Follette, Wis.	41
Actual vote	728*	Albert B. Cummins, Iowa	17
		Charles E. Hughes, New York	2
William H. Taft, Ohio	561		

* 344 delegates withheld their votes and 6 delegates were absent.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention of the Progressive party met at Chicago August 5 and on August 7 unanimously nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President on the first ballot.

1916.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention was held at St. Louis, Mo., June 14-16. President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall were renominated by acclamation, June 15.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, June 9. Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks were nominated, respectively, for President and Vice-President. The third and final ballot for the Presidential nomination was taken June 10.

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.		First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.
Hughes	253½	328½	949½	La Follette	25	25	3
Weeks	105	79	3	Taft	14	.....	.....
Root	103	98½	.....	Du Pont	12	13	5
Cummins	85	85	.....	Willis	4	1	.....
Burton	77½	76½	.....	Borah	2	.....	.....
Fairbanks	74½	88½	.....	McCall	1	1	.....
Sherman	66	65	.....	Wanamaker	.....	5	.....
Roosevelt	65	81	13½	Wood	.....	1	.....
Knox	36	36	.....	Harding	.....	1	.....
Ford	32	.....	.....	Lodge	.....	.....	7
Brumbaugh	29	.....	.....	Not voting	.....	2	1

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In the United States women possess suffrage upon equal terms with men at all elections in Wyoming, established in 1869; in Colorado, in 1893; in Utah, in 1896; in Idaho, in 1896; in Washington, in 1910; in California, in 1911; in Arizona, Kansas and Oregon, in 1912; and in Nevada and Montana, in 1914. During 1913 the Territorial Legislature of Alaska granted full suffrage to women. Under the State law of 1913 in Illinois it was construed that women could vote for Presidential Electors, members of the State Board of Equalization, Clerk of the Appellate Court, County Collector, County Surveyor, members of Board of Assessors, members of Board of Review, Sanitary District Trustees and for all the officers of cities, villages and towns (except Police Magistrates), Municipal Judges and upon all questions or propositions submitted for approval at elections. The Supreme Court of Illinois ruled, February, 1916, that women cannot vote for National delegates and alternates. The court also held that women cannot vote for State central committeemen and precinct committeemen.

Women have school suffrage in Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin and Alaska. In Iowa women may vote at all school or municipal elections upon any proposition to vote bonds or increase the tax levies.

Abroad, women have full Parliamentary suffrage in Australia, New Zealand, the Isle of Man, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Yucatan and the four Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. They have municipal suffrage on the same terms as men throughout the British Isles and in Sweden, and a certain measure of municipal franchise rights in five of the provinces of Canada, and in the cities of Belize in British Honduras, Rangoon in Burmah, and Baroda and Bombay in British India. In certain districts of Austria, Germany, Hungary and Russia women who own property are allowed to cast their votes on various communal matters either in their own persons or through proxies. In Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Roumania and Switzerland women have no political rights whatever, but are permitted to vote for certain administrative boards—educational, philanthropic, correctional or industrial.

The Cook County, Ill., 1916 Presidential vote by men and women was: Wilson, 233,814 men and 145,622 women. Hughes, 269,962 men and 165,733 women. Benson, 23,327 men and 9,144 women. Hanly, 985 men and 1,324 women. Reimer, 690 men and 360 women. In the City of Chicago, for the election Nov. 7, 1916, there were 504,674 men and 303,801 women registered. Voted: Men, 487,210, or 96.5%; women, 289,444, or 95.2%.

DURING 1916 WOMAN SUFFRAGE WAS ACTED UPON AS FOLLOWS:

GEORGIA. Amendment to State Constitution—House: Nays 91, yeas 21. Senate hearing set "for August 17"—the day after statutory adjournment of the Legislature.

KENTUCKY. Amendment—House: Yeas 46, nays 45 (lacked two-third vote). Senate: Yeas 26, nays 8.

LOUISIANA. Amendment—House: Yeas 60, nays 49 (lacked two-third vote).

MARYLAND. Amendment—House: Yeas 26, nays 64. Senate: Yeas 17, nays 7.

NEW JERSEY. Presidential Suffrage Bill—Senate referred to Committee on Judiciary and unfavorably reported.

NEW YORK. Amendment—House: Yeas 109, nays 30. Senate: Yeas 38, nays 10. Presidential and Municipal Suffrage: House referred to Committee on Judiciary. Senate referred to Committee on Judiciary.

OKLAHOMA. Amendment—Senate adverse report: House: Yeas 62, nays 15.

RHODE ISLAND. Presidential Suffrage: Died in committee.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Amendment—House: Yeas 51, nays 61.

VIRGINIA. Amendment—House: Yeas 40, nays 52.

To these may be added the bill (Poindexter bill) introduced into Congress to restore the franchise to citizens of the District of Columbia, which includes women in its terms. This bill was reported favorably by the District Committee.

The proposed U. S. Constitutional Amendment early in December, 1916, was on the Senate calendar awaiting action and in the Judiciary Committee of the House.

In the last half of 1916 the women of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were given the suffrage by the Provincial Legislatures and in British Columbia by referendum vote. In February a Woman Suffrage resolution was defeated in the House of Commons, Canada. The measure was introduced by William Pugsley and was opposed by the Government, the Prime Minister taking the ground that it would open up the question of a new system of Federal franchise.

On June 5 Woman Suffrage was defeated at a special election in Iowa and on November 7 at the general election in South Dakota and in West Virginia.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance is composed of National Woman Suffrage Associations comprising twenty-six nations. Its officers are: President, Carrie Chapman Catt, 2 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York City; Vice-President, Millicent Garrett Fawcett, London; Second Vice-President, Annie Furuhjelm, Finland; Treasurer, Mrs. Stanton Coit, London; Corresponding Secretaries—First, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Boston, Mass.; Second, Jane Brigode, Brussels, Belgium. Headquarters, 7 Adam Street, Adelphi, London.

The officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (branch of International Woman Suffrage Alliance and of National Council of Women) are: Honorary President, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw; President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; First Vice-President, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Stanley McCormick; Third Vice-President, Miss Esther G. Ogden; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith. Headquarters, 171 Madison Ave., New York.

The officers of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party are: Chairman, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse; Vice-Chairmen, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Henry White Cannon; Treasurer, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid; Recording Secretary, Miss Alice Morgan Wright; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Alice Duer Miller. The New York State Woman Suffrage Association was founded in Saratoga in 1869. At the 47th Annual Convention, held in New York in November, 1915, the name of the association was changed to the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. There are 150 Assembly District organizations and 12 Campaign District Chairmen. Headquarters, 303 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—*Continued.*

The officers of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference are: Kate M. Gordon, President; Laura Clay, Vice-President-at-Large; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Helen Gardiner, Honorary Vice-Presidents; Mrs. O. F. Ellington, Recording Secretary; Marie Louise Collens, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. H. B. Bartlett, Treasurer; Ida Porter-Boyer, Executive Secretary. Headquarters, 417 Camp St., New Orleans, La.

The Executive Committee of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage follows: Miss Alice Paul, New Jersey, Chairman; Miss Lucy Burns, New York, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, New York; Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Kansas; Mrs. John Winters Brannan, New York; Mrs. Gilson Gardner, District of Columbia; Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Maryland; Mrs. Wm. Kent, California; Miss Anne Martin, Nevada; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pennsylvania. The Congressional Union works for an amendment to the United States Constitution, which demands that: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. National Headquarters, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

The officers of the National Council of Women Voters are: President, Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe; Vice-President-at-Large, Mrs. Harrison G. Foster; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Seymour; Treasurer, Mrs. George Plummer. Headquarters, 505 Perkins Building, Tacoma, Wash.

The officers of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage are: President, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, New York; Vice-Presidents, Miss Mary S. Ames, Mrs. John B. Heron, Miss Anne MacIlvaine, Mrs. Edward Porter Peck, Mrs. Sidney W. Thaxter; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. B. Glover, Fairfield, Ct.; Treasurer, Miss Caroline W. Stewart, Glen Ridge, N. J.; General Secretary, Miss Minnie Bronson, New York City; Executive Secretary, Congressional Committee, Mrs. A. J. George, Washington, D. C. Headquarters, 1757 K St., Washington, D. C.

The officers of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage are: President, Mrs. Alice Hill Chittenden; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Fritz Achelis, Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt; Treasurer, Mrs. John A. Church; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Francis M. Scott; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth F. Gallaudet; Executive Secretary, Frances Benson. Headquarters, 280 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

HOW NEW YORK CITY VOTED ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE, 1915.

	Yes.	No.	Majority Against.		Yes.	No.	Majority Against.		Yes.	No.	Majority Against.
Manh'n.	87,762	118,318	30,556	Brookl'n	84,546	123,230	38,684	Richm'd	5,968	7,447	1,479
Bronx..	34,394	41,007	6,613	Queens..	21,173	33,213	12,040	Totals.	233,843	323,215	89,372

CLUBS IN MANHATTAN.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS AND CLUBHOUSES. SEE ALSO "SOCIETIES."

Club, Location, and Secretary.	Organized.	Membership. Resident.	Membership. Non-Resident.	Initiation Fee. Resident.	Initiation Fee. Non-Resident.	Annual Dues. Resident.	Annual Dues. Non-Resident.
Aero of America, 297 Madison Ave., William Hawley	1905	347	336	$50.00	$25.00	$25.00	$10.00
Aldine, 200 Fifth Ave., James E. West	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alpha Delta Phi, 136 W. 44th St., S. D. Inslee	1890	300	730	30.00	10.00	40.00	10.00
American Kennel, 1 Liberty St., A. P. Vredenburgh	1884	*a*	.....	25.00	.....	10.00	.....
American Yacht, Rye, N. Y., Nelson Macy	1885	235	25	50.00	50	75.00	75.00
Andiron, 132 W. 72d St., J. W. H. Crim	1913	200	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....
Arion, Park Ave. and 59th St., Dr. F. W. Steehmann	1854	508	.....	None	None	40.00	.....
Arkwright, 320 Broadway, H. F. Orr	1893	700	200	50.00	20.00	50.00	20.00
Army and Navy, 107 W. 43d St., Edwin W. Dayton	1889	231	1,750	50.00	10.00	60.00	30 & 5
Authors', 7th Ave., cor. W. 56th St., Ernest Ingersoll	1882	*l*275	.....	25.00	25.00	20.00	10.00
Automobile of America, 54th St., west of B'way, Elmer Thompson	1899	1,600	450	100.00	50.00	50.00	25.00
Baltusrol Golf, Baltusrol, N. J., L. Keller, 29 Broadway	1895	750	.....	75.00	.....	75.00	50.00
Bankers', 120 Broadway, Franklin A. Plummer	1915	1,600	900	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00
Calumet, 12 W. 56th St., S. F. Barry	1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camera, 121 W. 68th St., M. W. Tingley	1896	100	75	None	None	40.00	10.00
Catholic, 120 Central Park South, Edward K. Hanlon	1871	*b*600	*b*350	*c*50.00	*c*10.00	*d*60.00	*d*15.00
Century, 7 W. 43d St., H. O. Taylor	1847	960	290	150.00	100.00	70.00	35.00
Chemists', 52 E. 41st St., J. P. M. Klotz	1898	500	800	25.00	5.00	50.00	12.50
City, 55 W. 44th St., R. S. Binkerd	1892	1,350	400	50.00	15.00	60.00	15.00
City Athletic, 50 W. 54th St., Edwin D. Hays	1909	850	100	100.00	25.00	100.00	25.00
City History of New York, 105 W. 40th St., Mrs. Carr Van Anda	1897	400	None	None	.....	*e*	.....
Clergy, Room 240, Fifth Ave. Building, Walter Laidlaw	1915	440	15	10.00	5.00	10.00	5.00
Colony, 564 Park Ave., Mrs. Magee Ellsworth	1903	1,350	400	250.00	250.00	100.00	50.00
Columbia University, 18 Gramercy Park, Frederick W. Kobbé	1901	1,282	281	10.00	5.00	20.00	10.00
Columbia Yacht, foot W. 86th St., George R. Branson	1867	461	None	50.00	.....	30.00	.....
Cornell University, 65 Park Ave., Foster M. Coffin	1889	580	370	10.00	10.00	*f*	10.00
Delta Tau Delta, 122 E. 36th St., Geo. E. Morrissey	1902	160	135	None	None	20.00	10.00
Deutscher Liederkranz, 111 E. 58th St., L. L. Breitwieser	1847	950	50	20.00	.....	40.00	20.00
Deutscher Press, 21 Spruce St., Dr. R. E. Salter	1885	*n*107	*p*227	*q*12	.....	*n*20.00	*p*12.00
Down Town Association, 60 Pine St., Geo. G. Haven	1860	1,000	112	200.00	100.00	100.00	50.00
Drug and Chemical, 1, William St., C. O. Pate	1894	500	300	50.00	5.00	50.00	10.00
Engineers', 32 W. 40th St., Jos. Struthers	1888	1,200	943	100.00	100.00	75.00	37.50
Explorers', 345 Amsterdam Ave., Henry E. Crampton	1904	*n*151	*q*54	*n*10.00	*q*5.00	*n*15.00	*q*25
Freundschaft Society, 105-107 W. 57th St., Eugene W. Kahn	1879	540	46	100.00	25.00	125.00	25.00

CLUBS IN MANHATTAN—*Continued.*

Club, Location, and Secretary.	Organized.	Membership. Resident.	Membership. Non-Resident.	Initiation Fee. Resident.	Initiation Fee. Non-Resident.	Annual Dues. Resident.	Annual Dues. Non-Resident.
Friars', 110 W. 48th St., John J. Gleason	1904	1,350	372	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Room, 139 W. 47th St., J. Frank Stephens	1902	500	10	$25.00	$15.00	$30.00	$15.00
Grolier, 29 E. 32d St., Walter Gillis	1884	250	125	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00
Hardware, Broadway and Murray St., Harry H. Condit	1892	600	175	50.00	50.00	50.00	25.00
Harlem Republican, 23 W. 124th St., Adolph Bauer	1887	50	10	10.00	5.00	30.00	15.00
Harmonie, 4 E. 60th St., N. S. Goldberger	1852	900	None	200.00	None	125.00	None
Harvard, 27 W. 44th St., L. P. Marvin	1865	2,021	2,539	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jockey, 18 E. 41st St., H. K. Knapp	1894	50	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....
Knickerbocker, 807 Fifth Ave., Ernest Iselin	1871	615	.....	300.00	.....	150.00	.....
Lambs', 130 W. 44th St., Geo. V. Hobart	1874	*g*250	*g*300	*g*300	*g*100	*g*75.00	*g*50.00
Lawyers', 115 Broadway, R. G. Babbage	1887	600	250	100.00	25.00	100.00	25.00
Lotos, 110 W. 57th St., Charles W. Price	1870	600	400	100.00	25.00	100.00	40.00
Machinery, 50 Church St., Fred. Stadelman	1907	625	456	50.00	20.00	50.00	20.00
Manhattan, 32 E. 26th St., Frederic Kernochan	1865	785	334	200.00	125.00	100.00	25.00
Manhattan Chess, Carnegie Hall, James Davey	1877	130	45	None	None	25.00	12.50
Manhattan Single Tax, 47 W. 42d St., E. H. Underhill	1887	600	200	None	None	*h*	.....
Masonic, 46 W. 24th St., W. M. Thompson	1894	500	700	None	None	15.00	5.00
Men's, Washington Heights, 555 W. 182d St., H. E. Hanes	1906	114	9	5.00	5.00	12.00	3.00
Merchants', The, 108 Leonard St., George M. Gray	1871	370	95	100.00	75.00	75.00	50.00
Metropolitan, 1 E. 60th St., P. R. Pyne	1891	1,150	250	300.00	300.00	125.00	75.00
National Arts, 15 Gramercy Park, Frederick S. Lamb	1898	329	158	50.00	None	60.00	15.00
National Democratic, 617 Fifth Ave., William H. Jasper	1876	750	200	100.00	25.00	50.00	20.00
New York, 20 W. 40th St., John L. Crawford	1845	500	250	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00
New York Athletic, 59th St. & 6th Ave. (*g*), Fred. R. Fortmeyer	1868	3,500	800	100.00	100.00	60.00	30.00
New York Caledonian, 846 Seventh Ave., Andrew Macintosh	1856	400	.....	5.00	.....	6.00	.....
N. Y. Numismatic, 33d St. & Park Ave., Moritz Wormser, 95 Fifth Ave.	1908	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Press, 21 Spruce St., Caleb H. Redfern	1872	900	200	5.00	5.00	24.00	8.00
New York Railroad, H. D. Vought, 95 Liberty St.	1872	¶2,300	.....	45.00	.....	¶2.00	.....
New York Yacht, 37 W. 44th St., G. A. Cormack	1844	2,300	.....	200.00	.....	75.00	.....
Paint, Oil, and Varnish, 100 William St., Frank E. Cornell	1887	75	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....
Phi Gamma Delta, 34 W. 44th St., Walter E. Atkinson	1886	225	390	*j*20.00	10.00	*j*30.00	10.00
Players', 16 Gramercy Park, Humphrey Turner Nichols	1888	473	596	100.00	50.00	50.00	25.00
Princeton, 121 E. 21st St., Samuel J. Reid, Jr.	1899	869	901	10.00	10.00	40.00	15.00
Progress, 1 W. 88th St., Moses Hochster	1860	500	50	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00
Racquet and Tennis, 27 W. 43d St., Sherman Day	1875	1,100	400	200.00	200.00	150.00	75.00
Reform, 9 S. William St., Sidney Newborg	1888	400	175	50.00	None	50.00	10.00
Republican of City of New York, 54 W. 40th St., H. W. Goddard	1879	712	798	50.00	25.00	50.00	25.00
Rocky Mountain, 65 W. 44th St., John Hays Hammond, President	1907	300	700	25.00	15.00	50.00	10&25
Rotary, Hotel Imperial, Wm. J. Beamish	1909	402	.....	20.00	.....	30.00	.....
Rubenstein, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Mary J. Baker	1887	550	25	25.00	None	*m*	5.00
Saint Nicholas, 7 W. 44th St., Livingston Wetmore	1875	217	40	100.00	50.00	75.00	37.50
Salmagundi, 14 W. 12th St., Walter Neumuller	1871	480	234	50.00	25.00	40.00	15.00
Screen, 165 W. 47th St., Robert E. Welsh	1912	500	25	30.00	30.00	12.00	6.00
Shipmasters', 8 Bridge St., Fritz E. Ultmark	1914	100	25	*k*	.....	10.00	.....
Stock Exchange Luncheon, 13 Wall St., A. L. Lindley	1904	750	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....
Sunset, 256 W. 73d St., Mary J. Chambers	1916	300	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Arts, 340 W. 85th St., Miss Harriet K. Hammond, President	1903	89	582	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Transportation, The, 42d St. and Madison Ave., John F. Fairlamb	1895	350	425	25.00	25.00	50.00	25.00
Turf and Field, Belmont Park, John G. Livingston, 70 E. 45th St.	1895	350	None	None	None	50.00	.....
Underwriters', 16 Liberty St., F. R. Going	1898	450	25	None	None	25.00	10.00
Union, Fifth Ave. and 51st St., Chas. K. Beekman	1836	1,600	None	300.00	None	125.00	None
Union League, The, Fifth Ave. and 39th St., Henry C. Quinby	1863	1,800	None	300.00	None	100.00	None
University, 1 W. 54th St., S. H. Ordway	1865	2,000	1,500	200.00	100.00	90.00	45.00
Wool, 260 West Broadway, Wm. H. Arnold	1894	300	75	None	None	60.00	20.00
Women's University, 106 E. 52d St., Mrs. Thos. Louden	1891	783	379	20.00	15.00	20.00	15.00
Yale, 50 Vanderbilt Ave., J. McL. Walton	1897	1,933	1,907	30.00	15.00	50.00	25.00

a 127 clubs throughout United States. *b* Suburban 220, Life 50, Army and Navy 115; total membership 1,335. *c* Suburban initiation fee $25, Army and Navy none. *d* Suburban annual dues $30, Army and Navy none. *e* $2 to $100. *f* $15 and $25. *g* Professional membership, initiation fee, and annual dues, respectively, $600, $150 and $45. *h* $1 to $25. ¶ No resident and non-resident classification; only one class. *j* Suburban initiation fee $20, annual dues $20. *k* $25 to $100. *l* Total resident and non-resident. *m* Social $15, Choral $10. *n* Active. *p* Auxiliary. *q* Associate.

PROFESSIONAL CHAUFFEURS' CLUB OF AMERICA.

Incorporated 1903. Headquarters, 240 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York City. Branches in Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Cleveland, Chattanooga and Hartford.

DURATION OF SUNSHINE ON UNITED STATES TERRITORY.

THE acquisition of Porto Rico, the Sandwich and Philippine Islands, and a portion of the Navigator or Samoan Group has very considerably affected the duration of continuous sunshine on our territory. The mathematical discussion of this subject would be out of place here, but any one who desires to inform himself on this matter can easily and satisfactorily do so by using a terrestrial globe having an artificial horizon attached to it, and carefully complying with the following instructions: Place the globe so that the North Pole shall be directed toward the north, and elevate it 23° above the horizon as indicated by the brass meridian. Assuming of course, that the sun is in the zenith, this will be the position of the earth in reference to the sun at the Summer solstice, June 22. As we turn the globe on its axis from west to east, the sun will be rising at all places on the western and setting at all places on the eastern horizon, and we shall find on turning the globe through an entire revolution that some portion or other of our territory—including the islands named above—will always be above the horizon or will have continuous sunshine during the twenty-four hours. If we now depress the North Pole 23° below the horizon we shall have the relative position of things at the Winter solstice, December 22, and we shall find the opposite conditions to prevail; that is to say, the sun will not now shine continuously on our territory, but some portion of it will always be involved in darkness or *below* the horizon.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY.

(Communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC and corrected to date by the Attorneys-General of the respective States.)

In all the States except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming and the Territory of Alaska the right to vote at general elections is restricted to males of 21 years of age and upward. Women in Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan have a restricted vote and in several States are entitled to vote at school elections. (See article entitled "Woman Suffrage.")

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Requirements as to Citizenship in the United States.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED. In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
Alabama	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Convicted of treason or other felonies, idiots, vagrants, insane.
Alaska	Citizen of U. S., male or female.	1 yr.	.....	30 dys	30 dys	Aliens and Indians.
Arizona	Citizen of U. S., male or female.†	1 yr.	30 dys.	30 dys	30 dys	Idiot, insane, felon * (*b*).
Arkansas	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, failure to pay poll tax.
California	Citizen, male or female, by nativity, naturalization (90 days prior to election) (*d*).	1 yr.	90 dys.	.....	30 dys	Idiots, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicted of infamous crime*.
Colorado	Citizen, native or naturalized, male or female.	1 yr.	90 dys.	30 dys	10 dys	Felons, insane.
Conn.	Citizen of United States	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.	.....	Convicted of heinous crime.
Delaware	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	3 mo.	.....	30 dys	Insane, paupers, felons*.
Dis. of Col.	See foot note on following page.					
Florida	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Idiots, duellists, felons.
Georgia	Citizen of the United States	6 mo.	6 mo.	.....	.....	Felons, idiots, and insane.
Hawaii	Citizen of United States	1 yr.	.....	.....	3 mo.	Idiots, insane, felons (*j*).
Idaho	Citizen of U. S. male or female.	6 mo.	30 dys.	.....	.....	Idiots, insane, felons, bigamists.
Illinois	Citizen of the United States (*e*)	1 yr.	90 dys.	30 dys	30 dys	Convicted of crime.
Indiana	Citizen of U. S. or alien who has declared intention (*g*).	6 mo.	.....	60 dys	30 dys	Convicted of infamous crime (*b*).
Iowa	Citizen of the United States (*k*)	6 mo.	60 dys.	10 dys	10 dys	Idiots, insane, felons.
Kansas	Citizen of U. S. male or female. or alien who declared intention.	6 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys	10 dys	Convicted of treason or felony, insane.
Kentucky	Citizen of the United States (*a*)	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	60 dys	Felons, idiots and insane.
Louisiana	Citizen of United States (*c*)	2 yrs.	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.	Idiots, insane, felons. *
Maine	Citizen of the United States	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Paupers, insane, Indians * ‡.
Maryland	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	1 day.	Felons, lunatics, bribers.
Mass.	Citizen (*a*)	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Paupers *.
Michigan	Citizen of U. S. or alien who declared intention 2 yrs. and 6 mos. prior to Nov. 8, 1894 (*c*).	6 mo.	20 dys.	20 dys	20 dys	Indians with tribal relations.
Minn.	Citizen of United States (*a*)	6 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys	30 dys	Felons, insane, Indians ‡.
Miss.	Citizen of the United States	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Insane, idiots, Indians not taxed, felons, bigamists *.
Missouri	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr.	60 dys.	60 dys	.....	Felons (*b*).
Montana	Citizen of U. S. male or female.	1 yr.	30 dys.	.....	.....	Felons, idiots, insane ‡ (*b*).
Nebraska	Citizen of United States or alien who declared intention (*a*).	6 mo.	40 dys.	10 dys	10 dys	Felons, insane.
Nevada	Citizen of U. S., male or female.	6 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, insane, felons.
N. Hamp.	Citizen of the United States (*a*)	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Paupers, insane, idiots, felons.
N. Jersey	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	5 mo.	.....	.....	Idiots, paupers, insane, felons (*b*).
N. Mexico	Citizen of the United States (*a*)	1 yr.	90 dys.	.....	30 dys	Idiots, insane, felons ‡.
N. York	Citizen who shall have been a citizen for ninety days prior to election.	1 yr.	4 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	Offenders against elective franchise rights, guilty of bribery, betting on elections, and persons convicted of a felony and not restored to citizenship by the Executive. Convicts in House of Refuge or Reformatory not disqualified.
Woman otherwise qualified, but for sex may or town meetings to raise money by tax or assessment upon the last preceding assessment roll.						
N. Car.	Citizen of the United States	2 yrs.	6 mo.	4 mo.	4 mo.	Idiots, lunatics, felons.
N. Dak.	Citizen of United States (*a*)	1 yr.	6 mo.	90 dys	90 dys	Felons, insane, tribal Indians.
Ohio	Citizen of the United States (*a*)	1 yr.	30 dys.	20 dys	20 dys	Idiots, insane, and felons (*b*).
Oklahoma	Citizen of United States (*a*)	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	30 dys	Felons, idiots, insane * ‡.
Oregon	Citizen of U. S., male or female, or alien who declared intention more than 1 year prior to election.	6 mo.	30 dys.	.....	30 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Penna.	Citizen of the United States at least one month.	1 yr.	.....	.....	2 mo.	Felons, non-taxpayers.
Porto Rico	Citizen of United States (*f*)	1 yr.	.....	1 yr.	.....	Felons, insane (*b*).
Rhode I.	Citizen of the United States	2 yrs.	.....	6 mo.	.....	Paupers, lunatics, felons.
S. Car.	Citizen of the United States (*h*)	2 yrs.	1 yr.	4 mo.	4 mo.	Felons, insane, paupers.
S. Dak.	Citizen of United States or alien who declared intention.	6 mo.	30 dys.	10 dys	10 dys	Insane, felons, U. S. soldiers, seamen, and marines.
Tenn.	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	.....	Felons, failure to pay poll tax.
Texas	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	.....	Idiots, lunatics, felons, U. S. soldiers, marines, and seamen
Utah	Citizen of U. S., male or female.	1 yr.	4 mo.	.....	60 dys	Idiots, insane, felons (*b*).
Vermont	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Those lacking approbation of local board of civil authority
Virginia	Citizen of United States	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	30 dys	Idiots, lunatics, paupers (*b*) (*i*).
Wash'n	Citizen of U. S., male or female.	1 yr.	90 dys.	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, lunatics, felons ‡.
W. Va.	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	60 dys.	60 dys	.....	Idiots, lunatics, felons.
Wis.	Citizen of United States (*a*)	1 yr.	.....	10 dys	10 dys	Insane, felons, tribal Indians.
Wyom.	Citizen of the United States, male or female.	1 yr.	60 dys.	10 dys	10 dys	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read State Constitution.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING—*Continued.*

* Or persons unable to read and write in English. † Or citizens of Mexico who desire to become citizens of Arizona under treaties of 1848 and 1854. ‡ Indians who have not severed tribal relations. (*a*) Women can vote in school elections. (*b*) Also soldiers, sailors, and marines in U. S. service. (*c*) Women taxpayers can vote on tax propositions. (*d*) Or by Queretaro treaty. (*e*) Women can vote in all elections except those pertaining to Constitutional officers or Constitutional propositions. (*f*) Males born in Porto Rico who formally renounced allegiance to a foreign power. (*g*) One year's residence in the United States prior to election is required. (*h*) Who has paid six months before election all taxes then due, and can read and write any section of the State Constitution, or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes due the previous year on property in the State assessed at $300 or more. (*i*) Failure to pay poll tax. (*j*) Or those unable to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language. (*k*) Women can vote in school and city elections.

Residents of the District of Columbia never had the right to vote therein for national officers, or on other matters of national concern, after the territory embraced in it was ceded to the United States and became the seat of the general Government.

REQUIREMENTS REGARDING REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

THE registration of voters is required in Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi (four months before election), Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania (in cities), South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In Ohio it is required in cities of 11,800 to 100,000 population in Presidential years; annually in cities of 100,000 or over.

In Illinois registration of voters is required by law. In all incorporated cities, villages and towns which have adopted the Election Commissioner act of the State, persons not registered are not entitled to vote; but elsewhere generally they can vote if not registered by swearing in their votes, and producing one witness, a hoeseholder and registered voter of the voting district, as to their qualifications as electors severally.

In Iowa in cities having 3,500 inhabitants. In Nebraska in cities of over 7,000 inhabitants.

In Kentucky in all cities of the first, second, third and fourth classes, in Kansas in cities of the first and second classes, in North Dakota in cities and villages of 800 inhabitants and over, in Ohio in cities of the first and second classes.

In Missouri it is required in cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over. In Oklahoma it is required in all cities of the first class. In Rhode Island non-taxpayers are required to register yearly before June 30. The registration of voters is not required in Arkansas or Texas.

In Washington registration of voters is required annually in all cities and towns, and in all voting precincts having a voting population of two hundred and fifty or more.

In Maine, in cities and towns of over 2,000 inhabitants.

PIERS IN MANHATTAN.

NORTH RIVER.

Pier No.	Street.
A & 1	Battery Place.
2-3	Battery Place & Morris.
4	Morris.
5-7	Morris & Rector
8	Rector.
9	Carlisle.
10	Albany.
11	Cedar.
13	Cortlandt & Dey.
14	Fulton.
15	Vesey & Barclay.
16	Barclay & Park Pl.
17	Park Pl.
18	Murray.
19	Warren.
20	Chambers.
21	Duane.
22	Jay.
23	Harrison.
24	Franklin.
25	North Moore.
26	Beach.
27	Hubert.
28	Laight.
29	Vestry.
30	Vestry.
31	Watts.
32-34	Canal.
35	Spring.
36	Spring & Charlton.
37	Charlton.
38	King.
39	W. Houston.
40	Clarkson.
41	Leroy.
42	Morton.
43	Barrow.
44	Christopher.
45	W. 10th.
46	Charles.
47	Perry.
48	W. 11th.
49	Bank.
50	Bethune & W. 12th.
51	Jane.
52	Gansevoort.
53	Bloomfield.
54	W. 13th.
56	W. 14th.
57	W. 15th.
58	W. 16th.
59	W. 18th.
60	W. 19th.
61	W. 21st.
62	W. 22d.
64	W. 24th.
65	W. 25th.
66	W. 26th.
67	W. 27th.
68	W. 28th.
69	W. 29th.
70	W. 30th.
71	W. 31st.
72	W 32d.
73	W. 33d.
74	W. 34th.
75	W. 35th.
76	W. 36th.
77	W. 37th.
78	W. 38th.
79	W. 39th.
80	W. 40th.
81	W. 41st.

NORTH RIVER.

Pier No.	Street.
83	W. 43d.
84	W. 44th.
85	W. 45th.
86	W. 46th.
87	W. 47th.
88	W. 48th.
89	W. 49th.
90	W. 50th.
91	W. 51st.
92	W. 52d.
94	W. 54th.
95	W. 55th.
96	W. 56th.
97	W. 57th.
98	W. 58th.
99	W. 59th.
108	W. 70th.
114	W. 79th.
117	W. 96th.
120	W. 130th.

EAST RIVER.

Pier No.	Street.
4	Broad.
5, 6, 7, 8	Coenties & Old Slip.
9	Coenties & Old Slip.
10	Old Slip.
11	Gouverneur Lane.
12-13	Wall.
14	Maiden Lane.
15-16	Burling Slip.
17	Fulton.
18	Beekman.
19-20	Peck Slip.
21	Dover.
22	James Slip.
26-27	Catharine.
28 (old)	Dover & Roosevelt.
28 (new)	Catharine & Market.
29	Market.
30	Pike & Market.
31-32	Pike.
33	Pike & Rutgers.
34	Rutgers.
36	Jefferson.
37	Clinton.
38	Clinton & Montgomery.
39	Montgomery.
40-46, incl.	Gouverneur & Jackson.
50, 51, 52	Rivington & Stanton.
55 (new)	E. 3d.
66	E. 18th.
67	E. 19th.
70	E. 22d.
89	E. 39th.

RECREATION PIERS.

Foot of Market, E. R.	Foot of Barrow, N. R.
Foot of E. 3d.	Foot of W. 50th.
Foot of E. 24th.	Foot of W. 129th.
Foot of E. 112th.	Foot of Albany, N. R.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Two primary elections of importance were held in New York State in 1916, the first for the selection of four delegates-at-large of the various political parties to the National Conventions of their party, the second for the selection of candidates for State officers.

At the election for delegates-at-large of the Democratic Party and of the Republican Party for delegates to their respective National Conventions the following total vote was cast in each case:

William Church Osborn (Dem.), 114,532; Samuel Untermyer (Dem.), 111,629; George J. Meyer (Dem.), 111,600; James A. O'Gorman, 112,391.

Charles S. Whitman (Rep.), 149,813; James W. Wadsworth, Jr. (Rep.), 147,474; Elon R. Brown (Rep.), 146,341; Frederick C. Tanner (Rep.), 144,523.

For two candidates for delegates-at-large to the National Progressive Convention the following vote was cast: Oscar S. Straus, 6,875; Horace S. Wilkinson, 6,344.

For four candidates of the Prohibition Party for delegates-at-large to the Prohibition National Convention there were cast: Clinton N. Howland, 1,579; Olin S. Bishop, 1,548; Francis E. Baldwin, 1,557; Neil D. Crammer, 1,529.

There was a contest in September, 1916, in the primaries for the nomination of the Republican Party for Governor, Comptroller and United States Senator; in the Democratic Party for United States Senator; in the Independence League for Governor; in the Progressive Party for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Chief Judge and United States Senator. The primary vote by counties of the Democratic Party for United States Senator and in the Republican Party for the offices of Governor, Comptroller and United States Senator were as follows:

Counties.	Governor, Republican		Comptroller, Republican		U. S. Senator, Democratic.		U. S. Senator, Republican.	
	Bennett	Whitman.	Travis.	Hooker.	McCombs	Conway.	Calder.	Bacon.
Albany	1,300	16.399	16 555	812	2,617	954	1,459	16,241
Allegany	240	1,557	1,127	502	185	116	1,035	781
Bronx	1.323	5,903	5,302	1,077	7,775	4,634	4,235	3,052
Broome	1,346	4.699	3 991	1,453	398	291	2,103	4,058
Cattaraugus	338	2.098	1,590	615	401	268	1,411	957
Cayuga	732	3.720	3,016	787	268	366	2,602	1,733
Chautauqua	768	5.368	3.654	1,341	458	217	3,102	2,808
Chemung	261	1,578	1,331	401	819	453	347	1,498
Chenango	355	2,413	1.832	518	355	260	1,150	1,530
Clinton	601	1,543	1.328	402	134	979	982	979
Columbia	305	1,380	1,301	248	343	303	293	1,407
Cortland	251	1,778	1,363	458	165	197	877	1,074
Delaware	797	2,235	2,051	472	327	164	1,235	1,668
Dutchess	525	2,553	2,555	325	551	311	2,140	957
Erie	2,811	17,852	12,752	5,865	2,775	2,656	7.838	12,793
Essex	334	820	794	226	107	272	573	559
Franklin	418	1,546	1,320	344	155	273	1.268	683
Fulton	760	3,194	2,553	746	482	136	2,426	1,318
Genesee	367	2,612	1,490	1,096	141	157	1.261	1,540
Greene	324	1,015	1,031	162	260	168	560	745
Hamilton	116	235	197	99	95	120	176	149
Herkimer	705	3,057	2,462	831	473	264	1,678	1,908
Jefferson	499	3,797	2,613	1,110	552	439	2,341	2,013
Kings	4,904	32,709	30,020	5,790	22,630	12,945	32.451	6,710
Lewis	133	882	691	189	165	238	728	254
Livingston	371	2,022	1,389	656	172	328	662	1,771
Madison	425	2,725	2,204	445	272	216	1,501	1,679
Monroe	1,115	12,081	10,362	1,918	1,018	690	9,467	3,519
Montgomery	782	3,289	2,765	890	480	712	2 002	1,831
Nassau	599	4,079	3,675	648	1,490	725	2 721	1,944
New York	3,482	19,727	17,365	3,262	21 390	5.034	13,971	9.332
Niagara	667	4,384	3,400	1,267	483	472	2 252	2,547
Oneida	1,655	6,915	6,310	1.352	1,301	394	2,402	5,974
Onondaga	631	6,155	5,183	1,058	888	482	4,101	2,654
Ontario	232	2,142	1,991	238	294	406	373	2,023
Orange	994	3,813	3,764	622	897	457	2,568	2,232
Orleans	426	2,411	1,745	601	475	169	1,661	1,098
Oswego	271	2,391	1,959	418	378	498	1,685	1,039
Otsego	573	2,329	1,928	597	416	239	1,154	1,585
Putnam	99	321	304	62	118	64	234	164
Queens	703	4,373	3,799	834	11,704	4.845	3.576	1,677
Rensselaer	765	4,753	4,726	995	1.933	796	2,658	3,944
Richmond	195	1,130	883	317	2,234	1,020	655	714
Rockland	412	1,224	1,086	638	513	179	657	999
St. Lawrence	525	3,885	2,696	842	625	532	2,488	1.723
Saratoga	1,577	3,917	3,424	1,049	553	731	2,114	3,101
Schenectady	842	4,334	2,646	2,380	657	1,237	2,199	2,718
Schoharie	193	929	865	139	492	283	305	770
Schuyler	105	567	463	140	122	66	175	521
Seneca	164	1,212	1,076	198	261	282	845	513
Steuben	507	2,266	2,059	492	475	669	1,262	1,464
Suffolk	615	3,265	3,017	592	948	635	2,289	1,575
Sullivan	267	773	777	155	233	313	607	406
Tioga	176	1,130	894	277	150	149	734	576
Tompkins	263	1,142	957	300	157	258	223	1,192
Ulster	500	2,894	2,890	299	641	502	1,203	2,117
Warren	477	1,843	1,510	443	337	255	1,044	1,131
Washington	737	3,239	2,668	693	331	440	1,803	1,817
Wayne	311	2,262	1,667	622	283	427	490	2,082
Westchester	2,026	9,989	9,302	1,400	3,646	861	5,510	6,362
Wyoming	320	2,254	1,379	727	182	118	1,012	1,375
Yates	205	1,069	831	275	127	91	499	782
Totals	44,720	254,177	216,878	53,710	99,307	52,756	153,373	144,366

PRIMARY ELECTIONS—*Continued.*

The contest for the primary nomination of the parties stated ended as follows: Independence League for Governor: Charles S. Whitman, 1,763; Samuel Seabury, 691. Progressive: Governor, Charles S. Whitman, 11,483; Samuel Seabury, 6,020. Lieutenant Governor, Progressive: L. Bradley Dorr, 7,390; Edward Schoeneck, 7,257. Progressive: Secretary of State, Francis M. Hugo, 10,079; Wendell P. Murray, 4,436. Progressive: Comptroller, Eugene M. Travis, 9,538; Lucius C. Tuckerman, 5,381. Progressive: Treasurer, Lucius P. Tucker, 7,655; James L. Wells, 5,001. Progressive: Attorney General, Robert H. Elder, 7,751; Egburt E. Woodbury, 6,445. Progressive: Chief Judge, Frank H. Hiscock, 7,965; Almet F. Jenks, 6,272. Progressive: United States Senator, Bainbridge Colby, 7,006; William M. Calder, 6,875.

Where there was no contest—Republican: Lieutenant Governor, Edward Schoeneck, 258,472; Secretary of State, Francis M. Hugo, 257,340; Treasurer, James L. Wells, 251,416; Attorney General, Egburt E. Woodbury, 252,191; State Engineer, Frank M. Williams, 251,819; Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Frank H. Hiscock, 252,868; Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Cuthbert W. Pound, 246,651.

Where there was no contest—Democratic: Governor, Samuel Seabury, 158,718; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas J. Kreuzer, 150,164; Secretary of State, Frank M. Stage, 150,067; Comptroller, Joseph W. Masters 149,164; Treasurer, Maurice S. Cohen, 144,231; Attorney General, William W. Farley, 148,381; State Engineer, Henry R. Beebe, 147,857; Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Almet F. Jenks, 147,591; Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, John T. Norton, 147,352.

Where there was no contest—National Progressive: State Engineer, Frank M. Williams, 12,679; Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Cuthbert W. Pound, 12,649.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE FORUM.

To promote peace among the nations of the world, by encouraging a systematic study of the causes of war and the best methods to effect its abolition:

1. By the maintenance of a literary bureau for the moulding of public opinion regarding the various phases of the peace movement and the appalling nature and consequences of war;

2. By conducting a speakers' bureau to secure representative men for mass meetings, religious and patriotic services, conferences, conventions, chautauquas and congresses;

3. By organizing in every State in the Union and throughout the world, auxiliaries of the forum, to be controlled and directed from the international headquarters;

4. By creating public sentiment favorable to the establishment of a World Court for the judicial settlement of international disputes;

5. Also to work for the establishment of peace in the industrial world, by diffusing information relating to economic questions, and thus safeguard the rights of life, liberty and property—securing such conditions of industrial and economic competition as are fundamental to the peace of the world.

The forum in endeavoring to bring about industrial peace is striving for the enactment of a measure which will make illegal the calling of a strike until the lapse of a fixed period of time for the purpose of investigation by an impartial tribunal, which shall render a report on the merits of the controversy. Official organ *The World Court*, published monthly.

Honorary President—Hon. William H. Taft; *President*—John Wesley Hill; *Vice-Presidents*—Andrew Carnegie, Charles W. Fairbanks, Alton B. Parker; *Treasurer*—Henry Clews. Headquarters, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY; A FEDERATION FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

INCORPORATED under the laws of the State of New York. *Acting President and First Vice-President*—Caspar F. Goodrich. *Second Vice-President*—Jacob M. Dickinson. *Treasurer*—Perley Morse. *Secretary*—Andrew B. Humphrey.

Board of Directors—John A. Stewart, Chairman, 233 Broadway, New York City.

A. B. Humphrey	Robert C. Morris	Poultney Bigelow	W. O. Hart	William A. Paton
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William A. Shanklin	Gutzon Borglum	T. M. Carrington	Job E. Hedges	George H. Denny
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Caspar F. Goodrich	Jacob M. Dickinson	Frank S. Streeter	Wardner Williams	Edward W. Hatch
William C. Demores	Newcomb Carlton	Charles M. Turner	William B. Howland	Leonard Wood

The purposes of the society are:

1. To foster Americanism in the citizenship of the United States.

2. To bring together into a closer union, through the use of the federation idea, all those societies, associations, and general organizations, and all individuals engaged in any work which tends toward the use of our National language and an understanding of American laws and institutions.

3. To bring into mutual understanding all resident aliens intending to become citizens, all naturalized citizens, and all native citizens.

4. To aid in upholding the fundamental institutions of the United States and in fostering American ideals and loyalty to our common American destiny; and to that end to foster patriotism and inculcate in all the people a spirit of single-minded allegiance to our country and our flag.

5. The principal offices of the said society shall be in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the society shall have power to conduct its operations in all its branches, or in any part or parts thereof, in any of the States, Territories, and possessions of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and in any or all foreign countries where American citizens reside.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Incorporated 1857. An institution located at Seventh Street and Third Avenue, New York City, devoted to the instruction and improvement of the inhabitants of the United States in practical science and art. Maintains free day and evening classes for men and women at least 16 years of age. A free library, reading-room, lecture courses, etc. Supported by income from endowments and voluntary contributions. Receipts in 1915, $192,836; expenditures, $195,122; permanent fund, $4,237,950. *President*—R. Fulton Cutting. *Director*—Charles R. Richards. *Assistant Secretary*—L. C. L. Jordan.

EUROPEAN WAR CHRONOLOGY.

SEE INDEX FOR "RECORD OF EVENTS" ALSO.

1915.

Dec. 15—Gen. Sir Douglas Haig appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British armies in France and Belgium, succeeding Field Marshal Sir John French.

Dec. 20—A Russian squadron bombarded the Bulgarian forts at Varna.

Dec. 21—French troops in Alsace captured German trenches at Hartmannsweilerkopf (a Vosges peak)—Japanese steamer Yasaka Maru sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean.

Dec. 22—Important changes in British commands and army staffs were announced.

Dec. 25—King Peter of Serbia, arrived in Italy on an Italian warship after a flight through Albania.

Dec. 27—45,000 British Indian troops, for more than a year on the firing line in France and Belgium, were withdrawn for service in another field of action.

Dec. 29—Austrian squadron bombarding Durazzo, Albania, driven off by Italian and other allied ships.

Dec. 30—British passenger steamer Persia was sunk near Alexandria, Egypt.

1916.

Jan. 1—A Russian offensive against Austro-Hungarian forces in Galicia and Bukowina gained headway.

Jan. 2—Figures compiled at Washington showed that during the first year of the war (up to Aug. 1, 1915) the Entente powers lost 71 warships, of 327,000 tons, while Germany, Austria and Turkey lost 89 ships, of 262,000 tons.

Jan. 5—Premier Asquith introduced a Compulsory Service Bill in the House of Commons.

Jan. 6—Nancy, France, bombarded by 15-inch guns at a distance of 15 miles.

Jan. 9—British and French forces entirely withdrawn from the Gallipoli Peninsula. Attempt to force the Dardanelles abandoned—Loss by mine of British battleship King Edward VII, announced; crew rescued—German attacks in the Champagne repulsed—German War Office announced the recapture of positions near Hartmannsweilerkopf, in Alsace.

Jan. 11—Austrian force captured Montenegrin stronghold on Mount Lovcen.

Jan. 13—Cettinje, capital of Montenegro, taken by Russian army.

Jan. 18—An official Austrian statement declared that the Russian offensive in Galicia was brought to an end on Jan. 15 with a loss of 75,000 men.

Jan. 21—Russia reported the continued rout of Turkish forces in the Caucasus, the Russian armies advancing to the forts of Erzerum.

Jan. 28—German offensive in the Artois district broke through French lines at three points.

Jan. 29-30—Zeppelins in night raids dropped bombs on Paris.

Jan. 31—Zeppelins dropped more than 200 bombs over Northern England.

Feb. 1—German prize crew brought into Hampton Roads, Va., British passenger liner Appam.

Feb. 8—North of Arras, France, Germans carried half a mile of French trenches.

Feb. 9—Russians capture Uscieczko, on Dniester, threatening Czernowitz.

Feb. 11—In Champagne district French broke through German line and captured trenches 300 yards long.

Feb. 12—The Germans carried 700 yards of French trenches in Champagne district.

Feb. 14—In the Ypres region Germans captured British positions over a front of half a mile—The British Government called out all of the remaining eligible unmarried men in England, Scotland and Wales.

Feb. 16—Russian army captured Turkish fortress at Erzerum, Armenia.

Feb. 19—Germans took 400 yards of British trenches north of Ypres.

Feb. 21—Germans captured French trenches in the Forest of Givenchy.

Feb. 23—Portuguese Government seized 36 German and Austrian merchant ships interned at Lisbon.

Feb. 25—Fort Douaumont, five miles from Verdun, captured by Germans, but later won back by French—Persian city of Kermanshah captured by Russian armies.

Feb. 26—Gen. Kuropatkin appointed Commander-in-Chief of Russian armies on northern front.

Feb. 27—French auxiliary cruiser Provence sunk while carrying troops in the Mediterranean. Over 3,000 lives lost.

Feb. 28—French checked German advance on Verdun.

Feb. 29—Germans made important gains at Verdun—Italian Government requisitioned 34 German steamers interned in Italian ports.

March 2—Germans gained at Douaumont—Russians take city of Bitlis, Armenia.

March 5—Three Zeppelins made night raid over east coast of England.

March 6—Village of Forges, at Verdun, captured by Germans.

March 7—Germans took village of Fresnes at Verdun.

March 8—Germany declared war on Portugal.

March 10—German attack on Verdun centred on Vaux.

March 14—Italian armies attacked whole Isonzo front.

March 15—Grand Admiral von Tirpitz resigned as German Minister of Marine—Dutch passenger steamer Tubantia sunk by a mine or torpedo.

March 18—French and German aeroplane squadrons battle in Upper Alsace; 4 French and 3 German machines destroyed—French destroyer Renaudin sunk by submarine.

March 19—Four German seaplanes drop bombs on southeast coast of England.

March 20—Germans assaulted Malancourt Wood, Verdun.

March 22—Minneapolis, used as British transport, torpedoed by submarine.

March 24—British steamer Sussex struck by a mine or torpedo; remained afloat.

March 25—British aeroplanes attacked German airship shed in northern Schleswig.

March 27—British troops carried 600 yards of German trenches at St. Eloi, Belgium.

March 30—Franco-Russian hospital ship Portugal sunk by submarine.

March 31—Germans completed their occupation of village of Vaux—Zeppelin L-15 destroyed by gunfire during a raid over England.

April 1—French at Verdun recovered part of Vaux.

April 7—Germany concluded a commercial treaty with Roumania.

April 8—At Verdun, French withdrew from Bethincourt.

April 9—German forces at Verdun attacked enemy on a front of more than twelve miles.

April 11—Allies landed on Cephalonia Island in Ionian Sea.

April 14—Three British naval aeroplanes dropped bombs on Constantinople.

April 15—French attacked German position at Fort Douaumont.

April 18—Trebizond, fortified Turkish Black Sea port, captured by Russian armies.

April 19—Italians captured the summit of Col di Lani—North of Ypres, Germans carried 650 yards of British trenches.

April 20—Russian troops landed at Marseilles.

April 22—An attempt to land German arms in Ireland thwarted by British naval patrol; Sir Roger Casement made prisoner.

April 23—Turkish forces in Egypt destroyed a British camp near Quatia, east of the Suez Canal, taking 300 prisoners.

April 24—Revolution broke out in Dublin.

April 25—German battle-cruiser squadron, with submarines and Zeppelins, attacked cruisers Lowestoft and Yarmouth—British submarine E-22 sunk—More Russian troops arrived at Marseilles.

April 27—British battleship Russell sunk by mine in the Mediterranean—German submarine sunk off coast of England; crew made prisoners.
April 28—British and Indian troops at Kut-el-Amara surrendered to Turks—Germans south of Narocz Lake took 5,600 Russian prisoners.
April 29—Revolution in Ireland crumbled before armed forces of the empire.
April 30—German attack on Verdun revived with assaults against Dead Man's Hill.
May 1—Dr. Karl Liebknecht arrested in Berlin.
May 3—Three leaders of Irish rebellion convicted of treason and shot—Zeppelin L-20 abandoned on coast of Norway, near Stavanger.
May 5—Zeppelin passing over harbor of Salonica destroyed by gunfire from allied fleet.
May 5-6—Germans destroyed French trenches on north side of Hill 304, Verdun.
May 8—Cymric sunk by German submarine off Irish coast—Germans reached summit of Hill 304.
May 12—James Connolly, commander-in-chief of Irish revolutionists, executed.
May 15—Austrians took 2,500 Italian prisoners near Trent—British, at Vimy Ridge, carried 350 yards of German trenches.
May 17—Sir Roger Casement held for trial on charge of high treason—Austrians captured 4,000 prisoners and forced Italians to abandon some advanced positions in the Trentino region—Three German ships sunk by British submarine off Swedish coast.
May 20—British army in Tigris Valley joined by Russian cavalry.
May 21—Third month of Battle of Verdun began—Germans renewed assaults on Dead Man's Hill and Hill 304—French retook Haudromont quarries.
May 22—French recaptured part of Fort Douaumont—German attack at Vimy Ridge carried a mile of British trenches.
May 23—A War Food Department created in Germany—In western Soudan, British defeat native followers of the Sultan of Dafur.
May 24—Germans took Cumieres and recaptured Fort Douaumont.
May 25—King George signed the British Compulsory Military Service Bill.
May 26—Bulgarian troops entered Greece.
May 31—British and German fleets fought off coast of Jutland—Russian armies compelled to evacuate Mamakhatan, Armenia.
June 1—Germans took Caillette Wood at Verdun.
June 2—German attack on Verdun centred near Fort Vaux.
June 4—Russian armies started offensive against Austro-Hungarian lines in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukowina.
June 5—Earl Kitchener and staff went down with cruiser Hampshire off Orkney Islands.
June 6—Fort Vaux wholly occupied by Germans.
June 11—Italian Cabinet, headed by Premier Salandra, resigned.
June 13—Canadian troops retook their old position southeast of Zillebeke.
June 17—The Russian army entered Czernowitz.
June 22—Greek Government acceded to demands of Entente powers.
June 23—Bukowina fell to Russians—At Verdun, Germans took Thiaumont field work.
June 25—British attacked German positions along entire British front.
June 29—Sir Roger Casement convicted of high treason.
June 30—French recaptured Thiaumont field work.
July 1—Allied offensive in France began at the River Somme—Russians took Kolomea, in eastern Galicia—Blockade of Greece by allies raised.
July 4—The Germans again captured Thiaumont.
July 6—David Lloyd George appointed Secretary for War in Great Britain.
July 6-7—British resumed offensive north of Somme and took 3,000 yards of German trenches.
July 11—Germans at Verdun advanced east of the Meuse.
July 14—British penetrated second line of German trenches north of the Somme.
July 22—Russian troops in Riga district broke through German positions.
July 23—British gained foothold in fortified village of Pozieres, in the Somme district.
July 25—Russians took from Turks the Erzingan fortifications.
July 28—Russian armies in northern Galicia captured Brody—British wholly occupied Delville Wood and village of Longueval in the Somme region.
Aug. 3—At Verdun, French retook village of Fleury—Roger Casement hanged at London—It was learned that Italian passenger steamer Letimbro had been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean with heavy loss of life.
Aug. 4—French recaptured Thiaumont field work for the fourth time—Turkish attack on British protecting Suez Canal at Romani decisively repulsed.
Aug. 6—Russian forces crossed the Sereth and Graberka Rivers and captured six villages from the Austrians.
Aug. 7—Italian forces on the Isonzo front captured Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele.
Aug. 8—Turkish troops forced Russian evacuation of Bitlis and Mush.
Aug. 9—Italian troops crossed Isonzo River and occupied Austrian city of Goeritz—German airships at night raided eastern coast of England.
Aug. 10—Austrians evacuated Stanislau, protecting the road to Lemberg—Allied forces captured Doiran, near Salonica, from Bulgarians.
Aug. 11—Turkish forces drove Russians from Hamadan, Persia—French troops north of the Somme attacked third German line.
Aug. 19—British light cruisers Nottingham and Falmouth sunk by German submarines in North Sea.
Aug. 24—French complete their occupation of Maurepas, north of the Somme—The Russian War Department announced the recapture of Mush, in Armenia.
Aug. 27—Italy declared war on Germany—Roumania entered the war on the side of the allies.
Aug. 29—Field Marshal von Hindenburg became Chief of Staff of the German armies, succeeding Gen. von Falkenhayn.
Aug. 30—Austro-Hungarian troops were withdrawn before the Roumanian armies, which seized all of the five Carpathian passes into Hungary—Russians renewed their offensive against the Austro-German lines in Galicia.
Sept. 2—British and French Governments demanded of Greece control of the postal and telegraph systems.
Sept. 3—Allies renewed their offensive north of the Somme River—Bulgarian and German troops invaded Roumania in the Dobrudja district.
Sept. 7—The Roumanian fortress of Tutrakan captured by Bulgarian and German troops—Roumanians took Bulgarian city of Orsova.
Sept. 10—Bulgarian-German army captured fortress Silistria, in the Dobrudja district.
Sept. 11—Belgian forces in German East Africa, after 10 days' fighting, took Tabora, principal city of the colony.
Sept. 13—The Zaimis Ministry in Greece resigned.
Sept. 14—British used for first time a new style of armored and armed motor trucks capable of crossing trenches and shell holes.
Sept. 15—Italians began a new offensive against the Austrians on the Carso Plateau.
Sept. 18—Franco-Russian troops in Macedonia occupied town of Florina.
Sept. 23—Twelve Zeppelins raided London by night.
Sept. 25—Another German airship raid over England.
Oct. 1—Ten Zeppelin airships dropped bombs on the east coast of England.
Oct. 2—Roumanian army invaded Bulgaria and was routed by Germans and Bulgarians under Field Marshal von Mackensen.
Oct. 4—French auxiliary cruiser Gallia and Cunard steamship Franconia sunk by German submarines in the Mediterranean.
Oct. 7—British and French troops in the Somme district advanced on a front of ten miles.

EUROPEAN WAR CHRONOLOGY—*Continued.*

Oct. 8—Six merchant steamships sunk off Nantucket, Mass., by a German submarine.
Oct. 11—Upon demand of Great Britain and France the entire Greek fleet and sea coast forts were turned over to the allies or dismantled.
Oct. 17—Germans attacked upon the Russian lines southeast of Lemberg.
Oct. 18—Germans launched an attack against Russian line from the Pinsk marshes to Roumania (300 miles).
Oct. 19—Cunard liner Alaunia sunk by a mine in the English Channel.
Oct. 21—Bulgar-Turco-German army in Dobrudja district resumed attack upon Russians and Roumanians—In Thiepval area of Somme battle British advanced from 300 to 500 yards on a front of nearly three miles.
Oct. 23—Constanza, Roumania, captured by the Bulgar-Turco-German army.
Oct. 24—At Verdun, French penetrated German lines to a depth of two miles, winning back the fort and village of Douaumont, the Thiaumont field work, Haudromont Quarries and Caillette Wood.
Oct. 25—Cernavoda, at the head of the Roumanian bridge across the Danube, occupied by Gen. von Mackensen's army—Roumanians destroyed the 10-mile bridge across the river and adjoining swamps—Gen. von Falkenhayn recaptured Vulcan Pass—Left wing of allied armies in Macedonia joined with right wing of Italian army in Albania, completing a line from the Adriatic to the Aegean Sea—German torpedo boats made a night attack on the British cross Channel transport service.
Oct. 28—British merchant steamer Marina sunk by a submarine off Irish coast—Capt. Boelke, German aviator, killed in an air collision—A German newspaper, quoting official statistics, declared that (since the war began and up to Oct. 12) 1,253 enemy ships had been sunk, besides 200 neutral vessels carrying contraband.
Nov. 1—A new Italian offensive on the Carso Plateau from Goeritz to the Adriatic, broke the Austrian line at several points and resulted in the capture of nearly 5,000 prisoners.
Nov. 2—Germans at Verdun evacuated Fort Vaux.
Nov. 5—A new kingdom of Poland was proclaimed by the Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary, confined to territory conquered from Russia.
Nov. 6—British steamer Arabia torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean; passengers rescued.
Nov. 7—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, issued a protest to the world against the deportation of Belgian citizens to Germany—American steamer Columbian, from Boston to Italy, sunk by German submarine off Spain; crew rescued.
Nov. 8—Transylvania, Hungary, again invaded by a Russian army.
Nov. 9—Austro-German forces in the Stokhod region of Volhynia took the first line of Russian trenches and nearly 4,000 prisoners—British and German aeroplane squadrons, comprising more than 60 machines, met in battle over the Somme front.
Nov. 10—Serbian army recaptured the last height dominating Cerna Valley and the road to Monastir.
Nov. 12—French captured Saillisel in the Somme section.
Nov. 13—British launched a new offensive against German line in France on both sides of the Ancre Brook, at the northern end of the Somme battle line.
Nov. 14—British captured fortified village of Beaucourt in their advance in the Ancre region.
Nov. 16—Serbian, French and Russian troops advanced six miles toward Monastir.
Nov. 19—Serbian and other troops of the allied army in Macedonia entered Monastir, the first city to be reconquered from the Bulgarians and Germans—German troops completed their passage through the Transylvania Alps and entered the plains of Western Roumania—Commander of allied fleet in Greek waters ordered German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish Ministers and their staffs to leave for their respective countries.
Nov. 21—British hospital ship Britannic sunk by a mine in Aegean Sea.
Nov. 23—Roumanian army retreated 90 miles from Bucharest, leaving 10,000 square miles in Teuton hands—Allied troops advanced north of Monastir, taking Dobromir.
Nov. 24—German and Bulgarian troops crossed the Danube and took a stand 50 miles from Bucharest—Orsova and Turnu-Severin taken from Roumanians—Greek royalist troops refused to leave Katarina—Gen. Sarrail's Italian forces pushed ahead west of Monastir.
Nov. 25—Greek Provisional Government declared war on Germany and Bulgaria—Petrograd and Bucharest both admitted Teutonic forces had crossed Danube and held both sides of the mouth of the Alt—British naval planes invaded Bavaria.
Nov. 26—Von Mackensen's troops attacked Alexandria, 47 miles from Bucharest—Roumanian army retreated from the east bank of the Alt—Romnie Valcea, 100 miles from Bucharest, fell to the Germans.
Nov. 27—French Zouaves and Serbian infantry took Hill 1,050, northeast of Monastir, according to allied report; Berlin declared the attack repulsed—Roumanians driven from the whole Alt valley—Alexandria fell.
Nov. 28—Roumanian Government left Bucharest for Jassy as Teutons closed in about the capital—Greece appealed to neutrals, declaring that the Government was being coerced by the Entente allies.
Nov. 30—Von Mackensen's armies of Germans, Bulgars and Turks only 16 miles from Bucharest.
Dec. 1—Gigantic battle raging along a 600-mile front, from the Danube to the Stokhod, from Bucharest to Kovel; troops of 7 nations engaged.
Dec. 2—Battle raging about Height 1,050, northeast of Monastir.
Dec. 3—Premier Asquith, it was officially announced, had decided to advise the reconstruction of the Government.
Dec. 4—Germans smashing the defence of Bucharest from all directions.
Dec. 5—Herbert H. Asquith resigned the British Premiership.
Dec. 6—German Crown Prince made his first attack at Verdun since the French victory in October.
Dec. 7—David Lloyd George accepted British post of Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.
Dec. 8—Roumanian army, trapped in Prahova Valley, surrendered to Gen. von Mackensen's forces.
Dec. 10—Official announcement made of the names of those constituting the new British Government.
Dec. 12—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announced to the Reichstag that Germany and her allies proposed to enter forthwith into peace negotiations.

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Pawnbrokers in New York City are regulated by statute. The rate of interest fixed by law is 3 per cent. a month or any fraction of a month for the first six months, and 2 per cent. per month for each succeeding month upon any loan not exceeding $100, and 2 per cent. a month for the first six months and 1 per cent. a month for each succeeding month on any loan exceeding $100. Pledges cannot be sold until after they have been kept one year, and then at public auction by a licensed auctioneer, after publication of at least six days in two daily newspapers designated by the Mayor. Pawnbrokers pay a yearly license fee of $500 to the city and are under the control of the Mayor. The license is issued through the Department of Licenses, and their books must be kept open to the Mayor, Criminal Courts, Magistrates, Police and Department of Licenses.

IMPORTANT PEACE MOVEMENTS.

In the first century a temple was dedicated to peace by Vespasian. From that time on there were peace conferences held at various times, including the Peace of Religion signed at Augsburg on September 15, 1555; the unsuccessful conference between Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Edward Rutledge, appointed by the United States Congress, and Admiral Howe, September 11, 1776, and the United States Treaty of 1814. It was not, however, until 1815 that the first peace society in the world was organized. It was called the New York Peace Society. In 1828 a national organization was formed and into this the State societies merged. On February 4, 1861, a peace conference was held in Washington, D. C., to prevent the Civil War in the United States.

International Peace Congresses were held in the following cities: London, 1843, 1851, 1890, 1908; Brussels, 1848, 1882; Paris, 1849, 1878, 1889, 1900; Frankfort, 1850; Edinburgh, 1853; Geneva, 1867, 1912; Berne, 1884, 1892; Rome, 1891; Chicago, 1893; Antwerp, 1894; Budapest, 1896; Hamburg, 1897; Glasgow, 1901; Monaco, 1902; Rouen, 1903; Boston, 1904; Lucerne, 1905; Milan, 1906; Munich, 1907; Stockholm, 1910; The Hague, 1913.

National Peace Congresses were held in the United States in New York City, 1907; Chicago, 1909; Baltimore, 1911; St. Louis, 1913.

The first Hague conference was held May 18, 1899, with twenty-six nations represented; the second was held June 15, 1907, with forty-four nations.

PEACE TREATIES.

Countries.	Where Concluded.	Date.
America-England (War of 1812)	Ghent	Dec. 24, 1814
American Civil War.‡	.....	.....
Argentina, Brazil, Chile	Buenos Ayres	May 25, 1915
Austria-Prussia	Prague	Aug. 23, 1866
Austria-Prussia with Denmark	Vienna	Oct. 30, 1864
Austria-Italy	Vienna	Oct. 3, 1866
Austria-France and Sardinia	Zürich	Nov. 10, 1859
Charles VI. of Germany and Louis XV. of France	Vienna	Nov. 18, 1738
China-Japan	Shimonoseki	April 17, 1895
England-American Colonies	Paris	Sept. 3, 1783
England-South Africa	Pretoria	May 31, 1902
England-France-Spain-Holland-Germany	Ryswick	Sept.-Oct., 1667
England-France	Bretigny	May 8, 1360
Ferdinand II. and Saxony	Prague	May 30, 1635
France-Spain	Aix-la-Chapelle	May 2, 1668
France-Germany	Frankfort-on-Main	May 10, 1871
France-United Provinces	Nimeguen	Aug. 10, 1678
France and Allied Powers	Paris	April 11, 1814
France-Austria	Presburg	Dec. 26, 1805
France-Spain	Pyrenees	Nov. 7, 1659
France-China	Tien-Tsin	June 26, 1858
France-China	Tien-Tsin	June 9, 1885
France-Russia	Tilsit	July 7, 1807
France-Austria	Vienna	Oct. 14, 1809
French Republic-Germany	Luneville	Feb. 9, 1801
Great Britain-Holland-France-Spain	Amiens	Mar. 27, 1802
Greece-Turkey	Constantinople	*Dec. 4, 1897
Hungary-Prussia and Saxony	Dresden	Dec. 25, 1745
Italy-Turkey	Ouchy	Oct. 18, 1912
Prussia-Saxony	Berlin	Oct. 21, 1866
Russia-Turkey	San Stefano	Mar. 3, 1878
Russia-Turkey	Adrianople	Sept. 14, 1829
Russia-Turkey	Bucharest	May 28, 1812
Russia-Turkey-England-France-Sardinia	Paris	Mar. 30, 1856
Russia-Japan	Portsmouth, N. H.	Sept. 5, 1905
Saxony-Prussia-Bavaria	Hubertsburg	Feb. 15, 1763
Spain-United States	Paris	Dec. 10, 1898
Sweden-Poland-Brandenburg and Prussia	Oliva	May 3, 1660
Turkey-Austria	Belgrade	Sept. 18, 1739
Turkey with Germany, Russia, Poland, and Venice	Carlowitz	Jan. 26, 1699
Turkey-Balkan Allies	London	†May 31, 1913

* Preliminaries signed at Constantinople September 13, 1897. † War was resumed. Final treaty signed at Bucharest August 10, 1913. Turkey-Bulgaria, September 29, 1913. ‡ Amnesty proclaimed by the President May 29, 1865.

The following peace treaties were also signed: Terminating the War of the Austrian Succession, Aix-la-Chapelle, October 7, 1748; settling the Eastern Question: Germany, Russia, Turkey, Great Britain, Austria, France, and Italy, Berlin, July 13, 1878; cession by Austria to France, Campo Formio, October 17, 1797; independence of Crimea, etc.: Russia and Turkey, Kutschouc Kainardji, July, 1774; on behalf of Greece: Great Britain, Russia, and France, London, July 6, 1827; settling the relations between Turkey and Egypt, London, July 15, 1840; cession by Sweden to Russia, Nystadt, August 30, 1721; cession of Canada to Great Britain by France and Florida by Spain, Paris, February 10, 1763; cession by France to Sweden, Paris, January 6, 1810; terminating the War of the Spanish Succession, Utrecht, April 11, 1713; ending the Thirty Years' War, Westphalia, October 24, 1648. The neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by treaty between Prussia, Austria, Great Britain, France, Russia, and the Netherlands and was signed in London April 19, 1839, and ratified between the contracting powers in 1870.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE PLAN—PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

The parties hereto agree that all questions of whatever character and nature in dispute between them shall, when diplomatic efforts fail, be submitted for investigation and report to an international commission (the composition to be agreed upon); and the contracting parties agree not to declare war or begin hostilities until such investigation is made and report submitted.

The investigation shall be conducted, as a matter of course, upon the initiative of the commission, without the formality of a request from either party; the report shall be submitted within (time to be agreed upon) from the date of the submission of the dispute, but the parties hereto reserve the right to act independently on the subject matter in dispute after the report is submitted. (For Supplementary Memorandum by the Secretary of State, see World Almanac of 1915, p. 734.)

Treaties embracing this peace plan have been signed up to December 15, 1916, by thirty countries, as follows:

Salvador.	Bolivia.	Costa Rica.	Norway.	Chile.	China.
Guatemala.	Portugal.	Dominican Republic.	Peru.	Paraguay.	Russia.
Panama.	Persia.	Venezuela.	Uruguay.	Great Britain.	Ecuador.
Honduras.	Denmark.	Italy.	Argentina.	France.	Greece.
Nicaragua.	Switzerland.		Brazil.	Spain.	Sweden.
Netherlands.					

All of these treaties, with the exception of those with the Dominican Republic and Panama, have been approved by the Senate, and the treaties with Guatemala, Great Britain, Costa Rica, Norway, Portugal, Paraguay, Spain, Peru, Bolivia, Sweden, Denmark, France, Russia, Uruguay, Italy, China, Chile Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador, Honduras and Brazil have become effective by the exchange of ratifications

THE TEUTONIC PEACE PROPOSAL.

TO THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, 1916—Following is the text of the note addressed by Germany and her allies to the neutral powers for transmission to the Entente allies:

"The most terrific war experienced in history has been raging for the last two years and a half over a large part of the world—a catastrophe which thousands of years of common civilization was unable to prevent and which injures the most precious achievements of humanity.

"Our aims are not to shatter nor annihilate our adversaries. In spite of our consciousness of our military and economic strength and our readiness to continue the war (which has been forced upon us) to the bitter end, if necessary; at the same time, prompted by the desire to avoid further bloodshed and make an end to the atrocities of war, the four allied powers propose to enter forthwith into peace negotiations.

"The propositions which they bring forward for such negotiations, and which have for their object a guarantee of the existence, of the honor and liberty of evolution for their nations, are, according to their firm belief, an appropriate basis for the establishment of a lasting peace.

"The four allied powers have been obliged to take up arms to defend justice and the liberty of national evolution. The glorious deeds of our armies have in no way altered their purpose. We always maintained the firm belief that our own rights and justified claims in no way control the rights of these nations.

"The spiritual and material progress which were the pride of Europe at he beginning of the twentieth century are threatened with ruin. Germany and her allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, gave proof of their unconquerable strength in this struggle. They gained gigantic advantages over adversaries superior in number and war material. Our lines stand unshaken against ever-repeated attempts made by armies.

"The last attack in the Balkans has been rapidly and victoriously overcome. The most recent events have demonstrated that further continuance of the war will not result in breaking the resistance of our forces, and the whole situation with regard to our troops justifies our expectation of further successes.

"If, in spite of this offer of peace and reconciliation, the struggle should go on, the four allied powers are resolved to continue to a victorious end, but they disclaim responsibility for this before humanity and history. The Imperial Government, through the good offices of Your Excellency, asks the Government of [here is inserted the name of the neutral power addressed in each instance] to bring this communication to the knowledge of the Government of [here are inserted the names of the belligerents.]"

TO THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, 1916—The note of the German Government, as presented by Dr. von Muhlberg, German Minister to the Vatican, to Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, reads as follows:

"According to instructions received, I have the honor to send to Your Eminence a copy of the declaration of the Imperial Government to-day, which by the good offices of the powers intrusted with the protection of German interests in the countries with which the German Empire is in a state of war, transmits to these states, and in which the Imperial Government declares itself ready to enter into peace negotiations. The Austro-Hungarian, Turkish and Bulgarian Governments also have sent similar notes.

"The reasons which prompted Germany and her allies to take this step are manifest. For two years and a half a terrible war has been devastating the European Continent. Unlimited treasures of civilization have been destroyed. Extensive areas have been soaked with blood. Millions of brave soldiers have fallen in battle and millions have returned home as invalids. Grief and sorrow fill almost every house.

"Not only upon the belligerent nations but also upon neutrals, the destructive consequences of the gigantic struggle weigh heavily. Trade and commerce, carefully built up in years of peace, have been depressed. The best forces of the nation have been withdrawn from the production of useful objects. Europe, which formerly was devoted to the propagation of religion and civilization, which was trying to find solutions for social problems, and was the home of science and art and all peaceful labor, now resembles an immense war camp, in which the achievements and works of many decades are doomed to annihilation.

"Germany is carrying on a war of defence against her enemies, which aim at her destruction. She fights to assure the integrity of her frontiers and the liberty of the German nation, for the right which she claims to develop freely her intellectual and economic energies in peaceful competition and on an equal footing with other nations. All the efforts of their enemies are unable to shatter the heroic armies of the (Teutonic) allies, which protect the frontiers of their countries, strengthened by the certainty that the enemy shall never pierce the iron wall.

"Those fighting on the front know that they are supported by the whole nation, which is inspired by love for its country and is ready for the greatest sacrifices and determined to defend to the last extremity the inherited treasure of intellectual and economic work and the social organization and sacred soil of the country.

"Certain of our own strength, but realizing Europe's sad future if the war continues; seized with pity in the face of the unspeakable misery of humanity, the German Empire, in accord with her allies, solemnly repeats what the Chancellor already has declared, a year ago, that Germany is ready to give peace to the world by setting before the whole world the question whether or not it is possible to find a basis for an understanding.

"Since the first day of the Pontifical reign His Holiness the Pope has unswervingly demonstrated, in the most generous fashion, his solicitude for the innumerable victims of this war. He has alleviated the sufferings and ameliorated the fate of thousands of men injured by this catastrophe. Inspired by the exalted ideas of his ministry, His Holiness has seized every opportunity in the interests of humanity to end so sanguinary a war.

"The Imperial Government is firmly confident that the initiative of the four powers will find friendly welcome on the part of His Holiness, and that the work of peace can count upon the precious support of the Holy See."

AUSTRIA'S SEPARATE STATEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 12, 1916—An official Austrian statement, referring to the peace offer, says:

"When in the Summer of 1914 the patience of Austria-Hungary was exhausted by a series of systematically continued and ever increasing provocations and menaces, and the monarchy, after almost fifty years of unbroken peace, found itself compelled to draw the sword, this weighty decision was animated neither by aggressive purposes nor by designs of conquest, but solely by the bitter necessity of self-defence, to defend its existence and safeguard itself for the future against similar treacherous plots of hostile neighbors.

"That was the task and aim of the monarchy in the present war. In combination with its allies, well tried in loyal comradeship in arms, the Austro-Hungarian army and fleet, fighting, bleeding, but also assailing and conquering, gained such successes that they frustrated the intentions of the enemy. The quadruple alliance not only has won an immense series of victories, but also holds in its power extensive hostile territories. Unbroken is its strength, as our latest treacherous enemy has just experienced.

"Can our enemies hope to conquer or shatter this alliance of powers? They will never succeed in breaking it by blockade and starvation meas-

THE TEUTONIC PEACE PROPOSAL—*Continued.*

ures. Their war aims, to the attainment of which they have come no nearer in the third year of the war, will in the future be proved to have been completely unattainable. Useless and unavailing, therefore, is the prosecution of the fighting on the part of the enemy.

"The powers of the quadruple alliance, on the other hand, have effectively pursued their aims, namely, defence against attacks on their existence and integrity, which were planned in concert long since, and the achievement of real guarantees, and they will never allow themselves to be deprived of the basis of their existence, which they have secured by advantages won.

"The continuation of the murderous war, in which the enemy can destroy much, but cannot—as the quadruple alliance is firmly confident—alter fate, is ever more seen to be an aimless destruction of human lives and property, an act of inhumanity justified by no necessity and a crime against civilization.

"This conviction, and the hope that similar views may also be begun to be entertained in the enemy camp, has caused the idea to ripen in the Vienna Cabinet—in full agreement with the Governments of the allied (Teutonic) powers—of making a candid and loyal endeavor to come to a discussion with their enemies for the purpose of paving a way for peace.

"The Governments of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria have addressed to-day identical notes to the diplomatic representatives in the capitals concerned who are intrusted with the promotion of enemy nationals, expressing an inclination to enter into peace negotiations and requesting them to transmit this overture to enemy states. This step was simultaneously brought to the knowledge of the representatives of the Holy See in a special note, and the active interest of the Pope for this offer of peace was solicited. Likewise the accredited representatives of the remaining neutral states in the four capitals were acquainted with this proceeding for the purpose of informing their Governments.

"Austria and her allies by this step have given new and decisive proof of their love of peace. It is now for their enemies to make known their views before the world.

"Whatever the result of its proposal may be, no responsibility can fall on the quadruple alliance, even before the judgment seat of its own peoples, if it is eventually obliged to continue the war."

WOMEN'S PEACE PARTY.

The section for the United States of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace.

On January 9, 10, 1915, a conference was held in Washington, D. C., at which representatives from all the leading women's organizations and movements assembled to consider measures for promoting and formulating peace sentiment in the United States, and perhaps throughout the world. The Woman's Peace Party was thus formally launched. The purpose of this organization is to enlist all American women in arousing the nations to respect the sacredness of human life and to abolish war. The following was adopted as their platform:

1. The immediate calling of a convention of neutral nations in the interest of early peace. 2. Limitation of armaments and the nationalization of their manufacture. 3. Organized opposition to militarism in our own country. 4. Education of youth in the ideals of peace. 5. Democratic control of foreign policies. 6. The further humanizing of governments by the extension of the franchise to women. 7. "Concert of Nations" to supersede "Balance of Power." 8. Action toward the gradual organization of the world to substitute law for war. 9. The substitution of an international police for rival armies and navies. 10. Removal of the economic causes of war. 11. The appointment by our Government of a commission of men and women, with an adequate appropriation, to promote international peace.

Chairman—Jane Addams, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-Chairman*—Mrs. Anna G. Spencer, Meadville, Pa.; Mrs. William Kent, Marin County, Cal.; Mrs. Louis F. Post, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Frederick J. Taussig, St. Louis, Mo. *Secretary*—Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, 116 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE.

Organized in 1908 to promote through the schools and the educational public of America the interests of international justice and fraternity. Membership: All teachers in the schools of the country; students in secondary schools, normal schools, and colleges; persons otherwise enlisted in the general work of education may become members, without the payment of dues, by signifying their devotion to the purpose of the league.

President—Randall J. Condon, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Secretary*—Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—William W. Andrew, Salem, Mass.

THE AMERICAN PEACE AND ARBITRATION LEAGUE, INC.

The corporate purposes of the organization favor the settlement of international disputes by conciliation, joint commissions of inquiry and arbitration, through a permanent international court, arbitration treaties between all nations, and adequate armament for National security; also favors the application of the principle of arbitration in the adjustment of industrial disputes. *Honorary Presidents*—Woodrow Wilson, William H. Taft, and Theodore Roosevelt. *President*—Henry Clews. *Treasurer*—Cornelius A. Pugsley. *Executive Director*—Andrew B. Humphrey. Headquarters, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION.

The purpose of the union is to spread the gospel of peace through church agencies. Andrew Carnegie, its founder, endowed the union with $2,000,000. Its first act was the appropriation of $20,000 for a World Peace Congress of the Churches in Constance in 1914. *Secretary*—Rev. Frederick Lynch, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

National Headquarters, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. Organized in New York City, May 8, 1828, and formed by the merging of many State and local societies, the oldest of which, the New York, dated back to 1815. Located in Boston from 1837 to 1911. Moved headquarters to Washington, D. C., May 1, 1911. *President*, George W. Kirchwey, New York City; *Executive Director and Acting Secretary*, Arthur D. Call; *Treasurer*, George W. White, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.; *Director Central West Dept.*, Harold G. Townsend, 116 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; *Director Pacific Coast Dept.*, Robert C. Root, Los Angeles Cal.; *Director New England Dept.*, James L. Tryon, Boston, Mass.; *Director N. Y. Dept.*, Samuel T. Dutton, Columbia Univ.; *Director South Atlantic States Dept.*, J. J. Hall, Atlanta, Ga. The society has 34 "Constituent Branches," and 25 sections of branch societies.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE TO THE BELLIGERENT NATIONS.

The Secretary of State to the American Ambassadors at the Capitals of the Belligerent Powers:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1916.

The President directs me to send you the following communication to be presented immediately to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government to which you are accredited:

The President of the United States has instructed me to suggest to the [here is inserted a designation of the Government addressed] a course of action with regard to the present war, which he hopes that the Government will take under consideration as suggested in the most friendly spirit, and as coming not only from a friend but also as coming from the representative of a neutral nation whose interests have been most seriously affected by the war and whose concern for its early conclusion arises out of a manifest necessity to determine how best to safeguard those interests if the war is to continue.

[The third paragraph of the note as sent to the four central powers—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria—is as follows:]

The suggestion which I am instructed to make the President has long had it in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time, because it may now seem to have been prompted by a desire to play a part in connection with the recent overtures of the central powers. It has, in fact, been in no way suggested by them in its origin, and the President would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been independently answered but for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The President can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits and as if it had been made in other circumstances.

[The third paragraph of the note as sent to the ten Entente allies—Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, Belgium, Montenegro, Portugal, Roumania and Serbia—is as follows:]

The suggestion which I am instructed to make the President has long had it in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time, because it may now seem to have been prompted by the recent overtures of the central powers. It is, in fact, in no way associated with them in its origin, and the President would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been answered but for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The President can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits and as if it had been made in other circumstances.

[Thenceforward the note proceeds identically to all the powers, as follows:]

The President suggests that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guaranty against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them. He is indifferent as to the means taken to accomplish this. He would be happy himself to serve, or even to take the initiative in its accomplishment, in any way that might prove acceptable, but he has no desire to determine the method or the instrumentality. One way will be as acceptable to him as another, if only the great object he has in mind be attained.

He takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects, which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war, are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful states now at war. Each wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and peoples, against the recurrence of wars like this and against aggression or selfish interference of any kind. Each would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amid multiplying suspicions; but each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved.

In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world the people and Government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the Governments now at war. Their interest, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world of the peril of wrong and violence is as quick and ardent as that of any other people or Government. They stand ready, and even eager, to co-operate in the accomplishment of these ends, when the war is over, with every influence and resource at their command. But the war must first be concluded. The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest; but the President does feel that it is his right and his duty to point out their intimate interest in its conclusion, lest it should presently be too late to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered altogether intolerable, and lest, more than all, an injury be done civilization itself which can never be atoned for or repaired.

The President therefore feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world, which all desire and in which the neutral nations as well as those at war are ready to play their full responsible part. If the contest must continue to proceed toward undefined ends by slow attrition until the one group of belligerents or the other is exhausted; if million after million of human lives must continue to be offered up until on the one side or the other there are no more to offer; if resentments must be kindled that can never cool and despairs engendered from which there can be no recovery, hopes of peace and of the willing concert of free peoples will be rendered vain and idle.

The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and terror of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence or to be safe against its disturbing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitively stated.

The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated those objects in general terms. But, stated in general terms, they seem the same on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out. The world has been left to conjecture what definitive results, what actual exchange of guaranties, what political or territorial changes or readjustments, what stage of military success, even, would bring the war to an end.

It may be that peace is nearer than we know; that the terms which the belligerents on the one side and on the other would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE TO THE BELLIGERENT NATIONS—*Continued.*

the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable.

The President is not proposing peace: he is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn, the neutral nations with the belligerent, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing. He believes that the spirit in which he speaks and the objects which he seeks will be understood by all concerned and he confidently hopes for a response which will bring a new light into the affairs of the world.

LANSING.

[Copies of the above will be delivered to all neutral Governments for their information.]

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

CO-OPERATING WITH CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS.

The American Legion, Inc., was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on March 6, 1915. Object: The United States Government has no record of the present addresses and qualifications of its honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, nor has it information of available men trained in the various occupations essential to the conduct of modern war The American Legion is formed to enroll the names of all such citizens qualified either by previous military or technical experience and who will now express their willingness to respond in case the Government should at any time need their services. The information obtained by the legion, carefully classified as to qualifications and localities by a thorough system of cross-indexing, is intended for the use of the Government.

Ineligible. Men serving in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, or in the National Guard of any of the several States, being in the first line of defence are not eligible for enrolment in the legion. Upon their resignation or honorable discharge they, however, become eligible.

President—Alexander M. White. *Vice-President*—Roy D. Jones. *Treasurer*—Nelson Lloyd. *Secretary*—Dr. John E. Hausmann, 10 Bridge Street, New York City *Directors*—Alexander White, Roy D. Jones, Nelson Lloyd, Dr. John E Hausmann, C H Frost, F Trevor Hill, Arthur S Hoffman, William T. Hornaday, Samuel W. Long, Regis Henri Post, E. Ormonde Power, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Courtlandt Smith, Henry C. Walsh and Henry R Winthrop. *The Council*—Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Elihu Root, Jacob M. Dickinson, Henry L Stimson, Luke E. Wright George von L Meyer, Truman H. Newberry, Charles J. Bonaparte. The office of the legion is at 10 Bridge Street New York City.

UNITED HISTORICAL AND PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS OF NEW YORK.

Committee of Nine representing the United Historical and Patriotic Societies of New York. Object—To place on record facts proving that the Empire State played not only a prominent part, but a leading part in the events that brought about the independence of this country *Chairman*—Dr. George F. Kunz. *Treasurer*—Stuyvesant Fish, 52 Wall Street, New York City. *Secretary*—Abram Wakeman, 96 Water Street, New York City.

AMERICAN DEFENCE SOCIETY, INC.

(National Headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York.)

Advisory Board—David Jayne Hill. President: Theodore Roosevelt, Charles J. Bonaparte, Hudson Maxim, Perry Belmont John G. Hibben, Henry B. Joy.

Purpose—The definite object of the American Defence Society is to educate the voters of the country to the necessity of legislation for adequate National defence, and to the need of upbuilding a new spirit of Americanism.

Platform—The American Defence Society is urging: An adequate army, an adequate navy, an adequate National force of citizens trained in arms under a universal and obligatory system. This body should be of no less strength than two million men, fully equipped, and with a large reserve supply of artillery and ammunition.

Membership—Membership in the American Defence Society is open to all citizens of the United States who believe in securing and maintaining an adequate National defence. Membership includes: Annual, $1.00; sustaining, $5; contributing, $25; life, $100. The American Defence Society is dependent entirely upon the public for support.

THE AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

The purpose of this association is "to establish and maintain a code of ethics among nurses; to elevate the standard of nursing education; to promote the usefulness and honor, the financial and other interests of the nursing profession." *President*—Miss Anna W. Goodrich, Teachers' College, New York City. *Secretary*—Miss Katharine De Witt, 45 South Union Street, Rochester, N. Y.

BROOKLYN FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES.

Incorporated October, 1909. It is the central organization for the collection and distribution of funds for charitable and philanthropic purposes.

The officers are: *President*—Benjamin H. Namm. *Vice-Presidents*—Simon F. Rothschild and Meier Steinbrink. *Treasurer*—Julius Dahlman. *Honorary Secretary*—Nathan S. Jonas. *Executive Secretary*—Max Abelman. Headquarters, 732 Flushing Avenue., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIAL SERVICE AUXILIARY OF THE BROOKLYN FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES.

The purpose of the auxiliary is to unite the Jewish young men and women of the Borough of Brooklyn into an organization of charitable endeavor in a concentrated effort to do social service work and for the promotion of good fellowship.

The officers are: *President*—Alexander H. Geismar. *Vice-Presidents*—Walter N. Rothschild and Arnold M. Schmidt. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Max Abelman.

BICYCLING.

PROFESSIONAL MOTOR-PACED RECORDS IN COMPETITION.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1 m.	1.09 1-5	Hugh McLean.	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug. 27,1903	26 m.	29.22 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
2 m.	2.19	Hugh McLean.	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug. 27,1903	27 m.	30.30 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
3 m.	3.31 3-5	James Moran..	Chas.Riv.Park	June 28,1904	28 m.	31.37 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
4 m.	4.43	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903	29 m.	32.48	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
4 m.	4.43	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	30 m.	33.52 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
5 m.	5.51	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	31 m.	36.26	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
6 m.	7.00 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	32 m.	37.37 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
7 m.	8.07 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	33 m.	38.48 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
8 m.	9.14 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	34 m.	39.57 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
9 m.	10.22	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	35 m.	41.07 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
10 m.	11.29 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	36 m.	42.18 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
11 m.	12.36 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	37 m.	43.28 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
12 m.	13.43	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	38 m.	44.39 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
13 m.	14.50 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	39 m.	45.49 2-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
14 m.	15.57 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	40 m.	47.00	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
15 m.	17.03 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	41 m.	48.10 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
16 m.	18.10 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	42 m.	49.21 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
17 m.	19.17 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	43 m.	50.31 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
18 m.	20.24 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	44 m.	51.41 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
19 m.	21.30 4-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	45 m.	52.59 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
20 m.	22.37 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	46 m.	54.23 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
21 m.	23.44 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	47 m.	55.49 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
22 m.	24.51 4-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	48 m.	57.21 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
23 m.	25.59	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	49 m.	58.43 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
24 m.	27.07 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	50 m.	59.59	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
25 m.	28.15 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	100 m.	2.48.11 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Revere, Mass.	Sept. 8,1904

Fastest mile in competition, 1.06 1-5, R. A. Walthour, Charles River Park, Mass., May 31, 1904.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—MOTOR-PACED RECORDS.

¼ m..	0.18 4-5	S. H. Wilcox...	Salt Lake City.	June 18, 1913	4 m..	4.18 2-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
⅓ m..	0.27 4-5	J. S. Johnson...	Nashville	Oct. 29,1896	5 m..	5.23 1-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
½ m..	0.37 3-5	S. H. Wilcox...	Salt Lake City.	June 8,1913	6 m..	6.28 1-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
⅝ m.	0.55	Ray Duer.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 28,1910	7 m..	7.33 3-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
1 m..	1.05	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909	8 m..	8.38 1-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
2 m..	2.09 4-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909	9 m..	9.45 4-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
3 m..	3.14 2-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal	June 27,1909	10 m..	11.06 2-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909

All competition records upward have erased time trials.

On June 3, 1910, George Kreamer, paced by an automobile, rode a mile in 58s. on the Los Angeles (Cal.) Motordrome—a 1-mile circular board track.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—UNPACED RECORDS.

1-6m..	0.15 2-5	Al. Crebs.....	Salt Lake City.	July 4,1911	3 m..	6.09 1-5	E. A. Pye.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 28,1910
¼ m..	0.23 4-5	Iver Lawson...	Salt Lake City.	July 4,1906	4 m..	8.34 3-5	Saxon Williams	Salt Lake City.	July 30,1909
½ m..	0.33	A. J. Clarke ...	Salt Lake City.	July 24,1912	5 m..	10.38	Saxon Williams	Salt Lake City.	July 30,1909
½ m..	0.50 2-5	A. J. Clarke....	Saltair.....	Aug. 24,1908	10 m..	23.09 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col...	July 9,1898
⅝ m..	1.11 1-5	Alfred Goullet.	Salt Lake City.	June 17,1912	15 m..	35.03	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col...	July 9,1898
¾ m..	1.24 3-5	Alfred Goullet.	Salt Lake City.	July 1,1912	20 m..	47.08 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col...	July 9,1898
1 m..	1.51	Alfred Goullet.	Salt Lake City.	July 1,1912	25 m..	59.13 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col...	July 9,1898
2 m..	4.01 3-5	E. A. Pye.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 28,1910					

1 hour, 25 miles 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, July 9, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—UNPACED RECORDS.

Dist	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼ m	0.27 2-5	F. L. Kramer.	Newark.....	July 4, 1915	3m	5.35 3-5	Iver Lawson.	Salt Lake City	July 25, 1906
* ⅓ m	0.36 3-5	F. L. Kramer.	Newark.....	May 23, 1915	4m	7.42 2-5	Wm. Hanley .	Newark.....	July 7, 1915
* ½ m	0.53 1-5	Alfred Grenda	Newark.....	Aug. 25, 1915	5m	9.31	Alfred Goullet	Newark.....	July 7, 1915
* ⅔ m	1.10 4-5	Alfred Grenda	Newark.....	Aug. 11, 1915	10m	20.07 1-5	R.McNamara	Newark.....	Aug. 16, 1916
* ¾ m	1.21	F. L. Kramer.	Salt Lake City	July 5, 1907	15m	31.28 2-5	R.McNamara	Newark.....	Aug 20, 1916
*1m	1.45	R.McNamara	Newark.....	Sept.17, 1916	20m	42.58 1-5	Alfred Goullet	Newark.....	Sept.22, 1915
*2m	3.38 1-5	A. J. Clarke.	Salt Lake City	Aug. 2, 1910	25m	53.38 2-5	R.McNamara	Newark.....	Sept.22, 1915

* Made in handicap.

A handicap record from scratch is recognized as competition record if the time made is better than has been made in any scratch race of the same distance. One hour, 28 miles 19 yards, W. Hedspeth, Dayton, Ohio, July 31, 1902.

NOTE—The fastest time ever made in competition in a half-mile contest was done by Frank L. Kramer, from scratch in a handicap, at the Newark Velodrome (Vailsburg), Sept. 16, 1914. He was officially clocked at 0.53 flat, but as he did not finish in first position his time does not count as a competition record.

PROFESSIONAL TANDEM—COMPETITION UNPACED.

1 m.	1.40 4-5	Grenda-Walker...	Vailsburg. ..	Sept. 6,1914	3 m.	5.19	Grenda-Hill ...	Newark.....	June 9, 1914
*2 m.	3.35	Grenda-Walker...	Vailsburg.....	Aug. 2,1914	5 m.	9.44	Chapman-Lawson.	Salt Lake City	July 3, 1901

* Made in handicap.

AMATEUR COMPETITION—UNPACED.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6 m.	0.20 4-5	P. Lawrence...	Vailsburg.....	Sept. 5,1909	10 m.	21.23	J. P. Linley....	New Haven....	May 30,1902
¼ m.	0.28 1-5	D. McDougall..	Vailsburg.....	May 30,1913	15 m.	35.32	G. H. Collett....	New York City.	May 30,1900
*⅓ m.	0.36 1-5	D. McDougall..	Vailsburg.....	Sept. 9,1914	20 m.	45.40 2-5	E. Stauder.....	New Haven....	Aug. 5,1900
*½ m.	0.55	D. McDougall..	Vailsburg.....	July 15,1914	25 m.	1.00.39	Ed.W. Forrest..	Vailsburg.....	July 28,1901
*⅔ m.	1.14 4-5	D. McDougall..	Vailsburg.....	Aug. 17,1913	30 m.	1.13.36	J. P. Jacobson..	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
*¾ m.	1.24 4-5	W. De Mara....	Ogden, Utah ..	July 21,1907	40 m.	1.39.56 3-5	J. P. Jacobson..	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
*1 m.	1.55 3-5	J. B. Hume.....	Salt Lake City.	July 28,1906	50 m.	2.05.00 4-5	J. P. Jacobson..	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
2 m.	3.51	Hal.McCormack	Salt Lake City	Aug. 13,1909	75 m.	3.30.36 1-5	W. Torrence....	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
3 m.	5.57 1-5	A. Carter.....	Ogden, Utah...	Aug. 3,1905	100 m.	4.57.24 2-5	W. Torrence....	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
5 m.	10.11 1-5	Edw. Mayer....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 12,1909					

* Made in handicap.

1 hour, 24 miles 1,472 yards, George H. Collett, New York City, May 30, 1900.

At the Newark Velodrome, September 12, 1915, Arthur Spencer, of Toronto, Canada, rode a half-mile from scratch in 55s., equalling McDougall's record. The latter's mark, however, having been made first, receives credit as the record mark.

The fastest time made for the mile in amateur competition was by Hans Ohrt, the 1915 National and World's Champion, who at the Newark Velodrome, September 15, 1915, rode from scratch in a one-mile handicap in 1m. 53 2-5s. He finished third in the race, his time being officially taken. It does not count as a record, as he did not win the race.

AMATEUR AGAINST TIME—UNPACED.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6 m.	0.16 1-5	Frank Cavanagh	Vailsburg	July 2,1911	1 m.	1.55	Parley Giles	Saltair, Utah	July 28, 1908
¼ m.	0.24 4-5	A. Crebs	Saltair, Utah	Aug. 1,1908	2 m.	4.09	Parley Giles	Ogden, Utah	July 8, 1908
⅓ m.	0.33 2-5	A. B. Simons	Deming	May 26,1896	3 m.	6.25 3-5	Parley Giles	Salt Lake City	Aug. 4, 1908
½ m.	0.53 1-5	P. Lawrence	Salt Lake City	Aug. 8,1908	4 m.	8.51 2-5	Parley Giles	Ogden, Utah	Aug. 20,1908
⅔ m.	1.21 1-5	J. G. Heil	Denver	July 31,1897	5 m.	11.00	Parley Giles	Ogden, Utah	Aug. 20,1908
¾ m.	1.23 3-5	P. Lawrence	Saltair, Utah	Aug. 19,1908					

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS COMPETITION—AMATEUR.
(Under N. C. A. Rules.)

Distance.	Time.	Made By	Place.	Date.
¼ m.	0.29 4-5	Anthony Desimone	White Plains, N. Y.	Sept. 15, 1915
⅓ m.	0.40 3-5	Courtney Peer	Plainfield, N. J.	Sept. 7, 1908
½ m.	1.23	S. R. Morrison	Valley Stream, L. I.	Oct. 6, 1907
1 m.	2.02	Henry Surman R. L. Guthridge S. C. Haberle	Westfield, N. J.	Aug. 8, 1908
2 m.	4.56 1-5	Jerome Steinert	Hicksville, L. I.	Sept. 3, 1911
3 m.	7.21	Jerome Steinert	Rye Beach, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1909
5 m.	12.28 2-5	J. B. Hawkins	Valley Stream, L. I.	Nov. 8, 1908
10 m.	23.08	Thomas Bello	Floral Park, L. I.	Sept. 12, 1915
15 m.	39.29 1-5	Edwin Jensen	Hyde Park, L. I.	June 6, 1915
20 m.	53.20	J. M. Eifler Jerome Steinert	Valley Stream, L. I.	July 26, 1908
25 m.	1.03.07	Thomas Bello	Valley Stream, L. I.	Oct. 3, 1909
50 m.	2.14.00 4-5	Edwin Jensen	Coney Island Cycle Path	May 31, 1915
60 m.	2.46.00	Raymond Nelson	Floral Park, L. I.	June 20, 1915
100 m.	5.06.12	Thomas La Rossa	Atlantic City, N. J.	May 3, 1908
150 m.	8.26.27	Joseph G. Kopsky	Floral Park, L. I.	Sept. 10, 1911
			Floral Park, L. I.	May 5, 1912

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS AGAINST TIME, UNPACED—AMATEUR.

½ m.	1.17	K. J. Miller	Chicago, Ill.	April 26, 1912
1 m.	2.08	Berthold Baker	Pelham Parkway, N. Y.	July 18, 1914
3 m.	7.27	Edwin Jensen	Grant City, S. I.	Oct. 11, 1914
5 m.	12.47 3-5	Edwin Jensen	Pelham Parkway, N. Y.	Oct. 10, 1915
10 m.	25.46 4-5	Nelson Johnson	Pelham Parkway, N. Y.	Oct. 10, 1915
15 m.	43.29	John Becht	Valley Stream, L. I.	Aug. 29, 1909
20 m.	1.02.40 4-5	Edwin Jensen	Grant City, S. I.	Sept. 28, 1913

One hour, 22 3-10 miles, John J. Marquart, Pelham Parkway, Bronx, N. Y., November 28, 1915; 500 miles, 47h. 45m., Walter V. Iglehart, Baltimore, Md.

Professional unpaced road records were established in a time trial at Los Angeles, Cal., by Fred T. Keefe, January 8, 1911 as follows: 25 miles, 1.10.00 3-5; 50 miles, 2.24.00 3-5; 75 miles, 3.44.00; 100 miles, 5.02.00.

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL SPRINT CHAMPIONSHIP—NATIONAL CIRCUIT, 1916.

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.	Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.
Frank L. Kramer	5	1	0	0	28	R. McNamara	0	1	1	0	5
Robert E. Spears	1	1	3	0	14	Marcel Dupuy	0	0	1	0	2
Alfred Grenda	0	2	1	1	9	Oscar Egg	0	0	0	1	1
Alfred Goullet	0	1	0	3	6	Hans Ohrt	0	0	0	1	1

Firsts count 5 points; seconds, 3 points; thirds, 2 points; fourths, 1 point.

Championships at various distances—1-4 mile, 1-3 mile, 1-2 mile, 2 and 5 miles, Frank L. Kramer, of East Orange, N. J.; 1 mile, Alfred Grenda, of Tasmania, Australia.

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL PACED CHAMPIONSHIP, 1916.

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.	Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.
Clarence Carmen	15	7	6	4	112	George Columbatto	2	4	5	4	36
George Wiley	12	7	10	3	104	Martin Ryan	1	4	3	0	23
Leon Didier	7	10	3	8	79	Fred J. Herbert	3	1	2	0	22
R. A. Walthour	4	10	7	6	70	C. Turville, Jr.	1	3	1	1	14
Victor Linart	6	7	7	2	67	W. L. Mitten	1	1	1	0	10
Menus Bedell	7	7	1	3	61	Percy Lawrence	0	2	0	0	6
Vincent Madona	6	5	3	0	51	Paul Suter	0	0	0	1	1
Georges Seres	6	3	2	2	45						

N. C. A. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, 1916.

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.	Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.
John L. Staehle	5	1	0	0	28	Harry Hoffman	0	2	0	0	6
William Spencer	1	1	0	2	10	Geo. F. Norgauer	0	1	0	0	3
Tom Bello	0	1	2	2	9	Edw. Byron	0	0	1	0	2
Edw. J. Carroll	0	0	3	1	7						

Firsts count 5 points; seconds, 3 points; thirds, 2 points; fourths, 1 point.

Championships at various distances—1-4 mile, 1-2 mile, 1, 2 and 5 miles, John L. Staehle, of Newark, N. J.; 1-3 mile, William Spencer, of Toronto, Ontario.

IMPORTANT CYCLING EVENTS.

Owing to the continuation of the European war, the functions of the Union Cycliste Internationale have been temporarily suspended, each national controlling organization composing the U. C. I. acting independently within its own jurisdiction, under U. C. I. general rules. In consequence there were no World's Championship races run in 1916.

Paul Guignard holds the 100-kilometre paced record, made at Munich, September 15, 1909, in the time of 59m. 1s. Guignard also holds the 1-hour professional paced record, made the same time and place, of 63 miles 189.8 yards. At Munich Guignard, on July 23, 1909, rode 31 miles 1,198 yards in the half-hour (a record). The amateur 1-hour motor-paced record is 56 miles 1,128 yards, and was made by Francois Cuzin at Munich, September 30, 1909. Cuzin completed 100 kilometres in 1h. 5m. 45 2-5s. Oscar Egg, at the Velodrome Buffalo, Paris, in June, 1914, rode 27.50 miles unpaced in the hour. Arthur Van der Stuyft made a two-hour paced record at Leipsic, Germany, October 11, 1908, of 106 miles 1,498 yards.

Boston Six-Day Race, November 6-11, 1916, ten hours per day. Final score, Goullet-Granda, 1,350 miles, 42 points; Magin-Corry, 1,350 miles, 73 points; Thomas-Lawrence, 1,350 miles, 82 points; Hanley-Madden, 1,350 miles, 120 points; Dupuy-Kaiser, 1,350 miles, 137 points; Sullivan-Eaton, 1,350 miles, 158 points; Spencer-Spencer, 1,350 miles, 158 points; Root-Lawson, 1,350 miles, 164 points; Carman-Wiley, 1,350 miles, 203 points.

(Compiled by R. F. Kelsey, Chairman Board of Control, National Cycling Association.)

EXPRESS OFFICES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Adams—Principal office, 53 Broadway. Other offices, 96 Maiden Lane, Park Place and Greenwich Street, 2-4 Reade Street, 300 Canal Street, 11 Worcester Street, 151 Bowery, 324 Lafayette Street, 257 Mercer Street, 27 Seventh Avenue, 19 East 17th Street, New York and Boston Despatch (17th Street), 1 East 22d Street, 154 West 26th Street (never closed), Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal (Seventh Avenue and 32d Street), 46 West 36th Street, Ft. East 34th Street, 8 West 45th Street, 242 West 47th Street, 49th Street and Lexington Avenue (Depot, never closed), 204 West 75th Street, 1679 Third Avenue, 308 West 124th Street (never closed), 132 Willis Avenue, (Harlem River Station), 515 Courtlandt Avenue, 180th Street and Morris Park Avenue (West Farms), Williamsbridge Road and Poplar Street (Westchester); in Brooklyn, 38 Hanson Place (Depot, never closed), 14 Snyder Avenue, Bush Terminal (Building No. 7, Ft. 34th Street), East New York (Atlantic and Vesta Avenues), O. H. Bureau (714 Atlantic Avenue), 107 Broadway, Lee Avenue and Lorimer Street; in Long Island City, Front and Fourth Streets (never closed); in Hoboken, N. J., 71 Ferry Street (never closed), Weehawken, N. J. (never closed); in Jersey City, N. J., Pier D (Penn. R. R. Ferries, never closed).

American—Principal office, 65 Broadway. Other offices, 142 W. Broadway, 302 Canal Street, 18 Astor Place, 18 Chatham Square, 922 Broadway, 33d Street and Tenth Avenue, 118 West 39th Street, 1251 3d Avenue, 1 West 125th Street, 138th Street and Park Avenue, Lexington Avenue and 46th Street, 105 Bleecker Street, 119 West 25th Street, 247 West 57th Street, 316 Amsterdam Avenue; in Brooklyn, 2566 Atlantic Avenue, 20 Dean Street, 33 Bond Street, Third Avenue and 41st Street, 327 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City; in Jersey City, Central R. R. of N. J. Station and 26 Newark Avenue; West Shore R. R. Depot, Weehawken.

Cuban & Pan-American (Foreign)—42 Broadway, and Havana, Cuba.

Davies, Turner & Co. (Foreign)—39 Pearl Street and 28 Bridge Street.

New York Transfer Co., Dodds Express—Principal office, 1354 Broadway. Other offices, 170, 379, 958, 2174 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt Street, 263, 487 Fifth Avenue, 4 West 125th Street, 153 West 125th Street, 60 West 133d Street, Liberty, Cortlandt and C. R. R. of N. J. West 23d Street Ferries, Fall River Line, Providence Line, foot of Fulton Street; Metropolitan S. S. Line; Maine S. S. Line, foot of Warren Street; Citizens' Line; People's Line, foot of Canal Street; New Bedford Line; New London Line, foot of West Houston Street and East 22d Street; Hudson River Day Line, foot of Desbrosses Street and West 42d Street; Catskill Evening Line, foot of Christopher Street; Savannah Line, Pier 35, N. R.; Pennsylvania Station, 32d Street and Seventh Avenue; in Brooklyn, 52 Nassau Street, 336 Fulton Street, 4 Court Street, 479 Nostrand Avenue, Flatbush Avenue Terminal.

Downings's Foreign Express—45 Pearl Street.

Long Island Express—Office, Long Island City.

Morris's European and American Express—53 Broadway.

National—Same offices as the American Express.

New York and Boston Despatch—Main office, 19 East 17th Street, 257 Mercer Street.

Pitt & Scott, Ltd. (Foreign)—60 Pearl Street.

Wells Fargo & Co. (Foreign)—51 Broadway.

Wells Fargo & Co.—Principal office, 51 Broadway. Other offices, 100 Warren Street, 311 Canal Street, 18 Chatham Square, 35 West 3d Street, 60 East 8th Street, 29 East 14th Street, 22 West 15th Street, 17 West 23d Street, Foot West 23d Street, 250 West 26th Street, 613 Sixth Avenue, 315 West 43d Street, 25 West 45th Street, 1844 Broadway, 376 Columbus Avenue, 45 West 125th Street, 235 East 128th Street; in Brooklyn, 312 Livingston Street, 1 Raymond Street; in Jersey City, 299 Pavonia Avenue, and at ferry, foot of Pavonia Avenue; 292 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

Westcott—Principal office, 219 East 42d Street. Other offices, 84, 149, 237, 387, 399, 922, 1183, 1216, 1278, 1465 Broadway, 316 Amsterdam Avenue, foot of Barclay Street, foot of Chambers Street, foot of Cortlandt Street, 18 Astor Place, foot of West 23d Street, foot of Christopher Street, foot of West 42d Street, Grand Central Station, 1251 3d Avenue, 1 West 125th Street, 2094 7th Avenue, 125th Street and Park Avenue, 1869 Park Avenue; in Brooklyn 338, 505, 726 Fulton Street, 22 Court Street, 15 Bergen Street, 954 Broadway.

LICENSE FEES IN MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

(DEPARTMENT OF LICENSES, 49 LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK.)

Hoist, General	$25.00	Am'nt, Com'ted	$150.00-$450.00	Pawnbroker	$500.00
" Special	1.00	" Richmond	100.00	Second-hand Dealer	25.00
Peddler, Horse & Wagon	8.00	" " Comm'ted	50.00	Junk Shop	20.00
" Push Cart	4.00	Employment Agency	25.00	Public Taxicab	10.00
" Basket	2.00	" " in Lodging Houses	25.00	Little Taxicab	5.00
Express	5.00	Common Show	25.00	Public Coach	10.00
Public Cart (Horse)	2.00	Motion Picture Theatre	100.00	" Cab	5.00
" Motor	5.00	Open Air Picture	50.00	" Hack Driver	1.00
Dirt Cart	1.00	Shooting Gallery	5.00	Stand, Newspaper	5.00
Express Driver	1.00	Bowling Alley	5.00	" Fruit	10.00
Stand, Elevated R.R.	10.00	Billiard Table	3.00	" Newspaper and Fruit	15.00
Theatrical	500.00	Public Porter	1.00	" Bootblack, Chair	5.00
" Commuted	250.00	" renewal	.25	Stage Coach	20.00
Concert	500.00	Sight-Seeing Car	10.00	Surface Railroad Car	20.00-50.00
" Comm'ted	150.00-450.00			Public Dance Hall	50.00

All hack, hack driver, public cart and dirt cart licenses are issued at the Division of Licensed Vehicles, 517 West 57th Street, for the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx. (The hack and hack driver licenses are issued at the same address for all five boroughs.)

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD.

The object of this board is to promote the gradual and progressive simplification of English spelling by omitting silent letters, and following the simpler rather than the more complex of the present analogies. *President*—Charles H. Grandgent. *Secretary*—Henry Gallup Paine. *Treasurer*—Gano Dunn. Number of members: Board, 48; Advisory Council, 252. Headquarters, 18 Old Slip, New York City.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

THE Referendum has been defined as "the referring of legislation to the people for final rejection or acceptance;" the Initiative as "the giving to the people the right of proposing legislation to be acted upon." It has been further said that the Referendum as it is now generally advocated requires that no law save a strictly defined class of urgent measures for the public peace, health, and safety, which usually must have a two-thirds or three-fourths majority to pass, shall go into effect without waiting a fixed time, say ninety days. If, during this time, a part of the voters, say 10 per cent., sign a petition for the Referendum on that law, it would not go into effect till the next regular election, when the people would vote on it, and if a majority voted "no" it would not be a law. The Initiative gives the people the power to originate laws. If a certain percentage of the voters, say 10 per cent., sign a petition for a law and file it with the proper official it must come before the Legislature and perhaps be referred to the people. Sometimes the law requires that legislation be referred to the people, whether they petition it or not. This is called the "Compulsory Referendum." Where the Referendum is taken only when a certain number petition for it, it is called the "Optional Referendum." The Referendum and the Initiative provide for direct legislation, that is, legislation directly by the people.

On November 7 the voters of New York rejected a proposition to hold a constitutional convention.

Equity gives the following statement as to the progress of the Initiative, the Referendum, and the Recall in the United States.

In order to make the progress and status of the movement for the direct popular control of government available for quick and convenient reference, the following tabulation of the data up to January, 1916, is presented. Percentages in this table refer to the proportion of voters required on petitions.

WHERE ADOPTED	When.	Statutory Initiative.	Constitutional Initiative.	Referendum.	Recall.†	Publicity.
S. Dak...	1898	5 p. c.; *indirect.		5 p. c.		
Oregon...	1902	8 p. c.; direct	8 p. c.; direct.	5 p. c.	25 p. c.	Pamphlet.
Nevada..	1905 and 1912	10 p. c., 1912; indirect.	10 p. c., 1912; indirect.	10 p. c., 1905.	25 p. c., 1912.	
Montana.	1906	8 p. c.; direct.		5 p. c.		Pamphlet.
Oklahoma	1907	8 p. c.; direct.	15 p. c.; direct.	5 p. c.		
Maine ...	1908	12,000 voters.		10,000 voters.		Sample ballots.
Missouri..	1908	5 p. c.; direct.	5 p. c.; direct.	5 p. c.		Newspaper advertising.
Michigan.	1908 and 1913	8 p c.. 1913; indirect.	20 p. c., 1908; 10 p. c., 1913; direct.		25 p. c., 1913.	
Arkansas.	1910	8 p. c.; direct.	8 p. c.; direct.	5 p. c.	Carried but killed by Supreme Court.	Newspaper advertising.
Colorado .	1910	8 p. c.; direct.	8 p. c.; direct.	5 p. c.	25 p. c.	Newspaper advertising.
Arizona..	1911	10 p c ; direct	15 p c ; direct	5 p. c.	25 p. c.	
N Mexico	1911			10 p c.		
California	1911	5 p. c ; indirect: 8 p c.; direct	8 p c.; direct.	5 p. c.	12 p. c. State, 20 p. c. local.	Pamphlet.
Ohio.....	1912	3 p c , indirect: 6 p c ; direct	10 p. c.; direct.	6 p. c.		
Nebraska.	1912	10 p c ; direct	15 p. c ; direct.	10 p. c.		
Wash'n ..	1912	10 p. c.; direct and Indirect		6 p. c.	25 p. c. State, 35 p. c. local.	
N Dak ..	1914	10 p c ; direct	25 p. c.; indirect.	10 p. c.		
Maryland	1915			10,000 voters.		Newspaper advertising.

UTAH AND IDAHO: Initiative and Referendum amendments were adopted by the voters of Utah in 1900 and of Idaho in 1912, but in both cases without a self-enacting clause. In both of these States the amendments have remained a dead letter for lack of action by the Legislature: hence omitted from above table.

* 'Indirect. as applied to the Initiative and Referendum, means that opportunity must be given for action by the Legislature on initiated measures before their submission at the polls. If not passed by the Legislature the measure must then go to the polls.

† KANSAS AND LOUISIANA: Amendments for the Recall were adopted in 1914 by the voters of Kansas (10 per cent. petition for State, 15 per cent. for a county, and 25 per cent. for a municipality) and by the voters of Louisiana (25 per cent petition).

MUNICIPAL: The Initiative and Referendum and the Recall are now in operation, more or less completely, in over 300 municipalities, some under general State laws and others by special charter acts. Many such municipalities are in States not having the State-wide Initiative and Referendum or Recall.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICIALS AND SALARIES SUBJECT TO CHANGE. IN MANHATTAN THE CITY OFFICES ARE IN THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING, EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE STATED.

Mayor—(City Hall) John Purroy Mitchel ($15,000).
Secretary—Theodore Rousseau.

Borough Presidents.

Manhattan—Marcus M. Marks ($7,500); J. W. Adams, *Secretary of Borough* ($5,000).

Bronx—Douglas Mathewson ($7,500), 3d and Tremont Aves.; Richard W. Hill, *Secretary* ($4,000).

Brooklyn—Lewis H. Pounds ($7,500), Borough Hall; Mark Reardon, Jr., *Borough Secretary* ($3,500).

Queens—Maurice E. Connolly ($5,000), L. I. City; Joseph Flanagan, *Borough Secretary* ($4,000).

Richmond—Calvin D. Van Name ($5,000), Mariner's Harbor; Frank O. Driscoll, *Secretary* ($3,240).

Aldermen—(City Hall).

President—Frank L. Dowling ($5,000). *Vice-Chairman*—Vacant ($4,000). *Chairman of Committee on Finance*—Francis P. Kenney ($4,000) *City Clerk and Clerk of Board of Aldermen*—P. J. Scully ($7,000). *First Deputy*—Frank J. Goodwin ($5,000). Aldermen receive $2,000 salary per year

BOROUGHS AND DISTRICTS.

Dem., 53; Rep. (and Fusion), 20; Prog., 2.

Manhattan—1, Bernard E. Donnelly, D.; 2, Michael Stapleton, D.; 3, Patrick H. Sullivan, D.; 4, Wm. H. Burns, D.; 5, J. M. Hannon, D.; 6, E. I. Silberstein, D.; 7, F. L. Dowling, D.; 8, Moritz Tolk, D.; 9, J. F. McCourt, D.; 10, Frank Dostal, Jr., R.; 11, Charles A. McManus, D. 12, W. P. Kenneally D.; 13, John McCann, D.; 14, Wm. T. Collins, D.; 15, Wm. F. Quinn, R.; 16, J. T. Eagan, D.; 17, Thos. A. Williams, D.; 18, Thos. M. Farley, D.; 19, Michael J. Shields, D.; 20, Edward Cassidy, D.; 21, Augustus M. Wise, D.; 22, Edw. V. Gilmore, D.; 23, S. Clinton Crane, R.; 24, Frank Mullen, D.; 25, Chas. Delaney, D.; 26, H. H. Curran, R.; 27, Isaac Gutman, R.; 28, L. F. Cardani, R., 29, Fred. Trau, R.; 30, Lauren Carroll, R.; 31, John McKee, D.; 32, Charles J. McGillick, D.; 33, S. Friedlander, D.

Bronx—34, Edward W. Curley, D.; 35, Peter Schweickert, D.; 36, Robert L. Moran, D.; 37, James R Ferguson, D.; 38, Harry Robitzek, D.; 39, William J. Daly, D.; 40, Clarence Y. Palitz, D.; 41, Thomas W. Martin, D.

Brooklyn—42, Michael J. Hogan, R.; 43, James J. Browne, R.; 44, Frank A. Cunningham, D.; 45, J. S. Gaynor, R.; 46, John Wirth, R.; 47, John Diemer, R.; 48, J. J. Molen, D.; 49, F. P. Kenney, D.; 50, Chas. W. Dunn, D.; 51, August Ferrand, R.; 52, William W. Colne, R.; 53, F. H. Stevenson, R.; 54, Alex. Bassett, D.; 55, F. T. Dixson, D.; 56, W. P. McGarry, D.; 57, John J. Ryan, D.; 58, Fred. Smith, R.; 59, Arnon L. Squiers, R.; 60, Geo. H. Hilkemeier, D. 61, Francis P. Bent, D.; 62, Harry Heyman, D.; 63, Chas. H. Haubert, D.; 64, Chas. J. Moore, R.; 65, Alex. S. Drescher, D.

Queens—66, Sam. J. Burden, D.; 67, Edward W. Cox, D.; 68, Frank J. Schmitz, D.; 69, Charles A. Post, R.; 70, Geo. G. Goetz, R.

Richmond—71, William K. Walsh, D.; 72, J. J. O'Rourke, D.; 73, Chas. P. Cole, D.

Coroners.

Manhattan—Israel L. Feinberg, Timothy Healy Patrick D. Riordan, Herman Hellenstein ($6,000 each). *Chief Clerk*, Antonio Dalessandro ($2,580). *Bronx*—Wm. J. Flynn and Jerome F. Healy ($6,000 each). *Chief Clerk*, W. T. Austin ($2,580). *Brooklyn*—Ernest Wagner and Frank S. Senior ($6,000 each). *Chief Clerk*, Phillip Coffey. *Queens*—Carl Voegel and Dan. M. Ebert ($4,000 each). *Clerk*, Albert Humm ($2,580). *Richmond*—James L. Vail ($4,000). *Clerk*—Archibold Fulton ($1,500).

Department of Finance.

Comptroller—William A. Prendergast ($15,000).

Deputies—Shepard A. Morgan, E D. Fisher, Albert E. Hadlock ($7,500). *Assistant Deputy*—Hubert L. Smith ($6,000) *Chief Auditor of Accounts*—David E. Kemle ($6,000). *Chief Accountant*—Duncan MacInnes ($6,000). *Chief Clerk*—Valentine F Keller ($2,340). *Receiver of Taxes*—William C. Hecht ($6,000). *Collector of City Revenue and Supreintendent of Markets*—Sidney Goodacre ($4,000).

City Paymaster—Walter S. Wolfe ($3,150).

Collector of Assessments and Arrears—Daniel Moynahan ($4,800). *Deputy, Bronx*—Geo. W. Wanmaker ($3,500). *Deputy, Brooklyn*—Theo. G. Christmas ($4,000). *Queens*—Ferdinand M. Becker ($2,250). *Richmond*—T. A. Braniff ($2,000).

Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics—Robert B. McIntyre ($6,000).

Chamberlain—Milo R. Maltbie ($12,000). *Deputy*—Edward F. Barrett ($5,000).

Public Works and Other Departments.

Commissioner Public Works, Manhattan—Ralph Folks ($7,200); *Assistant*, John H. Boschen ($6,000). *Bronx*—John G. Borgstede ($5,500). *Brooklyn*—Edmund V. Voorhies ($6,000). *Queens*—James A. Dayton ($4,000). *Richmond*—Henry P. Morrison ($5,000).

Bureau Public Buildings and Offices, Manhattan—Frank H. Hines, *Supt.* ($5,000). *Bronx*—Arthur J. Largy, *Supt.* ($4,000). *Brooklyn*—Howard L. Woody, *Supt.*)$5,000). *Queens*—Joseph Sullivan, *Supt* ($3,000). *Richmond*—J. Timlin, *Supt.* ($3,000).

Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—William Williams ($7,500). *Deputy*—Delos F. Wilcox ($6,000). *Bronx*—John E. McGeehan ($4,000). *Brooklyn*—J. S. Langthorn ($5,500) *Queens*—Thos. F. Dwyer ($4,000). *Richmond*—William R. Hilliyer ($3,000).

Commissioner of Plant and Structures—F. J. A. Kracke ($7,500). *Deputy*—Joseph J. Holwell ($4,500). *Chief Engineer*—Edward A. Byrne ($7,200). *Secretary*—Ernest J. Cuozzo ($4,000).

Commissioner of Street Cleaning—John T. Fetherston ($7,500). *Main Office, Deputy Commissioner*—A. B. Clark ($5,000). *Manhattan, Deputy*—Charles B. Largy ($5,000). *Bronx, Deputy*—Andrew E. Kalbach ($5,000). *Brooklyn, Deputy*—Charles Mauro ($5,000).

Tenement-House Department, Manhattan and Richmond. Commissioner—John J. Murphy ($7,500). *Deputy*—William H. Abbott ($4,000). *Brooklyn and Queens*—503 Fulton Street. *Second Deputy Commissioner*—Thomas F. Hickey ($4,000). *Bronx*—391 East 149th Street. *Superintendent*—Chas. E. Jones ($3,000).

Department of Police.

Police Headquarters, 240 Centre Street.

Commissioner—Arthur Woods ($7,500).

Secretary to the Commissioner—Henry Jay Case ($3,000). *Chief Clerk*—William H. Kipp ($3,500). *Deputy Commissioners—First*, Leon G. Godley; *Second*, Frank A. Lord; *Third*, Lawrence B. Dunham; *Fourth*, Edgar V. O'Daniel; *Fifth*, Guy H. Scull ($6,000 each).

Inspectors—Max F. Schmittberger, *Chief Inspector;* James E. Dillon, *Borough Inspector Brooklyn and Queens;* Cornelius F. Cahalane, Frank J. Morris, Thomas T. Ryan, John Daly, Thomas H. Murphy, J. F. Dwyer, T. J. Kelly, Thomas Myers, John O'Brien, James S. Bolan, Edward I. Walsh, Frank A. Tierney, Samuel A. McElroy ($3,500 each).

Detective Bureau, Inspectors—Joseph A. Faurot and John J. Cray ($3,500 each).

Department of Health.

Walker and Centre Streets.

President and Commissioner—Haven Emerson, M. D. ($7,500). *Secretary Pro. Tem*—Alfred E. Shipley ($5,000). *Sanitary Supt.*— ———. *Assistants—Manhattan*—Alonzo Blauvelt ($3,500). *Bronx*—Marion M. McMillan, *Director of Bureau of Food Inspection* ($5,000). *Brooklyn*— ——— ($3,500). *Queens*—John H. Barry ($3,500). *Richmond*—John T. Sprague ($3,500).

Law Department.

Corporation Counsel—Lamar Hardy ($15,000).

Secretary—F. Stuart Crawford ($4,680). *Chief Clerk*—J. H. Greener ($5,000). *Assistant, Brooklyn*—Thos. F. Magner ($10,000). *Bureau of Street Openings*—Joel J. Squier ($7,500). *Bureau for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes*—John P. O'Brien ($6,500). *Bureau for Recovery of Penalties*—William J. Millard ($6,000).

Department of Fire.

Commissioner—Robert Adamson ($7,500).

Chief—John Kenlon ($10,000). *Deputy*—Clarence H. Fay ($5,000). *Brooklyn and Queens*—Richard H. Laimbeer, Jr. ($5,000). *Deputy Chief*—Thomas Lally ($7,500) (Brooklyn and Queens).

Fire Marshals—Thomas P. Brophy ($3,600), Brooklyn and Queens (Acting Chief Bureau of Fire Investigation). John P. Prial ($3,000), Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond (Acting Deputy Chief Bureau of Fire Investigation).

Secretary—Richard C. Patterson, Jr. ($4,800).

Department of Parks.

President of Park Board and Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond—Cabot Ward ($5,000). *Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park*—Raymond V. Ingersoll ($5,000). *Bronx*—Thomas W. Whittle ($5,000). *Queens*—John E. Weier ($5,000). *Secretary Park Board*—Louis W. Fehr ($4,000). *Landscape Architect*—Carl F. Pilat ($4,000).

Bureau of Buildings.

Superintendent, Manhattan—Alfred Ludwig ($6,000). *Assistant*—Wm. D. Brush ($4,000). *Chief Inspectors*—Frederick H. Dewey and Charles N. Kent ($4,000). *Sec.*—Alfred B. Warwick ($3,000) *Bronx*—3d Ave. & 177th St., Robt. J. Moorehead, *Supt.* ($5,000). *Brooklyn*—Borough Hall, P. J. Carlin, *Supt.* ($5,000). *Queens*—Borough Hall, John W. Moore, *Supt.* ($3,960). *Richmond*—Borough Hall, St. George, S. I., W. J. McDermott, *Supt.* ($3,500).

Department of Taxes and Assessments.

President—Lawson Purdy ($8,000); Commissioners, Chas. T. White, Collin H. Woodward, Ardolph L. Kline, John J. Halleran, Frederic B. Shipley, John J. Knewitz ($7,000 each). *Secretary*—C. R. Tyng ($3,500).

Department of Charities.

Commissioner—John A. Kingsbury ($7,500).

Secretary—Stanley H. Howe ($4,080). *1st Deputy*—Henry C. Wright ($5,000). *2d Deputy* (327 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn)—William J. Doherty ($5,000). *3d Deputy*—George G. Thomson ($5,000).

Commissioner of Jurors—280 Broadway.

Frederick O'Byrne; County of New York ($6,000).

Commissioner of Accounts.

Leonard M. Wallstein ($7,500).

Deputy Com'r of Accounts—Clarence King ($5,000)

Municipal Civil Service Commissioners.

Henry Moskowitz, *President* ($6,000); Alexander Keogh, Darwin R. James, Jr., Commissioners ($5,000). *Secretary*—Robert W. Belcher ($5,000). *Acting Chief Examiner*—Thomas C. Murray ($4,200). *Chief Clerk*—George H Eberle ($3,000).

Public Administrator—119 Nassau Street.

W. M. Hoes ($10,000). F. W. Arnold, *Assistant* ($5,000). *Chief Clerk*—John J. Connell ($2,700).

Department of Correction.

Commissioner—Burdette G. Lewis ($7,500).

Deputy—David I. Kelly ($5,000).

Secretary—Frederick T Newell ($3,000).

Department Docks and Ferries—Pier A, N. R.

Commissioner—R. A. C. Smith ($7,500).

Deputies—Rich. C. Harrison ($6,000), John E. Eastword ($5,000).

Department of Education—Park Av and 59th St.

President—William G. Willcox. *Vice-President*—John Whalen. *Secretary*—A. E. Palmer ($5,500). *Assistant Secretary*—F. H. Johnson ($4,000).

Chief Clerk—Thos. A. Dillon ($3,000). *Supt. of School Buildings*—C. B. J. Snyder ($10,000). *Supt. of School Supplies*—Patrick Jones ($7,500). *City Supt. of Schools*—Wm. H. Maxwell ($10,000). *Associate City Superintendents* ($6,500 each)—Andrew W. Edson, John H. Haaren, William McAndrew, Clarence E. Meleney, Wm. L. Ettinger, Edward B. Shallow, Gustave Straubenmuller, John L. Tildsley, John H. Walsh. *26 District Superintendents*—($5,000 each). *Examiners* ($6,000 each)—James C. Byrnes, Walter L. Hervey, J. A. O'Connell, George J. Smith. *Director of Reference and Research*—Vacancy ($6,500). *Director of Attendance*—John W. Davis ($6,000).

Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Members—The Mayor, *Chairman* (3 votes); the Comptroller (3 votes), the President of the Board of Aldermen (3 votes), the Presidents of Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs (2 votes each), Bronx, Queens, and Richmond (1 vote each); total, 16 votes. *Secretary*—Joseph Haag ($7,500).

Bureau of Public Improvements.

Chief Engineer—Nelson P. Lewis ($12,000). *Bureau of Franchises*—H. P. Nichols, *Engineer* ($7,500). *Bureau of Personal Service*—George L. Tirrell, *Director* ($7,500). *Bureau of Contract Supervision*—Tilden Adamson, *Director* ($7,500).

Commissioner of Licenses—49 Lafayette St.

George H. Bell ($7,500).

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

Members—The Mayor, *Chairman;* the Comptroller, the Chamberlain, the President of Board of Aldermen, and Chairman Finance Committee of Board of Aldermen. *Secretary*—John Korb, Jr.

Parole Commission.

Katharine Bement Davis, *Chairman;* Bertram de N. Cruger, Alexander McKinny; Arthur Woods, *ex-officio;* Burdette G. Lewis, *ex-officio;* Thomas R. Minnick, Secretary.

Board of Water Supply.

Chas. Strauss, *President;* Chas. N. Chadwick, John F. Galvin ($12,000 each). *Chief Engineer*—J. Waldo Smith ($16,000). *Secretary*—George Featherstone ($5,000).

City Record.

Supervisor—David Ferguson ($5,000).

Board of Child Welfare.

City Hall, Room 2.

President—Henry Bruere. *Vice-President*—Sophie Irene Loeb. *Secretary*—Rev. William A. Courtney. *Executive Secretary*—Harry L. Hopkins.

Board of Assessors.

Wm. C. Ormond, St. George B. Tucker, Jacob J. Lesser ($5,000 each).

Board of Elections.

Edward F. Boyle, *Pres.;* Moses M. McKee, *Sec.*

Borough Offices.

Manhattan—Municipal Building.

Bronx—368 East 148th St.

Brooklyn—435-445 Fulton St.

Queens—64 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.

Richmond—Borough Hall, New Brighton, S. I.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

New York County Clerk (Court House)—Wm. F. Schneider ($15,000). *Deputies*—William B. Selden ($6,000), Hermann W. Beyer ($4,000), Frank H. Warder ($2,500).

Kings County Clerk (Hall of Records, Brooklyn)—William E. Kelly ($12,000). *Deputy*—Thomas J. Drennan ($5,000). *Bronx County Clerk*—James V. Ganly. *Deputy*—Stephen A. Nugent. *Queens County Clerk*—Alexander Dujat. *Richmond County Clerk*—C. Livingston Bostwick. *Sheriff New York County* (49 Chambers St.)—Alfred E. Smith ($12,000). *Under Sheriff*—G. F. Gilchrist ($6,000). *Deputies* receive $2,500 each. *Warden*—E. Johnson ($3,000). *Sheriff Kings County* (50 Court St., Brooklyn)—Edward Riegelman ($15,000). *Deputies* receive $2,200. *Warden*—Matthew T. Meagher ($3,000). *Sheriff Queens County* (Long Island City) Samuel J. Mitchell ($10,000). *Under Sheriff*———— ($2,500). *Sheriff Richmond County* (Richmond, S. I.)—Spire Pitou, Jr. ($6,000). *Under Sheriff*—Peter J. Finn ($1,800). *Register* (Hall of Records)—John J. Hopper ($12,000). *Deputy*—Wm. Halpin ($5,000). *Register Kings County* (Hall of Records, Brooklyn)—Edward T. O'Loughlin ($12,000). *Deputy*—Alfred T. Hobley ($5,000). *Register Bronx County* (Arthur Ave., cor. Tremont Ave.)—Edward Polak ($10,000). *Deputy*—Thos. A. Maher ($4,000).

STATE OFFICERS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS—17 State St.

Commissioners—Geo. L. Norton, *President*; M. H. Tracy, H. M. Randall, J. W. Miller, M. M. Crockett. *Secretary*—Capt. O. H. Appleby.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT—1451 Broadway.

Special Deputy Commissioners—John T. McNeill (Manhattan and Bronx) ($5,000); D. H. Ralston (Brooklyn) ($3,750); Joseph P. Thompson (Richmond) ($2,000); Theo. P. Wilsnack (Queens) ($2,500).

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT of the Port of New York—Quarantine Station, Rosebank P. O., S. I. Leland E. Cofer, M. D., *Health Officer*. Term expires April, 1920. Salary, $12,500.

PORT WARDENS—1 Broadway.

Clerk—John Regan. *Secretary*—A. W. Dodge.

Public Service Commission, First District—120 Broadway.

Oscar S. Straus, *Chairman*; William Hayward, Henry W. Hodge, Travis H. Whitney, Charles S. Hervey ($15,000 each). *Secretary*—James B. Walker ($6,000).

CIVIL COURTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SUPREME COURT.

Appellate Division, First Judicial Department, Madison Ave. and 25th St. *Clerk*—Alfred Wagstaff.

Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department, Borough Hall, Brooklyn. *Clerk*—John B. Byrne.

Appellate Term, First Judicial District, County Court House, 51 Chambers St., Manhattan. *Clerk*—William F. Schneider.

Appellate Term, Second Judicial District, 503 Fulton St., Brooklyn. *Clerk*—Joseph H. De Bragga.

Special and Trial Terms, First Judicial District, in New York County, at the County Court House, 51 Chambers St. *Clerk*—William F. Schneider. In Bronx County, at the County Court House, 161st St. and 3d Ave. *Clerk*—James V. Ganly.

Special and Trial Terms, Second Judicial District, in Kings County, at the County Court House, Joralemon and Fulton Sts. *General Clerk*—James F. McGee. In Queens County, at the County Court House, Long Island City. *Special Deputy Clerk in Charge*—Thomas B. Searan. In Richmond County, at the County Court House, Richmond, for Trial Term, and at Borough Hall, St. George, for Special Term. *Clerk*—C. Livingston Bostwick.

SURROGATE COURTS.

Manhattan (Hall of Records)—Robert L. Fowler and John P. Cohalan. Terms expire December 31, 1919, and December 31, 1922, respectively ($15,000 each). *Clerk*—Daniel J. Dowdney ($4,500).

Bronx (1918 Arthur Avenue)—George M. S. Schulz ($10,000).

Brooklyn (Hall of Records)—Herbert T. Ketcham ($15,000). *Clerk*—John H. McCooey ($9,000).

Queens (364 Fulton St., Jamaica)—Daniel Noble ($10,000).

Richmond (Court House)—J. H. Tiernan (combined salary as Judge and Surrogate, $10,000).

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

32 Chambers Street. The Judges are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $12,000.

Judges.	Term Expires.	Judges.	Term Expires.	Judges.	Term Expires.
Edw'd F. O'Dwyer..	Dec. 31, 1917	Lorenz Zeller.....	Dec. 31, 1919	John V. McAvoy.....	Dec. 31, 1917
Edward B. La Fetra..	" 31, 1921	Wm. L. Ransom.....	" 31, 1919	Peter Schmuck..	" 31, 1917
James A. Allen.....	" 31, 1919	Alexander Finelite...	" 31, 1917	Richard H. Smith....	" 31, 1919
John L. Walsh.....	" 31, 1917				

Clerk.—Thos. F. Smith ($6,000). *Deputy.*—Edward H. Piepenbring ($3,000).

COUNTY COURTS.

Bronx—*Judge* L. D. Gibbs ($10,000).

Kings—*Judges* Norman S. Dike, Lewis L. Fawcett, John F. Hylan, Robert H. Roy and Mitchell May ($12,500 each).

Queens—*Judge* Burt Jay Humphrey ($12,500).

Richmond—*Judge* J. H. Tiernan (combined salary as Judge and Surrogate, $10,000).

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Board of Justices, Aaron J. Levy, President, 264 Madison St. President's salary, as such, $5,000 per annum.

Justices are elected for a term of 10 years. In Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn, annual salary of Justice, $8,000; of Clerk and Deputy, $3,000 each. In Queens and Richmond, annual salary of Justice, $7,000; of Clerk and Deputy, $2,000 each.

Manhattan.	Location.	Justices.	Clerks.
1st District.....	146 Grand St.....	Wauhope Lynn..... William F. Moore..... John Hoyer.....	Thomas O'Connell. Patrick J. Whelan, Deputy.
2d District.....	264 Madison St.....	Benjamin Hoffman..... Aaron J. Levy..... Gustave Hartman..... Leonard A. Snitkin.....	Harry C. Perry. Michael H. Looney, Deputy.
3d District.....	314 W. 54th St.....	Thomas E. Murray..... Thomas F. Noonan.....	Michael Skelly. Patrick H. Bird, Deputy.
4th District.....	207 E. 32d St.....	Michael F. Blake..... William J. Boyhan.....	James Foley.
5th District.....	96th St. and Broadway.....	Chas. W. Coleman..... William Young..... Frederick Spiegelberg...	John H. Servis. Harry W. Baldwin, Deputy.
6th District.....	155-157 East 88th St.....	Jacob Marks..... Solomon Oppenheimer..	John J. Dietz. Charles J. Dunn, Deputy.
7th District.....	70 Manhattan St.....	Philip J. Sinnott..... David L. Weil..... John R. Davies.....	John P. Burns. B. F. Plunkett, Deputy.
8th District.....	Sylvan Place and 121st St..	Leopold Prince..... John F. Cowan.....	Hugh H. Moore. Frank J. Hendrick, Deputy.
9th District.....	59th St. and Madison Ave..	Edgar J. Lauer..... Fred De Witt Wells.... Frank D. Sturges..... William C. Wilson.....	Frank Bulkley. Elijah T. Keehn, Deputy.
Bronx.			
1st District.....	1400 Williamsbridge Rd.....	Peter A. Sheil.....	Stephen Collins. Philip A. Ryan, Deputy.
2d District.....	E. 162d St. and Wash'n Ave.	William E. Morris..... Michael J. Scanlan.....	Martin J. Burke. John Monaghan, Deputy.
Brooklyn.			
1st District....	State and Court Sts.....	.....	Charles M. Byrne. James A. Dunne, Deputy.
2d District....	495 Gates Ave.....	John R. Farrar..... George Freifeld.....	John Henigin, Jr. E. L. Stryker, Deputy.
3d District....	6 and 8 Lee Ave.....	Philip D. Meagher..... Wm. J. Bogenschutz.....	John M. Carpenter. Arthur J. Higgins, Deputy.

MUNICIPAL COURTS—*Continued.*

BROOKLYN.	Location.	Justices.	Clerks.
4th District	14 Howard Ave	Jacob S. Strahl	William A. Nelson, Jr. Peter J. Eiseman, Deputy.
5th District	5220 Third Ave	Cornelius Ferguson	J. J. O'Leary. Cornelius Ferguson, Jr., D'ty.
6th District	236 Duffield St	Edgar M. Doughty William D. Niper	William R. Fagan. John D. Gunther, Deputy.
7th District	31 Pennsylvania Ave	Edward A. Richards Charles B. Law	James P. Sinnott. Joseph Rosenthal, Deputy.

QUEENS.	Location.	Justices.	Clerks.
1st District	115 Fifth St., L. I. City	Thomas C. Kodlen	John F. Cassidy. Eugene J. Dennen, Deputy.
2d District	B'dway and Court St., Elmhurst	John M. Cragen	Wm. Rupper. Louis Lang, Deputy.
3d District	1908 Myrtle Ave	Alfred Denton	John H. Nuhn. Thos. Kohlweiss, Deputy.
4th District	Town Hall, Jamaica	William E. Kennedy	Joseph Kestler. John F. Ryan, Deputy.

RICHMOND.	Location.	Justices.	Clerks.
1st District	Village Hall, New Brighton	Thomas C. Brown	Thos. E. Cremins. Thos. J. Lanahan, Deputy.
2d District	Village Hall, Stapleton	Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer.	Wm. Wedemeyer. Fred J. Ihnken, Deputy.

CRIMINAL COURTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SUPREME COURT.

First Judicial District, Criminal Court House, Centre and Franklin Streets, Manhattan. *Clerk*—William F. Schneider.

Second Judicial District, in Kings County, at the County Court House, Joralemon and Fulton Sts. *Clerk*—James F. McGee. In Queens County, at the County Court House, Long Island City. *Special Deputy Clerk in Charge*—Thomas B. Seaman. In Richmond County, at the County Court House, Richmond, for Trial Term. *County Clerk*—C. Livingston Bostwick.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Judges of Sessions.	Term Expires.	Judges of Sessions.	Term Expires.	Judges of Sessions.	Term Expires.
Thos. C. T. Crain	Dec. 31, 1920	Wm. H. Wadhams	Dec. 31, 1927	Chas. C. Nott, Jr.	Dec. 31, 1927
Jos. F. Mulqueen	Dec. 31, 1921	Otto A. Rosalsky	Dec. 31, 1920	John F. McIntyre	Dec. 31, 1930
Jas. T. Malone	Dec. 31, 1921				

Clerk—Edward R. Carroll. Judges of General Sessions receive an annual salary of $17,500 each.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Justice.	Salary.	Term Expires.	Justice.	Salary.	Term Expires
Frederic Kernochan, *Chief Justice*	$10,000	July 1, 1926	Joseph F. Moss	$9,000	July 1, 1920
Clarence Edwards	9,000	Mar. 1926	George J. O'Keefe	9,000	Dec. 31, 1917
Cornelius T. Collins	9,000	May 1922	Arthur C. Salmon	9,000	July 1, 1918
Edwin L. Garvin	9,000	Dec. 31, 1919	Moses Herrman	9,000	July 1, 1921
James J. McInerney	9,000	Dec. 31, 1921	John J. Freschi	9,000	July 1, 1925
			Henry W. Herbert	9,000	July 9, 1925

Frank W. Smith, *Chief Clerk*; salary $6,000; office 32 Franklin Street.

PART I—Criminal Courts Building, Borough of Manhattan. Part II—171 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; Part III—Town Hall, Jamaica, Queens. This court is held on Tuesdays. Part IV—Borough Hall, St. George, S. I. This court is held on Wednesdays. Part V—Bronx County Court House, 161st Street and Third Avenue, Bronx. This court is held on Thursdays. Part VI—(Circuit Court)—Held in such counties, and at such times, as the stress of business requires and the Chief Justice shall direct.

CHILDREN'S COURT.

General Administration, Board of Justices—Franklin Chase Hoyt, Presiding Justice; John B. Mayo, Samuel D. Levy, Morgan M. L. Ryan, Robert J. Wilkin, Justices; $9,000. Adolphus Ragan, Chief Clerk, $5,160. 137 East Twenty-second St.

Borough of Manhattan (Parts I and II)—137 East Twenty-second St. Dennis A. Lambert, Clerk, $4,000.

Borough of Brooklyn (Part III)—102 Court St.; Wm. C. McKee, Clerk, $3,000.

Borough of the Bronx (Part IV)—355 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh St.; Michael Murray, Clerk, $2,000.

Borough of Queens (Part V), 19 Flushing Ave., Jamaica, L. I.; Sydney Ollendorff, Clerk, $2,340.

Borough of Richmond (Part VI)—Bank Building, St. George, S. I.; Wm. J. Browne, Clerk, $2,340.

Court is held daily in Parts I, II and III; Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week in Part IV; Tuesday and Friday of each week in Part V; Wednesday of each week in Part VI.

CITY MAGISTRATES.

Chief Magistrate, Wm. McAdoo, 300 Mulberry Street. Term expires June 30, 1925. Salary of Chief Magistrate, $10,000 per annum; others $7,000. Chief Clerk, Frank Oliver. Salary $5,180. Office of Chief Clerk, 300 Mulberry Street. Deputy Chief Clerk, William F. Delaney. Salary $5,000. Office of Deputy Chief Clerk, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Magistrate.	Term Expires.	Magistrate.	Term Expires.	Magistrate.	Term Expires.
Frederick B. House	June 30, 1919	Peter T. Barlow	Apr. 30, 1923	Charles E. Simms	July 1, 1923
Matthew P. Breen	June 30, 1922	Joseph M. Deuel	Apr. 30, 1917	Robt. C. Ten Eyck	Apr. 30, 1917
Paul Krotel	June 30, 1919	Alexander Brough	June 30, 1922	E. Y. Frothingham	Apr. 30, 1925
Chas. W. Appleton	July 1, 1921	Norman J. Marsh	July 14, 1917	Morris Koenig	Apr. 30, 1925
Robert C. Cornell	Apr. 30, 1923	Joseph E. Corrigan	July 14, 1917	W. Bruce Cobb	July 8, 1925
Chas. N. Harris	Apr. 30, 1917	Francis X. McQuade	June 30, 1922	Fred'k J. Groehl	June 30, 1919
Daniel F. Murphy	June 30, 1920	Thomas J. Nolan	July 1, 1921		

CITY MAGISTRATES—*Continued.*

BROOKLYN.

MAGISTRATE.	Term Expires.	MAGISTRATE.	Term Expires.	MAGISTRATE.	Term Expires.
Geo. H. Folwell....	Dec. 31, 1917	O. Grant Esterbrook	June 30, 1920	Charles J. Dodd....	May 1, 1921
Alex. H. Geismar...	Dec. 31, 1917	Edward J. Dooley..	May 1, 1921	John C. McGuire...	May 1, 1921
A. V. B. Voorhees..	Dec. 31, 1919	John Naumer.....	May 1, 1921	Alfred E. Steers....	July 2, 1923
Howard P. Nash...	July 1, 1919	John V. Walsh.....	May 1, 1921	Louis H. Reynolds..	May 1, 1921

QUEENS.

MAGISTRATE.	Term Expires.	MAGISTRATE.	Term Expires.
John Kochendorfer.....	Mar. 8, 1926	Joseph Fitch.....	Jan. 1, 1918
James J. Conway.....	July 17, 1917	Harry Miller.....	Jan. 1, 1918

RICHMOND.

MAGISTRATE.	Term Expires.	MAGISTRATE.	Term Expires.
Samuel H. Evins.....	June 7, 1926	Jos. B. Handy.....	July 31, 1917

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1st District—Criminal Courts Building, Central and Franklin Streets. 2d District—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). 3d District—Second Avenue and 1st Street. 4th District—151 East 57th Street. 5th District—170 East 121st Street. 6th District—East 162d Street, corner Brook Avenue. 7th District—314 West 54th Street. 8th District—181st Street and Boston Road. 9th District—(Night Court for Women)—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). 10th District—(Night Court for Men)—151 East 57th Street. 11th District (Domestic Relations Court)—151 East 57th Street. 12th District—1130 St. Nicholas Avenue. 13th District (Domestic Relations Court, Bronx)—1014 East 181st Street. Municipal Term—Municipal Building. Traffic Court,—301 Mott Street. Chief Probation Officer, 300 Mulberry Street.

BROOKLYN.

Office of Deputy Chief Clerk—44 Court Street. 1st District—(Women's Night Court)—318 Adams Street. 2d District—(Municipal Term, Part II.)—Court and Butler Streets. 5th District—Williamsburg Bridge Plaza. 6th District—495 Gates Avenue. 7th District—31 Snider Avenue, Flatbush. 8th District—West 8th Street, Coney Island. 9th District—5th Avenue and 29th Street. 10th District—133 New Jersey Avenue. Domestic Relations—Myrtle and Vanderbilt Avenues.

QUEENS.

1st District—St. Mary's Lyceum, Long Island City. 2d District—Town Hall, Flushing. 3d District—Central Avenue, Far Rockaway. 4th District—Town Hall, Jamaica.

RICHMOND.

1st District—Lafayette Avenue, New Brighton. 2d District—Village Hall, Stapleton.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS (2d Circuit).—Downtown Post-Office Building. *Judges*—Alfred C. Coxe, Henry G. Ward, Henry Wade Rogers, and Charles M. Hough; salary, $7,000 each. *Clerk*—William Parkin; salary, $3,500. *Term*—First Monday in October.

The Judges of the Federal Courts are appointed by the President, and confirmed by the United States Senate.

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court Assigned to the Second Circuit.—Louis D. Brandeis. salary, $14,500.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT (Southern District of New York).—Post-Office Building, Manhattan.

United States District Judges.—Learned Hand, Julius M. Mayer, Augustus N. Hand, Martin T. Manton; salaries, $6,000 each.

Clerk—Alex. Gilchrist, Jr. *Deputy.*—Wm. Tallman.

Marshal.—Thomas D. McCarthy; salary, $5,000.

Commissioners.—Clarence S. Houghton, Samuel R. Betts, Samuel M. Hitchcock, Ed. L. Owen, Henry W. Goodrich, Herbert Green, Daniel B. Deyo, Edward J. Collins, Edward T. McEnany, Mortimer B. Patterson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT (Eastern District of New York).—Post-Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

United States District Judges.—Thomas I. Chatfield, Van Vechten Veeder; salaries, $6,000 each.

Clerk.—Percy G. B. Gilkes. *Deputies.*—Joseph G. Cochran, James L. O'Neill.

Marshal.—James M. Power; salary, $4,000.

Commissioners.—John J. Allen, Richards Mott Cahoone, James M. Gray, Michael F. McGoldrick, Horatio C. King, James Gray, Felix Reifschneider, Jr., Louis R. Bick.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS IN NEW YORK CITY.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COUNTY.	Name.	Office.	Salary.
New York....	Edward Swann...	Centre and Franklin Streets.....	$15,000
Kings.....	Harry E. Lewis...	66 Court Street, Brooklyn.....	10,000
Bronx.....	Francis Martin...	Tremont and Arthur Avenues.....	10,000
Queens.....	Denis O'Leary...	County Court House, Long Island City.....	8,000
Richmond....	Albert C. Fach...	Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island.....	5,000

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.

DISTRICT.	Name.	Office.	Salary.
Southern of New York.	H. Snowden Marshall.	P.-O. Bldg., Broadway and Park Row, Manhattan.	$10,000
Eastern of New York...	Melville J. France....	P.-O. Bldg., Washington and Johnson Sts., B'klyn.	4,500

BANKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

THE Clearing-House is at 77 Cedar Street, Manhattan Borough. Wm. Sherer is Manager, Wm. J. Gilpin, Assistant Manager. Forty-five banks and fifteen trust companies are associated for the purpose of exchanging the checks and bills they hold against one another. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York also clear. Other banks, not members of the association, clear through members. The representatives of the members appear at the Clearing-House at 10 o'clock every business day, with the checks and drafts to be exchanged. The resulting balances are ascertained in about an hour, and before 1.30 o'clock those indebted pay their balances, and after that hour the other banks receive the amounts due them. The Clearing-House has been in operation since 1853.

Following are extracts from the Manager's annual report for year ended September 30, 1916: The Clearing-House transactions for the year have been as follows: Exchanges, $147 180,709,461; balances, $8,561,624,447; total transactions, $155,742,333,908. The average daily transactions: Exchanges, $484,147,071; balances, $28,163,238; total, $512,310,309. Total transactions since organization of Clearing-House (63 years): Exchanges, $2,747,057,458,238; balances, $131,699,611,445; total, $2,878,757,069,683.

Banks are open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon. Commercial paper, except sight or demand bills, falling due on Saturday is payable on the following business day.

NATIONAL BANKS.

NAME.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undivided Profits.	President.	Cashier.
American Exchange.	128 Broadway	$5,000,000	$5,378,913	Lewis L. Clarke	Arthur P. Lee.
Atlantic	257 Broadway	1,000,000	801,565	H. D. Kountze	Frank E. Andruss.
Bank of Commerce	31 Nassau St.	25,000,000	18,408,161	James S. Alexander	Faris R. Russell.
Bank of New York	48 Wall St	2,000,000	4,923,982	Herbert L. Griggs	Joseph Andrews.
Battery Park	2 Broadway	400,000	345,442	E. A. de Lima	E. B. Day.
Bronx	369 E. 149th St.	200,000	255,000	F. A. Wurzbach	Harry Kolbe.
Butchers & Drovers'	683 Broadway	300,000	68,022	D. H. Rowland	William H. Chase.
Chase	57 Broadway	10,000,000	10,982,350	A. H. Wiggin	A. C. Andrews.
Chatham & Phenix *c*	149 Broadway	3,500,000	1,969,000	Louis G. Kaufman	Bert. L. Haskins.
Chemical	270 Broadway	3,000,000	8,264,600	J. B. Martindale	Francis Halpin.
Citizens' Central	320 Broadway	2,550,000	2,556,044	Edwin S. Schenck	A. K. Chapman.
City	55 Wall St	*b*25,000,000	39,650,897	F. A. Vanderlip	G. E. Gregory.
Coal and Iron	Liberty and West Sts.	1,000,000	760,000	John T. Sproull	Addison H. Day.
East River	680 Broadway	250,000	63,000	Vincent Loeser	Geo. E. Hoyer.
Federal Reserve	Pine and Nassau Sts.	11,902,400	.....	B. Strong, Jr., Gov.	L. F. Sailer.
Fifth National	Lex. Ave. & 23d St.	250,000	425,700	E. E. Watts	W. S. Beckley.
First National	2 Wall St.	10,000,000	33,705,444	Francis L. Hine	Samuel A. Welldon.
Garfield	5th Ave., cor 23d St.	1,000,000	1,292,900	R. W. Poor	A. W. Snow.
Gotham	1819 Broadway	200,000	201,711	Henry H. Bizallion	N. W. Remington.
Hanover	Nassau St., cor. Pine	3,000,000	15,915,974	William Woodward	E. E. Whittaker.
Harriman	5th Ave. and 44th St.	1,000,000	1,249,809	Jos. W. Harriman	John A. Noble.
Importers & Traders'	247 Broadway	1,500,000	7,563,041	H. H. Powell	E. P. Townsend.
Irving National	Woolworth Bldg.	4,000,000	3,897,134	R. P. Grant	J. F. Bouker.
Liberty	120 Broadway	1,000,000	3,518,911	Thos. Cochran	Chas. W. Riecks.
Lincoln	60-70 E. 42d St.	1,000,000	1,950,000	Chas. E. Warren	David C. Grant.
Market and Fulton	81 Fulton St	1,000,000	2,053,668	Alex. Gilbert	Wm. M. Rosendale.
Mechanics' & Metals	20 Nassau St.	6,000,000	9,526,466	G. W. McGarrah	Joseph S. House.
Merchants	42 Wall St	2,000,000	2,438,236	R. M. Gallaway	Joseph Byrne.
National Park	214 Broadway	5,000,000	15,900,000	Richard Delafield	Maurice H. Ewer.
New York County	79 8th Ave	500,000	1,701,031	Jas. C. Brower V.-P.	Thos. A. Painter.
Seaboard	18 Broadway	1,000,000	3,000,000	Samuel G. Bayne	W. K. Cleverley.
Second National	5th Ave. cor. 28th St.	1,000,000	3,452,183	Wm. A. Simonson	William Pabst.
Sherman	33d St. & Astor Court	300,000	135,000	E. C. Smith	G. C. Marshall.
Union Exchange	21st St. and 5th Ave.	1,000,000	1,118,104	S. H. Herman	David Nevius.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of America	44 Wall St.	$1,500,000	$6,173,456	William H. Perkins	W. M. Bennet.
Bank of Europe	1429 1st Ave	150,000	69,076	Thos. Capek	Vincent W. Woytisek.
Bank of Metropolis	31 Union Square	1,000,000	2,182,021	Stephen Baker	E. S. Laffey.
Bank of U. S.	77 Delancey St. *f*	200,000	95,500	Joseph S. Marcus	B. K. Marcus.
Bowery	124 Bowery	250,000	798,987	J. Stanley Foster	Charles Essig.
Broadway Central	B'way at 97th St.	100,000	46,000	Frank Williams	Francis Crave.
Bronx Borough Bank	430 Tremont Ave. *d*	150,000	68,766	C. A. Becker	Wm. S. Germain.
Bryant Park	220 W. 42d St.	200,000	160,000	W. W. Warner	E. F. Giese.
Chelsea Exchange *a*	266 W. 34th St.	400 000	170,152	A. E. Stilger	William A. Lobb.
Colonial†	Col'bus Av. cor. 81st.	400,000	935,989	Alexander Walker	Geo. S. Carr.
Columbia††	507 5th Ave	300,000	733,000	Eli H. Bernheim	W. S. Griffith.
Corn Exchange‡	13 William St	3,500,000	6,500,000	Walter E. Frew	Edward S. Malmar.
Cosmopolitan	803 Prospect Ave	100,000	27,774	Geo. B. Williams	Wm. F. McLaughlin.
Fidelity	Mad. Ave. and 75th	200,000	191,935	Edward H. Peaslee	E. W. Dutton.
5th Ave. Bank of N.Y.	530 5th Ave	100,000	2,276,125	Theo. Hetzler	W. G. Gaston.

† Branches at Broadway, cor. 66th St., 79th St. and 102d St.; Columbus Ave., cor. 92d St. and 105th St.; 116th St., cor. 7th Ave. ‡ Branches, Astor Place and 8th St.; Broadway and Spring St.; 57th St. and 8th Ave.; Norfolk and Grand Sts.; 126 E. 86th St.; Ave. D and 10th St.; 303 W. 42d St.; 4th Ave. and 29th St.; 7 E. 42d St.; 125th St. and Lenox Ave.; Columbus Ave. and 72d St.; St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 181st St.; 7th Ave. and 33d St.; Broadway and 28th St.; 34 Union Square East; Broadway and 113th St.; Lexington Ave. and 60th St.; 125th St. and Park Ave.; Broadway and Murray St.; Amsterdam Ave. and 143d St.; 207th St. and Post Ave.; Tremont and Arthur Aves.; Fifth Ave. and 19th St.; Dey and Church Sts.; 375 E. 149th St.; Fordham Road and Decatur Ave. Brooklyn Branches—Court and Joralemon Sts.; 19 Flatbush Ave.; Greenpoint and Manhattan Aves.; Myrtle Ave. and Broadway; Summit St. and Hamilton Aves. Queens—75 Fulton Ave., Astoria; 116 Main St., Flushing; Bridge Plaza and Academy St.; Jackson Ave. and 4th St. New Brighton, S. I. †† Branch 107 Broadway. *a* Branch at 135th St. and 7th Ave. *b* Capital set aside for foreign branches, $3,000,000. *c* Branches at Greenwich and Warren Sts.; Bowery and Grand St.; Broadway and 18th St.; 9th Ave. and 14th St.; 5th Ave. and 20th St.; 2 W. 33d St.; 57th St. and 3d Ave; 86th St and 2d Av. Broadway and 104th St.; Lenox Ave. and 116th St.; 125th St. and Lexington Ave.; Broadway and 61st St. *d* Also at 3744 White Plains Road. *f* Madison Ave. and 116th St.

STATE BANKS—*Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus. (Including Undivided Profits.)	President.	Cashier.
German-American...	23 Broad St.....	$750,000	$797,000	Albert Tag.....	J. F. Frederichs.
German Exchange(*e*)	330 Bowery.....	200,000	810,000	Jos. M. Adrian.....	George Kern.
Germania (*b*)	190 Bowery.....	200,000	1,038,376	Edward C. Schaefer.	Loftin Love.
Greenwich.....	402 Hudson St. ††...	500,000	1,266,397	Wm. C. Duncan....	F. Hammond.
International.....	17 Battery Pl.....	500,000	126,888	Lawrence M. Jacobs.	A. J. McGrath.
Manhattan Comp'y..	40 Wall St.....	2,050,000	4,900,000	Stephen Baker.....	D. H. Pierson.
Metropolitan.....	4th Ave. & 23d St. (*c*)	2,000,000	2,127,279	Henry Ollesheimer..	August C. Corby.
Mutual.....	49-51 W. 33d St.....	200,000	515,000	Charles A. Sackett..	Hugh N. Kirkland.
New Netherland....	41 W. 34th St.....	200,000	263,313	J. Adams Brown....	Curtis J. Beard.
N. Y. Produce Exch..	10 Broadway§.....	1,000,000	1,123,599	G. W. McGarrah....	Thos. B. Nichols.
Pacific.....	470 Broadway (*l*)...	500,000	1,032,000	O. H. Cheney.....	J. C. Lawrence.
People's.....	395 Canal St.....	200,000	457,459	William Milne.....	John B. Forsyth.
Public.....	89 Delancey St.(*n*)..	750,000	608,187	Edw. S. Rothchild..	C. H. Baldwin.
State.....	374-8 Grand St.‡‡....	1,500,000	695,692	O. L. Richard.....	A. I. Voorhis.
Twenty-third Ward.	137th St. & 3d Ave.§§	200,000	133,900	Charles W. Bogart..	Charles P. Bogart.
Washington Heights.	1915 Amsterdam Ave.	100,000	450,000	John Whalen.....	William Clark.
Westchester Ave....	1060 So. Boulevard...	100,000	90,000	John Tatlock.....	Russell B. Smith.
West Side.....	481 8th Ave.....	200,000	454,315	Charles Rohe.....	Nat. Mills, Jr.
Yorkville.....	3d Ave., at 85th St..	100,000	589,358	August Zinsser, Jr...	Ernest Wolkwitz.

§ Also 651 Madison Ave., near 60th St.; cor. Columbus Ave. and 93d St.; 58th St. and 7th Ave.; cor. 116th St. and 3d Ave.; cor. 103d St. and 1st Ave.; Broadway and 86th St.; Manhattan St. and Amsterdam Ave.; 14th St. and 2d Ave. †† Also at 260 W. Broadway; 874 and 1531 Broadway; 596 6th Ave., cor. 35th St.; 135 William St. ‡‡ Also 158 Rivington St.; 5th Ave. and 115th St.; 7 W. 26th St.; Union and Westchester Aves.; also Pitkin and Stone Aves., Graham Ave. and Varet St., Brooklyn. §§ Also 960 Boston Road and 2803 3d Ave. *c* Also 100 William St., 271 and 565 Broadway. *l* Also 49th St. and 7th Ave.; 57th St. and Madison Ave.; Madison Ave. and 28th St. *n* Also Madison Ave. and 116th St.; Broadway and 26th St.; Claremont Parkway and Bathgate Ave.; and Pitkin Ave., cor. Watkins St., Brooklyn! *e* Also Broadway and 29th St. *b* Also 1st Ave. and 77th St.; 3d Ave and 155th St

BANKS FOR SAVINGS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Name.	Location.	President.	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.	Rate Int.‡	Surplus.	Business Hours. [Unless otherwise stated banks close at 12 noon on Saturdays.]
American.....	115 W. 42d St...	W. M. Campbell	9,601	$3,180,082	3½	$184,766	9 A.M. to 4 P.M.(*a*)
Bank for Sav'gs	280 4th Ave.....	Walter Trimble.	146,204	93,611,458	3½	12,755,040	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Bowery.....	128 Bowery.....	H. A. Schenck..	143,543	104,662,332	3½	14,928,351	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Broadway.....	5 Park Place....	H. F. Hutch'son.	16,000	14,500,000	4	825,000	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Bronx.....	Tremont & Park Aves.	Wm. B. Aitken..	8,000	1,600,000	3½	45,000	9 A.M. to 2 P.M.; Monday, to 8 P.M.
Citizens'.....	56 Bowery.....	Henry Hasler...	27,125	16,438,121	3½	2,413,468	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Commonwealth	2007 Amst'am Av	J. H. Boschen...	5,760	1,040,514	4	22,372	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.(*a*)
Dollar.....	2808 3d Ave.....	G. E. Edwards..	47,665	13,791,000	3½	983,103	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.(*d*)
Dry Dock.....	341 Bowery.....	Andrew Mills...	81,049	46,938,956	3½	4,517,732	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
East River....	291 Broadway...	D. S. Ramsay...	32,329	35,466,944	4	4,380,912	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Emig'nt Indus.	51 Chambers St..	John J. Pulleyn.	171,897	156,015,965	4	11,473,521	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Empire City...	231 W. 125th St..	John Beaver....	17,494	4,948,584	3½	297,582	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.(*a*)
Excelsior.....	23d St. & 6th Av.	Wm. J. Roome..	29,213	16,323,359	4	928,298	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.(*f*) Sat., 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Franklin.....	8th Av., c. 42d St.	W. G. Conklin..	6,215	25,794,219	3½	2,330,781	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.(*a*)
German.....	Cor. 4th Ave. & 14th St.	Hubert Cillis...	154,142	96,170,508	4	8,731,427	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Greenwich.....	6th Av. & 16th St.	James Quinlan..	103,000	72,000,000	3½ & 4	7,000,000	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Harlem.....	124 E. 125th St..	W. E. Trotter..	59,031	26,903,000	3½	2,346,000	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.(*a*)
Irving.....	115 Chambers St.	H. E. Tener....	23,713	20,449,514	4	1,730,277	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Italian.....	64 Spring St.....	J. N. Francolini.	19,300	5,578,393	3½	276,251	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday and Sat., 5 to 8 P.M.
Maiden Lane..	170 Broadway...	F. A. Ringler...	6,421	1,941,000	4	45,580	9.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.
Manhattan....	644 Broadway...	Joseph Bird....	21,555	11,669,789	3½	1,235,744	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Metropolitan...	1 3d Ave.(*j*)	A. S. Hutchins..	17,500	13,119,326	4	1,189,303	9.30 A.M. to 3 P.M.(*a*)
New York.....	8th Av., c. 14th St.	Wm. Felsinger..	50,610	41,986,882	4	4,015,571	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.(*a*)
North River...	31 W. 34th St...	.....	20,206	9,179,783	3½	640,476	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, to 7 P.M.
North Side....	3230 3d Ave.....	J. G. Borgstede.	7,346	1,733,000	3½	50,665	9 A.M. to 4 P.M.(*a*)
Seamen's.....	74 Wall St.....	Daniel Barnes..	102,000	80,000,000	4	8,500,000	10 A.M. to 2 P.M.
Union Dime...	6th Av. & 40th St.	A. P. W. Kinnan.	130,103	45,362,269	3½	4,729,015	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Union Square..	20 Union Sq. ...	W. H. Rockwood	16,016	10,706,173	4	1,304,486	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
United States..	606 Madison Av.	C. N. Taintor...	14,569	5,664,426	3½	253,077	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Universal.....	149 Broadway...	W. F. Brown...	4,053	326,000	4	14,312	10 A.M. to 3 P.M., Sat. to 1 P.M.
West Side.....	110 6th Ave.....	C. O. Bigelow...	12,494	4,009,994	4	291,000	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Mon., 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.; Sat., 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

‡ Subject to change. *a* Open Monday nights also. *d* Open Mondays from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. *f* Except June, July, August and September. § Also 59-61 Cooper Square.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

NAME.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undivided Profits.	President.	Cashier.
Bank of Flatbush...	Cor. Flatbush and Church Aves.	$100,000	$57,777	W. D. Buckner.....	Chas. Straub.
Bank of Long Island.	Jamaica§§.....	900,000	612,534	S. R. Smith.....	George S. Downing.
Coney Island.....	Surf Ave., C. I.....	100,000	62,820	W. J. Ward.....	G. H. Malley.
First Nat'l of Corona	Liquidated November 1, 1916.				
First Nat'l, Jamaica.	Jamaica.....	100,000	28,800	Starr Brinkerhoff....	Richard Van Siclen.
First Nat., Ozone Pk.	Ozone Park.....	50,000	41,033	John B. Reimer.....	W. L. Hopkins.
First National.....	B'way & Havemeyer	300,000	685,000	Joseph Huber.....	William S. Irish.
Greenpoint Nat'l....	140 Greenpoint Ave..	200,000	177,000	D. E. Freudenberger.	Walter Wilmurt.
Hillside.....	8302 Jamaica, R. H..	100,000	41,500	Joel Fowler	Fred'k Boschen.
Homestead.....	141 Penns'lvania Ave.	200,000	50,000	E. L. Rockerfeller...	George L. Porter.
Mechanics'§.....	Court & Montague..	1,600,000	926,734	Harry M. De Mott..	Wilton C. Donn.
Montauk.....	5th Ave. & Union St.	100,000	34,503	Henry M. Randall..	Thos. M. Halsey
Nassau National....	46 Court St.....	1,000,000	1,131,895	Dan. V. B. Hegeman	H. P. Schoenberner.
National City.....	350 Fulton St.....	300,000	600,000	Henry M. Wells....	B. T. V'n Benthuysen.
Nat., Far Rockaway.	Far Rockaway.....	50,000	47,000	H. G. Heyson.....	J. A. Stanley
North Side *a*.....	225 Havemeyer St...	200,000	205,979	Paul E. Bonner.....	Henry Billman.
People's National...	1336 Broadway.....	200,000	156,000	George W. Spence...	J. B. Korndorfer.
Ridgewood National.	Myrtle & Cyp's Ave..	100,000	60,000	Louis Berger.....	C. V. Gunther.

§ Branches at 3d Ave. and 51st St.; Broadway, near Gates Ave.; 5th Ave. and 9th St.; 356 Fulton St., Broadway and Bedford Ave.; Schermerhorn St. and 3d Ave.; Atlantic and Georgia Aves. §§ Also Ridgewood, Flushing, Far Rockaway, Rockaway Beach, Richmond Hill, Elmhurst, College Point, Long Island City, Sea Side, Woodhaven, and Corona. *a* Branches at 33 and 710 Grand St. Main office, Williamsburg Bridge Plaza.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

NAME.	Location.	President.	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.	Rate Int.*	Surplus.	Business Hours. [Unless otherwise stated banks close at 12 noon on Saturdays.]
Bay Ridge.....	5517 5th Ave....	M. T. Lewis ..	7,000	$1,990,000	4	$30,000	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Brevoort.....	522 Nostrand Av.	H. M. Smith..	16,809	5,092,000	4	320,000	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Brooklyn *f*.....	Clinton and Pierrepont Sts.	C. Hadden.....	72,453	56,096,470	4	6,718,893	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P.M.
Bushwick.....	Grand St., cor. Graham Ave.	J. E. Brown....	14,847	6,387,953	4	482,466	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 4 to 7 P.M. also.
City.....	Cor. Flatbush & Laf'y'te Aves.	R. Rushmore...	8,962	3,141,872	4	228,252	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P.M. also.
College Point..	5th St. & 2d Av., College Point.	Wm W Weitling	3,501	1,595,253	4	186,788	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Wed. & Sat., 6 to 8 P.M.
Dime.....	De Kalb Ave. & Fulton St.	R. S. Walker...	106,126	46,724,017	4	4,406,870	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P.M. also.
Dime of Williamsburg.	So. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer.	W. P. Sturgis...	16,100	11,296,000	4	677,000	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P.M. also.
E. Brooklyn...	643 Myrtle Ave..	E. F. Barnes. ..	17,088	8,350,770	4	740,000	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.*b*
E. District.....	Broadway and Gates Ave.	L. E. Meeker ..	28,000	9,000,000	4	500,000	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday & Sat., 6 to 8 P.M. also.
E. New York..	Atlantic and Penna. Aves.	F. Middendorf..	9,761	3,936,317	4	427,354	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P.M. also.
Flatbush.....	863 Flatbush Av..	H. B. Hawkins..	2,030	201,577	4	9,128	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Mon. & Sat., 7 to 9 P.M. also.
German.....	531 Broadway...	Charles Froeb. .	45,240	20,739,507	4	1,679,737	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.*b*
Germania.....	375 Fulton St...	Adolph Goepel..	21,058	12,589,074	4	978,591	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P.M. also.
Greater N. Y..	498 5th Ave.....	C. J. Obermayer.	18,945	4,790,932	4	208,348	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.*a*
Greenpoint....	807 Manh'n Ave.	E. A. Walker...	20,367	10,018,354	4	1,051,800	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.*b*
Hamburg.....	1451 Myrtle Ave.	David Engel. ..	7,345	1,969,203	4	55,401	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.*b d*
Home.	804 Manh'n Ave.	M. W. Gleason..	2,575	612,400	4	18,500	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.*b*
Jamaica.....	360 Fulton St., Jamaica.	W. A. Warnock.	11,549	5,611,205	4	524,968	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Kings County..	Broadway, cor. Bedford Ave.	H. G. Taylor...	14,335	12,997,390	4	1,081,852	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 4 to 7 P.M. also.
L. I. City.....	Bridge Plaza....	W. J. Burnett...	23,621	8,571,086	4	904,268	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Prudential.....	B'way, Vernon & Stuyvesant Aves.	D. W. Kaatze...	8,000	2,800,000	4	90,000	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday & Sat., 7 to 9 P.M.
Queens County.	80 Main St., Flushing.	W. T. James....	9,779	4,160,235	4	386,276	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.†
S. Brooklyn....	160 Atlantic Ave.	W. J. Coombs..	36,983	24,290,944	4	3,812,868	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P.M. also.
Sumner.....	12 Graham Ave..	A. S. Somers....	3,206	934,000	4	48,000	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P.M. also.
Williamsburg...	Broadway and Driggs Ave. .	A. D. Baird....	112,988	77,283,971	4	10,660,213	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Monday, 4 to 7 P.M.

* Subject to change. † Thursday, 6.30 to 8 P.M. *a* Mondays, 6 to 9 P.M. *b* Mondays, 5 to 8 P.M. *d* Saturdays, 6 to 9 P.M. *f* Also 300 Fulton St.

TRUST COMPANIES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

NAME.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undivided Profits.	President.	Secretary.
Astor*	5th Ave. and 36th St	$1,250,000	$1,836,433	E. C. Converse	J. R. Trowbridge.
Bankers	16 Wall St	10,000,000	16,402,900	Seward Prosser	B. W. Jones.
Broadway	233 Broadway *k*	1,500,000	977,785	Frederic G. Lee	John Williams.
Central	54 Wall St. *e*	5,000,000	16,268,042	J. N. Wallace	Milton Ferguson.
Columbia	60 Broadway *i*	5,000,000	8,266,864	Willard V. King	L. W. Wiggin.
Commercial	Broadway & 41st St.	500,000	162,145	R. R. Moore	J. G. Hemerich.
Empire	120 Broadway‡‡	1,500,000	1,497,952	L. W. Baldwin	M. J. Brown.
Equitable	37 Wall St.†	3,000,000	10,223,267	A. W. Krech	R. R. Hunter.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co	22 William St *l*	1,000,000	7,834,942	E. S. Marston	A. V. Heely.
Fidelity	Chamb's St. W. Bway	1,000,000	1,260,330	S. S. Conover	A. H. Mars.
Fulton	149 Broadway	500,000	697,000	H. C. Swords	C. M. Van Kleeck.
Guaranty	140 Broadway *d*	20,000,000	25,608,472	Charles H. Sabin	F. W. Ellsworth.
Hudson	Broadway & 39th St.	500,000	597,254	Frank V. Baldwin	R. A. Purdy.
Lawyers' Title & Trust Co	160 Broadway *h*	4,000,000	5,570,966	L. V. Bright	W. N. Vail.
Lincoln	204 Fifth Ave. *j*	1,000,000	525,359	Alex. S. Webb	Frederic P. Davis.
Metropolitan	60 Wall St. *n*	2,000,000	5,454,204	G. C. Van Tuyl, Jr.	G. N. Hartmann.
Mutual Alliance	In Liquidation.				
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co	52 Wall St	1,000,000	4,233,416	Walter Kerr	Irving L. Roe.
New York	26 Broad St	3,000,000	11,350,000	M. N. Buckner	Herbert W. Morse.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co	176 Broadway *m*	5,000,000	12,212,171	C. H. Kelsey	J. W. Cleveland.
Transatlantic	67 William St. *o*	700,000	534,329	Julius Pirnitzer	G. Plochmann (Actg.)
Union	80 Broadway††	3,000,000	5,576,761	Edwin G. Merrill	Henry M. Myrick.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	55 Cedar St.§§	2,000,000	4,278,160	J. W. Platten	Henry L. Servoss.
United States	45 Wall St	2,000,000	14,755,762	E. W. Sheldon	W. J. Worcester.

* Will move to 5th Ave. and 42d St. early in 1917. † Branch at 222 Broadway, 618 Fifth Ave. †† Also 425 and 786 Fifth Ave. ‡‡ 580 Fifth Ave. §§ Also 125th St. and 8th Ave., Broadway and 73d St. *d* Branch 5th Ave. and 43d St. *e* And 42d St. and Madison Ave. *h* Also 383 E. 149th St., and 44 Court St., 188 Montague St., 1354 Broadway, Brooklyn; 367 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I., and 160 Main St., White Plains, N. Y. *i* Also 359 5th Ave., 100 W. 125th St., 148th St. and 3d Ave. *j* Also 1124 Broadway, Broadway at Leonard St., and Broadway and 72d St. *k* Also corner Broadway and 8th St., 92 West Broadway; 839 Flatbush Ave., and New Utrecht Ave. and 54th St., Brooklyn, and Bridge Plaza, L. I. City. *l* Also 475 5th Ave. *m* Also 175 Remsen St. and 196 Montague St., Brooklyn; 350 Fulton St., Jamaica; 67 Jackson Ave., L. I. City. *n* 716 5th Ave. also. *o* Also 109 Avenue A.

TRUST COMPANIES IN BROOKLYN.

NAME.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undivided Profits.	President.	Secretary.
‡Brooklyn	177 Montague St	$1,500,000	$4,031,398	E. P. Maynard	Willard P. Schenck.
Franklin	166 Montague St.††	1,000,000	1,344,141	Arthur K. Wood	C. W. Ludlum.
Hamilton	191 Montague St	500,000	1,116,100	W. E. Edmister	Geo. Hadden.
Kings County	342 Fulton St	500,000	2,701,138	J. D. Fairchild	Thos. Blake.
Manufacturers' *m*	774 Broadway	1,000,000	422,483	Nathan S. Jonas	James H. Conroy.
†People's	181 Montague St	1,000,000	1,690,000	C. A. Boody	C. L. Schenck.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co	175 Remsen St	(See table above.)			

† Branches at Nostrand Ave. and Herkimer St., 43 Flatbush Ave., Clinton and Myrtle Aves., and 5th Ave. and 54th St. ‡ Branches at 1205 Fulton St.: Manhattan Branch, 2 Wall St. †† 46 Wall St., New York; 569 Fulton St. and 1001 Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, N. Y. *m* Branches at 84 Broadway, corner Berry St., and Myrtle Ave., corner Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

JURY DUTY IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

To be qualified to serve a person must be not less than 21 nor more than 70 years of age, and he must be a male citizen of the United States, and a resident of the county of New York; and he is a resident within the meaning of the jury law if he dwells or lodges here the greater part of the time between the first day of October and the last day of June. He must be the owner, in his own right, of real or personal property of the value of $250; or the husband of a woman who is the owner, in her own right, of real or personal property of that value. He must also be in the possession of his natural faculties, and not be infirm or decrepit; intelligent, of good character, and able to read and write the English language understandingly.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION.

A clergyman, minister of any religion officiating as such, and not following any other calling. A practising physician, surgeon, surgeon-dentist, or veterinary surgeon not following any other calling, and a licensed pharmaceutist or pharmacist, or a duly licensed embalmer, while actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood. An attorney or counsellor-at-law regularly engaged in the practice of law as a means of livelihood. A professor or teacher in a college, academy, or public school, not following any other calling. Editor, editorial writer, or reporter of a daily newspaper or press association regularly employed as such, and not following any other vocation. The holder of an office under the United States, or the State, or city or county of New York, whose official duties, at the time, prevent his attendance as a juror. A consul of a foreign nation. A captain, engineer, or other officer actually employed upon a vessel making regular trips; a licensed pilot, actually following that calling. A superintendent, conductor, or engineer employed by a railroad company other than a street railroad company, or a telegraph operator employed by a press association or telegraph company who is actually doing duty in an office, or along the railroad or telegraph line of the company or association by which he is employed. Honorably discharged firemen. Active and honorably discharged militiamen and active members of the Old Guard. A duly licensed engineer of steam boilers actually employed as such. Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, or a person who is physically incapable. Grand, Sheriff's, Special, and Municipal Court Jurors.

AMUSEMENT PLACES IN NEW YORK CITY.

THEATRES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

SEATING capacity is given from information furnished by the owners or managers of the theatres, but as some houses are able to add extra seats during important engagements the figures, in a few cases, are likely to vary slightly.

THEATRES, ETC.	Location.	Proprietors or Managers.	Seating Capacity
Astor	Broadway and 45th St	Messrs. Shubert	1,124
Bandbox	57th St., near 3d Ave	R. Christians and H. Bartsch	299
Belasco	44th St., near Broadway	David Belasco	950
Booth	45th St., near Broadway	Winthrop Ames	700
Bronx Opera House	149th St., near Third Ave	Cohan & Harris	1,881
Burland	985 Prospect Ave	Picker & Bennett	1,999
Casino	Broadway and 39th St	Messrs. Shubert	1,455
Century	Central Park West and 67th St	Dillingham & Ziegfeld, Jr	2,890
Cohan & Harris	42d St., near 7th Ave	Cohan & Harris	1,047
Cohan's, Geo. M	Broadway and 43d St	Klaw & Erlanger	1,080
Columbia	7th Ave. and 47th St	J. Herbert Mack	1,385
Comedy	41st St., near 6th Ave	Washington Square Players, Inc.	600
Cort	48th St., near Broadway	John Cort	1,029
Criterion	Broadway and 44th St	James K. Hackett	850
Elliott, Maxine	39th St., near Broadway	Messrs. Shubert	938
Eltinge	42d St., near Broadway	A. H. Woods	892
Empire	Broadway and 40th St	Charles Frohman Co	1,099
Forty-eighth Street	48th St, near Broadway	Wm. A Brady	961
Forty-fourth Street	44th St., near Broadway	Messrs. Shubert	1,540
Francais	45th St., near Broadway	Lucien L. Bonheur	700
Fulton	46th St., near Broadway	Estate of Henry B. Harris	924
Gaiety	Broadway and 46th St	Klaw & Erlanger	806
Garrick	35th St., near 6th Ave	Messrs. Shubert	850
Globe	Broadway and 46th St	Charles Dillingham	1,194
Harris	42d St. near 8th Ave	Selwyn & Co	770
Hippodrome	6th Ave. and 43d St	Charles Dillingham	5,000
Hudson	44th St., near 6th Ave	Estate of Henry B. Harris	1,075
Irving Place	Irving Place and 15th St	R. Christians and H. Bartsch	1,088
Kessler	2d Ave. and 2d St	Max R. Wilner	1,867
Knickerbocker	Broadway and 38th St	Klaw & Erlanger	1,431
Liberty	42d St., near Broadway	Klaw & Erlanger	1,210
Little	44th St., near Broadway	Winthrop Ames	299
Longacre	48th St., near Broadway	Frazee & Anderson	1,019
Lyceum	45th St., near Broadway	Charles Frohman Co	957
Lyric	42d St., near 7th Ave	Messrs. Shubert	1,472
Madison Square Garden	Madison Ave. and 27th St	Harry A. Cochrane	1,200
Manhattan Opera House	34th St., near 8th Ave	Morris Gest	3,500
Metropolitan Opera House	Broadway and 40th St	G. Gatti-Casazza	3,366
Miner's Bronx	3d Ave. and 156th St	George H. Miner	1,800
New Amsterdam	42d St., near 7th Ave	Klaw & Erlanger	1,702
Park	Columbus Circle	Lawrence J. Anhalt	1,575
Playhouse	48th St., near Broadway	Wm. A. Brady	879
Princess	39th St., near 6th Ave	F. Ray Comstock	299
Punch and Judy	49th St., near 7th Ave	Charles Hopkins	299
Republic	42d St., near Broadway	A. H. Woods	1,000
Shubert	44th St., near Broadway	Messrs. Shubert	1,395
Spooner	963 Southern Boulevard	David V. Picker	1,799
Standard	Broadway and 90th St	John Cort	1,650
Thirty-ninth Street	39th St., near Broadway	Messrs. Shubert	673
Winter Garden	Broadway and 50th St	Messrs. Shubert	1,535
Yorkville	86th St., near Lexington Ave	Samuel Rachmann	2,000

VAUDEVILLE AND MOTION PICTURE HOUSES.

Academy of Music	14th St. and Irving Place	William Fox	3,400
Adelphi	Broadway and 89th St	Trio Amusement Co., Inc	1,200
Alhambra	7th Ave. and 126th St	B. F. Keith	1,383
American	8th Ave. and 42d St	Marcus Loew	1,688
Apollo	7th Ave. and 125th St	Hurtig & Seamon	1,300
Audubon	Broadway and 165th St	William Fox	2,653
Avenue B	Avenue B and 5th St	Marcus Loew	1,800
Boulevard	Southern Boulevard and Westchester Ave	Marcus Loew	2,020
Broadway	Broadway and 41st St	Leon D. Langsfeldt	1,800
Bronx	Melrose Ave. and 150th St	Wm. T. Keogh	1,757
Circle	Broadway and 60th St	Marcus Loew	1,605
Claremont	Broadway and 135th St	Fred J. Dollinger	1,300
Colonial	Broadway and 62d St	B. F. Keith	1,447
Crotona	Tremont Ave., near Park Ave	William Fox	2,230
Delancey Street	Delancey and Suffolk Sts	Marcus Loew	1,780
Eighty-first Street	Broadway and 81st St	A. L. Shakman	2,500
Eighty-sixth Street	86th St., near 3d Ave	Marcus Loew	1,420
Fourteenth Street	14th St., near 6th Ave	J. Wesley Rosenquest	1,500
Grand Opera House	8th Ave. and 23d St	Beck Amusement Co	2,086
Greeley Square	6th Ave. and 30th St	Marcus Loew	1,850
Hamilton	Broadway and 146th St	B. S. Moss	1,789
Harlem Opera House	125th St., near 7th Ave	B. F. Keith	1,425
Hurtig & Seamon's	125th St., near 8th Ave	Hurtig & Seamon	2,000
Jefferson	14th St., near 2d Ave	B. S. Moss	2,010

VAUDEVILLE AND MOTION PICTURE HOUSES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

THEATRES, ETC.	Location.	Proprietors or Managers.	Seating Capacity
Lafayette	7th Ave., near 132d St	Walton & Morganstern	1,266
Lexington	Lexington Ave. and 51st St	Forbes & Co., Inc	2,559
Lincoln Square	Broadway, near 66th St	Marcus Loew	1,544
McKinley Square	Boston Road, near 169th St	Earle W. Rossman	1,800
Mount Morris	5th Ave. and 116th St	Isidor Edelstein	1,500
National	Bergen Ave. and 149th St	Marcus Loew	2,334
New York	Broadway and 45th St	Marcus Loew	2,000
Olympic	14th St., west of 3d Ave	D. & S. Kraus	758
Orpheum	3d Ave., 86-87th Sts	B. F. Keith	1,800
Palace	Broadway and 47th St	B. F. Keith	1,800
Palace	3d Ave., near 31st St	Emil Sundenheimer	950
People's	201 Bowery	People's Producing Co., Inc	1,612
Plaza	Madison Ave. and 59th St	M. Fischer	1,600
Proctor's	Lexington Ave. and 125th St	John Buck	1,600
Proctor's Fifth Avenue	Broadway and 28th St	W. H. Quaid	1,400
Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street	58th St., near 3d Ave	John Buck	1,600
Prospect	Prospect & Westchester Aves	B. S. Moss	1,499
Regent	7th Ave. and 116th St	B. S. Moss	1,788
Rialto	7th Ave. and 42d St	S. L. Rothapfel	2,000
Riverside	Broadway and 96th St	William Fox	1,824
Riviera	Broadway and 97th St	William Fox	1,738
Royal	Westchester and Bergen Aves	B. F. Keith	2,156
Seventh Avenue	7th Ave. and 124th St	Marcus Loew	1,542
Stanley	Seventh Ave., near 42d St	Leon D. Langsfeldt	700
Strand	Broadway and 47th St	Mark Strand Theatre Co	3,300
Weber's	Broadway and 29th St	Joseph Weber	750
West End	125th St., near St. Nicholas Ave	Marcus Loew	1,760

HALLS, STADIUMS, ETC.

Aeolian Hall	34 W. 43d St	Clarendon H. Pfeiffer	1,302
Brush Stadium	Polo Grounds	National Exhibition Co	39,000
Carnegie Hall	7th Ave. and 57th St	C. C. Smith	2,800
Carnegie Lyceum	Carnegie Hall	C. C. Smith	600
Grand Central Palace	Lexington Ave. and 46th St	Grand Central Palace Co	1,200
Madison Square Garden	Madison Ave. and 26th St		12,137
Stadium	Amsterdam Ave. and 136th St	College of the City of New York	5,285

BROOKLYN THEATRES, VAUDEVILLE AND MOTION PICTURE HOUSES.

Academy of Music	Lafayette Ave. and St. Felix St	F. D. Edsall	2,207
Amphion	Bedford Ave., near S. 10th St	F. D. Williams	1,654
Bay Ridge	Third Ave. and 72d St	William Fox	1,880
Bedford	Bedford Ave. and Bergen St	William Fox	2,000
Bijou	Smith and Livingston Sts	Marcus Loew	1,670
Brighton Beach Music Hall	Brighton Beach	Wm. H. Kemble	2,300
Broadway	Broadway, near Myrtle Ave	Marcus Loew	2,200
Bushwick	Broadway and Howard Ave	B. F. Keith	2,216
Casino	Flatbush Ave. and State St	Wm. F. Rife	1,673
Columbia	Washington and Tillary Sts	....	....
De Kalb	De Kalb Ave. and Broadway	Marcus Loew	2,300
Empire	Broadway and Ralph Ave	J. H. Curtin	1,650
Fifth Avenue	Fifth Ave. and 4th St	Joseph E. Horn	1,100
Flatbush	Flatbush and Church Aves	B. S. Moss	1,725
Fox's Comedy	194 Grand St	M. M. Kridell	1,051
Fox's Folly	Graham Ave and Debevoise St	H. H. Lipkowitz	2,200
Fulton	Fulton St. and Nostrand Ave	A. Sichel	1,600
Gayety	Broadway and Throop Ave	Columbia Amusement Co	1,600
Gotham	Fulton St. and Alabama Ave	F. A. Girard	981
Grand Opera House	Elm Place, near Fulton St	C. W. Daniels	1,782
Greenpoint	Manhattan Ave. and Calyer St	B. F. Keith	1,762
Halsey	Halsey St. and Broadway	George W. Powell	2,500
Keeney's	Livingston St. and Hanover Pl	Walter Betts	2,500
Lee Avenue	Lee Avenue and Roebling St	A. Bauerfreund	1,326
Liberty	Liberty St. and Watkins Ave	Marcus Loew	1,500
Linden	815 Flatbush Ave	A. H. Schwartz	....
Lyceum	84 Montrose Ave	Louis Phillips	....
Madison	Broadway and Madison St	B. F. Keith	569
Majestic	Fulton St. and Rockwell Place	Fletcher Billings	1,844
Monroe Street	Monroe St. and Howard Ave	B. F. Keith	600
Montauk	Hanover Place, near Fulton St	Klaw & Erlanger	1,350
New Brighton	Brighton Beach	George Robinson	1,600
New Novelty	780 Driggs Ave	Wm. Freistadtl	1,200
Olympic	Adams St., near Fulton St	B. S. Muckerfuss	1,600
Orpheum	Fulton St. and Rockwell Pl	B. F. Keith	1,864
Oxford	Flatbush Ave. and State St	O. Muller	725
Prospect	Ninth St., near 5th Ave	Prospect Operating Co	2,430
Putnam	966 Fulton St	D. H. Keith	900
Royal	15 Willoughby St	Marcus Loew	1,500
Samuel Beck	Broadway and Varet St	Samuel Beck	900
Star	Jay and Fulton Sts	M. J. Joyce	1,517
Teller's Shubert	Broadway and Monroe St	Herbert S. Ascher	1,900
Triangle	Flatbush Ave. and Fulton St	W. H. Kemble	1,550
Warwick	Fulton and Jerome Sts	Marcus Loew	1,500

NEW YORK WATER SUPPLY.

NEW YORK CITY has grown so rapidly in the past ten years that the water system, which, when first planned, was considered ample for many years, has been taxed to its limit, and there is at present an urgent need for the new system, which is now nearly completed, for bringing water from the Catskill Mountains. The city consumes every day for domestic, sanitary, and manufacturing purposes about 550,000,000 gallons of water, or nearly 100 gallons a day per inhabitant. The new Catskill Aqueduct will have a capacity of 500,000,000 gallons a day, and the largest reservoir (the Ashokan) in the system, once filled, could supply the city for seven months at the present rate of consumption without any water flowing into it.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

The water supply of the City of New York is divided by boroughs, those of Manhattan and Bronx being taken together, as they are practically supplied from the same sources. In the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx the supply is by means of gravity, the water being pumped to the higher parts of the boroughs. In the lower part of Manhattan and certain business districts of Brooklyn an independent system known as the high pressure fire service is used exclusively for fire protection purposes. The high pressure fire service system usually draws its supply from the distributing mains; in case of emergency provision has been made so that salt water can be used.

The Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx are supplied from both the Croton and the Bronx and Byram watersheds. The Croton covers an area of 375 square miles, and from various reservoirs water is brought through more than 30 miles of masonry conduit to distributing reservoirs in the boroughs. The Bronx and Byram watershed covers an area of about 22 square miles.

In Manhattan Croton water is used entirely, but in the Bronx about one-half of the population is supplied with Croton water, the other half being supplied from the new Kensico Reservoir, which is fed from the Catskill shed, supplemented by the Bronx and Byram Rivers. Approximately 350,000,000 gallons are used every day in Manhattan and the Bronx.

In Brooklyn about 80 per cent. of the water comes from wells, and the remainder from small streams, the watersheds having an area of nearly 170 square miles. All the water is pumped, and about 150,000,000 gallons are consumed daily from municipal and private sources. Flatbush and Borough Park are supplied by private companies from wells.

The city supplies only the First and Third Wards in the Borough of Queens, while the other wards are supplied by private companies. The water is taken chiefly from wells, and the consumption averages about 36,000,000 gallons daily.

In Richmond the city owns the wells, which furnish about 11,500,000 gallons daily.

High Pressure Fire Service System—The high pressure fire service system in Manhattan is bounded by Thirty-fourth Street, Madison Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, Fourteenth Street, Third Avenue, Bowery, Houston Street, East River, Battery, North River, and covers an area of 5.8 square miles.

There are two pumping stations—one located at Gansevoort and West Streets, and the other at Oliver and South Streets. Each station has six electrically driven centrifugal pumps that are connected to the Croton supply (see above), the Gansevoort and West Street station being also connected to the North River, and the Oliver and South Street station to the East River. Thus either fresh or salt water may be used, the latter, however, only being used in emergencies. Each pump can deliver 3,000 gallons a minute under a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch at the station. The combined capacity of the two stations is equal to about 50 fire engines delivering two good-sized streams. The pumping stations respond to every alarm with a pressure of 125 pounds per square inch.

The distributing system consists of 128 miles of mains, 8 to 24 inches in diameter, and about 2,750 four-nozzle hydrants and the necessary valves.

The pressure at any point can be increased or decreased by telephoning to the pumping stations. For this purpose there are approximately 696 telephone boxes, besides telephones communicating with the Fire Department headquarters and with the main and subsidiary stations of the New York Edison Company, from which the necessary electric power is obtained.

The present system cost about $6,762,000 for stations, land, mains, and appurtenances.

In Brooklyn there are two high pressure fire service systems—one protecting the business and manufacturing districts, and the other the amusement section of Coney Island.

The one for the business and manufacturing districts is bounded by the Navy Yard, St. Edward's Street, St. Felix Street, Fort Greene Place, Fifth Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Fourth Avenue, Thirty-ninth Street and the water front, covering an area of 4.8 square miles. The supply is furnished by two stations, the main one being located at the foot of Joralemon Street, and the reserve one at Willoughby and St. Edward's Streets. Both draw their supply from the Ridgewood mains, the main station being also connected to the East River. The pumps are electrically operated in both stations, and have a combined rated capacity of 24,000 gallons per minute against a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch. The distributing system consists of about 34 miles of mains, 8 to 20 inches in diameter, with the usual hydrants.

The Coney Island high-pressure system protects an area of 470 acres. The pumping station is located at West Twelfth Street and Coney Island Creek. Gas engine driving pumps are installed, the total capacity being 4,500 gallons per minute pumping to a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch. The water is distributed through six miles of mains, 8 to 16 inches in diameter, having hydrants where necessary.

THE CATSKILL SYSTEM.

The Catskill water supply system, the partial development of which is nearing completion, at present comprises the following reservoirs: Ashokan for impounding the water, Kensico for storage, Hill View for equalizing and distributing, and Silver Lake for distributing and serving as a terminal reservoir, and besides these reservoirs the Catskill Aqueduct for conveying the water. In New York City the system is inter-connected with existing pipe lines. However, the city pumping plants in Manhattan and the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, which pumped during the year 1915 about 400,000,000 gallons daily, and the various private plants, which during 1915 supplied about 34,000,000 gallons daily, may in part be dispensed with, as the water brought by the new Catskill system will have in general sufficient pressure to reach the twentieth floor of a building situated at tide level.

Ashokan Reservoir—The main supply will be impounded or collected in the Ashokan Reservoir, which is 13 miles west of Kingston, N. Y., from its tributary watersheds—the Esopus, now almost fully developed, 255 square miles in extent, and the Schoharie, 314 square miles, for which construction studies are now being made.

The Ashokan Reservoir, formed by the Olive Bridge Dam and a number of dikes, is approximately 12 miles long by one mile wide, with a maximum depth of 190 feet. When full, the surface of the water is 590 feet above sea level. Over a series of dry years the Esopus watershed cannot be depended upon to supply more than 250,000,000 gallons daily, but the Catskill Aqueduct has for economic reasons been constructed for 500,000,000 gallons' daily capacity.

Surveys and investigations by borings have fixed upon Gilboa as the site of the proposed dam across Schoharie Creek, the watershed of which is counted upon to furnish the additional 250 000,000 gallons of water daily to utilize the Catskill Aqueduct to its full capacity. This involves the connection of the Schoharie Reservoir formed by the dam at Gilboa with the tributaries of the Ashokan Reservoir through a 17-mile tunnel.

Catskill Aqueduct—Leading from the Ashokan Reservoir is the Catskill Aqueduct conveying the water to Storm King, four miles above West Point, then under the Hudson River in a tunnel to Breakneck Mountain, from Breakneck Mountain to Kensico Reservoir (east of Tarrytown, N. Y.), and

NEW YORK WATER SUPPLY—*Continued.*

from the latter to Hill View Reservoir in Yonkers, just north of the city line.

The type of construction depends entirely on the nature of the country the aqueduct crosses. Wherever possible it is built in the open—that is, cut-and-cover, but in many cases tunnels and siphons are required. The cut-and-cover portion is of concrete, having a horseshoe-shaped cross section 17 feet high and 17 feet 6 inches wide, with the flat part resting on the ground. The dimensions of the tunnels range from approximately those just given to a circular section 14 feet 6 inches in diameter. The entire waterway is concrete lined.

The most difficult tunnel to bore was the one under the Hudson River, between Storm King and Breakneck Mountains. Here it was necessary to cut through solid rock at a distance of 1,100 feet below the surface of the river. From Breakneck Mountain to Kensico Reservoir cut-and-cover construction, with an occasional tunnel or siphons followed; similarly Kensico Reservoir is connected to Hill View Reservoir, and from the latter is the tunnel for supplying New York. The Catskill Aqueduct, from Ashokan Reservoir to the city line at Yonkers, is about 92 miles long, 55 miles being cut-and-cover, 31 miles tunnels, and 6 miles of steel pipes.

City Tunnel of Catskill Aqueduct—The city tunnel from Hill View Reservoir passes under the Borough of the Bronx, the Harlem River, the Borough of Manhattan, and the East River, terminating in Brooklyn, a distance of 18 miles. At the Brooklyn terminal pipes extend to the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, the pipes to the latter being of cast iron, crossing the Narrows and discharging into an equalizing reservoir at Silver Lake, 225 feet above sea level.

The tunnel is circular in section, reducing from 15 feet to 11 feet in diameter, lined with concrete, and varying from 250 to 750 feet deep in solid rock. It thus passes far below all subway and building foundations. About every 4,000 feet there are connections to the present distributing system through controlling valves set to furnish the water at any lower pressure than that in the tunnel which existing conditions may require.

The tunnel is capable of delivering 500,000,000 gallons daily, the water rising at the Brooklyn end to nearly 240 feet above tide water, a height sufficient to supply without pumping the highest sections of the borough. The estimated cost of the tunnel and pipes within the city and the reservoir on Staten Island is $25,000,000.

The total cost of the entire system as projected, including the development of the Schoharie watershed, the necessary reservoirs, Catskill Aqueduct, and all appurtenances will be about $177,000,000. It is anticipated that the work now under way for the delivery of the yield of Esopus watershed, 250,000,000 gallons daily, will be completed in 1917.

Construction operations have been in progress about nine years, and $100,000,000 worth of contracts have been awarded. The development of the Esopus watershed is completed, from which a daily yield of 250,000,000 gallons is obtainable. The aqueduct to deliver this water to the five boroughs of the city is finished with the exception of contract tests of the city tunnel, a few minor items of construction and equipment, operating tests of the entire work, and final preparations for service. The Ashokan impounding reservoir was in August, 1916, storing 118,400,000,000 gallons of water, over 90 per cent. of its capacity. Kensico Storage Reservoir, through record-breaking progress in the construction of Kensico Dam, is so nearly completed as to permit the storage of water. Hill View Equalizing Reservoir is finished, while Silver Lake Terminal Reservoir, commenced in August, 1913, is over three-quarters done. None of the last three mentioned reservoirs is immediately essential to the temporary operation of the aqueduct.

THE KNIGHTS OF KING ARTHUR.

The Knights of King Arthur is the largest church-boys' organization in the world, having 3,200 chapters and enrolling 150,000 boys in this country and Canada. Undenominational, it has found continual success in all churches, Y. M. C. A's and schools in all parts of the country. It is a fraternity, private but not secret, self-governing and under the control of the local church. Based upon the oldest English Christian legend that of the Round Table, it is a revival of the nobler side of mediaeval chivalry. While religious, the plan allows ample opportunity for athletic, out-door activities, parliamentary, social, educational and religious interests. Founded in 1893 by Rev. William Byron Forbush it has had a continual and steady growth. There is likewise incorporated with this order a large and similar organization for girls, The Queens of Avalon; a junior order for boys, The Yeomen of King Arthur; also a junior club based on the Bible, The Brotherhood of David. The Councillors of the national order are: G. Stanley Hall, Hon. Ben. Lindsey and Rev. Frank Graham Taylor. *Headquarters*—600 West 122d St., New York, N. Y. Dascomb Forbush, National Seneschal.

LEAGUE OF FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS.

To interest immigrants in the ideals of American citizenship; to cause those who are not yet citizens to become citizens and to help bring about active public interest in the Americanization of immigrants. Classes in citizenship and English; public meetings; co-operates with public officials. Present membership about 2,400. *Headquarters*—138 2d Ave., New York City.

Officers: *President*—Nathaniel Phillips. *Secretary*—Samuel W. Levine. *Treasurer*—Raphael Perlman. *Vice-Presidents*—Arnold Binger, Royal Dixon, Timothy Healy, G. Carl Lotz, M. D., Demosthenes Liakos, Jacob Weiss. *Honorary Vice-Presidents*—George Gordon Battle, Charles L. Bernheimer, George E. Blackwell, Louis W. Fehr, George McAneny, Marcus M. Marks, John Purroy Mitchel, William Fellowes Morgan, George W. Wickersham.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH.

Bureau of Municipal Research, 261 Broadway. *Director*—Dr. F. A. Cleveland. *Chairman*—R. Fulton Cutting. Object: Impartial analysis of problems of governmental administration in city and State; constructive publicity regarding same. Training School for Public Service, *Supervisor*—Dr. C. A. Beard. Field work in other cities and State governments; scientific research in preparation of administrative handbooks, service manuals and monographs to aid administrators.

CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS NATIONAL.

Institute for Government Research—1916, Washington, D. C. *Director*—W. F. Willoughby. *Chairman*—Dr. Frank J. Goodnow. A national association of citizens for co-operating with public officers in the scientific study of business methods with a view to promoting efficiency and economy in the National Government.

SUBWAY SYSTEMS IN NEW YORK CITY.

For Tunnels in and about New York City, see Index.

THE FIRST SUBWAY.

The subway operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company comprises:

A four-track trunk line from City Hall Park through Lafayette Street, Fourth Avenue, Forty-second Street and Broadway to Ninety-sixth Street.

A two-track southern extension from City Hall, down Broadway to the Battery, there connected by the Rapid Transit Tunnel under the East River to the Brooklyn subway, which extends along Joralemon and Fulton Streets to Atlantic Avenue.

Two northern branches from Ninety-sixth Street, viz. (*a*) the Broadway and (*b*) the Lenox Avenue.

(*a*) The Broadway or West Side branch extends along Broadway, St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues and Broadway to 242d Street (Van Cortlandt Park). It has three tracks from Ninety-sixth Street to 137th Street and two beyond. Part of it is an elevated structure.

(*b*) The Lenox Avenue branch has two tracks (portions of which are carried on an elevated structure) with a terminal at Bronx Park. The Lenox Avenue branch leaves the trunk line at about 103d Street; runs eastwardly to and under the northwest corner of Central Park, thence north through Lenox Avenue to about 141st Street, where it branches off to the eastward and runs through various streets to Westchester Avenue, through Westchester Avenue to Southern Boulevard, and through Southern Boulevard to the terminus of the line at Bronx Park, or 180th Street.

Total length of all the above routes, 26.3 miles, having 85.2 miles of track. Standard four-track cross section (two for express trains and two for local) 54 feet 8½ inches wide over all and 16 feet 7 inches high, with roof supported by steel columns. 97,500 tons of structural steel and 725,000 cubic yards of concrete used. The contract for the subway in New York north of City Hall was awarded January 15, 1900, to John B. McDonald and completed by him October 27, 1904, as far as 145th Street. The Bronx extensions were not completed until some time later. The contracts for subways south of City Hall and in Brooklyn were awarded after the one in New York, to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, and were completed in 1908. Total cost about $75,000,000, of which $50,000,000 was expended on the construction of the subway, and $25,000,000 on the equipment: viz., power house, rolling stock, signals, etc.

STATIONS.

MAIN LINE.

South Ferry.
Bowling Green.
Wall Street.
Fulton Street.
City Hall Loop.
Brooklyn Bridge.
Worth and Lafayette Sts.
Canal and Lafayette Sts.
Spring and Lafayette Sts.
Bleecker and Laf'y'tte Sts.
Astor Pl. and 4th Ave.
14th St. and 4th Ave.
18th St. and 4th Ave.
23d St. and 4th Ave.
28th St. and 4th Ave.
33d St. and 4th Ave.
42d St. and Park Ave.
Times Sq. Station (42d St. and Broadway).
50th St. and Broadway.
Columbus Circle (59th St.)
66th St. and Broadway.
72d St. and Broadway.
79th St. and Broadway.
86th St. and Broadway.
91st St. and Broadway.
96th St. and Broadway.

BROADWAY LINE.

103d St. and Broadway.
110th St. and Broadway.
116th St. and Broadway.
Manhattan St. & B'way.
137th St. and Broadway.
145th St. and Broadway.
157th St. and Broadway.
168th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
181st St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
191st St. and St. Nicholas Ave. (By tunnel to Broadway, 2 blocks distant.)
Dyckman St. and Nagle Ave.
207th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
215th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
225th St. and Broadway.
231st St. and Broadway.
238th St. and Broadway.
242d St. and Broadway, Van Cortlandt Park.

LENOX AVE. AND WEST FARMS LINE.

110th St. and Lenox Ave.
116th St. and Lenox Ave.
125th St. and Lenox Ave.
135th St. and Lenox Ave.
145th St. and Lenox Ave.
Mott Ave. and 149th St.
149th St. and 3d Ave. (Free transfer here with Elevated R. R. in same direction.)
Jackson and Westchester Aves.
Prospect and Westchester Aves.
Intervale and Westchester Aves.
Simpson St. and Westchester Ave.
Freeman St. and Southern Boulevard.
174th St. and Boston Rd.
177th St. and Boston Rd.
181st St. and Boston Rd. (Southeastern entrance to Bronx Park and Zoological Park.)

BROOKLYN BRANCH.

Atlantic Ave.
Nevins St.
Hoyt St.
Borough Hall.

NEW RAPID TRANSIT LINES

Under the dual system of rapid transit for New York City all the rapid transit lines operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, including the first subway and the elevated lines of the two systems, are combined in two great systems covering four of the five boroughs of the city. Each will operate through the so-called community centre of the city, namely the section of Manhattan Island below Fifty-ninth Street.

The dual system was effectuated when the City of New York through the Public Service Commission on March 19, 1913, entered into agreements (the dual contracts) with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation (an associated company of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company) for the construction and operation of new subway lines and extensions, elevated line extensions and third tracking of elevated roads. Both the city and the two companies contributed large sums for general construction, while equipment was to be provided by the companies. All subways and elevated extensions of subways are owned by the city while elevated lines, elevated extensions and third tracking on elevated roads are the property of the companies. The dual contracts included leases to the companies of the lines to be operated by them and their subsidiaries under terms regarded as favorable to the city. The contracts called for the construction of 44.55 miles of new subway, 53.19 miles of new elevated road, and 19.8 miles of third track and other additional tracks on the existing elevated railroads.

The major portion of the lines authorized under the dual contracts will be either in operation or ready for operation during the year 1917. Some of the lines are already in use and all, save a few of the principal general construction contracts have been awarded. Some construction was authorized subsequent to the completion of the first subway and prior to the signing of the dual contracts in 1913. Practically all such work is now completed and in operation. The Centre Street loop subway in Manhattan, together with the trunk line of the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, system and two of its South Brooklyn feeder lines; the Liberty Avenue extension of the Fulton Street elevated line in Brooklyn, and portions of the third tracks on the Brooklyn elevated lines are now in operation by the Brooklyn company.

The Queensboro subway, a portion of the Interborough's lines, is in operation for part of its length; the new elevated third tracks in Manhattan are also being operated. The great rapid transit system of northern Queens, connected into New York by way of the Queensboro subway, will be the next of the dual lines to be placed in operation, to be followed shortly by the Jerome Avenue extension and the White Plains Road extension in the Bronx.

The first subway forms the nucleus of the Interborough's underground lines. It is being extended up Lexington Avenue from Forty-third Street, with branches in the Bronx leading to Woodlawn and

Pelham Bay Park. It is also being extended down Seventh Avenue from Forty-second Street, with one branch leading to the Battery and another leading into Brooklyn through Park Place, Beekman and William Streets, and under river tunnel. Extensions of the Interborough system in Brooklyn include a subway along Eastern Parkway and Nostrand Avenue and an elevated extension of the Eastern Parkway line on Livonia Avenue. Another important Interborough extension is that on White Plains Road, the Bronx, starting from a connection with the West Farms branch of the first subway near 178th Street and extending north to 241st Street near the city line.

The Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn is the great trunk line of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation's system. The New Utrecht Avenue line, formerly known as the West End line, the Sea Beach line—both of which are practically completed—and the Gravesend Avenue line, now under construction, constitute three of the South Brooklyn extensions of this system. They formerly served as extensions of the Fifth Avenue elevated line. Later, the Brighton Beach elevated line is also to be connected with the Fourth Avenue system. The extension of the Brooklyn Fourth Avenue line in Manhattan is being built under Broadway and Seventh Avenue north to Fifty-ninth Street, from which point a line is being built to the east under Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets and by tunnel to Queens, where connection is made with the Queens lines, which will be jointly operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The Fourth Avenue subway reaches into Manhattan by way of the Manhattan Bridge, and later by way of tunnels under the East River near the Battery. Another subway line now under contract will begin at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, extend under the East River to the Eastern District and Bushwick sections of Brooklyn, and connect eventually with the Broadway, Brooklyn, elevated line. This line is for operation by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Other extensions and improvements are the connection of the Third Avenue elevated railroad in the Bronx along Webster Avenue to a junction with the White Plains Road line, a connection between the Ninth Avenue elevated line across the Harlem River with the Jerome Avenue extension of the Lexington Avenue subway, a connection of the Lenox Avenue branch of the first subway and the Jerome Avenue line, and a connection between the Third Avenue elevated and the West Farms branch of the first subway.

Another extension of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will be that of the Queensboro subway from its present western terminus at Park Avenue, Manhattan, west to Times Square, for which two of the tracks of the present subway under Forty-second Street will be utilized.

A Brooklyn extension not heretofore mentioned is that of the Lexington Avenue elevated line from Cypress Hills along Jamaica Avenue to Cliffside Avenue, Jamaica, and the elevated extension of the Lutheran Cemetery line from Ridgewood to Metropolitan Avenue.

Under the dual system there will be built four new tunnels under the East River of two tubes each, all of which are under construction. One of these tunnels extends from Whitehall Street, Manhattan, to Montague Street in Brooklyn for operation by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; another between Old Slip, Manhattan, and Clark Street, Brooklyn, for operation by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; a third from East Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, to North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, for operation by the Brooklyn company; and the fourth from East Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, to North Jane Street, Queens, to be operated by the Brooklyn company.

The Whitehall-Montague Street line will form a connection between the lower end of Broadway, Manhattan, division of the Brooklyn Fourth Avenue system. The Old Slip-Clark Street tunnel will carry the Park Place, Beekman and William Streets extension of the Interborough's new Seventh Avenue line into Brooklyn. The tunnel at Fourteenth Street will carry the Fourteenth Street-Eastern line beneath the East River, while the tunnel at Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, carries the tracks of the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets subway in Manhattan to a connection with the new Queens lines at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza station.

Of the remaining few dual system construction contracts yet to be let, the most important is that of the line under Nassau Street, Manhattan, which will connect the Centre Street Loop line with the Whitehall-Montague Street tunnel.

When the dual system is in full operation the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains will be able to enter Manhattan by means of four bridges across and two tunnels under the East River, and can be operated northward through Broadway and Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, and eastward through Fifty-ninth Street and over the Queensboro Bridge to Astoria and Corona in Queens. On the Brooklyn side the system will include the lines to Coney Island and other remote parts of the borough. Over the whole Brooklyn part of the system the fare will be five cents and transfers will be freely given, so that it will be possible for a passenger to take a train at Corona, near Flushing, ride through to Manhattan at Fifty-ninth Street, south to Canal Street, and then across the Manhattan Bridge and through the Fourth Avenue subway and its connections to Coney Island for a single fare. As soon as the South Brooklyn elevated railroads are rebuilt and it is possible for the Brooklyn company to operate continuous trains from Manhattan to Coney Island, the five-cent fare to Coney Island will be an assured fact.

On that part of the system to be operated by the Interborough company, the length of the five-cent fare will be greatly extended. A passenger will be able to ride from Pelham Bay Park, through the Bronx into Manhattan, down the whole length of Manhattan, under the East River to Brooklyn and out Eastern Parkway and Livonia Avenue to New Lots Road for a single five-cent fare. Transfers will be given upon all parts of the Interborough system, except that there will be no further transfers than are at present allowed between the elevated railroads and the subway.

In the dual system the rapid transit lines now operated by both the Interborough and Brooklyn companies will be linked with the new lines built and to be built by the city and by the companies, so that old and new in each company's territory may be operated as one system. Toward the new system allotted to the Interborough Company the city contributes the existing subway, and the company the existing elevated lines in Manhattan and the Bronx. Toward the new system for the Brooklyn lines the city contributes the Broadway, the Fourth Avenue, Fourteenth Street and Centre Street Loop subways, with 110 miles of track, and the company contributes the existing elevated railroads in Brooklyn, with 105 miles of single track. The elevated railroads in each case are owned by private companies, but the existing subway is owned by the City of New York, although under lease to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The city is to furnish most of the money for the building of the new lines under the operating contracts, but each company is to contribute toward the cost of construction and is to bear the entire cost of equipment. The equipment is to become the property of the City of New York when placed in operation, and the cost of it is to be amortized out of earnings. The cost of construction and equipment of the entire system will be about $352,000,000, if the companies do not exceed their original estimates for equipment. The City of New York will pay about $186,000,000, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company $105,000,000, and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation $61,000,000. Of the amounts to be paid by the companies, $58,000,000 of the Interborough's total and $13,500,000 of the New York Municipal Railway's total will be expended upon the construction of lines to be owned by the City of New York. The balance of the money will be spent for equipment, which, at the end of the lease, will also become the property of the city.

STATIONS ON NEW LINES—CITY OWNED.

LEXINGTON AVENUE LINE.
(MANHATTAN)

Grand Central.†	77th St.	110th St.
51st St.	86th St.†	116th St.
59th St.	96th St.	125th St.†
68th St.	103d St.	

RIVER AND JEROME AVENUE BRANCH.
(BRONX)

Mott Haven.	Belmont St.	Kingsbridge Rd.
149th St.†	176th St.	Bedford Pk. Boulevard.
161st St	Burnside Ave.†	Mosholu P'way.
167th St.	E. 183d St.	Woodlawn.†
170th St.	Fordham Rd.	

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD AND WESTCHESTER AVENUE BRANCH (BRONX)

3d Ave.	Whitlock Ave.	Zerega Ave.
Brook Ave.	Elder Ave.	Westchester Sq.
Cypress Ave.	Clason's Pt Rd.	Middlet'n Rd.
E. 143d St.	St. Lawr'nce Ave.	Buhre Ave.
E. 149th St.	E 177th St †	Pelham Bay Park.†
Longwood Ave.	Castle Hill Ave.	
Hunt's Pt. Rd †		

SEVENTH AVENUE AND CLARK STREET LINE
(BROOKLYN)

Borough Hall.	Brooklyn H'ghts.

(MANHATTAN)

Wall St.	Fulton St.	Park Pl.

BATTERY EXTENSION.

South Ferry.	Rector St.

MAIN LINE.

Chambers St.	Christopher St.	28th St.
Franklin St.	14th St.†	Pennsylvania Station.†
Canal St.	18th St.	Times Sq.
Houston St.	23d St.	

FLATBUSH AVENUE AND EASTERN PARKWAY LINE.
(BROOKLYN)

Bergen St.	Institute Park.	Kingston Ave.
Prospect Park Plaza.	Franklin Ave.†	Utica Ave.†
	Nostrand Ave.	

NOSTRAND AVENUE BRANCH.
(BROOKLYN)

President St.	Church Ave.	Newkirk Ave.
Sterling St.	Beverly Road	Flatbush Ave.
Winthrop St.		

LIVONIA AVENUE BRANCH.
(BROOKLYN)

Sutter Ave.	Junius St.	Pennsylvania Ave.
Saratoga Ave.	Van Sicklen Ave.	
Rockaway Ave.	New Lots Ave.	

QUEENSBORO SUBWAY LINE.
(MANHATTAN)

Times Square.	Fifth Ave.	Grand Central.

(QUEENS)

Vernon - Jackson Aves.	Hunter's Point Ave.	11th St.
		Queensboro Plz.†

WOODSIDE AND CORONA BRANCH.
(QUEENS)

Rawson St.	Wocdside.†	Elmhurst Ave.
Lowery St.	Fiske Ave.	Junction Ave.†
Bliss St.	Broadway.	Alburtis Ave.
Lincoln Ave.	25th St.	

ASTORIA BRANCH.
(QUEENS)

Beebe Ave.	Broadway.	Hoyt Ave.†
Washington Ave.	Grand Ave.	Ditmars Ave.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD LINE.
(EXTENSION OF FIRST SUBWAY)
(BRONX)

East 180th St.†	Burke Ave.	East 233d St.
Bronx Park E'st.	Gun Hill Road.†	Nereid Ave.
Pelham P'kway.	East 219th St.	East 241st St.†
Allerton Ave.	East 225th St.	

CENTRE STREET LOOP LINE
(MANHATTAN)

Chamber St.†	Canal St.†	Bowery.†

NASSAU STREET EXTENSION.
(MANHATTAN)

Broad St.	Fulton St.	Broadway.

CANAL STREET LINE.
(MANHATTAN)

Broadway.		

FOURTH AVENUE SUBWAY.
(BROOKLYN)

Gold St.	Prospect Ave.	59th St.†
De Kalb Ave.†	25th St.	Bay Ridge Ave.
Pacific St.†	36th St.†	77th St.
Union St.	45th St.	86th St.†
9th St.	53d St.	

NEW UTRECHT AVENUE BRANCH.
(BROOKLYN)

9th Ave.†	62d St.†	Bay Parkway.†
Fort Hamilton Parkway.	71st St.	25th Ave.
50th St.	79th St.	Bay 50th St.
55th St.	18th Ave.	Surf Ave.†
	20th Ave.	

GRAVESEND AVENUE BRANCH.
(BROOKLYN)

Fort Hamilton Parkway.	Avenue I.	Avenue U.
13th Ave	22d Ave.	Avenue X.
Ditmas Ave.	Avenue N.	Van Sicklen.
18th Ave.	Avenue P.	Surf Ave.†
	Kings Highway.†	

ST. FELIX STREET AND FLATBUSH AVENUE LINE.
(BROOKLYN)

Atlantic Ave.	Seventh Ave.

MONTAGUE STREET LINE.
(BROOKLYN)

Court St.		

BROADWAY—FIFTY-NINTH STREET LINE.
(MANHATTAN)

Whitehall St.	8th St.	42d St.†
Rector St.	Union Sq.†	49th St.
Cortlandt St.	23d St.	57th St.†
City Hall.†	28th St.	Fifth Ave.
Canal St.	34th St.†	Lexington Ave.
Prince St.		

FOURTEENTH STREET—EASTERN LINE.
(MANHATTAN)

Sixth Ave.	Third Ave.	First Ave.
Union Square.		

(BROOKLYN)

Bedford Ave.	Montrose St.	Ridgewood.
Lorimer St.	Morgan Ave.	Halsey St.
Graham Ave.	Flushing Ave.	Central Ave.
Grand St.	De Kalb Ave.	Broadway.

STATIONS ON NEW LINES—OWNED BY COMPANY.

ELEVATED EXTENSIONS.

EIGHTH AVENUE AND 162D STREET CONNECTION.
(BRONX)

Sedgwick Ave.	Anderson & Jerome Aves.

WEBSTER AVENUE EXTENSION.
(BRONX)

200th St.	Gun Hill Road.	White Plains Rd.
204th St.		

ELEVATED THIRD-TRACKING—EXPRESS STATIONS.

SECOND AVENUE LINE.
(MANHATTAN)

City Hall.	14th St.	86th St.
Chatham Sq.	42d St.	125th St.

THIRD AVENUE LINE
(MANHATTAN)

City Hall.	Houston St.	42d St.
Chatham Sq.	9th St.	106th St.
Canal St.	23d St.	125th St.
Grand St.		

NEW STATIONS ON SUBWAY—OWNED BY COMPANY—*Continued.*

THIRD AVENUE LINE—*Continued.*
(BRONX)

133d St.	143d St.	149th St.
138th St.		

NINTH AVENUE LINE.
(MANHATTAN)

Cortlandt St.	14th St.	125th St.
Warren St.	34th St.	145th St.
Desbrosses St.	66th St.	155th St.
Christopher St.	116th St.	

JAMAICA AVENUE EXTENSION.
(BROOKLYN AND QUEENS)

Crescent St.	Freedom Ave.	Queens B'lev'd.
Eldert's Lane.	Greenwood Ave.	Sutphin Ave.
Forest Parkway.	Spruce St	Newark St.
Woodhaven Ave.	Met'p'ltan Ave.	Cliffside Ave.

LIBERTY AVENUE EXTENSION.
(BROOKLYN)

Hudson St.	Rockaway Boulevard.	Greenwood Ave.
Boyd Ave.	Oxford Ave.	Lefferts Ave.

LUTHERAN CEMETERY LINE.
(BROOKLYN)

Seneca Ave.	Fresh Pond Rd.	Metrop'l't'n Ave.
Forest Ave.		

SEA BEACH LINE.
(BROOKLYN)

Eighth Ave.	Eighteenth Ave.	Kings Highway.
Fort Hamilton Ave.	Twentieth Ave.	Avenue U.
	Twenty-second Ave.	Eighty-sixth St.
New Utrecht Ave.		Surf Ave.†

Note—† Indicates express station.

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD SUBWAY.

Apart from the above systems the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad operates a system of tunnels and subways sometimes called the McAdoo system. The tunnels connect the business section of New York with the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, the Erie Railroad, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad on the New Jersey side, and in addition operate to a station at Summit Avenue, Jersey City, and thence over the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Manhattan Transfer and over its own tracks to Park Place, Newark. There are two sets of tunnels under the Hudson River. On the New York side the downtown tunnel terminates in the Hudson Terminal Building at Church, Cortlandt and Fulton Streets. The uptown tunnel terminates at Christopher Street where it becomes a part of a subway running up Sixth Avenue to Thirty-third Street.

STATIONS IN NEW YORK.

Christopher St.	14th St.	28th St.
9th St.	23d St.	33d St.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From Bradstreet's Journal.)

The record of building expenditures at leading American cities reporting monthly, quarterly and yearly from January, 1914, down to and including October, 1916, shows the ebb and flow in the building industry in the time specified, as follows:

	1915.	1914.	Change Per Cent.
Jan., 155 cities...	$45,764,309	$49,944,341	dec. 8.3
Feb., 155 cities...	45,769,864	52,177,227	dec.12.2
March, 155 cities.	75,250,465	85,795,424	dec.12.2
First quarter...	$166,784,638	$187,916,992	dec.11.2
April, 155 cities..	79,469,221	84,565,850	dec. 6.0
May, 155 cities..	85,513,438	85,212,713	inc. .3
June, 155 cities..	67,542,904	86,458,820	dec.21.8
Second quarter.	$232,525,563	$256,237,383	dec. 9.2
Six months..	$399,310,201	$444,154,375	dec.10.0
July, 155 cities...	71,569,657	83,640,692	dec.14.4
August, 155 cities.	71,803,460	63,448,824	inc.13.1
Sept., 155 cities..	69,777,282	53,443,480	inc.30.5
Third quarter..	$213,150,399	$200,532,996	inc. 6.2
Nine months..	$612,460,600	$644,687,371	dec. 5.0
Oct., 155 cities...	70,254,657	52,535,818	inc.33.7
Nov., 156 cities..	71,210,294	45,080,438	inc.57.9
Dec., 156 cities..	67,892,361	41,788,286	inc.62.4
Fourth quarter.	$209,357,312	$139,404,542	inc.50.1
Twelve months	$821,817,912	$784,091,913	inc. 4.8

	1916.	1915.	Change Per Cent.
Jan., 156 cities...	$55,545,958	$46,040,876	inc.20.6
Feb., 155 cities...	55,380,279	46,304,629	inc.19.6
March, 155 cities.	85,754,693	76,167,053	inc.12.5
First quarter..	$196,680,930	$168,512,558	inc.16.7
April, 155 cities..	92,184,719	79,893,446	inc.15.3
May, 155 cities..	115,466,445	85,857,130	inc.34.4
June, 154 cities...	96,879,914	70,698,467	inc.37.3
Second quarter.	$304,531,078	$236,449,043	inc.28.8
Six months....	$501,212,008	$404,961,601	inc.23.7
July, 155 cities...	116,969,714	72,125,889	inc.62.1
August, 154 cities.	76,053,463	72,100,163	inc. 5.4
Sept., 155 cities..	70,208,747	70,073,338	inc. .2
Third quarter..	$263,231,924	$214,299,390	inc.22.8
Nine months..	$764,443,932	$619,260,991	inc.23.4
Oct., 141 cities...	82,951,962	66,494,787	inc.24.7

PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY.

(Executive office, 346 Fourth Ave., cor. 25th St.) Loaning offices: 346 Fourth Ave. 186 Eldridge St., 180 E. 72d St., cor. E. Houston and Essex Sts., 736 Seventh Ave., 124th St. and Lexington Ave., 409 Grand St.; Bronx, Courtlandt Ave. at 148th St.; Brooklyn, 24 Graham Ave., Pitkin and Rockaway Aves., Smith and Livingston Sts

Office hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturday to 6 P. M. Ticket good for one year only. Loans may be paid by instalments, in sums not less than $1. Rates of interest. One per cent. per month, or any fraction thereof. Only one-half month interest charged on all loans redeemed within two weeks after date of pledge. Condition of loan agreed to by the holder of the ticket in consideration of interest being charged at less than the rate allowed by law. The Provident Loan Society of New York shall not be liable for loss or damage by fire, breakage, dampness, theft, or moths; nor shall it be liable in any event for more than 25 per cent. in addition to the amount loaned. James Speyer, President; Frank Tucker, Vice-President; Otto T. Bannard, Treasurer, Mortimer L. Schiff, Secretary.

When making payment by instalment, the full amount of interest due on the sum loaned must be included, and the ticket must be returned. The interest due on the loan cannot be paid by instalment. The society has thus far limited the classes of personal property on which it has made loans to clothing and so-called "jewelry," including under that designation all articles of gold or silver, precious stones, opera-glasses, eye-glasses, also men's clothing in good condition, and ladies' and men's furs.

BRIDGES IN AND ABOUT THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

THE bridge connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn over the East River from Park Row, Manhattan, to Sands and Washington Streets, Brooklyn, was begun January 3, 1870, and opened to traffic May 24, 1883. Total cost of the bridge to date about $25,090,000.

The tolls are: For foot passengers, free; railway fare, 3 cents, or 2 tickets for 5 cents. Roadway tolls for vehicles abolished July 18, 1911. On August 23, 1897, the bridge railway was leased to the elevated railroad companies (now operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit), paying therefor 10 cents per car; trolley cars, 5 cents per round trip. About 250,000 people cross the bridge in a day.

The following are the statistics of the structure: Width of bridge, 86 feet. Length of river span, 1,595 feet 6 inches. Length of each land span, 930 feet. Length of Brooklyn approach, 998 feet. Length of New York approach, 1,562 feet 6 inches. Total length of carriageway, 6,016 feet. Total length of the bridge, with extensions, 7,580 feet.

Size of Manhattan caisson, 172 x 102 feet. Size of Brooklyn caisson, 168 x 102 feet. Timber and iron in caisson, 5,253 cubic yards. Concrete in well holes, chambers, etc., 5,669 cubic feet. Weight of Manhattan caisson, about 7,000 tons. Weight of concrete filling, about 8,000 tons.

Manhattan tower contains 46,945 cubic yards masonry. Brooklyn tower contains 38,214 cubic yards masonry. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Brooklyn, 45 feet. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Manhattan, 78 feet. Size of Manhattan tower at high water line, 140 x 59 feet. Size of Manhattan tower at roof course, 136 x 53 feet. Total height of towers above high water, 272 feet.

Clear height of bridge in centre of river span above high water at 90° F., 135 feet. Height of floor at towers above high water, 119 feet 3 inches.

Grade of roadway, 3¼ feet in 100 feet. Height of towers above roadway, 153 feet. Size of anchorages at base, 129 x 119 feet. Size of anchorages at top, 117 x 104 feet. Size of anchorages, 89 feet front, 85 feet rear. Weight of each anchor plate, 23 tons.

Number of cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 15¾ inches. Length of each single wire in cables, 3,578 feet 6 inches. Ultimate strength of each cable, 12,000 tons. Weight of wire, 11 feet per pound. Each cable contains 5,296 parallel (not twisted) galvanized steel, oil-coated wires, closely wrapped to a solid cylinder, 15¾ inches in diameter. Permanent weight suspended from cables, 13,820 tons.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE.

Manhattan terminal, Bowery and Canal St.; Brooklyn terminal, Nassau, near Bridge St. Total cost to date, $31,080,000; of which $16,700,000 is for structure and $14,380,000 for land.

Width of bridge, 122 ft. 6 in. Length of river span, 1,470 ft. Length of each land span, 725 ft. Length of Manhattan approach 2,067 ft. Length of Brooklyn approach, 1,868 ft. Total length of roadway, 6,855 ft. Bridge is of double-deck design, first deck to have one 35-foot roadway in centre and two subway tracks on each side and one 11-foot footwalk on each side, top deck to have four trolley tracks. Approximately 40,000 cubic yards excavation for each anchor pier; approximately 115,000 cubic yards masonry and concrete in each anchor pier.

Height of cables at top of tower above mean high water mark, 322 ft. 6 in. Height of roadway at centre of bridge above mean high water mark, 149 ft. Grade of roadway 3⅛ ft. in 100 ft. Number of cables four, 37 strands in each cable; 256 wires in each strand; 9,472 wires in each cable; 37,888 wires in four cables. Size of wire 0.192 inches in diameter. Size of cable completed 21¼ inches in diameter. Length of each wire 3,223 ft. 6 in. (anchor to anchor). Ultimate strength of each cable, 26,600 tons.

Weight of steel in cables and suspenders, 7,800 tons. Weight of steel in other parts main bridge 33,900 tons. Weight of steel in approaches 18,300 tons.

Work of construction of tower foundation in Brooklyn commenced October 1, 1901. Roadway opened for traffic December 31, 1909. East footwalk opened to pedestrians July 18, 1910. West footwalk opened May 11, 1911.

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE.

The tower foundations for the bridge in Manhattan are at the foot of Delancey Street, and in Brooklyn at a point between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets. The bridge ends at Clinton Street in Manhattan, and at Havemeyer Street in Brooklyn. Construction commenced November 7, 1896. Size of Manhattan caissons (2), 76 x 60 feet; Brooklyn caissons (2), 79 x 63 feet. Depth of tower foundations in Manhattan, north caisson 55 feet, south caisson 66 feet below mean high water; in Brooklyn, north caisson 107 feet 5 inches, south caisson 91 feet 9 inches below mean high water. Height of masonry in Manhattan and Brooklyn towers, 23 feet above mean high water. Total height of towers above mean high water, 332 feet 9 inches. Size of both anchorages at top, 149 feet x 127 feet 5 inches. Length of main span, 1,600 feet; each side span, 596 feet 6 inches; Manhattan approach, 2,650 feet; Brooklyn approach, 1,865 feet. Total length from Clinton Street, Manhattan, to New Street, Brooklyn, 7,308 feet. Width over all, 118 feet. Two roadways, each 20 feet wide, two footwalks, each 17 feet 8 inches wide. Height of roadways at towers, 125 feet 8 inches above mean high water. Height of roadways at centre of bridge, 145 feet 6 inches above mean high water. Clear height of bridge for channel width of 400 feet, 135 feet above mean high water. Number of supporting cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 18⅝ inches. Length of each single wire in cables, 2,985 feet. Total length of wire in four cables, 17,404 miles. Weight of four cables, including suspenders, 4,900 tons. Weight of structural steel and iron in main bridge, 26,300 tons; in approaches, 16,600 tons; total, 47,800 tons. Bridge opened for pedestrians and vehicles December 19, 1903. Surface railway for Brooklyn lines began operation November 3, 1904. Surface railway for Manhattan lines began operation February 9, 1905. Elevated railway began operation September 16, 1908. Cost of construction, including station in Manhattan, $15,090,000. Cost of land, $9,100,000.

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.

Plans approved by the War Department, February 23, 1901. Main bridge is a continuous cantilever. Bridge, with approaches, extends from Second Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, Manhattan, to Crescent Street, Queens. Construction commenced June, 1901. Height of highest masonry piers, 124 feet above mean high water. Length of Manhattan approach, 1,052 feet; west channel span, 1,182 feet; island span, 630 feet; east channel span, 984 feet; length of Queens approach, 2,672 feet 6 inches. Total length from Second Avenue to Crescent Street, 7,449 feet. In addition, the Queens plaza has a length of 1,152 feet, extending from Crescent Street to Jackson Avenue. Width over all, 89 feet 6 inches. Width of roadway, 52 feet 3 inches. Two sidewalks, each 16 feet wide. Height of

roadway in central portion of bridge, 143 feet above mean high water. Height of footwalks in central portion of bridge, 165 feet above mean high water. Height of lower balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island, 202 feet 6 inches above mean high water. Height of upper balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island, 333 feet above mean high water. Clear height of bridge for channel width of 400 feet for both east and west channels, 135 feet above mean high water. Weight of steel and iron in main bridge 52,600 tons; in approaches 20,066 tons. Total 72,666 tons. Bridge opened for pedestrians and vehicles, March 30, 1909. Surface railway began operation, September 19, 1909. Cost of bridge construction, $12,870,000; cost of land, $4,720,000; total $17,590,000.

HELL GATE ARCH BRIDGE.

The bridge spans the East River at Hell Gate, between Ward's Island and Astoria, Long Island. Designed and built by Gustav Lindenthal for the New York Connecting Railroad to connect the Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven systems, at a cost, including approaches, of $25,000,000. It is the longest arch in the world. The span is 1,016 feet 10 inches between tower faces. The upper chord of the arch is 300 feet above mean high water at the centre and 180 feet at the ends of the span; the lower chord is 260 feet above mean high water at the centre and 40 feet at the ends; the roadway is 140 feet above mean high water.

The arch carries four railway tracks (two passenger and two freight) on a solid concrete deck. It is the heaviest bridge in the world, weighing 52,000 pounds per lineal foot and carrying a loading of 24,000 pounds per lineal foot, making a total carrying capacity of 76,000 pounds per lineal foot. The steel work weighs 19,000 tons and the flooring and track weigh 7,000 tons. The heaviest single member weighs 185 tons and has a cross section of 1,384 square inches. The width of the bridge is 93 feet between railings and 60 feet between centres of trusses.

The Long Island tower is 104 by 140 feet at the base and is founded on rock in open cut at 20 feet depth. The Ward's Island tower is 119 by 140 feet at the base and rests on 21 pneumatic concrete caissons, founded on rock varying from 58 to 120 feet below the ground surface. Height of towers, 240 feet. Total concrete in towers, 110,000 cubic yards. Total concrete in bridge towers and approaches, 500,000 cubic yards.

Construction of arch commenced November, 1914. Arch was erected by cantilevering out from the towers, each half being held by connection to temporary backstays built behind the towers. The two halves were joined October 1, 1915. Entire steel work completed January, 1916. Will be opened to traffic about January, 1917.

HACK AND CAB FARES IN MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

The legal rate of fare, of which an official copy shall be furnished by the Bureau of Licenses, and carried by every licensed hackman, shall be as follows:

Mileage rates charged for general driving.

Maximum rates of fare shall be as follows:

Motor Vehicles (Except Sight-Seeing Cars)—For not more than two passengers: For the first half-mile, or any fraction thereof, 30 cents; for each succeeding one-quarter mile, or any fraction thereof, 10 cents. For three or more passengers: For the first half-mile, or any fraction thereof, 40 cents; for each succeeding one-sixth mile, or any fraction thereof, 10 cents.

Sight-Seeing Cars—No rates are hereby established for sight-seeing cars, but a schedule of the rates charged for each trip shall, before the trip, be prominently displayed upon the car, and a charge greater, or attempt to charge any passenger a sum greater than that set forth in said schedule shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance.

Horse-Drawn Vehicles—For cabs: For the first mile, or any fraction thereof, 50 cents; for each succeeding one-half mile, or any fraction thereof, 20 cents. For coaches: For the first mile, or any fraction thereof, 70 cents; for each succeeding one-half mile, or any fraction thereof, 30 cents. Hourly rates (applying only to horse-drawn vehicles when shopping or calling, and not including park or road driving, nor driving more than five miles from starting point): For the first hour, or any part thereof, $1.50; for each additional one-half hour, 50 cents. In case of public hacks on which taximeters are not affixed, when driving on the numbered streets or numbered and lettered avenues in the Borough of Manhattan, twenty blocks north and south, and seven blocks between the numbered and lettered avenues constitute a mile for the purpose of this ordinance. The rate card, as provided for hereafter, shall state the number of blocks constituting a mile in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applying Both to Motor-Driven and Horse-Drawn Vehicles: For waiting time at the rate of $1.50 per hour. For each piece of luggage carried outside, 20 cents. No charge shall, however, be made for hand bags and suit cases. Ferriage and tolls in all cases to be paid by the party using the vehicle.

Any violation of the provisions of this article, or any charge or any attempt to charge any passenger a greater rate of fare than that to which the public hack is entitled under the provisions of this article, shall render the offender liable, upon conviction thereof before any City Magistrate, to a fine of not exceeding $10, or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment in the City Prison for a period not exceeding ten days.

Every driver of a public hack, immediately after the termination of any hiring or employment, must carefully search such hack for any property lost or left therein, and any such property, unless sooner claimed or delivered to the owner, must be taken to the nearest police station and deposited with the officer in charge within twenty-four hours after the finding thereof, and the Captain of the precinct to which such report shall be made shall forward a written notice to the Bureau of Licenses with brief particulars and description of the property.

Every driver of a public hack shall have the right to demand payment of the legal fare in advance, and may refuse employment unless so prepaid, but no driver of a public hack shall otherwise refuse or neglect to convey any orderly person or persons upon request anywhere in the city, unless previously engaged or unable to do so. No driver of a licensed hack shall carry any other person than the passenger first employing a hack without the consent of said passenger.

All disputes as to the lawful rate of fare shall be determined by the police officer in charge or the police station nearest to the place where such dispute is had; failure to comply with such determination shall subject the offending party to a charge of disorderly conduct, punishable by a fine of not exceeding $10, or in default thereof, imprisonment for not more than ten days.

(Temporary changes in location of some statues are being made owing to subway construction.)

ARTHUR, CHESTER A. Madison Square.
BARTHOLDI STATUE, see "Liberty."
BEETHOVEN, bronze bust, on a granite pedestal, 15 ft. high, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1884.
BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, Bryant Park, W. 42d St. and 6th Ave.
BURNS, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall.
CERVANTES, bust of Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote," in Central Park.
COLUMBUS, marble statue, in Central Park.
COMMERCE, bronze figure, Central Park, near the 8th Ave. and 59th St entrance; unveiled 1865.
CONKLING, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, cor Madison Ave. and 23d St.
COOPER, PETER, statue opposite Cooper Union.
COX, bronze statue of the statesman S. S. Cox, erected by the letter-carriers, Astor Place.
DE PEYSTER, ABRAHAM, statue in Bowling Green.
DODGE, bronze statue of William E. Dodge, at Broadway, 6th Ave., and 36th St.; unveiled 1885.
ERICSSON, statue of the inventor, on the Battery.
FARRAGUT, bronze statue, Madison Square Park near 5th Ave. and 26th St.
FIREMEN'S MEMORIAL MONUMENT, 100th St. and Riverside Drive.
FRANKLIN bronze statue, Printing House Square.
GARIBALDI, bronze statue, Washington Square: unveiled 1888.
GRANT, ULYSSES S., tomb, Riverside Drive and 123d St.; 160 feet high; dedicated April 27, 1897
GREELEY, bronze statue, at City Hall Park.
GREELEY, Greeley Square, 33d St. and Broadway
HALE, bronze statue of Nathan Hale, martyr spy of the Revolution; in City Hall Plaza.
HALLECK, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1877.
HAMILTON, bronze statue of Alexander Hamilton, Columbia University quadrangle.
HAMILTON, granite statue of Alexander Hamilton, Central Park, on the East Drive.
HANCOCK, in Hancock Square, St. Nicholas Ave and W. 124th St.
HEINE, poet, Lorelei Fountain, Mott Ave. and 161st St.
HOLLEY, bronze bust of Alexander Holley, Washington Square; unveiled 1890.
HUDSON, HENRY, 100 foot shaft, Spuyten Duyvil.
HUMBOLDT, bronze bust, Central Park near the 5th Ave. and 59th St. entrance.
HUNT, RICHARD M., Memorial, 5th Ave., opposite Lenox Library.
INDIAN HUNTER, bronze figure, Central Park near lower entrance to the Mall.
IRVING, bronze bust, Bryant Park, on W. 40th St. unveiled 1866.
JACK PHILIPS TITANIC MEMORIAL, U. S. Barge Office.
JEFFERSON, THOMAS, in front of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University.
JOAN OF ARC, Riverside Drive and 93d St.
LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, Union Square lower end of Park; unveiled 1876.
LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD, on Liberty Island, in the Harbor.
LINCOLN, bronze statue, Union Square, southwest corner; unveiled 1868.
MAINE, U. S. S., MEMORIAL, National, Columbus Circle.
MARTYRS' MONUMENT, Trinity Churchyard, in memory of the American soldiers and sailors who died in the British prison ships in the Revolutionary War
MAZZINI, bronze oust, Central Park, on the West Drive.
MOORE, bronze bust of Thomas Moore, the poet, Central Park, near the Pond and 5th Ave. entrance; unveiled 1880.
MORSE, bronze statue of the inventor of the telegraph, Central Park, near 5th Ave. and 72d St.
OBELISK, Central Park, near the Metropolitan Museum of Art; brought from Egypt, and erected 1881; granite, 70 feet long, and weighs 200 tons.
PULITZER FOUNTAIN, 5th Ave. and 59th St.
SCHILLER, bronze bust, Central Park, in the Ramble; unveiled 1859.
SCHURZ, CARL, statue, 116th St. and Morningside Drive.
SCOTT, bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott. Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1872.
SEVENTH REGIMENT, bronze figure of a soldier of this regiment, to commemorate its dead in the Civil War, Central Park, on the West Drive.
SEWARD, bronze statue, southwest corner of Madison Square Park; unveiled 1876.
SHAKESPEARE, bronze statue, Central Park at the lower end of the Mall; unveiled 1872
SHERMAN, GENERAL, equestrian statue, 5th Ave. and 59th St.
SIGEL, FRANZ, bronze monument, 106th St. and Riverside Drive; unveiled in October. 1907.
SIMS, bronze statue of Dr. Marion Sims. Bryant Park, north side.
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS', Riverside Drive.
"STILL HUNT," 77th St. and East Drive, Central Park.
STRAUS MEMORIAL, Broadway and 106th St.
STUYVESANT, marble effigy of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, in the outer wall of St. Mark's Church.
THE PILGRIM, bronze statue, Central Park, near E. 72d St. entrance.
THORWALDSEN, bronze statue, 59th St. facing 6th Ave.
VERDI, statue, Sherman Square.
VERRAZANO, statue, Battery Park.
WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, W. 114th St., Morningside and Manhattan Aves.
WASHINGTON, bronze equestrian statue, Union Square, southeast side.
WASHINGTON, bronze statue, at the entrance to the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall St.; unveiled 1883.
WASHINGTON MARBLE ARCH, Washington Square, at the foot of 5th Ave.
WATER GATE, foot W. 110th St., where Henry Hudson landed.
WEBSTER, bronze statue, Central Park, on the West Drive, near 72d St.
WORTH, granite shaft in honor of Major-General Worth, U. S. A., at Broadway and 25th St.

RAILROAD PASSENGER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN.

Baltimore & Ohio, ft. W. 23d and Liberty Sts.
Central of New Jersey, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets; Sandy Hook Route (in Summer), foot of W. 42d and Cedar Streets, also.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, foot of Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Streets.
Erie, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Hudson Terminal, Cortlandt, Dey, Church and Fulton Streets. Hudson and Manhattan R. R., Newark and Jersey City to Morton St., N. Y., to Christopher St., to 6th Ave., along 6th Ave. to 33d St.
Lehigh Valley, foot of West 23d and Liberty Streets.
Long Island, 7th Ave. and 33d St., foot E. 34th St. Atlantic Avenue Branch, junction of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn.
New Jersey & New York, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
New York & Long Branch, foot Liberty, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, West 23d Streets and 7th Ave. and 32d Street. In Summer, foot W. 42d and Cedar Streets, also.
New York Central & Hudson River, 42d St. and 4th Ave.; Harlem, 125th St.; Harlem Division, 4th Ave. and 42d St., 125th; Putnam Division, 155th Street and Eighth Ave.
New York, New Haven & Hartford, 4th Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, Ontario & Western, foot of Cortlandt, and West 42d Streets.
New York, Susquehanna & Western, foot of Chambers and W. 23d Streets.
Northern of New Jersey, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Pennsylvania, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 7th Avenue, 31st to 33d Street and Hudson Terminal.
Philadelphia & Reading, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets.
Staten Island, foot of Whitehall Street.
West Shore, foot Cortlandt and West 42d Streets.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Table showing number of firemen in active service in New York, and salaries they receive:

Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond.	Salary.	Brooklyn and Queens.	Salary.
1 Chief of Department	$10,000	1 Deputy Chief in Charge	$7,500
10 Deputy Chiefs of Department	4,200	4 Deputy Chiefs	4,200
1 Chief of Construction and Repairs to Apparatus	3,660	24 Chiefs of Battalion	3,300
23 Chiefs of Battalion	3,300	132 Captains	2,500
169 Captains	2,500	182 Lieutenants	2,100
234 Lieutenants	2,100	217 Engineers of Steamers	1,700
270 Engineers of Steamers	1,700	1,364 Firemen 1st Grade	1,450
1,682 Firemen 1st Grade	1,450	116 " 2d "	1,200
163 " 2d "	1,200	79 " 3d "	1,000
127 " 3d "	1,000	75 " 4th "	1,000
146 " 4th "	1,000	4 Medical Officers	3,300
1 Chief Medical Officer	4,200	2 Pilots	1,500
5 Medical Officers	3,300	1 Marine Engineer	1,700
19 Pilots	1,500	Making a total uniformed force of 5,057.	
5 Marine Engineers	1,700		

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 790, Greater New York Charter, all uniformed members of the Fire Department are entitled to retire at the expiration of twenty years' continuous service on a pension equal to not less than one-half of the salary they may be receiving at the time of their application. The Fire Commissioner also has the power to retire members of the department who, from any cause, are found to be unable to perform active duty in the department. If the disability occurs from injuries while in the discharge of duty, the pension must equal one-half of the salary; if from natural causes, the Fire Commissioner can decide upon the amount of the pension.

FEDERAL OFFICERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—Bowling Green.

Collector—Dudley Field Malone ($12,000).

Solicitor to Collector—Mark P. Andrews ($5,000).

Chief Clerk of Customs and Special Deputy Collector—Henry C. Stuart ($6,000).

Private Secretary and Special Deputy Collector—Minton Fluhrer ($3,500).

Deputy Collectors—Jesse C. Grant ($4,000); Elbert J. Allendorf ($4,000); John C. Williams, Charles A. King, John J. C. Barrett ($3,500 each); Stephen W. Hamilton, Henry L. Swords ($3,000 each).

Cashier—Wm. T. Black ($5,000).

Acting Disbursing Act.—Geo. W. Brinck ($3,000).

Auditor—Josiah S. Knapp ($4,500).

Naval Officer—Otto Wittpenn ($8,000).

Special Deputy Naval Officer—Thomas J. Skuse ($4,000).

Surveyor—Thomas E. Rush ($8,000).

Special Deputy Surveyor—Geo. J. Smyth ($4,000).

Deputy Surveyors—Alex. McKeon ($3,000); John J. Racztiewicz ($3,500); Benjamin S. Ashby ($3,000); Wm. Tierney ($3,000).

Appraiser—John K. Sague ($8,000).

Deputy Appraisers—George W. Wolf, Christopher C. Keenan, Charles W. Bunn ($4,000 each).

Assistant Appraisers—Daniel E. Finn, Frank S. Terry, Frederick Kuenzli, James Fay, Nathaniel G. Schlamm ($3,500 each).

BOARD OF U. S. GENERAL APPRAISERS—641 Washington Street.

J. B. Sullivan, *President*, W. B. Howell, I. F. Fischer, B. S. Waite, E. G. Hay, C. P. McClelland, S. B. Cooper, G. S. Brown ($9,000 each).

SUB-TREASURY—Wall, corner Nassau Street.

Assistant Treasurer—Martin Vogel ($8,000).

Acting Assistant Treasurer and Cashier—Edward W. Hale ($4,200).

Deputy Assistant Treasurer—Ulysses S. Grant ($3,600).

POST-OFFICE—Eighth Avenue and 32d Street. Downtown—B'way and Park Row. See Index.

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINER—Custom House.

Chief Examiner—William P. Malburn.

U. S. ASSAY OFFICE—23 Pine Street.

Superintendent—Verne M. Bovie ($5,000).

Assayer—Geo. R. Comings ($3,000).

Melting and Refining Dept. Supt.—Beno P. Wirth ($3,000).

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

(Compensation of Collectors not to exceed $4,500 a year for each district.)

Second District—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th, and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards, and Porto Rico. John Z. Lowe, Jr., *Collector*, Custom-House.

Third District—7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards, Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's Islands. Mark Eisner, *Collector*, 1150 Broadway.

The 7th Division of 14th District of New York is the County of the Bronx—Roscoe Irwin, *Collector*, Albany, N. Y. W. I. King, *Deputy Collector*, 391 East 149th Street.

Brooklyn Borough—First District—Embracing all of Brooklyn, Long Island, and Richmond Borough (Staten Island). Henry P. Keith, *Collector*, Post-Office Building, Brooklyn Borough.

COM'R OF IMMIGRATION—Ellis Island.

Commissioner—Frederic C. Howe ($6,500).

Assistant Commissioner—Byron H. Uhl ($4,500).

U. S. SHIPPING COMMISSIONER—Barge Office.

Commissioner—Patrick H. Quinn ($5,000).

Deputy—Theodore S. Price ($1,860).

SUPERVISING CHIEF ENGINEER U. S. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Custom-House.

Chief Engineer—Alfred Brooks Fry.

Assistant Chief Engineer—Frank A. Lang.

Chief Clerk—Joseph M. Morgan.

LAW COURTS—See Index.

WEATHER BUREAU—17 Battery Pl.

Meteorologist (In charge)—James H. Scarr.

STEAM VESSELS INSPECT'S—Custom-House.

Supervising Inspector—Henry M. Seeley ($3,000).

Local Inspectors—G. T. Charlton and J. L. Crone ($2,500 each).

U. S. COAST GUARD—Storehouse, 507 Hudson St.

EXCHANGES IN MANHATTAN.

Building Material Exchange, 233 Broadway.
Coffee Exchange, 113 Pearl St., and 66 Beaver St.
Consolidated Stock Exchange, 63 Broad St.
Cotton Exchange, Beaver and William Sts.
Crockery Board of Trade, 149 Church St.
Iron and Steel Board of Trade, 233 Broadway.
Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade, 109 E. 15th St.
Maritime Exchange, 78 Broad St.
National Hardware Exchange, 253 Broadway.
National Jewellers' Board of Trade, 15 Maiden Lane
New York Fire Ins. Exchange, 123 William St.
New York Fruit, 202 Franklin St.
New York Furniture Exchange, 480 Lexington Ave.
New York Mercantile Exchange, 6 Harrison St.
New York Metal Exchange, 111 Broadway.
New York Produce Exchange, Broadway and Beaver St.
New York Stock Exchange, 10 Broad St.
Real Estate Exchange, 14 Vesey St.

POLICE FORCE OF NEW YORK CITY.

December 1, 1916.

1 *Chief Inspector*, 18 *Inspectors*, 20 *Surgeons* (one of that number designated as *Chief Surgeon*), 1 *Superintendent of Telegraph*, 1 *Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph*, 1 *Chief Lineman*, 4 *Linemen*, 2 *Boiler Inspectors*.

Boroughs.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Matrons.	Total.
Manhattan	38	300	316	4,796	23	5,473
The Bronx	9	40	73	802	6	930
Brooklyn	33	152	193	2,777	22	3,177
Queens	11	39	56	734	6	846
Richmond	2	17	14	154	3	190
Total	93	548	652	*9,263	60	10,616

* Including Probationary Patrolmen. Rank of Doorman abolished by Act of Legislature, April 16, 1912.

SALARIES—Chief Inspector, $5,000; 18 Inspectors, $3,500 each; 20 Surgeons, $3,500 each.

Superintendent of Telegraph, $4,000; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph, $3,000; Chief Lineman, $1,752; Linemen, $1,200 each; Boiler Inspectors, $1,300 each.

Captains, $2,750 each; Lieutenants, $2,250 each; Sergeants, $1,750 each.

Patrolmen, First Grade, five years' service, $1,400 each.

Patrolmen, Second Grade, less than five years and more than four years and six months, $1,350 each.

Patrolmen, Third Grade, less than four years and six months and more than four years, $1,250 each.

Patrolmen, Fourth Grade, less than four years and more than three years, $1,150 each.

Patrolmen, Fifth Grade, less than three years and more than two years, $1,000 each.

Patrolmen, Sixth Grade, less than two years and more than one year, $1,000 each.

Patrolmen, Seventh Grade, less than one year, $1,000 each.

Members of the police force may be retired on one-half rate of compensation after service of twenty-five years, having reached the age of fifty-five years, or after twenty years' service upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability, or after twenty years' service if a veteran of Civil War. Members of the police force may also be retired upon pension upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability or disease contracted without misconduct on the part of the officer, and by reason of the performance of duty, at not to exceed one-half of rate of compensation.

POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORT OF 1915.

Police Commissioner Woods in his annual report of 1915 stated that the expense of conducting the department for the year, exclusive of corporate stock expenditures and interest charges on permanent capital investments, was $18,099,726.87.

The total number of persons arrested or summoned for all causes was 212,452, as compared with 190,184 in 1914; 212,239 cases were disposed of during the year. Of these 166,219 were convicted.

110,713 sick and injured persons were aided, and 166 rescued from drowning.

Missing persons reported from outside the city, 1,624; of these 1,132 were located; persons living in the city missing, 4,439 of these 3,610 were located.

In the Bureau of Unidentified Dead 523 cases were reported to the bureau, and identification was made in 409 cases.

55 members of the force were retired during the year on account of disability, and 82 were retired on their own applications, having completed the period of required service and being 55 years of age or over. In 1914 79 were retired for disability and 40 for service.

Pensions were also granted to 91 widows of police officers and to 6 children. Pension previously granted to 2 children was increased.

The annual liability of the fund was increased during the year $11,298.90, as compared with $11,054.76 the previous year.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(Headquarters, corner Centre and Broome Streets.)

Precinct and Location.

1st. Old Slip.
2d. 156 Greenwich St.
4th. 16-20 Beach St.
5th. 9 Oak St.
6th. 17 and 19 Elizabeth St.
7th. 247 Madison St.
10th. 24 Macdougal St.
12th. 205 Mulberry St.
13th. 118-120 Clinton St.
14th. 135 Charles St.
15th. 321 Fifth St.
16th. 253 Mercer St.
17th. 130 Sheriff St.
18th. 230 W. 20th St.
21st. 327 E. 22d St.
22d. 434 W. 37th St.
23d. 138 W. 30th St.
25th. 160 E. 35th St.
26th. 345 and 347 W. 47th St.

Precinct and Location.

28th. 150 W. 68th St.
29th. 163 E. 51st St.
31st. 153 E. 67th St.
32d. 134 W. 100th St.
33d. The Arsenal, Central Park.
35th. 432 E. 88th St.
36th. 438 W. 125th St.
37th. 229 W. 123d St.
38th. 239 W. 135th St.
39th. 177 E. 104th St.
40th. 1854 Amsterdam Ave.
42d. 177th St. and Haven Ave.
43d. 148 E. 126th St.
Traffic A, City Hall.
Traffic B, 36 E. 9th St.
Traffic C, 138 W. 30th St.
Traffic E, 229 W. 123d St.
Harbor—Station A, Pier A, North River.

Precinct and Location.

Harbor — Station B, Randall's Island, opp. E. 125th St.
61st. 257 Alexander Ave.
62d. 1086 Simpson St.
63d. 160th St., 3d and Washington Aves.
65th. 1925 Bathgate Ave.
66th. Sedgwick Ave. and Wolf St., High Bridge.
68th. Webster Ave. and Mosholu Parkway.
69th. Main St., Westchester.
74th. Kingsbridge Terrace and Perot St., Kingsbridge.
77th. City Island, 570 City Island Ave.
79th. 229th St. and White Plains Ave., Wakefield.

Detective Bureau—Main Office, 240 Centre St.; 417 Lexington Ave., 219 E. 116th St., 342 W. 123d St., 462 E. 158th St.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.

(Headquarters, 72 Poplar Street.)

Precinct and Location.

Bridge A, 179 Washington St.
143d. 4302 4th Ave.
144th. 577 5th Ave.
145th. 44 Rapelyea St.
146th. 67 Sixth Ave.
147th. 17 Butler St.
148th. 59 Amity St.
149th. 318 Adams St.
150th. 72 Poplar St.
151st. 653 Grand Ave.
152d. 1661 Atlantic Ave.
153d. 484 Liberty Ave.

Precinct and Location.

154th. 16 Ralph Ave.
155th. 627 Gates Ave.
156th. 298 Classon Ave.
157th. 132 Flushing Ave.
158th. 148 Vernon Ave.
159th. 2 Lee Ave.
160th. 263 Bedford Ave.
161st. 145 Greenpoint Ave.
162d. 43 Herbert St.
163d. 171 Bushwick Ave.
164th. 179 Hamburg Ave.

Precinct and Location.

165th. 2 Liberty Ave.
166th. Avenue G, near E. 95th St.
167th. 35 Snyder Ave.
168th. Avenue U and E. 15th St.
169th. W. 8th St. and Surf Ave.
170th. Bay 22d St., cor. Bath Ave.
171st. 86th St. and 5th Ave.
172d. 154 Lawrence Ave.
173d. Prospect Park.
174th. 1830 Brooklyn Ave.
Traffic D, 298 Classon Ave.

Branch Bureaus—6th Branch Detective Bureau, 72 Poplar St.; 7th Branch Detective Bureau, 928 Willoughby Ave.; Information and Property Clerk, 72 Poplar St.

POLICE FORCE OF NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN QUEENS.

PRECINCT AND LOCATION.	PRECINCT AND LOCATION.	PRECINCT AND LOCATION.
274th. 152-154 Grand Ave., Astoria.	279th. 300 Broadway, Far Rockaway.	285th. Sherman and Catalpa St., Glendale.
275th. 85 4th St., Long Island City.	281st. 322 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.	Sub Precinct 290. 650 13th St., College Point.
276th. 43 N. Prince St., Flushing.	283d. 275 Church St., Richmond Hill.	Sub Precinct 292. West side 7th Ave., between 16th and 17th Sts., Whitestone.
277th. Broadway and Court St., Newtown.		
278th. Flushing Ave. and Fulton St., Jamaica.		

Eighth Branch Detective Bureau, Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN RICHMOND.

PRECINCT AND LOCATION.	PRECINCT AND LOCATION.	PRECINCT AND LOCATION.
80th. 32 Beech St., Stapleton.	89th. 150-152 New Dorp Lane, New Dorp.	99th. 116 Main St., Tottenville.
81st. 1590 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton.		

Ninth Branch Detective Bureau, Municipal Ferry House, St. George, S. I.

LETTER CARRIERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

TABLE showing number of letter carriers employed in the different boroughs, and the salaries they receive.

BOROUGH.	Number of Carriers.	BOROUGH.	Number of Carriers.
Manhattan and Bronx	*2,796	Richmond:	
Brooklyn	†1,123	Port Richmond	10
Queens:		West New Brighton	15
Flushing	‡69	New Brighton	11
Jamaica	70	Rosebank	7
Long Island City	40	Stapleton	10
Queens	4	Tompkinsville	6

*And 658 substitute carriers. †And 406 substitute carriers. ‡And 10 substitutes.

The salaries of letter carriers are graded by law as follows: In Manhattan and Bronx, carriers are originally appointed as substitutes and receive pay at rate of 35 cents per hour for auxiliary or vacation service 40 cents for substitute service and 8 cents for each special delivery letter they deliver; when appointed as regular carriers they receive the first year, $800; second year, $900; third year, $1,000; fourth year, $1,100; fifth year, $1,200; 2,258 receive $1,200 each; 262, $1,100 each; 114, $1,000 each; 47, $900 each; 115, $800 each.

In Brooklyn carriers receive from $800 to $1,200. In Long Island City carriers receive $1,200 each. In Flushing carriers receive from $800 to $1,200 per year. In Jamaica carriers receive from $800 to $1,200 per year. In Queens three carriers receive $1,200 and one $800 and one substitute. In Rosebank seven carriers receive $1,100 each. In Tompkinsville six carriers receive $1,100 each. In West New Brighton eleven carriers receive $1,100, one $1,000, one auxiliary carrier and three sub-carriers. In New Brighton from $800 to $1 100 per annum. In Stapleton eight receive $1,200 each, two $1,100. In Port Richmond eight carriers receive $1,100 each and one $1,000 and one $800.

There is no retirement pay for any of the civil service employés of the United States Government.

POST-OFFICE—BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Postmaster—Room 214. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Assistant Postmaster**—Room 102. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Cashier**—Room 104. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **City Delivery**—Section Room 111. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Superintendent of Mails**—Washington St. Annex. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Inquiry Dept.**—Room 113. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. **Money-Order Dept.**—Room 106. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. **Night Window for Money Orders**—Room 106 until 9 P. M. **Registry Dept.**—Room 109. Hours, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. **Night Window for Registry**—Washington Street Corridor. Hours 9 P. M. to 8 A. M. Stamps in amount of $10 or over Wholesale Stamp Window, Washington Street Corridor. **Postal Savings Bank**—Room 107. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. **Withdrawals**—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BRANCH POST-OFFICES.

A—661 Broadway.
B—1266-1268 Fulton Street.
C—5009 Sixth Avenue.
D—1915-1917 Fulton Street.
E—2581-2585 Atlantic Avenue.
Flatbush—961-965 Flatbush Avenue.
G—746 Manhattan Avenue.
Bath Beach—1848 Bath Ave., cor. Bay 20th Street.
Ridgewood—1600 Myrtle Avenue.
Blythebourne—13th Avenue and 55th Street.
L—Flatbush Avenue, L. I. R.R. Depot.
Coney Island—Surf Avenue opp. West 17th St.
Fort Hamilton—9110 5th Avenue.
Sheepshead Bay—1780 Shore Road.
P—1731 Pitkin Avenue.
Vanderveer—Flatbush Ave., near Nostrand Ave.
S—1262-1264 Broadway.
T—157 Hamilton Avenue.
V—303-309 8th Street.
W—Broadway and South 8th Street.
Y—S. W. cor. 47th Street and Gravesend Avenue.
Kensington—305-307 Church Avenue.
New Lots—946-948 Glenmore Avenue.
Pratt—Willoughby Avenue and Steuben Street.
St. John's Place—1234 St. John's Place.
Bush Terminal—34th Street, bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
Main Street—Charles William Stores.

POST-OFFICE—NEW YORK, N. Y.

(31st to 33rd Street and 8th Avenue.)

Postmaster—EDWARD M. MORGAN. Assistant Postmaster—THOMAS F. MURPHY

Hours—Postmaster, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Other departments 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. unless otherwise stated.

SECOND FLOOR.

Postmaster—Room 218
Assistant Postmaster—Room 224.
Superintendent of Delivery—Room 201.
Superintendent of Mails—Room 230.
Superintendent of Money Order—Room 203.
Superintendent of Registry—Room 205
Auditor—Room 217.
Appointment Clerk—Room 215.
Cashier—Rooms 219-223

Superintendent, Second-Class Matter—Room 224.
Inquiry Department for Missing Mail, etc.—Room 240.
U.S. Customs Bureau—Room 239. Hours, 9 A.M. to 4.30 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M. Closed on Sundays and holidays.
Assistant Custodian—Room 202. Hours, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P.M. An officer of the Treasury Department in charge of the building and watch.

THIRD FLOOR.

Order Department of Instruction—Room 335. (9 A. M. to 4 P.M.)
Printing Department—Room 353. (9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)
Supply Department—Room 358. (9 A. M. to 5 P. M.)

Post-Office Inspectors—Room 332. (9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.)
Railway Mail Service, Superintendent—Room 324. (9 A. M. to 4.30 P.M.)
Chief Clerk, R. M. S., in Charge of Second-Class Matter—Room 314. (9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.)

Redemption and Special Request Envelope Department—Room M-11, Mezzanine Floor. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Closed on Sundays and Holidays

On general holidays, viz., January 1, February 12, 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, October 12, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, December 25, and such days as the President of the United States, or the laws, or Governor of the State may designate as holidays, fast, and thanksgiving days, all mails are closed as on other days of the week, but only such carrier deliveries are made as may have been previously announced.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, BROADWAY AND PARK ROW. OPEN AT ALL HOURS.

General Delivery (Park Row side).—Men's Window, secs. 5 and 7; Advertised Letter Window, sec. 1; Ladies' Window, sec. 11. **Foreign Supplementary Mail.**—Sec. 27, Park Row side.

Bank Window.—Sec. 17, Park Row side.

Registry business is transacted from 8 A. M. to 12 P.M. Holidays, 8 A. M. to 10 A. M. No Registry business is transacted on Sundays

Money Order business is transacted from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M. No Money Order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays.

CARRIER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

A—Cor. Prince and Greene Sts.
B—45 Suffolk St.
C—West 13th St. and Ninth Ave.
D—Fourth Ave., S. W. cor. 13th St.
F—149-155 East 34th St., bet. Lex'n and Third Aves
G—217-225 West 51st St., near Broadway.
H—178-180 West 102d St.
I—232-234 West 116th St.
J—309 West 125th St.
K—202-204 East 88th St., near Third Ave.
L—147 East 125th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
M—2088 Amsterdam Ave.
N—Broadway, cor. 69th St.
O—112-116 West 18th St.
P—Custom House Building
R—378-380 East 149th St., bet. Third and Courtlandt Aves.
S—N. W. cor. Howard & Lafayette Sts.
T—507-509 East 165th St., bet. Third and Washington Aves.
U—Third Ave., cor. 103d St.
V—Northwest cor. West Broadway and Beach St.
W—160-162 West 83d St
X—373-377 East 138th St., near Willis Ave.
Y—1160-1162 Third Ave., near 68th St.
City Island—329 City Island Ave., cor. Bay St.
College—305-307 West 140th St., near Eighth Ave.
Fordham—2519 Webster Ave., nr. Fordham Rd.
Foreign—West St., cor. Morton St.
Fox St.—Fox St., bet. 167th and 169th Sts.
Grand Central Station—110 East 45th St., bet Lexington Ave. and Depew Place.
Hamilton Grange—521-523 West 146th St.
High Bridge—West 165th St., bet. Lind and Summit Aves.
Hudson Terminal Station—Cortlandt Building, 30 Church St., bet. Cortlandt and Dey Sts.
Kingsbridge—5233 B'way, bet. 225th & 227th Sts.
Madison Square—310-316 Fourth Ave., bet. 23d and 24th Sts.
Morris Heights—West 177th St., near Cedar Ave.
Pennsylvania Terminal.—Post-Office station, W. 31st and 33d Sts. and 8th Ave.
Times Square—231-241 West 39th St.
Tompkins Square—12th St. and Ave. B
Tremont—1931 Washington Ave., between 177th and 178th Sts.
Wall St.—Pine and Pearl Sts.
Washington Bridge—Amsterdam Ave., near 180th St
Westchester—1471 Williamsbridge Road, near East Chester Road.
West Farms Station—1054 Tremont Ave., near Boston Road.
Williamsbridge—3455 White Plains Ave., near Gun Hill Road.

Branch Offices—Pelham Branch, Pelham, N. Y.; Pelham Manor Branch, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Grand Central and Madison Square Stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.; for the transaction of money order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Hudson Terminal Station is open on all days of the year from 7 A. M. to 12 P.M. No money order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays. Registry business is transacted from 7 A.M to 10 A M. on holidays; no registry business is transacted on Sundays.

All other carriers' stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.; for the transaction of money order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M

On Sundays carriers' stations are open from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M.; on holidays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M., excepting High Bridge, which is open on Sundays from 4 P. M. to 6.30 P. M., and Morris Heights from 4.30 P. M. to 6.30 P. M. No money order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays.

At carriers' stations registry business is transacted on holidays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M.; no registry business is transacted on Sundays.

DISTRICT LEADERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

Headquarters, Tammany Hall, 145 East 14th St.

Chairman—Thomas F. McAvoy. *Secretary*—Thomas F. Smith. *Treasurer*—Philip F. Donohue.

Ass'y Dist.	Leader.	Headquarters.	Ass'y Dist.	Leader.	Headquarters.
1	Daniel E. Finn	221 Hudson Street.	16	Edward F. Boyle	845 Third Avenue.
2	Thomas F. Foley	59 Madison Street.	17	Roswell D. Williams	132 West 97th Street.
3	Harry C. Perry	161 Bowery.	18 N.	William C. Blaney	222 East 71st Street.
4	John F. Ahearn P. J. Scully	290 East Broadway.	18 S.	John V. Coggey	232 East 58th Street.
			19	James J. Hines	292 Manhattan Ave.
5	Charles W. Culkin	303 West 12th Street.	20	Stephen J. Ruddy	334 East 79th Street.
6	David Lazarus	247 Seventh Street.	21	John H. O'Connell	287 St. Nicholas Ave.
7	Frank J. Goodwin	267 West 25th Street.	22	Michael Cosgrove	326 East 86th Street.
8	Max S. Levine	263 Grand Street.	23	Thomas F. McAvoy	509 West 145th Street.
9 N.	Peter J. Dooling	315 West 42d Street.	24	John J. Dietz	1600 Lexington Ave.
9 S.	William Dalton	271 West 33d Street.	25	George W. Olvany	139 West 14th Street.
10	S. Goldenkranz	42 Second Avenue.	26	Nathan Burkan	1670 Madison Avenue.
11	Thomas J. McManus	728 Ninth Avenue.	27	George L. Donnellan	104 West 47th Street.
12	Charles F. Murphy	345 Second Avenue.	28	Nicholas J. Hayes	208 East 116th Street.
13	John F. Curry	413 West 57th Street.	29	Thomas E. Rush	135 East 78th Street.
14	Michael J. Cruise	226 East 32d Street.	30	Frank J. Hendricks	2310 Third Avenue.
15	James J. Hagan	131 West 64th Street.	31	Samuel Marx	2043 Seventh Avenue.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE OF BRONX COUNTY.

Headquarters, 1932 Arthur Avenue.

Chairman—Arthur H. Murphy

Ass'y Dist.	Leader.	Headquarters.	Ass'y Dist.	Leader.	Headquarters.
30	Thomas J. Kiernan	439 East 134th Street.	33	Michael J. Garvin	384 East 155th Street.
32 N.	Thomas H. O'Neil	1447 Ferris Place.	34	Stephen A. Nugent	1175 Boston Road.
32 S.	James F. Geraghty	437 East 145th Street.	35	Joseph I. Berry	195th St., Webster Ave.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

Headquarters, 105 West 40th Street.

President—Samuel S. Koenig. *Secretary*—Benjamin Bulmer. *Treasurer*—Ogden L. Mills.

Ass'y Dist.	Leader.	Headquarters.	Ass'y Dist.	Leader.	Headquarters.
1	William G. Rose	32 Macdougal Street.	18	Joseph E. Nejedly	310 East 65th Street.
2	Joseph Levenson	236 East Broadway.	19	William D. Brush	2786 Broadway.
3	James E. March	233 Lafayette Street.	20	William C. Hecht	308 East 79th Street.
4	Alexander Wolf	464 Grand Street.	21	Moses M. McKee	201 West 139th Street.
5	R. M. Greenbank	318 West 14th Street.	22	Ambrose O. Neal	344 East 86th Street.
6	Samuel S. Koenig	44 Avenue C.			
7	Benjamin F. Fox	269 Eighth Avenue.	23	C. H. Woodward	2005 Amsterdam Av. and 600 West 181st St.
8	Louis Jacobson	93 Orchard Street.			
9	Michael H. Blake	265 West 34th Street.	24	Morris Levy	1536 Madison Avenue.
10	Jacob Samuel	66 Second Avenue.	25	Clarence H. Fay	240 West 14th Street.
11	Herman W. Beyer	307 West 47th Street.	26	Samuel Krulewitch	1664 Madison Avenue.
12	William Henkel	201 East 22d Street.	27	Clarence Schmeizel	817 Sixth Avenue.
13	Anthony P. Ludden	467 West 57th Street.	28	Frederick Trau	158 East 116th Street.
14	John S. Shea	234 East 31st Street.	29	Thomas F. Gleason	627 Madison Avenue.
15	Albert J. Berwin	2228 Broadway.	30	Frank K. Bowers	2060 Lexington Ave.
16	Charles K. Lexow	237 East 49th Street.	31	John J. Lyons	200 Lenox Avenue.
17	Charles E. Heydt	157 West 97th Street.			

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE OF BRONX COUNTY.

Headquarters, 3543 White Plains Avenue.

President—John J. Knewitz. *Secretary*—Charles L. Halberstadt. *Treasurer*—Richard W. Lawrence.

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS.

Ass'y Dist.	Leader.	Headquarters.	Assy. Dist.	Leader.	Headquarters.
32 S.	Wm. H. Ten Eyck	2661 Third Avenue.	34	Ernest W. Bradbury	1324 Franklin Ave.
32 N.	John J. Knewitz	3543 White Plains Ave.	35	Thomas W. Whittle	4778 Third Avenue.
33	Alfred B. Simonds	682 Eagle Avenue.			

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE TAX RATE IN EACH BOROUGH COMPRISING THE GREATER CITY OF NEW YORK, TOGETHER WITH THE STATE TAX RATE AS LEVIED BY THE CITY.

Year.	Boroughs.					State Tax Rate as Levied by the City.	Amount of State Tax as Levied and Paid by the City.
	Manhattan and The Bronx.	The Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.		
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Mills.	
1902	2.27344	.....	2.35353	2.31873	2.33653	.13	$4,515,509.29
1903	1.41367	.....	1.48945	1.47508	1.49675	.13	550,157.28
1904	1.51342	.....	1.57296	1.57228	1.59281	.13	556,542.03
1905	1.49051	.....	1.56264	1.55523	1.55821	.09	717,024.49
1906	1.47890	.....	1.53769	1.55484	1.55422	.011495	903,632.69
1907	1.48499	.....	1.55408	1.53393	1.56884	.008642	75,704.13
1908	1.61407	.....	1.67021	1.66031	1.71115	.....	Nil.
1909	1.67804	.....	1.73780	1.72536	1.77522	.....	Nil.
1910	1.75790	.....	1.81499	1.81079	1.87501	.....	Nil.
1911	1.72248	.....	1.75502	1.73645	1.81657	.....	Nil.
1912	1.83	.....	1.87	1.84	1.92	.6	4,301,345.65
1913	1.81	.....	1.85	1.85	1.92	.99255	7,947,031.96
1914	*1.78	1.77	1.84	1.80	1.90	.5805	4,576,303.43
1915	*1.87	1.94	1.92	1.95	2.24	.....	.....
1916	*2.04	2.09	2.08	2.06	2.13	1.62796	13,975,021.73

* The Bronx shown separately.

COMPARATIVE TABLE—YEARS 1900–1916, BOTH INCLUSIVE—SETTING FORTH THE ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF TAXABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND THE TOTALS THEREOF.

Year.	Assessed Valuations of			Totals of		Grand Totals.
	Real Estate (Lands and Buildings).	Real Estate of Corporations.	Special Franchises.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	
1900	$2,918,986,004	$29,892,345	$219,679,351	$3,168,557,700	$485,574,495	$3,654,132,193
1901	2,995,580,622	30,863,445	211,334,194	3,237,778,261	550,192,612	3,787,970,873
1902	3,079,351,079	30,676,345	220,620,155	3,330,647,579	526,400,139	3,857,047,718
1903	4,487,399,006	28,967,495	235,184,325	4,751,550,826	680,866,092	5,432,416,918
1904	4,731,771,724	32,170,605	251,521,450	5,015,463,779	625,078,878	5,640,542,657
1905	4,886,924,891	32,463,860	302,193,550	5,221,582,301	690,561,926	5,912,144,227
1906	5,326,413,110	50,594,835	361,479,300	5,738,487,245	567,306,940	6,305,794,185
1907	5,704,009,652	69,615,950	466,855,000	6,240,480,602	554,861,313	6,795,341,915
1908	6,141,500,119	88,425,200	492,490,470	6,722,415,789	435,774,611	7,158,190,400
1909	6,257,352,379	75,825,425	474,001,900	6,807,179,704	443,320,855	7,250,500,559
1910	6,491,335,999	87,447,075	465,409,600	7,044,192,674	372,644,825	7,416,837,499
1911	7,211,325,769	166,496,295	481,018,100	7,858,840,164	357,923,123	8,216,763,287
1912	7,279,579,651	169,170,440	413,148,799	7,861,898,890	342,963,540	8,204,862,430
1913	7,387,237,104	180,549,176	438,861,581	8,006,647,861	325,418,440	8,332,066,301
1914	7,458,784,625	186,654,956	404,420,311	8,049,859,912	340,295,560	8,390,155,472
1915	7,527,890,627	200,897,090	379,973,070	8,108,760,787	352,051,725	8,460,815,992
1916	7,568,649,179	213,820,520	425,352,662	8,207,822,361	376,530,150	8,584,352,511

NEW YORK STATE TAX.†

(Section 174, Ch. 62, Laws 1909, and Ch. 868, Laws 1911.)

County.	1913.	1914.	1916.
New York County (Manhattan and Bronx)	$5,736,005.10	$3,308,080.34	$10,269,896.85
Kings County	1,684,598.71	959,311.91	2,746,201.80
Queens County	445,609.98	263,332.56	819,901.25
Richmond County	80,818.17	45,578.62	139,021.83
Total	$7,947,031.96	$4,576,303.43	$13,975,021.73

† No direct State tax in 1915 Budget.

REAL ESTATE EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—EXEMPTED BY SUBDIVISION 1, SECTION 4, TAX LAW.

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Forts	$13,591,000	$13,591,000	$12,831,000	$13,081,000
Navy Yard	26,951,000	15,131,000	15,153,000	15,153,000
Post-Office	14,622,500	16,057,100	16,840,700	17,298,000
Custom House	8,176,500	8,176,000	8,176,000	8,176,000
Public places	139,500	139,500	149,500	149,500
Lighthouses	564,800	686,800	685,700	691,900
Barge Office	500,000	550,000	850,000	850,000
Army Building	810,000	810,000	810,000	810,000
Assay Office	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Treasury Building	5,525,000	5,750,000	5,750,000	5,750,000
Coast Survey	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Appraisers' Stores	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Government land under water	106,000	106,000	126,000	126,000
Cemeteries	1,055,000	1,060,000	1,060,000	1,145,000
Total	$75,941,300	$65,957,400	$66,331,900	$67,130,400

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION BUDGET.

GENERAL comparative table grouping the budget appropriations for 1915 and 1916 according to the general function or purpose of department, bureau, etc., also showing the relative per centums which each group total bears to the total budget appropriations, together with the increase in the total of 1916 over 1915.

GROUPING OF APPROPRIATIONS ACCORDING TO GENERAL FUNCTION OR PURPOSE.	Budget of 1915. Group Totals.	Per Centum of Each Group Total.	Per Capita Cost 1915.	Budget of 1916. Group Totals.	Per Centum of Each Group Total.	Per Capita Cost 1916.
Administrative, i. e., gen. administration.	$3,702,288.07	1.920	$0.66	$3,385,896.80	1.620	$0.60
Legislative (Aldermen and City Clerk)...	309,167.80	.160	.06	283,277.50	.136	.05
Judicial	9,683,144.37	5.020	1.73	9,688,153.62	4.636	1.73
Educational	42,449,578.45	22.009	7.60	42,512,896.82	20.345	7.59
Recreation, science and art, viz.:						
(a) Parks, parkways and drives	2,192,717.29	1.137	.39	1,991,925.76	.953	.36
(b) Zoological and botanical gardens, museums, etc	1,176,095.68	.610	.21	1,148,580.00	.550	.21
Health and sanitation	17,858,014.39	9.259	3.20	17,393,986.41	8.324	3.10
Protection of life and property	31,383,584.00	16.271	5.62	31,149,690.37	14.907	5.56
Correctional purposes	1,320,895.51	.685	.24	1,501,399.08	.718	.27
Charitable purposes	9,563,774.16	4.959	1.71	9,987,197.50	4.780	1.78
Streets, highways and bridges (care and maintenance)	5,188,939.29	2.690	.93	4,952,792.32	2.371	.88
Public enterprises (docks and municipal ferries)	1,946,515.88	1.009	.35	1,501,549.70	.719	.27
Public buildings and offices (care and maintenance)	1,209,551.33	.627	.21	1,105,027.94	.529	.20
Board of Elections and county canvassers	1,313,752.50	.681	.24	1,455,916.50	.697	.26
Publication, advertising and printing	1,142,705.70	.592	.20	1,089,118.44	.521	.19
Taxes, rents, pensions and relief funds, etc.	2,604,588.62	1.350	.47	2,620,536.94	1.254	.47
Totals, departmental appropriations...	$133,045,313.04	68.979	$23.82	$131,767,945.70	63.060	$23.52
State taxes	.....	.....	.....	$13,975,021.73	6.688	$2.49
DEBT SERVICE.						
Interest on the city debt	$42,428,903.85	21.998	$7.60	$42,020,934.84	20.110	$7.50
Redemption of the city debt	1,083,477.19	4.398	1.52	3,867,275.27	5.775	2.15
Amortization of the city debt	7,400,000.00			8,200,000.00		
	$50,912,381.04	26.396	$9.12	$54,088,210.11	25.885	$9.65
Redemption of special revenue bonds....	8,920,000.00	4.625	1.59	9,125,000.00	4.367	1.63
Totals for debt service	$59,832,381.04	31.021	$10.71	$63,213,210.11	30.252	$11.28
Total of budget appropriations, *per se*...	$192,877,694.08	100.000	$34.53	$208,956,177.54	100.000	$37.29
Increase—Appropriations and State tax	.....	$5,994,234.90		.....		$16,078,483.46
Decrease—Deficiency in taxes	.....	.....		.....		2,112,092.44
Net increase 1916 over 1915	.....	.....		.....		$13,966,391.02
To provide for deficiencies in the collection of taxes	6,112,092.44			4,000,000.00		
Grand totals	$198,989,786.52			$212,956,177.54		

SUMMARY OF TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTIES.

	Appropriations, 1915.			Appropriations, 1916.
The City of New York	$191,956,069.70	The City of New York	$191,879,589.86	
		For New York State tax.	13,975,021.73	$205,854,611.59
The County of New York	3,815,566.41	The County of New York		3,744,226.03
The County of The Bronx	699,654.46	The County of The Bronx		757,804.98
The County of Kings	1,907,122.52	The County of Kings		1,968,624.53
The County of Queens	465,046.74	The County of Queens		486,308.56
The County of Richmond	146,326.69	The County of Richmond		144,601.85
	$198,989,786.52			$212,956,177.54

N B.—The total appropriations in 1915 for interest on and redemption of the city debt; for education, health and sanitation, protection of life and property and for charitable purposes was $161,087,332.04, or 83.52 per cent. of the city budget appropriations for said year. For 1916 the appropriations for these purposes aggregate $164,256,981.21, or 84.24 per cent. of the budget for city and county purposes. In other words, of every $1,000 provided in the budget of 1916, $842.40 is for these five functions or purposes.

The notable increases in the budget of 1916 as compared with 1915 are for debt service, $3,380,829.07; correctional purposes, $180,503.57; charitable purposes, $423,423.34; Board of Elections, $142,164, and direct State tax, $13,975,021.73.

The notable decreases in the budget of 1916 as compared with 1915 include a reduction of $464,027.98 in the total for health and sanitation, $444,966.18 in docks and municipal ferries, and $316,391.27 in administration.

There were no direct State taxes included in the budget of 1915.

The Federal Bureau of Census estimated the city's population for 1915 as 5,585,772, and the Health Department gave as its estimate of the population at the mid-period of 1916, 5,602,841. This estimate by the department is based on the estimate of the Federal Census Bureau.

NATIONAL PLATFORMS OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN 1916.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ADOPTED AT ST. LOUIS, MO., JUNE 16, 1916.

PREAMBLE.

The Democratic Party, in National Convention assembled, adopts the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may both realize the achievements wrought by four years of Democratic administration and be apprised of the policies to which the party is committed for the further conduct of national affairs.

RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT.

We indorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound Democratic policy at home and abroad.

We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges and our constructive legislation with those of any party of any time.

We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws and an inelastic currency. Our foreign affairs were dominated by commercial interests for their selfish ends. The Republican Party, despite repeated pledges, was impotent to correct abuses which it had fostered. Under our administration, under a leadership which has never faltered, these abuses have been corrected, and our people have been freed therefrom.

Our archaic banking and currency system, prolific of panic and disaster under Republican Administrations—long the refuge of the Money Trust—has been supplanted by the Federal Reserve Act, a true democracy of credit under Government control, already proved a financial bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry, and making a currency panic impossible. We have created a Federal Trade Commission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the Anti-Trust Laws, so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

We have effected an adjustment of the tariff, adequate for revenue under peace conditions, and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable shares. Our revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress, and will largely exceed the expenditures for the current fiscal year.

We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities, and have secured to the working man the right of voluntary association for his protection and welfare; we have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction, and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in case of alleged contempt committed outside the presence of the court.

We have advanced the parcel post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal savings system, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching 2,500,000 additional people, improved the postal service in every branch, and for the first time in our history placed the post-office system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1916.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

The reforms which were most obviously needed to clear away privilege, prevent unfair discrimination, and release the energies of men of all ranks and advantages, have been effected by recent legislation. We must now remove, so far as possible, every remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the business men of America and secure for them a continued period of quiet, assured and confident prosperity.

TARIFF.

We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the Government economically administered, and unreservedly indorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade. The events of the last two years have brought about many momentous changes. In some respects their effects are yet conjectural and wait to be disclosed, particularly in regard to our foreign trade.

Two years of a war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world, and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations, are bringing about economic changes more varied and far reaching than the world has ever before experienced. In order to ascertain just what those changes may be, the Democratic Congress is providing for a non-partisan tariff commission to make impartial and thorough study of every economic fact that may throw light either upon our past or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports or with regard to the changed and changing conditions under which our trade is carried on. We cordially indorse this timely proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly established facts rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

AMERICANISM.

The part the United States will play in the new day of international relationships which is now upon us will depend upon our preparation and our character. The Democratic Party therefore recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the indivisability and coherent strength of the Nation as the supreme issue of this day, in which the whole world faces the crisis of manifold change. It summons all men, of whatever origin or creed, who would count themselves Americans, to join in making clear to all the world the unity and consequent power of America.

This is an issue of patriotism. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test America must show itself not a Nation of partisans, but a Nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the blood, the industry and the genius of the whole world, the elements of a great race, and a magnificent society to be melted into a mighty and splendid nation.

Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power in disregard of our own country's welfare or to injure this Government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever, by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious or other nature, creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and disloyal to his country.

We, therefore, condemn as subversive of this Nation's unity and integrity, and as destructive of its welfare, the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interest of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the Government, a political party, or representatives of the people, or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups, and thus to destroy that complete agreement and solidarity of the people, and that unity of sentiment and national purpose so essential to the perpetuity of the Nation and its free institutions.

We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country, of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our Government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives, in dealing or negotiating with any foreign power.

We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist, and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy.

PREPAREDNESS.

Along with the proof of our character as a Nation

must go the proof of our power to play the part that legitimately belongs to us. The people of the United States love peace. They respect the rights and covet the friendship of all other nations. They desire neither any additional territory nor any advantage which cannot be peacefully gained by their skill, their industry or their enterprise; but they insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy, and feel that they owe it to themselves, and to the role of spirited independence which it is their sole ambition to play, that they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter, and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas or in any part of the world.

We therefore favor the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety and of the protection of the Nation's rights, the fullest development of modern methods of seacoast defence, and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may unexpectedly arise, and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States, and fully equal to the international tasks which the United States hopes and expects to take a part in performing. The plans and enactments of the present Congress afford substantial proof of our purpose in this exigent matter.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The Democratic Administration has throughout the present war scrupulously and successfully held to the old paths of neutrality and of the peaceful pursuit of the legitimate objects of our national life, which statesmen of all parties and creeds have prescribed for themselves in America since the beginning of our history. But the circumstances of the last two years have revealed necessities of international action which no former generation can have foreseen.

We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power not only to make itself safe at home but also to make secure its just interests throughout the world, and both for this end and in the interest of humanity to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice.

We believe that every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon, and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of peoples and nations, and we believe that the time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively serve these principles, to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

The present administration has consistently sought to act upon and realize in its conduct of the foreign affairs of the Nation the principle that should be the object of any association of the nations formed to secure the peace of the world and the maintenance of national and individual right. It has followed the highest American traditions.

It has preferred respect for the fundamental rights of smaller states, even to property interests, and has secured the friendship of the people of these states for the United States by refusing to make a more material interest an excuse for the assertion of our superior power against the dignity of their sovereign independence.

It has regarded the lives of its citizens and the claims of humanity as of greater moment than material rights, and peace as the best basis for the just settlement of commercial claims. It has made the honor and ideals of the United States its standard alike in negotiation and action.

PAN-AMERICAN CONCORD.

We recognize now, as we have always recognized, a definite and common interest between the United States with the other peoples and republics of the Western Hemisphere in all matters of national independence and free political development. We favor the establishment and maintenance of the closest relations of amity and mutual helpfulness between the United States and the other republics of the American continents for the support of peace and the promotion of a common prosperity. To that end we favor all measures which may be necessary to facilitate intimate intercourse and promote commerce between the United States and her neighbors to the south of us, and such international understandings as may be practicable and suitable to accomplish these ends.

We commend the action of the Democratic Administration in holding the Pan-American Financial Conference at Washington in May, 1915, and organizing the International High Commission, which represented the United States in the recent meeting of representatives of the Latin-American republics at Buenos Ayres, April, 1916, which have so greatly promoted the friendly relations between the people of the Western Hemisphere.

MEXICO.

The Monroe Doctrine is reasserted as a principle of Democratic faith. That doctrine guarantees the independent republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies as well the most scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them.

The want of a stable, responsible Government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy, by our armed forces, a portion of the territory of that friendly state, where until by the restoration of law and order therein, a repetition of such incursions is improbable, the necessity for their remaining will continue.

Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, nowithstanding the provocation to that course has been great, and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort. The stubborn resistance of the President and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it, is creditable alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

MERCHANT MARINE.

Immediate provision should be made for the development of the carrying trade of the United States. Our foreign commerce has in the past been subject to many unnecessary and vexatious obstacles in the way of legislation of Republican Congresses. Until the recent Democratic tariff legislation it was hampered by unreasonable burdens of taxation. Until the recent banking legislation it had at its disposal few of the necessary instrumentalities of international credit and exchange. Until the formulation of the pending act to promote the construction of a merchant marine it lacked even the prospect of adequate carriage by sea.

We heartily indorse the purposes and policy of the pending Shipping Bill and favor all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to restore our flag to the seas and to provide further facilities for our foreign commerce, particularly such laws as may be made to remove unfair conditions of competition in the dealings of American merchants and producers with competitors in foreign markets.

CONSERVATION.

For the safeguarding and quickening of the life of our own people, we favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country by means of a policy which shall be positive rather than negative, a policy which shall not withhold such resources from development, but which, while permitting and encouraging their use, shall prevent both waste and monopoly in their exploitation, and we earnestly favor the passage of acts which will accomplish these objects, and we reaffirm the declaration of the platform of 1912 on this subject. The policy of reclaiming our arid lands should be steadily adhered to.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE FARMER.

We favor the vigorous prosecution of investiga-

tion and plans to render agriculture more profitable and country life more healthful, comfortable and attractive, and we believe that this should be a dominant aim of the Nation as well as of the States. With all its recent improvement, farming still lags behind other occupations in development as a business, and the advantages of an advancing civilization have not accrued to rural communities in a fair proportion.

Much has been accomplished in this field under the present Administration—far more than under any previous Administration. In the Federal Reserve Act of the last Congress and the Rural Credits Act of the present Congress, the machinery has been created which will make credit available to the farmer constantly and readily, and he has at last been put upon a footing of equality with the merchant and the manufacturer in securing the capital necessary to carry on his enterprises. Grades and standards necessary to the intelligent and successful conduct of the business of agriculture have also been established, or are in the course of establishment by law.

The long needed Cotton Futures Act, passed by the Sixty-third Congress, has now been in successful operation for nearly two years. A Grain Grades Bill, long needed, and a Permissive Warehouse Bill, intended to provide better storage facilities and to enable the farmer to obtain certificates upon which he may secure advances of money, have been passed by the House of Representatives, have been favorably reported to the Senate and will probably become law during the present session of Congress. Both Houses have passed a good roads measure, which will be of far reaching benefit to all agricultural communities.

Above all, the most extraordinary and significant progress has been made, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, in extending and perfecting practical farm demonstration work, which is so rapidly substituting scientific for empirical farming. But it is also necessary that rural activities should be better directed through co-operation and organization, that unfair methods of competition should be eliminated, and the conditions requisite for the just, orderly and economical marketing of farm products created. We approve the Democratic Administration for having emphatically directed attention for the first time to the essential interests of agriculture involved in farm marketing and finance, for creating the office of markets and rural organization in connection with the Department of Agriculture, and for extending the co-operative machinery necessary for conveying information to farmers by means of demonstrations. We favor continued liberal provision not only for the benefit of production, but also for the study and solutions of problems of farm marketing and finance, and for the extension of existing agencies for improving country life.

GOOD ROADS.

The happiness, comfort and prosperity of rural life and the development of the city are alike conserved by the construction of public highways. We therefore favor national aid in the construction of post roads and roads for military purposes.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.

We hold that the life, health and strength of the men, women and children of the Nation are its greatest asset and that in the conservation of these the Federal Government, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should both on its own account and as an example, put into effect the following principles of just employment:

(1) A living wage for all employees.

(2) A working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven.

(3) The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thoroughly sanitary conditions of labor.

(4) Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.

(5) The standards of the Uniform Child Labor Law wherever minors are employed.

(6) Such provisions for decency, comfort and health in the employment of women as should be accorded the mothers of the race.

(7) An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employees of the civil service, to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

We believe also that the adoption of similar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the States with regard to labor within their borders, and that through every possible agency the life and health of the people of the Nation should be conserved.

LABOR.

We declare our faith in the Seamen's Act, passed by the Democratic Congress, and we promise our earnest continuance of its enforcement.

We favor the speedy enactment of an effective Federal Child Labor Law and the regulation of the shipment of prison made goods in interstate commerce.

We favor the creation of a Federal Bureau of Safety in the Department of Labor, to gather facts concerning industrial hazards and to commend legislation concerning the maiming and killing of human beings.

We favor the extension of the powers and functions of the Federal Bureau of Mines.

We favor the development upon a systematic scale of the means already begun under the present Administration, to assist laborers throughout the Nation to seek and obtain employment, and the extension by the Federal Government of the same assistance and encouragement as is now given to agricultural training.

We heartily recommend our newly established Department of Labor for its excellent record in settling industrial strikes by personal advices and through conciliating agents.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

We favor a thorough consideration of the means and methods by which the Federal Government handles questions of public health, to the end that human life may be conserved by the elimination of loathsome disease, the improvement of sanitation and the diffusion of a knowledge of disease prevention.

We favor the establishment by the Federal Government of tuberculosis sanitariums for needy tubercular patients.

SENATE RULES.

We favor such an alteration of the rules of procedure of the Senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the Nation's legislative business.

ECONOMY AND THE BUDGET.

We demand careful economy in all expenditures for the support of the Government, and to that end favor a return by the House of Representatives to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee chosen from its membership, in order that responsibility may be centred, expenditure standardized and made uniform, and waste and duplication in the public service as much as possible avoided. We favor this as a practicable first step toward a budget system.

CIVIL SERVICE.

We reaffirm our declaration for the rigid enforcement of the civil service laws.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

We heartily indorse the provisions of the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives further promoting self-government in the Philippine Islands, as being in fulfilment of the policy declared by the Democratic Party in its last national platform, and we reiterate our endorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence for the Philippine Islands expressed in the preamble of that measure.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the States upon the same terms as to men.

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS.

We again declare the policy that the sacred right of American citizenship must be preserved at home and abroad, and that no treaty with any

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—*Continued.*

other Government shall receive the sanction of our Government which does not expressly recognize the absolute equality of all our citizens, irrespective of race, creed or previous nationality, and which does not recognize the right of expatriation. The American Government should protect American citizens in their right not only at home but abroad, and any country having a Government should be held to strict accountability for any wrongs done them, either to person or property.

At the earliest practical opportunity, our country should strive earnestly for peace among the warring nations of Europe and seek to bring about the adoption of the fundamental principle of justice and humanity, that all men shall enjoy equality of right and freedom from discrimination in the lands wherein they dwell.

PRISON REFORM.

We demand that the modern principles of prison reform be applied in our Federal penal system. We favor such work for prisoners as shall give them training in remunerative occupations, so that they may make an honest living when released from prison; the setting apart of the net wages of the prisoner to be paid to his dependent family or to be reserved for his own use upon his release; the liberal extension of the principles of the Federal Parole Law, with due regard both to the welfare of the prisoner and the interests of society; the adoption of the probation system, especially in the case of first offenders not convicted of serious crimes.

PENSIONS.

We renew the declarations of recent Democratic platforms relating to generous pensions for soldiers and their widows, and call attention to our record of performance in this particular.

WATERWAY AND FLOOD CONTROL.

We renew the declaration in our last two platforms relating to the development of our waterways. The recent devastation of the Lower Mississippi Valley and several other sections by floods accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below, and diversion storage and control of the flood waters above, and their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands, and development of water power, instead of permitting the floods to continue, as heretofore, agents of destruction.

We hold that the control of the Mississippi River is a national problem. The preservation of the depth of its waters for purposes of navigation, the building of levees and works of bank protection to maintain the integrity of its channel and prevent the overflow of its valley, resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service and the enormous loss of life and property, impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the National Government.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our harbors and inland waterways with economy and efficiency, so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draught.

ALASKA.

It has been and will be the policy of the Democratic Party to enact all laws necessary for the speedy development of Alaska and its great natural resources.

TERRITORIES.

We favor granting to the people of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico the traditional Territorial Government accorded to all Territories of the United States since the beginning of our Government and we believe the officials appointed to administer the Government of those several Territories should be qualified by previous bona-fide residence.

CANDIDATES.

We unreservedly indorse our President and Vice President, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, and Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana, who have performed the functions of their great offices faithfully and impartially and with distinguished ability.

In particular we commend to the American people the splendid diplomatic victories of our great President, who has preserved the vital interests of our Government and its citizens and kept us out of war.

Woodrow Wilson stands to-day the greatest American of his generation.

CONCLUSION.

This is a critical hour in the history of America, a critical hour in the history of the world. Upon the record above set forth, which shows great constructive achievement in following out a consistent policy for our domestic and internal development; upon the record of the Democratic Administration, which maintained the honor, the dignity, and the interests of the United States and at the same time retained the respect and friendship of all the nations of the world, and upon the great policies for the future strengthening of the life of our country, the enlargement of our national vision : nd the ennobling of our international relations, as set forth above, we appeal with confidence to the voters of the country.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, ILL. JUNE 8, 1916.

Following is the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention:

In 1861 the Republican party stood for the Union. As it stood for the union of the States, it now stands for a united people, true to American ideals, loyal to American traditions, knowing no allegiance except to the Constitution, to the Government, and to the flag of the United States. We believe in American policies at home and abroad.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS.

We declare that we believe in and will enforce the protection of every American citizen in all the rights secured to him by the Constitution, treaties, and the law of nations, at home and abroad, by land and sea. These rights, which, in violation of the specific promise of their party, made at Baltimore in 1912, the Democratic President and the Democratic Congress have failed to defend, we will unflinchingly maintain.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We desire peace, the peace of justice and right, and believe in maintaining a straight and honest neutrality between the belligerents in the great war in Europe. We must perform all our duties and insist upon all our rights as neutrals, without fear and without favor. We believe that peace and neutrality, as well as the dignity and influence of the United States, cannot be preserved by shifty expedients, by phrasemaking, by performances in language, or by attitudes ever changing in an effort to secure groups of voters.

The present Administration has destroyed our influence abroad and humiliated us in our own eyes. The Republican Party believes that a firm, consistent, and courageous foreign policy, always maintained by Republican Presidents in accordance with American traditions, is the best as it is the only true way to preserve our peace and restore us to our rightful place among the nations. We believe in the pacific settlement of international disputes and favor the establishment of a world court for that purpose.

MEXICO.

We deeply sympathize with the fifteen million people of Mexico, who, for three years, have seen their country devastated, their homes destroyed, their fellow-citizens murdered and their women outraged by armed bands of desperadoes led by self-seeking, conscienceless agitators, who, when temporarily successful in any locality, have neither sought nor been able to restore order or establish and maintain peace.

We express our horror and indignation at the outrages which have been and are being perpetrated by these bandits upon American men and women, who were or are in Mexico by invitation of the laws and of the Government of that country, and whose rights to security of person and property are guaranteed by solemn treaty obligations. We denounce

the indefensible methods of interference employed by this Administration in the internal affairs of Mexico, and refer with shame to its failure to discharge the duty of this country as next friend to Mexico, its duty to other Powers who have relied upon us as such friend, and its duty to our citizens in Mexico, in permitting the continuance of such conditions, first, by failure to act promptly and firmly, and, secondly, by lending its influence to the continuation of such conditions through recognition of one of the factions responsible for these outrages.

We pledge our aid in restoring order and maintaining peace in Mexico. We promise to our citizens on and near our border, and to those in Mexico, wherever they may be found, adequate and absolute protection in their lives, liberty, and property.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe Doctrine, and declare its maintenance to be a policy of this country essential to its present and future peace and safety, and to the achievement of its manifest destiny.

LATIN AMERICA.

We favor the continuation of Republican policies, which will result in drawing more and more closely the commercial, financial and social relations between this country and the countries of Latin America.

PHILIPPINES.

We renew our allegiance to the Philippine policy inaugurated by McKinley, approved by Congress, and consistently carried out by Roosevelt and Taft. Even in this short time it has enormously improved the material and social conditions of the islands, given the Philippine people a constantly increasing participation in their Government, and, if persisted in, will bring still greater benefits in the future.

We accepted the responsibility of the islands as a duty to civilization and the Filipino people. To leave with our task half done would break our pledges, injure our prestige among nations, and imperil what already has been accomplished.

We condemn the Democratic Administration for its attempt to abandon the Philippines, which was prevented only by the vigorous opposition of Republican members of Congress, aided by a few patriotic Democrats.

RIGHT OF EXPATRIATION.

We reiterate the unqualified approval of the action taken in December, 1911, by the President and Congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native-born or alien, and regardless of race, religion, or previous political allegiance. We renew the pledge to observe this principle and to maintain the right of asylum, which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted, and we unite in the cherished hope that the war which is now desolating the world may speedily end, with a complete and lasting restoration of brotherhood among the nations of the earth and the assurance of full equal rights, civil and religious, to all men in every land.

PROTECTION OF THE COUNTRY.

In order to maintain our peace and make certain the security of our people within our own borders, the country must have not only adequate, but thorough and complete national defence, ready for any emergency. We must have a sufficient and effective regular army and a provision for ample reserves, already drilled and disciplined, who can be called at once to the colors when the hour of danger comes.

We must have a navy so strong and so well proportioned and equipped, so thoroughly ready and prepared, that no enemy can gain command of the sea and effect a landing in force on either our Western or our Eastern coast. To secure these results we must have a coherent and continuous policy of national defence, which even in these perilous days the Democratic party has utterly failed to develop, but which we promise to give to the country.

TARIFF.

The Republican party stands now, as always, in the fullest sense for the policy of tariff protection to American industries and American labor, and does not regard an anti-dumping provision as an adequate substitute. Such protection should be reasonable in amount, but sufficient to protect adequately American industry and American labor, and be so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or trusts. It should, moreover, give special attention to securing the industrial independence of the United States, as in the case of dyestuffs.

Through wise tariff and industrial legislation our industries can be so organized that they will become not only a commercial bulwark but a powerful aid to national defence.

The Underwood Tariff act is a complete failure in every respect. Under its administration, imports have enormously increased, in spite of the fact that the intercourse with foreign countries has been largely cut off by reason of the war, while the revenues, of which we stand in such dire need, have been greatly reduced. Under the normal conditions which prevailed prior to the war, it was clearly demonstrated that this act deprived the American producer and the American wage-earner of that protection which entitled them to meet their foreign competitors, and, but for the adventitious conditions created by the war, would long since have paralyzed all forms of American industry and deprived American labor of its just reward.

It has not in the least reduced the cost of living, which has constantly advanced from the date of its enactment. The welfare of our people demands its repeal and the substitution of a measure which, in peace, as well as in war, will produce ample revenue and give reasonable protection to all forms of American production in mine, forest, field and factory.

We favor the creation of a Tariff Commission, with complete power to gather and compile information for the use of Congress in all matters relating to the tariff.

BUSINESS.

The Republican party has long believed in the rigid supervision and strict regulation of the transportation and great corporations of the country. It has put its creed into its deeds, and all really effective laws regulating the railroads and the great industrial corporations are the work of Republican Congresses and Presidents. For this policy of regulation and supervision the Democrats, in a stumbling and piecemeal way, are undertaking to involve the Government in business which should be left within the sphere of private enterprise and indirect competition with its own citizens, a policy which is sure to result in waste, great expense to the taxpayer, and in an inferior product.

The Republican party firmly believes that all who violate the laws in regulation of business should be individually punished. But prosecution is very different from persecution, and business success, no matter how honestly attained, is apparently regarded by the Democratic party as in itself a crime. Such doctrines and beliefs choke enterprise and stifle prosperity. The Republican party believes in encouraging American business, as it believes in and will seek to advance all American interests.

RURAL CREDITS.

We favor an effective system of rural credits as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present Democratic Administration.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery system and condemn the Democratic Administration for curtailing and crippling it.

MERCHANT MARINE.

In view of the policies adopted by all the maritime nations to encourage their shipping interests, and in order to enable us to compete with them for the ocean-carrying trade, we favor the payment to ships engaged in the foreign trade of liberal compensation for services actually rendered in carrying the mails, and such further legislation as will build up an adequate American merchant marine and give us ships which may be requisitioned by the Government in time of national emergency.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—*Continued.*

We are utterly opposed to the Government ownership of vessels, as proposed by the Democratic Party, because Government owned ships, while effectively preventing the development of the American merchant marine by private capital, will be entirely unable to provide for the vast volume of American freights, and will leave us more helpless than ever in the hard grip of foreign syndicates.

RAILROADS.

Interstate and intrastate transportation has become so interwoven that the attempt to apply two, and often several, sets of laws to its regulation has produced conflicts of authority, embarrassment in operation, and inconvenience and expense to the public.

The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We, therefore, favor such action by legislation, or, if necessary, through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as will result in placing it under exclusive Federal control.

ECONOMY AND A NATIONAL BUDGET.

The increasing cost of the National Government, and the need for the greatest economy of its resources, in order to meet the growing demands of the people for Government service, call for the severest condemnation of the wasteful appropriations of this Democratic Administration, of its shameless raids on the Treasury, and of its opposition to and rejection of President Taft's oft-repeated proposals and earnest efforts to secure economy and efficiency through the establishment of a simple, business-like budget system, to which we pledge our support, and which we hold to be necessary to effect a needed reform in the administration of national finances.

CONSERVATION.

We believe in a careful husbandry of all the natural resources of the Nation—a husbandry which means development without waste, use without abuse.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Civil Service Law has always been sustained by the Republican Party, and we renew our repeated declaration that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The Democratic Party has created since March 4, 1913, 30,000 offices outside of the Civil Service law, at an annual cost of $44,000,000 to the taxpayers of the country.

We condemn the gross abuse and the misuse of the law by the present Democratic Administration and pledge ourselves to a reorganization along lines of efficiency and economy.

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

Reaffirming the attitude long maintained by the Republican Party, we hold that officials appointed to administer the Government of any territory should be bona-fide residents of the territory in which their duties are to be performed.

LABOR LAWS.

We pledge the Republican Party to the faithful enforcement of all Federal laws passed for the protection of labor. We favor vocational education, the enactment and rigid enforcement of a Federal child labor law, the enactment of a generous and comprehensive workmen's compensation law, within the commerce power of Congress, and an accident compensation law covering all Government employés. We favor the collection and collation under the direction of the Department of Labor of complete data relating to industrial hazards for the information of Congress, to the end that such legislation may be adopted as may be calculated to secure the safety, conservation, and protection of labor from the dangers incident to industry and transportation.

SUFFRAGE.

The Republican Party, reaffirming its faith in Government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half of the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizing the right of each State to settle this question for itself.

Such are our principles, such are our purposes and policies. We close as we began. The times are dangerous, and the future is fraught with peril. The great issues of the day have been confused by words and phrases. The American spirit which made the country and saved the Union has been forgotten by those charged with the responsibility of power. We appeal to all Americans, whether naturalized or native born, to prove to the world that we are Americans in thought and in deed, with one loyalty, one hope, one aspiration. We call on all Americans to be true to the spirit of America, to the great traditions of their common country, and, above all things, to keep the faith.

HOTELS IN MANHATTAN.

*Albert, University Place and 11th Street.
*Ansonia, Broadway and 73d Street.
*Astor, Broadway, 44th and 45th Streets.
*Belleclaire, 2173 Broadway.
*Belmont, 42d Street and Park Avenue.
*Beresford, 1 West 81st Street.
*Biltmore, 43d Street and Madison Avenue.
*Breslin, Broadway and 29th Street.
*Brevoort, 5th Avenue and 8th Street.
‡Broadway Central, 673 Broadway.
*Buckingham, 5th Avenue and 50th Street.
*Chelsea, West 23d Street.
*Claridge, Broadway and 44th Street.
*Empire, Broadway and 63d Street.
‡Endicott, Columbus Avenue and 81st Street.
‡Flanders, 135 West 47th Street.
†Gotham, 5th Avenue and 55th Street.
*Grand, Broadway and 31st Street.
*Great Northern, 118 West 57th Street.
*Hermitage, 7th Avenue and 42d Street.
*Holland House, 5th Avenue and 30th Street.
*Imperial, Broadway and 32d Street.
†Junior League House, 541 E. 78th Street.
*Knickerbocker, Broadway and 42d Street.
*Latham, 4 East 28th Street.
*Longacre, 157 West 47th Street.
*Majestic, 4 West 72d Street.
*Manhattan, 42d Street and Madison Avenue.
*Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 66th Street.
‡Marlborough, 1355 Broadway.
*Marseille, Broadway and 103d Street.
*Martha Washington, 4th Avenue and 29th Street
†Martinique, Broadway and 32d Street.
*McAlpin, Broadway and 33d Street.
*Mills, Bleecker and Thompson Streets.
*Mills, Rivington and Chrystie Streets.
*Mills, 7th Avenue and 36th Street.
*Murray Hill, Park Avenue and 40th Street.
*Navarre, 510 7th Avenue.
*Netherland, corner 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
*Park Avenue, Park Avenue and 32d Street.
*Plaza, 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
*Prince George, 14 E. 28th Street.
*Ritz-Carlton, Madison Avenue and 46th Street.
†St. Lorenz, 72d Street and Lexington Avenue.
*St. Regis, 5th Avenue and 55th Street.
*San Remo, Central Park West and 74th Street.
‡Savoy, 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
*Seville, corner 29th Street and Madison Avenue.
*Sherman Square, Broadway and W. 71st Street.
*Union Square, 15th Street and Union Square.
*Vanderbilt, 34th Street and Park Avenue.
*Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Avenue, 33d to 34th Street.
*Wallick, Broadway and 43d Street.
*Wellington, 7th Avenue and 55th Street.
*Wolcott, West 31st Street, near 5th Avenue.
*Woodstock, 135 West 43d Street.
*York, 7th Avenue and 36th Street.

*European Plan. †American Plan. ‡American and European Plans.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Ministers' Conference meets every Monday at 11 A. M., at East 31st St., cor. Madison Ave.

Abyssinian, 242 W. 40th St.
Alexander Ave., cor. E. 141st St.
Ascension, 160th St., bet. Morris and 4th Aves.
Baptist Temple, 159 W. 132d St.
Bethesda Christian (Col.), 249 W. 61st St.
Calvary, W. 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. Chapel, 239 W. 69th St.
Central, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 92d St.
Central Park, E. 83d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
Church of God, Saints of Christ, 247 W. 61st St.
Collegiate Baptist of the Covenant, 327 W. 33d St.
Creston Ave., E. 188th St., cor. Creston Ave.
Day Star (Col.), 512 W. 157th St.
Eagle Ave., 921 Eagle Ave.
Ebenezer (Primitive), (Col.), Intervale Ave., cor. Home St.
Emmanuel, E. 216th St., cor. White Plains Ave.
Fifth Ave., 8 W. 46th St.
First, W. 79th St., cor. Broadway.
First Bohemian-Slovak, 355 E. 68th St.
First German, 336 E. 14th St.
First German of Harlem, 220 E. 118th St.
First Italian, Oliver and Henry Sts.
First Lettish, Oliver and Henry Sts.
First Mariner's, (Mariners' Temple), Oliver and Henry Sts.
First Swedish, E. 55th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Aves.
First Union of the Bronx, 367 E. 158th St.
Fordham (Italian Mission), Lorillard Pl., cor. E. 187th St.
Fort Washington, 124 Wadsworth Ave.
Fountain, 19 W. 132d St.
Grace, Prospect Ave. and Ritter Pl.
Harlem, 219 E. 123d St.
Hope, cor. 104th St. and Broadway.
Hungarian, 235 E. 83d St.
Immanuel (German), 411 E. 75th.
Judson Memorial, 55 Washington Sq. S.
Madison Ave., cor. Madison Ave. and E. 31st St.
Mariners' Temple, Oliver and Henry Sts.
Metropolitan, 45 W. 134th St.
Mount Gilead (Col.), 39 E. 132d St.
Mount Moriah, 46 W. 133d St.
Mount Morris, 5th Ave., near W. 127th St.
Mount Olivet (Col.), 161 W. 53d St.
Mount Pleasant, Boston Rd., near Vyse Ave.
North, 234 W. 11th St.
Pilgrim, 258 W. 133d St.
Second Ave., 164 2d Ave.
Second German, 407 W. 43d St.
Sharon, 137 E. 103d St.
Shiloh, 232 W. 124th St.
Sixteenth, 257 W. 16th St.
St. Paul (Col.), 352 W. 35th St.
Tabernacle, 148 W. 133d St.
Third German, 1127 Fulton Ave.
Timothy, 255 W. 30th St.
Tremont, Tremont Ave. west of Webster Ave.
Trinity (Col.), E. 224th St., near Barnes Ave.
Union, 204 W. 63d St.
Unity (Col.), 70 W. 99th St.
Washington Heights, 145th St. and Convent Ave.

BAPTIST—Continued.

West Side Tabernacle, W. 119th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
Zion (Col.), 2148 5th Ave.

CATHOLIC (GREEK, ETC.).

Annunciation (Greek), 310 W. 54th St.
Hellenic Eastern Christian Orthodox (Holy Trinity), 153 E. 72d St.
Russian Orthodox, 121 7th St.
St. George (Ruthenian), 28 7th St.
St. Mary's, E. 13th St., near 3d Ave.
St. Nicholas Cathedral (Russian), 19 E. 97th St. (See also "Roman Catholic").

CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST).

First, 1 W. 96th St.
Second, 10 W. 68th St.
Third, 35 E. 125th St.
Fourth, Fort Washington Ave. and 178th St.
Fifth, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Armenian Evangelical, 207 E. 30th.
Bedford Park, Bainbridge Ave. E., cor. E. 201st St.
Bethany, 455 10th Ave.
Bethlehem (Swedish-Finnish), 632 E. 135th St.
Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St.
Christ, Concourse, cor. E. 175th St.
Claremont Park, 167th St., cor. Teller Ave.
First Morrisania, E. 166th St. and Forest Ave.
Harlem, 22 E. 131st St.
Manhattan, W. 76th St. and B'way.
North New York, E. 143d St., near Willis Ave.
Pilgrim, Madison Ave., cor. E. 121st St.
Swedish Evangelical Immanuel, 308 W. 139th St.
Trinity, Washington Ave., cor. E. 176th St.
Welsh, 206 E. 11th St.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Central, 142 W. 81st St.
Lenox Ave. Union, 74 W. 126th St.
Russian, 63 E. 2d St.
Second, 595 E. 169th St.

EVANGELICAL.

Dingeldein Memorial (German), 429 E. 77th St.
First Church of the Evangelical Association, 424 W. 55th St.
Manhattan Gospel Hall, 2339 8th Ave.
St. Paul's (Ger.), 159 E. 112th St.
St. Paul's (Ger.), 2136 Newbold Av.
Swedish Bethesda, 140 E. 50th St.
West Side Mission, 269 W. 47th St.

FRIENDS.

Meeting House (Hicksite), E. 15th St. and Rutherfurd Pl.
Meeting House (Orthodox), 144 E. 20th St.
New York Colored Mission (Orthodox), 225 W. 30th St.

JEWISH.

Adereth El, 135 E. 29th St.
Agudath Achim, 169 W. 140th St.
Agudath Jeshorim, 115 E 86th St.
Ahawath Chesed (Shaar Hashomayim), 652 Lex. Ave.
Anshe Chesed, W. 114th St., cor. 7th Ave.
Atereth Israel, 323 E. 82d St.

JEWISH—Continued.

Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, 64 Norfolk St.
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Desfardim, 8 W. 113th St.
Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d St. and Lexington Ave.
Congregation Orach Chaim, Lexington Ave., near 95th St.
Congregation Pincus Elijah, 118 W. 95th St.
First Galician, 87 Attorney St.
First Hungarian Cong. Oheb Zedek, 18 W. 116th St.
First Roumanian Am. Congregation, 91 Rivington St.
Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall.
Isaiah Temple, 209 W. 95th St.
Kehilath Jeshurun, 117 E. 85th St.
Machzikel Torah, 292 Madison St.
Mount Neboh, 2005 Amsterdam Ave.
Nachlath Zevi, 59 E. 109th St.
New Synagogue, 43 W. 86th St.
Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Ave.
Shaari Tephilla, W. 82d St., near Amsterdam Ave.
Shaari Zedek, 25 W. 118th St.
Shearith B'nai Israel, 22 E. 113th St.
Shearith Israel, Central Park West, cor. 70th St.
Temple Beth-El, 5th Ave., cor. E. 76th St.
Temple Beth-Elohim, 961 Southern Boulevard.
Temple Emanu-El, 5th Ave. and 43d St.
Temple Israel, 523 W. 173d St.
Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Ave., cor. 120th St.
Temple of the Covenant, 552 W. 181st St.
Temple Peni-El, 525 W. 147th St.
Tiffereth Israel, 126 Allen St.
Tremont Temple, Grand Boulevard near E. Burnside Ave.
Washington Heights Congregation, 510 W. 161st St.
West End, 156 W. 82d St.
Zichron Ephraim, 67th St., near Lexington Ave.

LUTHERAN.

Advent, Broadway and 93d St.
Atonement, Edgecombe Ave. and 140th St.
Bethany, 582 Teasdale Pl. n. 3d Ave.
Christ, 406 E 19th St.
Concordia, Oak Ter. and Crimmins Ave.
Danish, 1179 Hoe Ave.
Deaf Mission, 233 W. 42d St.
Emmanuel, Brown Pl., cor. E. 137th St.
Epiphany, 72 E. 128th St.
Esthonian (Immanuel), 213 E. 83d St.
Finnish, 72 E. 128th St.
Grace, 123 W. 71st St.
Grace, Valentine Ave., near 199th St.
Hebrew Mission, 250 E. 101st St.
Holy Comforter, 1060 Woodycrest Ave., cor. 165th St.
Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St.
Holy Trinity, 881 E. 167th St.
Immanuel, 88th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
Italian, 213 E. 83d St.
Lettish, 422 W. 44th St.
Lettish, 323 6th St.
Norwegian, 1410 Vyse Ave.
Norwegian, 237 E. 123d St.
Our Saviour, 179th St. and Audubon Ave.
Polish, 233 W. 42d St.
Redeemer, 424 W. 44th St.
St. James's, 902 Madison Ave.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

LUTHERAN—Continued.

St. John's, 81 Christopher St.
St. John's, 217 E. 119th St.
St. John's, Fulton Ave. at 169th St.
St. Luke's, 1724 Adams St.
St. Luke's, 233 W. 42d St.
St. Mark's, 323 6th St.
St. Mark's, 242d St. and Martha Ave.
St. Matthew's, 32 Greene St.
St. Matthew's, Convent Ave. and W. 145th St.
St. Matthew's, 376 E. 156th St.
St. Paul's, E. 178th St., cor. Lafontaine Ave.
St. Paul's, 313 W. 22d St.
St. Paul's, 149 W. 123d St.
St. Paul's, 794 E. 156th St.
St. Peter's, E. 219th St., near White Plains Rd.
St. Peter's, Lexington Ave. and 54th St.
St. Peter's, 439 E. 140th St.
St. Stephen's, 999 Union Ave.
St. Thomas's, E. 175th St., cor. Topping Ave.
Saviours, E. 187th St., near Tiebout Ave.
Slovak, 332 E. 20th St.
Swedish (Gustavus Adolphus), 151 E. 22d St.
Swedish (Harlem), 171 E. 121st St.
Swedish (Messiah), 412 Brook Ave.
Swedish-Finnish, Oak Terrace and Crimmins Ave.
Trinity, 9th St. and Ave. B.
Trinity, 164 W. 100th St.
Trinity, 1519 Castle Hill Ave.
Wakefield, Richardson Ave. and 240th St.
Washington Heights, W. 153d St., near Broadway.
Zion, 339 E. 84th St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Denominational Headquarters, 150 5th Ave.

Battery Swedish, 127 W. 89th St.
Beekman Hill, 319 E. 50th St.
Bethel Swedish, 1163 Fox St., Bronx.
Bilinc Memorial (German), 103d St. and Lexington Ave.
Boston Road, Boston Rd., cor. Suburban Pl.
Butler Memorial (Col.), 719 E. 223d St.
Calvary, 129th St. and 7th Ave.
Centenary, cor. Washington Ave. and E. 166th St.
Chelsea, Fort Washington Ave., cor. W. 178th St.
Church of All Nations, 9 2d Ave.
Church of the Saviour, E. 111th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
City Island, Bay St. and City Island Ave.
Cornell Memorial, E. 76th St., near 2d Ave.
Crawford Memorial, White Plains Ave. and 218th St.
Duane, 294 Hudson St.
Eighteenth St., 307 W. 18th St.
Elton Ave., German, cor. E. 158th St.
Epworth (Col.), Grant Ave., cor. E. 162d St.
First German, 48 St. Mark's Pl.
First Japanese, 131 W. 104th St.
First Norwegian, 1078 Kelly St.
Five Points Mission, 129 Worth St.
Fordham, 2539 Marion Ave.
Forty-fourth St., 461 W. 44th St.
Grace, 131 W. 104th St.
Hadley Rescue Hall, 293 Bowery.
Hedding, 337 E. 17th St.
Jane St., 13 Jane St.
Janes, 461 W. 44th St.
Jefferson Park (Italian), 407 E. 114th St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

John St., 44 John St.
Lexington Ave., Swedish, cor. E. 52d St.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
Metropolitan Temple, 58 7th Ave.
Morris Heights, 1788 Sedgwick Ave.
Mott Ave., Mott Ave., cor. E. 150th St.
Mount Hope, E. 177th St., cor. Concourse.
Park Ave., Park Ave., cor. 86th St.
People's Home Church and Settlement, 543 E. 11th St.
Prospect Ave., Prospect Ave., cor. Macy Pl.
St. Andrew's, 126 W. 76th St.
St. James's, Madison Ave. and 126th St.
St. John's Chapel, 2536 7th Ave.
St. Mark's (Col.), W. 53d St. and 8th Ave.
St. Paul's, 86th St. and West End Ave.
St. Paul's (German), 308 E. 55th St.
St. Stephen's, Marble Hill Ave., cor. W. 228th St.
Salem (Col.), 102 W. 133d St.
Second German, 346 W. 40th St.
Sixty-first St., 229 E. 61st St.
Thirty-fifth St., 460 W. 35th St.
Tremont, Washington Ave., cor. E. 178th St.
Tremont (German), 1841 Bathgate Ave.
Trinity, 323 E. 118th St.
Union, W. 48th St., near Broadway.
Van Nest, cor. Morris Park and Cruger Aves.
Wakefield Grace, White Plains Ave., near 241st St.
Washington Heights, Amsterdam Ave., cor. 153d St.
Washington Sq., 137 W. 4th St.
Westchester, 2547 Walker Ave.
Willis Ave., cor. E. 141st St.
Woodlawn Heights, E. 237th St., near Katonah Ave.
Woodycrest, W. 166th St. and Nelson Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Bethel Church, 52 W. 132d St.
Emmanuel, 236 W. 62d St.
Metropolitan, 112 W. 133d St.
Mother Zion, 151 W. 136th St.
Rush Memorial, Zion, 58 W. 138th St.
Union, 109 W. 131st St.

MORAVIAN.

First, Lexington Ave. and 30th St.
Beth-Tphillah (Fourth Moravian), 124 W. 136th St.
Second, Wilkins Ave. and Jennings St.
Third (Col.), 224 W. 63d St.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 156 5th Ave. Jesse F. Forbes, Stated Clerk.

Adams Memorial, 207 E. 30th St.
Amer. International, 2d Ave. and 14th St.
Ascension, 340 E. 106th St.
Beck Memorial, 980 E. 180th St.
Bedford Park, 200th St., cor. Bainbridge Ave.
Bethany, E. 137th St., near Willis Ave.
Bohemian Bret'n, 589 E. 165th St.
Bohemian (John Huss), 349 E. 74th St.
Brick, 5th Ave., cor. 37th St.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

Broadway, Broadway and 114th St.
Central, Madison Ave. and 57th St.
Chelsea, 359 W. 24th St.
Chinese, 223 E. 31st St.
Christ, 344 W. 36th St.
Church of the Puritans, 15 W. 130th St.
Covenant, 310 E. 42d St.
De Witt Memorial, 280 Rivington St.
East Harlem, 233 E. 116th St.
Edgehill, Spuyten Duyvil.
Faith, 359 W. 48th St.
Fifth Ave., Fifth Ave. cor. 55th St.
First, 5th Ave. and 11th St.
First, Fort Schuyler Rd., Throgg's Neck.
First Magyar, 233 E. 116th St.
First of Williamsbridge, 730 E. 225th St.
Fort George Church, 564 W. 185th St.
Fort Washington, 174th St. and Wadsworth Ave. (near B'way.)
Fourth, West End Ave. and 91st St.
French Evangelical, 126 W. 16th St.
Good Shepherd, 152 W. 66th St.
Greenwich, 145 W. 13th St.
Harlem-New York, 122d St. and Mt. Morris Park West; also 7th Ave. and 128th St.
Holy Trinity (First Ital.), E. 153d St., near Morris Ave.
Home St., Home St. and West Farms Rd.
Hunt's Point, Spofford Ave., cor. Coster St.
John Hall Memorial Chapel, 341 E. 62d St.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 73d St.
Madison Square, 9 Madison Ave.
Madison Sq. Church House, 436 3d Ave.
Mizpah Chapel, 420 W. 57th St.
Morningside, Morningside Ave. and W. 122d St.
Morrisania, 1197 Washington Ave.
Mount Washington, Broadway, cor. Dyckman St.
North, 525 W. 155th St.
Northminster, W. 115th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
Olmstead Ave., Olmstead and Newbold Aves.
Park Ave. Church, Park Ave. and 85th St.
Riverdale, Riverdale Ave., Bronx.
Rutgers, Broadway and W. 73d St.
St. James's, 59 W. 137th St.
St. Nicholas Ave., 141st St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
Scotch, 96th St. and Central Pk. W.
Sea and Land, 61 Henry St.
Seventh Church of Jesus Christ, 138 Broome St.
Spring St., Spring St., nr. Varick St.
Tremont, Grand Concourse and 178th St.
University Heights, University Ave. and Hall of Fame Ter.
University Pl., University Pl. and E. 10th St., Bethlehem Chapel, 196 Bleecker St.; Emmanuel Chapel, 727 E. 6th St.
Van Nest, Barnes Ave., cor. Morris Park Ave.
West End, 105th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Westminster, 208 W. 23d St.; Lee Memorial Chapel, 556 W. 141st St.
West-Park, W. 86th St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.
Woodlawn Heights, 240th St. and Martha Ave.
Woodstock, E. 165th St. and Prospect Ave.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Synod House, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 110th St.

Diocesan House, 416 Lafayette St.

Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop. Amsterdam Ave. and 110th St.; Rt. Rev. Chas. S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop, Layman's House, 49 E. 25th St.

All Angels', 81st St., cor. West End Ave.

All Saints', 286 Henry St.

All Souls', 86 St. Nicholas Ave.

Ascension, 5th Ave., cor. 10th St.

Ascension Memorial, 253 W. 43d St.

Beloved Disciple, 89th St., near Madison Ave.

Calvary, 4th Ave. and 21st St.

Cathedral of St. John the Divine, W. 111th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.

Chapel of Atonement, Beach Ave., near Westchester Ave.

Chapel of Christ the Consoler, foot E. 26th St. (Bellevue Hospital).

Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurian, Governor's Island.

Chapel of Holy Spirit, Westchester Ave. and E. 167th St.

Chapel of the Comforter, 10 Horatio St.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Wakefield, Bronx.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blackwell's Island.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd (General Theological Seminary), 175 9th Ave.

Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St.

Chapel of the Messiah, 206 E. 95th.

Chapel of the Redeemer, Seaman Ave. and Isham St.

Christ, Broadway and W. 71st St.

Christ, Riverdale.

Church Mission of Help, 37 E. 28th St.

Church of the Advocate, Washington Ave. and 181st St.

Church of the Holy Apostles, 300 9th Ave.

Church of the Redeemer, 153 W. 136th St.

Church of the Resurrection, E. 74th St., near Park Ave.

Corpus Christi, Congregation of Transfiguration Chapel, 221 W. 69th St.

Emmanuel, 770 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx.

Epiphany, 259 Lexington Ave.

God's Providence House, 330 Broome St.

Good Shepherd (Italian), E. 142d St. and Alexander Ave.

Grace, Broadway and 10th St.

Grace, City Island Ave., cor. Pilot St., City Island.

Grace, West Farms, Vyse Ave., near 177th St.

Grace Emmanuel, 212 E. 116th St.

Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Ave.

Holy Comforter, 343 W. Houston St.

Holy Communion, 324 6th Ave.

Holy Cross, Ave. C and 4th St.

Holy Faith, 694 E. 166th St.

Holy Nativity, Bainbridge Ave., cor. E. 204th St.

Holyrood, Fort Washington Ave., cor. W. 179th St.

Holy Spirit, Westchester Ave., cor. E. 167th St.

Holy Trinity (St. James's Parish), 316 E. 88th St.

Holy Trinity, W. 122d St. and Lenox Ave.

Incarnation, 205 Madison Ave. Chapel, 242 E. 31st St.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

"Little Church Around the Corner" (Transfiguration), 5 E. 29th St.

Mediator, Kingsbridge Ave., near W. 231st St.

Our Saviour, 25 South St.

St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Ave.

St. Alban's, Ogden Ave. and 163d St.

St. Ambrose (Italian), 236 E. 111th St.

St. Andrew's, 127th St., near 5th Ave.

St. Ann's, St. Ann's Ave., near E. 140th St.

St. Ann's (Deaf Mutes), W. 148th St., near Amsterdam Ave.

St. Augustine's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 105 E. Houston St.

St. Barnabas's Chapel, 306 Mulberry St.

St. Bartholomew's, 348 Madison Ave. Oriental Mission, 209 E. 42d St. Swedish Chapel, 121 E. 127th St. Chinese Guild, 42 Mott St.

St. Chrysostom's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 201 W. 39th St.

St. Clement's, 136 W. 3d St.

St. Cornelius's, 423 W. 46th St.

St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governor's Island.

St. Cyprian's (Col.), 171 W. 63d St.

St. David's, 382 E. 160th St.

St. Edmund's, 177th St., near Morris Ave.

St. Edward the Martyr, 109th St., near 5th Ave.

St. Espirite, 45 E. 27th St.

St. George's, E. 219th St., Williamsbridge.

St. George's, Stuyvesant Sq.

St. George's, 7 Rutherfurd Pl.

St. Ignatius's, West End Ave. and W. 87th St.

St. James's, 71st St., cor. Madison Ave.

St. James's, Fordham, Jerome Ave., cor. E. 190th St.

St. John the Divine Cathedral, W. 111th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.

St. John the Evangelist, W. 11th St. and Waverley Pl.

St. Jude's Mission, 19 W. 99th St.

St. Luke's, Convent Ave., cor. W. 141st St.

St. Luke's (Trinity Parish), Hudson St., opp. Grove St.

St. Luke's Hospital Chapel, W. 113th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

St. Margaret's, E. 156th St., cor. Leggett Ave.

St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, 2d Ave. and 10th St.

St. Martha's Chapel, 1858 Cruger Ave.

St. Mary's, Alexander Ave., cor. 142d St.

St. Mary's, Lawrence St., near Amsterdam Ave.

St. Mary the Virgin, W. 46th St. and 6th Ave.

St. Matthew's, W. 84th St., near Central Park West. St. Ann's Chapel for Deaf Mutes, 511 W. 148th St.

St. Michael's, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 99th St.

St. Paul's, Washington Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl.

St. Paul's Chapel (Trinity Parish), Broadway and Vesey St.

St. Peter's, 342 W. 20th St.

St. Peter's, Westchester Ave.

St. Philip's, W. 134th St., near 7th Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Simeon's, E. 164th St., cor. Sheridan Ave.

St. Stephen's, 122 W. 69th St.

St. Stephen's Chapel, E. 238th St., cor. Vireo Ave.

St. Thomas's, 5th Ave., cor. 53d St.

St. Thomas's Chapel, 230 E. 60th St.

San Salvatore (Italian), 359 Broome St.

Transfiguration ("Little Church Around the Corner"), 5 E. 29th St.

Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St.; St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey St.; Trinity Chapel, W. 25th St., near Broadway; St. Agnes's, W. 92d St., nr. Columbus Ave.; St. Luke's Chapel, 483 Hudson St.; Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St.; St. Chrysostom's, 7th Ave. and W. 39th St.; St. Augustine's Chapel, 105 E. Houston St.; and St. Cornelius's, Governor's Island.

Trinity, E. 164th St., near Boston Road.

Trinity Chapel, 15 W. 25th St.

Zion and St. Timothy, 334 W. 57th St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Denominational Headquarters, Reformed Church Bldg., 25 E. 22d St.

Anderson Memorial, cor. E. 183d St. and Cambreling Ave.

Bethany Memorial, 67th St., cor. 1st Ave.

Church of the Comforter, 279 E. 162d St.

Collegiate:

Fort Washington, W. 181st St. and Fort Washington Ave.; Knox Memorial, 405 W. 41st St.; Marble, 5th Ave. and 29th St.; Middle, 2d Ave. and 7th St.; North, 113 Fulton St.; St. Nicholas, 5th Ave., cor. 48th St.; Faith Mission, 241 W. 60th St.; Thirty-fourth St., 307 W. 34th St.; Vermilye Chapel, 416 W. 54th St.; West End, 77th St. and West End Ave.

Elmendorf Chapel, 169 E. 121st St.

Fordham Manor, Kingsbridge Rd., cor. Claflin Terrace.

Fourth German, 412 W. 45th St.

German Evang., Ave. B and 5th St.

German Reformed, 353 E. 68th St.

Grace, 845 7th Ave.

Hamilton Grange, W. 149th St. and Convent Ave.

Harlem, 267 Lenox Ave.

Manor, 348 W. 26th St.

Melrose (German), Elton Ave., cor. E. 156th St.

Mott Haven, 3d Ave., cor. 146th St.

Sixty-eighth St., 355 E. 68th St.

Sunshine Chapel, 550 W. 40th St.

Union, Ogden Ave., near 169th St.

West Farms, Fairmount Pl., near Prospect Ave.

Zion (German Evangelical), Stebbins Ave., cor. Chisholm St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE U. S.

Bethany, 235 E. 109th St.

Harbor Mission, Ellis Island.

Martha Memorial, 419 W. 52d St.

St. Paul's, 612 E. 141st St.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

First, Madison Ave., cor. 55th St.

St. Paul's, 236th St. and Vireo Ave.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

Second, 304 W. 122d St.
Third, 238 W. 23d St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Archbishop of New York, His Eminence, John Cardinal Farley, 452 Madison Ave.

All Saints', Madison Ave., cor. 129th St.
Annunciation, B. V. M., Convent Ave., cor. 131st St.
Ascension, 107th St., near B'way.
Assumption, 427 W. 49th St.
Blessed Sacrament, W. 71st St. and Broadway.
Catholic Seamen's Mission, 422 West St.
Chinese Catholic Mission, 103 Park St.
Corpus Christi, 535 W. 121st St.
Epiphany, 373 2d Ave.
Good Shepherd, 207th St. & B'way.
Guardian Angel, 511 W. 23d St.
Holy Cross, 335 W. 42d St.
Holy Family, Castle Hill Ave., cor. Watson Ave.
Holy Innocents, 126 W. 37th St.
Holy Name Mission, 319 Bowery.
Holy Name of Jesus, Amsterdam Ave. and 96th St.
Holy Rosary, 442 E. 119th St.
Holy Spirit, 1944 University Ave.
Holy Trinity, 205 W. 82d St.
Immaculate Conception, 505 E. 14th St.
Immaculate Conception (German), 385 E. 150th St.
Immaculate Conception, E. Gun Hill Rd., cor. Holland Ave.
Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
Mary, Help of Christians, 436 E. 12th St.
Mary, Star of the Sea, Governor's Island.
Most Holy Redeemer, 165 E. 3d St.
Most Precious Blood, 115 Baxter St.
Nativity, 48 2d Ave.
Notre Dame, Morningside Drive and 114th St.
Our Lady of Esperanza, 156th St., near Riverside Drive.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, 236 E. 90th St.
Our Lady of Grace, 14 Stanton St.
Our Lady of Guadaloupe, 229 W. 14th St.
Our Lady of Hope, 156th St., near Broadway.
Our Lady of Loretto, 303 Elizabeth St.
Our Lady of Lourdes, Convent Ave. and W. 142d St.
Our Lady of Mercy, 2504 Marion Ave.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 453 E. 115th St.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, E. 187th St., cor. Belmont Ave.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 321 E. 61st St.
Our Lady of Piano di Campa, 375 2d Ave.
Our Lady of Pity, E. 151st St., near Morris Ave.
Our Lady of Pompeii, 214 Bleecker St.
Our Lady of Solace, White Plains Rd. and Van Nest Ave.
Our Lady of Sorrows, 105 Pitt St.
Our Lady of the Rosary, 7 State St.
Our Lady of the Scapular of Mount Carmel, 341 E. 28th St.
Our Lady of Victory, 171st St. and Webster Ave.
Our Lady of Vilna, 570 Broome St.
Our Lady Queen of Angels, 228 E. 113th St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued

Our Saviour, 183d St. and Washington Ave.
Resurrection, 282 W. 151st St.
Sacred Heart, Shakespeare Ave., near W. 169th St.
Sacred Heart of Jesus, 447 W. 51st St.
Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary, E. 33d St., near 3d Ave.
St. Adalbert's, 424 E. 156th St.
St. Agnes's, 143 E. 43d St.
St. Aloysius's, 215 W. 132d St.
St. Alphonsus's, 312 W. Broadway.
St. Ambrose's, 539 W. 54th St.
St. Andrew's, Duane St., cor. City Hall Pl.
St. Angela Merici's, Morris Ave. and 163d St.
St. Ann's, 112 E. 12th St.
St. Ann's, 308 E. 110th St.
St. Anselm's, 677 Tinton Ave.
St. Anthony of Padua, 826 E. 166th St.
St. Anthony of Padua, 153 Sullivan St.
St. Anthony's, Commonwealth Ave., cor. Mansion St.
St. Athanasius's, Tiffany, cor. Fox St.
St. Augustine's, E. 167th St., cor. Fulton Ave.
St. Barnabas's, 241st St. and Martha Ave.
St. Benedict the Moor, 342 W. 53d St.
St. Bernard's, 332 W. 14th St.
St. Boniface's, 882 2d Ave.
St. Brendan's, Perry Ave., cor. E. 207th St.
St. Brigid's, 123 Ave. B.
St. Catherine of Genoa, W. 153d St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Catherine of Sienna, 420 E. 69th St.
St. Cecilia's, 120 E. 106th St.
St. Charles Borromeo's, W. 141st St., near 7th Ave.
St. Clare's, 436 W. 36th St.
St. Clemen's, 406 W. 40th St.
St. Columba's, 339 W. 25th St.
SS. Cyril and Methodius (for Croatians), 552 W. 50th St.
St. Elizabeth's, W. 187th St., cor. Broadway.
St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 345 E. 4th St.
St. Frances of Rome, Richardson Ave., Wakefield.
St. Francis de Sales's, 139 E. 96th St.
St. Francis of Assisi, 139 W. 31st St.
St. Francis Xavier's, 42 W. 16th St.
St. Gabriel's, 312 E. 37th St.
St. George's (Ruthenian Greek), 28 E. 7th St.
St. George's (Syrian), 98 Washington St.
St. Gregory the Great, 90th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Ignatius Loyola's, Park Ave., cor. E. 84th St.
St. James's, 32 James St.
St. Jean Baptiste, 76th St. and Lexington Ave.
St. Jerome's, Alexander Ave., cor. 138th St.
St. Joachim's, 22 Roosevelt St.
St. John Baptist's, 209 W. 30th St.
St. John Chrysostom's, 167th St. and Hoe Ave.
St. John Evangelist's, 355 E. 55th St.
St. John Nepomuk, 350 E. 57th St.
St. John's, 2911 Kingsbridge Ave.
St. John the Martyr's, 254 E. 72d St.
St. Joseph's, 59 6th Ave.
St. Joseph's, 64 Catharine St.
St. Joseph's, 1943 Bathgate Ave.
St. Joseph's (German), 408 E. 87th St.
St. Joseph's, 125th St., cor. Morningside Ave.
St. Joseph's, 57 Washington St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Leo's, 11 E. 28th St.
St. Lucy's, 344 E. 104th St.
St. Luke's, E. 138th St., near St. Ann's Ave.
St. Malachy's, 243 W. 49th St.
St. Margaret's, Riverdale.
St. Mark the Evangelist (Col.), 63 W. 138th St.
St. Martin of Tours, E. 182d St., cor. Grote.
St. Mary Magdalen's, 529 E. 17th St.
St. Mary's, 438 Grand St.
St. Mary's, E. 215th St., cor. White Plains Rd.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, 596 City Island Ave., City Island.
St. Matthew's, W. 67th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Michael's, 418 W. 34th St.
St. Monica's, 409 E. 79th St.
St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Ave., cor. W. Fordham Rd.
St. Nicholas's, 125 2d St.
St. Patrick's, Mott St., cor. Prince St.
St. Patrick's Cathedral, cor. 5th Ave. and 50th St.
St. Paul's, 115 E. 117th St.
St. Paul the Apostle's, Columbus Ave. and W. 60th St.
St. Peter's, 20 Barclay St.
SS. Peter and Paul's, 159th St. and St. Ann's Ave.
St. Philip Neri's, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, opp. E. 202d St.
St. Pius's, 416 E. 145th St.
St. Raphael's, W. 41st St., bet. 10th and 11th Aves.
St. Raymond's, Walker Ave., cor. Castle Hill Ave.
St. Rita of Cascia, 442 College Ave.
St. Roch's, 734 E. 150th St.
St. Rose's, Cannon St., near Broome.
St. Rose of Lima, W. 165th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Stanislaus's, 107 7th St.
St. Stephen's, 149 E. 28th St.
St. Stephen of Hungary, 420 E. 14th St.
St. Teresa's, Rutgers, cor. Henry St.
St. Thomas the Apostle's, W. 118th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, E. Tremont Ave., near Daly Ave.
St. Valentine's, E. 221st St., Williamsbridge.
St. Veronica's, Christopher St., near Greenwich.
St. Vincent de Paul's, 127 W. 23d St.
St. Vincent Ferrer's, E. 66th St., and Lexington Ave.
Transfiguration, 25 Mott St.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Conference, 32 Union Square East.

Bronx English, 169th St. and Boston Rd.
Bronx German, 769½ Courtlandt Ave.
Bronx Swedish, E. 137th St., near Willis Ave.
English, 145th St. and Convent Ave., using Washington Heights Baptist Church.
German, 429 E. 77th St.
Harlem (Col.), 184 W. 135th St.

UNITARIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 104 E. 20th St.

All Souls', 4th Ave. and 20th St.
Lenox Ave., Lenox Ave., cor. 121st St.
Messiah, E. 34th St., cor. Park Ave.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

First, 16 W. 108th St.
Second, W. 172d St. and Audubon Ave.
West 44th St., 434 W. 44th St.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

UNIVERSALIST.

Fourth (Divine Paternity), Central Park West and 76th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All Night Mission, 8 Bowery.
Arabian Mission, 25 E. 22d St.
Beacon Light Rescue Mission, 2372 3d Ave.
Beulah Wesleyan, 33 W. 132d St.
Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery.
Broome Street Tabernacle, 395 Broome St.
Calvary Christian Church, 52 E. 133d St.
Calvary Chapel, 346 E. 23d St.
Catharine Mission, 22 Catharine Slip.
Catholic Apostolic-Central, 417 W. 57th St.; Harlem (German), 202 W. 114th St.; Apostolic Assembly, 202 E. 56th St.
Charlton Street Memorial, 34 Charlton St.
Chinese Mission, 233 E. 31st St.
Christian Rescue Church of the Living God, 338 W. 41st St.
Christ's Mission, 331 W. 57th St.
Divine Inspiration (Spiritualist), 20 W. 91st St.
Divine Science, First, Hotel Astor.
Doyers Street Midnight Mission, 5 Doyers St.
Eighth Avenue Mission, 290 8th Ave.
Ethical Culture Society, 33 Central Park West.
First Emanuel, 105 W. 130th St.
First German (Spiritualist), 59th St. and Columbus Ave.
First Hungarian Reformed Church, 344 E. 69th St.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Five Points' Mission, 129 Worth St.
Glad Tidings Assembly, 454 W. 42d St.
God, Church of, Missionary Home, 2132 Grand Ave.
Gospel Mission, 513 W. 43d St.
Gospel Tabernacle, 44th St. and 8th Ave.
Harlem Gospel Tabernacle, 12 W. 131st St.
Hebrew Christian Mission, 280 Rivington St.
Holy Church of God, 225 E. 73d St.
Holy Church of New Covenant (Col.), 2161 Madison Ave.
Japanese Mission, 330 E. 57th St.
Labor Temple, 2d Ave. and 14th St.
Latter Day Saints' Church, 151 W. 125th St.
Mariners', 166 11th Ave.
McAuley Cremorne Mission, 216 W. 35th St.
McAuley's Water St. Mission, 316 Water St.
Missione Cristiana, 300 W. 69th St.
Morning Star Chinese Mission, 13 Doyers St.
New Apostolic, 207 E. 120th St.
New Church (Swedengborgian), 35th St. near Park Ave.
New Thought, Criterion Theatre (office, 110 W. 34th St.)
Olivet Memorial, 59 2d St.
Open Door Mission, 633 Hudson St.
Pentecostal Nazarene, 210 W. 14th St.
Rescue Society, 5 Doyers St.
St. Matthew's Church of Divine Truth (Spiritualist), 253 W. 131st St.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Salvation Army (see Index).
Seamen's Christian Association, 399 West St.
Seventh Day Christian, 151 W. 125th St.
Seventh Street Jewish Mission, 152 7th St.
Son of Man, 227 E. 104th St.
Spirit of God Christian Missionary Church, 25 Minetta Lane.
Spiritual and Ethical Society, 142 W. 125th St.
Strangers (Deems Memorial), 309 W. 57th St.
Sunshine Chapel, 550 W. 40th St.
Temple (Unsectarian), 22 W. 63d St.
Theosophical Society, 25 W. 45th St.
True Reformed Protestant Dutch, 21 Bank St.
Union Pilgrim Rescue, Holy Church of the New Covenant, 677 E. 232d St.
Union Pilgrim Rescue Mission, 231 E. 127th St.
Universal Spiritualist Church, 165 W. 131st St.
Vedanta Society, 236 Central Park West.
Volunteers of America (see Index).
Waldensian Church (French and Italian), 405 W. 41st St.
Welcome Mission, 239 W. 145th St.
Welsh Calvanistic, 505 W. 155th St.
West Farms Mission, 1833 West Farms Road.
West Side Gospel Mission, 269 W. 47th St.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN.

BAPTIST.

Antioch, 163 Prince St.
Baptist Temple, 3d Ave., cor. Schermerhorn St.
Bay Ridge (Swedish), 257 Bay Ridge Ave.
Bedford Heights, Bergen St., cor. Rogers Ave.
Berean (Col.), Bergen St., near Rochester Ave.
Bergen St., 697 Bergen St.
Bethany (Col.), Clermont and Atlantic Aves.
Bethel (Col.), 263 Bergen St.
Borough Park, 48th St. and 13th Ave.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Weirfield St.
Calvary, 14th St., near 4th Ave.
Concord (Col.), Duffield St., near Myrtle Ave.
East End, Van Sicklen Ave., near Glenmore Ave.
Emmanuel, Lafayette Ave., cor. St. James's Pl.
Euclid Ave., Euclid Ave., cor. Hill St.
First, Keap St. and Marcy Ave.
First in Williamsburg, Lee Ave., cor. Keap St.
First Canarsie, Remsen Ave., Canarsie.
First in East New York, Hendrix St., near Fulton St.
First (Col.), E. 15th St., near Ave. X, Sheepshead Bay.
First German, E. D., Montrose, near Union Ave.
First German, Prospect Ave., near 6th Ave.
First in Pierrepont (see "Baptist Temple").
First Italian, 16 Jackson St.
First Nor. Danish, 4th Ave., near 32d St.
Grace, 6th Ave. and 53d St.

BAPTIST—Continued.

Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Lewis Ave.
Greenwood, 7th Ave. and 6th St.
Hanson Place, Hanson Pl., cor. S. Portland Ave.
Holy Trinity (Col.), 595 Classon Ave.
Kenilworth, 40 Kenilworth Pl.
Lefferts Park, 76th St. and 14th Ave.
Lenox Road, Nostrand Ave., cor. Lenox Rd.
McDonough St., Patchen Ave., cor. McDonough St.
Marcy Ave., Marcy Ave., cor. Putnam Ave.
Memorial, 8th Ave. and 16th St.
Mount Lebanon, 291 Howard Ave.
Prospect Park, Ave. C and E. 4th St.
Redeemer, cor. Cortelyou Rd. and E. 18th St.
Salem, Albemarle Rd., near Bedford Ave.
Second German, Evergreen Ave., cor. Woodbine.
Sixth Ave., 6th Ave. and Lincoln Pl.
Strong Place, Strong Pl., cor. Degraw St.
Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Decatur St.
Swedish Ebenezer, Herkimer St. and Schenectady Ave.
Tabernacle, Clinton St., cor. 3d Pl.
Union, Noble, near Manhattan Ave.
Washington Ave., Washington Ave., cor. Gates Ave.
Wyckoff, Summerfield St. and Forest Ave., Evergreen.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Beecher Memorial, Herkimer St., near Rockaway Ave.
Borough Park, 49th St. and Fort Hamilton Ave.

CONGREGATIONAL—Continued.

Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Cornelia St.
Central, Hancock St., near Franklin Ave.
Christ, Coney Island Ave. and Ave. I.
Clinton Ave., Clinton Ave., cor. Lafayette Ave.; Atlantic Ave. Chapel, Atlantic and Grand Aves.
Dyker Heights, 12th Ave., near 83d St.
Evangel, Bedford Ave. and Hawthorne St.
Flatbush, Dorchester Rd., cor. E. 18th St.
Kings Highway, E. 18th St. and Ave. P.
Lewis Ave., Lewis Ave., cor. Madison St.
Mapleton Park, 65th St., near 18th Ave.
Nazarene, 412 Herkimer St.
Ocean Ave., Ocean Ave. and Ave. I.
Park Slope, 8th Ave., cor. 2d St.
Parkville, 18th Ave. and E. 5th St.
Pilgrim (Swedish), 413 Atlantic Ave.
Pilgrims, Henry St., cor. Remsen.
Plymouth, Orange St., near Hicks; branch, Johnson and Lawrence Sts.
Redeemer (Italian), 158 Carroll St.
Rockaway Ave., Rockaway Ave., near Blake Ave.
Rugby, 49th St. and Church Ave.
South, President St., cor. Court St.
St. Mark's, Decatur St., near Ralph Ave.
St. Paul's Chapel, New York Ave. and Sterling Pl.
Swedish-Finnish, 740 41st St.
Tabernacle, 326 55th St.
Tompkins Ave., Tompkins Ave., cor. McDonough St.; Park Ave. Branch, Park Ave., cor. Marcy

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Borough Park, 12th Ave. and 45th St.
Christian, Sterling Pl. and 7th Ave.
Flatbush, Dorchester Rd. and Marlborough.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Church of Peace, Ridgewood and Nichols Aves.
Emanuel, 400 Melrose St.
Harrison Ave., 121 Harrison Ave.
St. John's, 1737 Linden St.
Salem's, 1200 Jefferson Ave.
St. Paul's, 541 Leonard St.
Zion's, Liberty Ave., near Wyona St.

FRIENDS.

Friends (Hicksite), 110 Schermerhorn St.
Soc. Friends (Orthodox), Lafayette and Washington Aves.

GERMAN EVANG. SYNOD.

Bethlehem, Cortelyou Rd., at Ocean Parkway and E. 7th St.

JEWISH.

Ahawath Achim, 710 Quincy St.
Ahawath Chesed, 742 Jefferson Ave.
Ahawath Israel, 108 Noble St.
Ahawath Scholom Beth Aron, 98 Scholes St.
Anshe Emes, 136 Stanhope St.
Asifas Israel, 420 Wallabout St.
Beth El, 110 Noble St., Greenpoint.
Beth Elohim, 274 Keap St.
Beth Emeth, Church Ave. and Marlboro Road.
Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol, 337 Sackman St.
Beth Israel, Harrison St., near Court St.
Beth Jacob, S. 3d St., near Marcy Ave.
Beth Jehudah, 904 Bedford Ave.
Bikur Cholim, Wyona, near Fulton St.
B'nai Jacob, 136 Prospect Ave.
Eighth Ave. Temple, 8th Ave. and Garfield Place.
Emanuel Temple, 14th Ave. and 49th St.
Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Aves.
Lovers of Peace, Leonard St., cor. Stagg.
Mount Sinai, State and Hoyt Sts.
Oheb Zedek, Howard Ave., near Herkimer St.
Shaare Zedek, Putnam Ave., near Reid Ave.
Sons of Israel, Bay 22d St., near Benson Ave.
Temple Beth Sholom, 20th and Benson Aves.
Temple Petach Tikveh, Lincoln Pl., cor. Rochester Ave.
Wyona St. Temple, 2836 Atlantic Ave.
Zemach Zedek, 125 Moore St.

LUTHERAN.

Advent, E. 12th St. and Ave. P.
Ascension, 13th Ave. and 51st St.
Bethlehem, 6th Ave. and 51st St.
Bethlehem, Marion St., near Reid Ave.
Calvary, Rochester Ave., near Herkimer St.
Chapel, 703 Coney Island Ave.
Christ, 1084 Lafayette Ave.
Covenant, 218 Elm Ave.
Danish, 193 9th St.
Danish, 130 Prospect Ave.
Deaf Mission, Bushwick Ave. and Jefferson St.
Emmanuel, 421 7th St.
Epiphany, 841 Sterling Pl.
Evangelical, Schermerhorn St., near Court St.
Finnish Seamen's Mission, 529 Clinton St.

LUTHERAN—Continued.

Good Shepherd, 4th Ave. & 75th St.
Good Shepherd, 315 Fenimore St.
Grace, Bushwick Ave. and Weirfield St.
Holy Trinity, Jefferson St., near Knickerbocker Ave.
Immanuel, S. 9th St., near Driggs Ave.
Immanuel (Col.), 1524 Bergen St.
Incarnation, 54th St. and 4th Ave.
Lithuanian, 145 Skillman Ave.
Mediator, 68th St. and Bay Parkway.
Messiah, 129 Russell St.
Norwegian, 4th Ave. and 63d St.
Norwegian, 4th Ave. and 46th St.
Norwegian, 12th Ave. and 60th St.
Norwegian, 22 Woodhull St.
Norwegian, Russell St., near Nassau Ave.
Norwegian, Henry St., near 4th Place.
Norwegian Seamen's, 111 Pioneer St.
Our Saviour, 21 Covert St.
Redeemer, Lenox Rd. and Flatbush Ave.
Redeemer, 204 Troy Ave.
Reformation, Barbey St., near Arlington Ave.
St. Andrew's, St. Nicholas Ave. and Harman St.
St. James's, 4th Ave., near 55th St.
St. John's, 193 Maujer St.
St. John's, 84th St. and 16th Ave.
St. John's, New Jersey Ave., near Liberty St.
St. John's, 145 Skillman Ave.
St. John's, 283 Prospect Ave.
St. John's, Milton St., near Manhattan Ave.
St. Luke's, Washington Ave., near De Kalb Ave.
St. Mark's, Bushwick Ave., opp. Jefferson St.
St. Mark's, 26 E. 5th St.
St. Matthew's, E. 92d St., near Flatlands Ave.
St. Matthew's, 197 N. 5th St.
St. Matthew's, 6th Ave. and 2d St.
St. Paul's, Knickerbocker Ave. and Palmetto St.
St. Paul's, Henry St., near 3d Pl.
St. Paul's, W. 5th St., Coney Island.
St. Paul's, S. 5th and Rodney Sts.
St. Peter's, Bedford Ave., near De Kalb Ave.
St. Peter's, 94 Hale Ave.
St. Philip's, 63 Magenta St.
St. Stephen's, Newkirk Ave. and E. 28th St.
Scand.-Norwegian, 199 N. Henry St.
Swedish, 3d Ave. and Pacific St.
Swedish, 521 Leonard St.
Swedish, 46th St., near 4th Ave.
Swedish, 392 McDonough St.
Swedish, Ashford St., near Glenmore Ave.
Swedish, 59th St. and 11th Ave.
Swedish-Finnish, 44th St., near 7th Ave.
Swedish (Saron), Flatbush.
Trinity, 249 Degraw St.
Wartburg Chapel, Georgia Ave. and Fulton St.
Zion, Henry St., near Clark St.
Zion, Bedford Ave., near Church Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Andrew's, Richmond St., near Etna Ave.
Bethel Ship (Norwegian), 297 Carroll St.
Borough Park, 50th St. and 14th Av.
Bowdish, Neck Road and Van Sicklen St.
Buffalo Ave., Buffalo Ave., cor. Bergen St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Bushwick Ave. Central, Bushwick Ave., cor. Madison St.
Cropsey Ave., Cropsey Ave., near Bay 35th St.
De Kalb Ave., De Kalb Ave., near Franklin Ave.
Ebenezer Wesleyan, 118 Myrtle Ave.
Eighteenth St., 18th St., near 5th Ave.
Embury, Decatur St., cor. Lewis Ave.
Fenimore St., Fenimore St., near Rogers Ave.
First (Sands St. Memorial), Henry, cor. Clark St.
First Pl., 1st Pl., cor. Henry St.
Flatlands, Flatlands Ave. and E. 40th St.
Fleet St., 43 Fleet St.
Fourth Ave., 4th Ave., cor. 47th St.
Goodsell, Sheridan Ave., cor. McKinley Ave.
Grace, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl.
Grace, 4th and Ovington Aves.
Greene Ave. (German), 1171 Greene Ave.
Greenpoint, Manhattan Ave. and Noble St.
Hanson Pl., Hanson Pl., cor. St. Felix St.
Herkimer St., Russell Pl. and Herkimer St.
Immanuel (Swedish), 426 Dean St.
Janes, Reid Ave., cor. Monroe St.
Knickerbocker Ave., Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Menahan St.
New York Ave., New York Ave., cor. Dean St.
Norwegian, St. Paul, Bethel Ship Mission, Richard and Sullivan Sts.
Nostrand Ave., Nostrand Ave., cor. Quincy St.
Ocean Parkway, Ocean Parkway, near Foster Ave.
Prospect Ave., Greenwood and Prospect Aves.
Salem (German), Vanderveer Park, E. 38th St. and Ave. D.
Sheepshead Bay, Voorhies Ave., cor. Ocean Ave.
Simpson, Clermont Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave.
Sixth Ave., 8th St., near 6th Ave.
South Second, 191 S. 2d St.
South Third St., S. 3d St., near Hewes St.
St. James's, 84th St., near 20th Ave.
St. John's, Bedford Ave., cor. Wilson St.
St. Mark's, Ocean Ave., cor. Beverly Rd.
St. Paul's (German), Marcy Ave., cor. Penn St.
Summerfield, Washington Ave., cor. Greene Ave.
Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Van Buren St.
Swedish Bethany, St. John's Place, near Albany Ave.
Swedish Elim, 48th St. and 7th Ave.
Union, Leonard, cor. Conselyea St.
Vanderveer Park, E. 31st St. and Glenwood Rd.
Warren St., Warren, nr. Smith St.
Wesley, Glenmore Ave., cor. Atkins.
Williams Ave., Williams Ave., near Atlantic Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Bethel, Schenectady Ave., cor. Dean St.
Bridge St., 313 Bridge St.
Grace, 332 Classon Ave.
St. John's, Howard and Atlantic Aves.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN, ZION).

Fleet St., Bridge St., near Myrtle Ave.
First, W. 3d St., Coney Island.
Jones, Bergen St., near Classon Ave.
Union, Ralph Ave., near Bergen St.

METHODIST, FREE.

First, 124 16th St.
Hooper St., 76 Hooper St.

METHODIST, PRIMITIVE.

First, Park Pl., near Nostrand Ave.
Orchard, 49 Oakland St.

METHODIST, PROTESTANT.

Grace, E. 92d St. and Church Lane.

MORAVIAN.

First, Jay St., near Myrtle Ave.

PENTECOSTAL.

Atlantic, 568 Atlantic Ave., near 4th Ave.
Bedford, Ainslie St. and Manhattan Ave.
John Wesley, Saratoga Ave. and Sumpter St.
Nazarene, Utica Ave., bet. Dean and Bergen Sts.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ainslie St., near Manhattan Ave.
Arlington Ave., cor. Elton St.; Italian Br., 277 Elton St.
Bay Ridge, 31st St., cor. Ridge Boulevard; Fort Hamilton Branch, 94th St. and 4th Ave.
Bedford, Dean St., cor. Nostrand Ave.
Bethany, McDonough St., near Howard Ave.
Borough Park, 46th St. and 15th Ave.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave. and Menahan St.
Central, Marcy Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave.
Classon Ave., Classon Ave., cor. Monroe St.
Cuyler, 358 Pacific St.
Duryea, Sterling Pl. and Underhill Ave.
Ebenezer, Stockholm St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
Fifth German, Halsey St., near Central Ave.
First, Henry St., near Clark St.; City Park Br., 209 Concord St.
First of Bensonhurst, 23d Ave. and 83d St.
Flatbush, E. 23d St., near Foster Ave.
Franklin Ave., 165 Franklin Ave.
Friedens' Kirche, Willoughby Ave., near Broadway.
Glenmore Ave., Glenmore Ave., cor. Doscher St.; Russo Lettish Church Mission, Remsen and Henry Sts.
Grace, Stuyvesant Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Reid Ave.
Home Crest, cor. Ave. T and E. 15th St.
Irving Square, Weirfield St. and Hamburg Ave.
Lafayette Ave., Lafayette Ave., cor. S. Oxford St.; Gregg Chapel, 190 4th Ave.; Cumberland St. Church, 103 Cumberland St.
Lefferts Park, 15th Ave. and 72d St.
Memorial, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl.
Mount Olivet, Evergreen Ave., cor. Troutman St.
Noble St., Noble St., cor. Lorimer St.
Olivet, Bergen St., near 6th Ave.
Prospect Heights, 8th Ave., cor. 10th St.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

Spencer Memorial, Clinton St., cor. Remsen St.
Siloam (Col.), 406 Lafayette Ave.
South, 24th St., near 4th Ave.
South Third St., S. 3d St., cor. Driggs Ave.
Throop Ave., Throop Ave. and Macon St.
Wells Memorial, Glenwood and Argyle Rds.
Westminster, Clinton St., cor. 1st Pl.
Wyckoff Heights, Harman St., near St. Nicholas Ave.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

E. Brooklyn, Enfield and Etna Sts.
Knox, 6th Ave. and 48th St.
Second, Atlantic Ave., cor. Bond St.
South, 75th St., near 6th Ave.
Westminster, Bainbridge St. and Hopkinson Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Frederick Burgess, Bishop, Garden City, L. I.

Advent, 75th St. and 17th Ave.
All Saints', 7th Ave., cor. 7th St.
Annunziazione (Italian), 1412 67th St.
Ascension, Kent St., near Manhattan Ave.
Atonement, 17th St., near 5th Ave.
Calvary, 966 Bushwick Ave.
Christ, E. D., Bedford Ave., near Division Ave.
Christ, Clinton St., cor. Harrison St.
Christ Chapel, Wolcott St., near Van Brunt St.
Christ, Ridge Boulevard and 73d St.
Emmanuel, E. 23d St., Sheepshead Bay.
Epiphany, Ave. R and E. 17th St.
Good Shepherd, McDonough St., near Lewis Ave.
Grace, E. D., Conselyea St., near Lorimer St.
Grace, Hicks St., cor. Grace Court.
Holy Apostles, Greenwood Ave., cor. Prospect.
Holy Comforter Chapel, 44 Debevoise St.
Holy Cross Mission, 176 St. Nicholas Ave.
Holy Spirit, Bay Parkway, cor. 82d St.
Holy Trinity, Clinton St., cor. Montague St.
Incarnation, Gates Ave., near Classon Ave.
Messiah, Greene Ave., cor. Clermont Ave.
Nativity, Ocean Ave. and Ave. F.
Redeemer, Pacific St., cor. 4th Ave.
St. Alban's, Ave. F, cor. E. 94th St.
St. Andrew's, 50th St. and 4th Ave.
St. Ann's, Clinton, cor. Livingston St.
St. Augustine's, St. Edward's St., near Myrtle Ave.
St. Barnabas's (Col.), Belmont Ave. and Elton St.
St. Bartholomew's, Pacific St., near Bedford Ave.
St. Clement's, Pennsylvania Ave., cor. Liberty.
St. Gabriel's, Hawthorne St., near Nostrand Ave.
St. George's, Marcy Ave., cor. Gates.
St. James's, St. James Pl., cor. Lafayette Ave.
St. John the Baptist's, Webster Ave. and Ocean Parkway.
St. John's, St. John's Pl., cor. 7th Ave.
St. John's, 99th St., cor. Fort Hamilton Ave.
St. John's Hos. Chapel, Atlantic Ave., cor. Albany.
St. Jude's, 55th St., cor. 14th Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Luke's, Clinton Ave., near Fulton St.
St. Lydia's, Glenmore Ave. and Crystal St.
St. Margaret's Chapel, 42d St., near Fort Hamilton Ave.
St. Mark's, Adelphi St., near De Kalb Ave.
St. Mark's, Brooklyn Ave. and Eastern Parkway.
St. Martin's, President St., and Carroll Park.
St. Mary's, Classon, near Willoughby Ave.
St. Matthew's, McDonough St. and Tompkins Ave.
St. Matthias's, Sheepshead Bay.
St. Michael's, High St., near Gold St.
St. Paul's, Clinton St. cor., Carroll.
St. Paul's, Church Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl.
St. Peter's, State St., near Bond St.
St. Philip's, 11th Ave., cor. 80th St.
St. Philip's, Dean St., near Troy Ave.
St. Simon's, Ave. K and E. 12th St.
St. Stephen's, Patchen Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave.
St. Thomas's, Cooper St., cor. Bushwick Ave.
St. Timothy's, Howard Ave., near Fulton St.
Transfiguration, Ridgewood and Railroad Aves.
Trinity, Arlington Ave., near Schenck Ave.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Grace, Herkimer St., near Saratoga Ave.
Reconciliation, Jefferson Ave., cor. Nostrand Ave.
Redemption, Leonard St., near Norman Ave.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Bay Ridge, Ridge Boulevard and 80th St.
Bethany Reformed, Clermont Ave., near Willoughby Ave.
Church of Jesus, 64 Menahan St.
Dutch Evang., Conklin Ave., Canarsie.
Edgewood, 53d St. and 14th Ave.
First Church of Williamsburg, Bedford Ave. and Clymer St.
Flatbush (First), Flatbush Ave., cor. Church Ave.
Flatbush (Second), Church Ave., cor. Bedford Ave.
Flatlands, Kouwenhoven Pl., near E. 40th St.
Grace, Lincoln Rd., cor. Bedford Ave.
Gravesend, 115 Neck Rd.
Greenwood Heights, 7th Ave., cor. 45th St.
Heights, Church on the, Pierrepont St., near Henry.
Kent St., Kent St., near Manhattan Ave.; Children's Mission, 125 Eagle St.
New Brooklyn, Herkimer St., cor. Dewey Pl.
New Lots, New Lots Rd., cor. Schenck Ave.
New Utrecht, 18th Ave., near 83d St.
Ocean Hill, Herkimer St., cor. Hopkinson St.
Old Bushwick, Conselyea and Humboldt Sts.
Old First, 7th Ave., cor. Carroll St.
South, 4th Ave. and 55th St.
St. Petri, German Evang.; Branch at 1357 Greene Ave.; Union Ave., cor. Scholes St.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA—Continued.

S. Bushwick, Bushwick Ave. and Himrod St.
Twelfth St., 12th St., near 5th Ave.
Winfield, Woodside and Lee Aves.
Woodlawn, Ave. M and E. 9th St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Christ Evang., 54 Wyona St.
German Emanuel, 410 Graham Ave.
German Evang. Reformed of Ridgewood, cor. Grove St. and Onderdonk Ave.
St. Luke's, 53 Sutton St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Bishop of Brooklyn, Right Reverend Charles E. McDonnell, 367 Clermont Ave.

All Saints' (German), Throop Ave., cor. Thornton St.
Annunciation of the B. V. M. (German), N. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer St.
Assumption of the B. V. M., Cranberry St.
Blessed Sacrament, Fulton St., cor. Euclid Ave.
Chapel of St. John's Home, St. Mark's Ave., cor. Albany Ave.
Chapel of St. Mary's Female Hospital, 155 Dean St.
Chapel of St. Mary's General Hospital, Rochester and St. Mark's Aves.
Chapel of St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St. cor. Warren St.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Hopkinson Ave., cor. Pacific St.
Chapel of the Precious Blood, Fort Hamilton Parkway and 54th St.
Chapel of the Visitation Convent, Ridge Boulevard and 89th St.
Epiphany, 100-104 S. 9th St.
Fourteen Holy Martyrs, Central Ave., cor. Covert St.
Guardian Angel, Ocean Parkway, near Neptune Ave.
Holy Cross, Church Ave., near Rogers.
Holy Family (Slovak), Nassau Ave., near 15th St.
Holy Family, Rockaway Ave. and 98th St.
Holy Family (German), 13th St., near 4th Ave.
Holy Innocents, E. 17th St. and Beverly Rd.
Holy Name of Jesus, Prospect Park West and Prospect Ave.
Holy Rosary, Chauncey St., near Reid Ave.
Immaculate Conception, Leonard St., cor. Maujer.
Immaculate Heart of Mary, Fort Hamilton Ave., cor. E. 4th St.
Most Holy Trinity (German), 132 Montrose Ave.
Nativity, Classon Ave., cor. Madison St.
Our Lady of Angels, 4th Ave., cor. 74th St.
Our Lady of Charity, Dean St., near Schenectady Ave.
Our Lady of Consolation (Polish) Metropolitan Ave. and Berry St.
Our Lady of Czestochowa (Polish), 25th St., near 4th Ave.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam, near Ralph Ave.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, 73d St. and 15th Ave.
Our Lady of Lebanon (Maronite), Hicks St., near State St.
Our Lady of Loretto (Italian), Pacific St., cor. Sackman St.
Our Lady of Lourdes, De Sales Pl., near Broadway.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Our Lady of Mercy, Schermerhorn St., near Bond.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, N. 8th St. and Union Ave.
Our Lady of Peace (Italian), 526 Carroll St.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 5th Ave., near 59th St.
Our Lady of the Rosary of Pompeii, Seigel St., off Bushwick Ave.
Our Lady of the Presentation, Rockaway Ave., cor. St. Mark's Ave.
Our Lady of Refuge, Ocean and Foster Aves.
Our Lady of Solace, W. 17th St. and Mermaid Ave.
Our Lady of Sorrows, Morgan Ave. and Harrison Pl.
Our Lady of Victory, Throop Ave., cor. McDonough St.
Queen of All Saints, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Aves.
Sacred Heart, Barren Island.
Sacred Heart, Clermont Ave., near Park Ave.
Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, Degraw and Hicks Sts.
Spanish Mission, Cumberland St., near Lafayette Ave.
St. Agatha's, 50th St. and 7th Ave.
St. Agnes's, Hoyt St., cor. Sackett.
St. Aloysius's, Onderdonk Ave. and Stanhope St.
St. Alphonsus's, 177 Kent Ave.
St. Ambrose's, Tompkins Ave., cor. De Kalb Ave.
St. Anne's, Front St., cor. Gold.
St. Anthony of Padua's, Manhattan Ave. and Milton St.
St. Athanasius's, 22d Ave. and Ocean Boulevard.
St. Augustine's, 6th Ave. and Sterling Pl.
St. Barbara's, Central Ave., cor. Bleecker St.
St. Benedict's (German), Fulton St., near Ralph Ave.
St. Bernard's (German), Rapelye St., cor. Hicks.
St. Blaise's, Kingston Ave. and Maple St.
St. Boniface's (German), Duffield St., near Willoughby St.
St. Brendan's, Ave. O and E. 12th St.
St. Brigid's, Linden St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
St. Casimir's (Polish), 40 Greene Ave.
St. Catherine of Alexandria, 41st St. and Fort Hamilton Parkway.
St. Catherine of Genoa, 124 E. 40th St.
St. Cecilia's, N. Henry St., cor. Herbert St.
St. Charles Borromeo's, Sidney Pl., cor. Livingston St.
St. Columbkille's, 140-146 Dupont St.
St. Edward's, St. Edward's St., cor. Leo Pl.
St. Elias's (Ruthenian), Leonard St., near Greenpoint Ave.
St. Finbar's, Bay 20th St. and Bath Ave.
St. Francis de Chantal's, 57th St., near 13th Ave.
St. Francis of Assisi, Lincoln Rd. and Nostrand Ave.
St. Francis Xavier's, Carroll St., cor. 6th Ave.
St. Gabriel's, New Lots Rd. and Linwood St.
St. George's (Lithuanian), 225 High St.
St. Gregory's, Brooklyn Ave. and St. John's Pl.
St. Ignatius's, Nostrand Ave. and Carroll St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. James's Pro-Cathedral, Jay St., cor. Chapel St.
St. Jerome's, cor. Newkirk and Nostrand Aves.
St. John Cantius's (Polish), Blake and New Jersey Aves.
St. John the Baptist's, Willoughby Ave., near Lewis Ave.
St. John the Evangelist's, 21st St., near 5th Ave.
St. John's Chapel, Clermont Ave., near Greene Ave.
St. Joseph's, Pacific St., near Vanderbilt Ave.
St. Leonard of Port Maurice's (German), Hamburg Ave., cor. Jefferson St.
St. Louis's, Ellery St., near Nostrand Ave.
St. Lucy's (Italian), Kent Ave., near Park Ave.
St. Malachy's, Van Sicklen Ave., near Atlantic Ave.
St. Mark's, E. 14th St. and Shore Rd.
St. Martin of Tours's, Knickerbocker Ave. and Hancock St.
St. Mary, Mother of Jesus, 85th St., cor. 23d Ave.
St. Mary, Queen of Angels (Lithuanian), S. 4th and Roebling Sts.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Court St., cor. Luquer.
St. Mary the Virgin (Greek Melchite), 84 State St.
St. Matthew's, Utica Ave., cor. Lincoln Pl.
St. Matthias's, Elm Ave., near Woodward.
St. Michael's, 4th Ave., cor. 42d St.
St. Michael's Archangel (Italian), 230 Concord St.
St. Michael's (German), Jerome St., near Liberty Ave.
St. Nicholas's (German), Devoe St., cor. Olive St.
St. Patrick's, Kent Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave.
St. Patrick's, 95th St., cor. 4th Ave.
St. Paul's, Court St., cor. Congress St.
St. Peter's, Hicks St., cor. Warren St.
SS. Peter and Paul's, Wythe Ave., near S. 2d St.
St. Rita, Essex St., near Atlantic Ave.
St Rocco (Italian), 27th St., near 4th Ave.
St. Rosalia's (Italian), 62d St. and 14th Ave.
St. Rose of Lima's, Lawrence Ave., Parkville.
St. Saviour's, 6th St. and 8th Ave.
SS. Simon and Jude, Ave. T and Van Sicklen St.
St. Stanislaus Martyr (Scandinavian), 14th St., near 6th Ave.
St. Stanislaus Kostka's (Polish), Driggs Ave., near Humboldt St.
St. Stephen's, Summit St., cor. Hicks St.
St. Teresa's, Classon Ave., cor. Sterling Pl.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, 4th Ave., cor. 9th St.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, Flatbush and Flatlands Aves.
St. Vincent de Paul's, N. 6th St., near Driggs Ave.
Transfiguration, Hooper St., cor. Marcy Ave.
Visitation of the B. V. M., Verona St., cor. Richards St.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Danish-Norwegian, 675 Hicks St.
German, 1831 Gates Ave.
No. 2 (Colored), 1661 Dean St.
Seventh Ave. (Swedish), 7th Ave. and 45th St.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

SWEDENBORGIAN.

Church of New Jerusalem, Monroe Pl. and Clark St.
First (German), Jefferson and Knickerbocker Aves.
Second (German), Gates Ave. and Broadway.

UNITARIAN.

Flatbush (Fourth), E. 19th St., cor. Beverly Rd.
Saviour (First), Pierrepont St., cor. Monroe Pl. Willow Place Chapel.
Second, Clinton St., cor. Congress St.
Unity (Third), Gates Ave., cor. Irving Pl.

UNIVERSALIST.

All Souls' Church, Ditmas and Ocean Aves.
Good Tidings, Madison St., cor. Stuyvesant Ave.
Our Father, Grand Ave., near Fulton St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brethren, 354 60th St.
Brooklyn Spiritual Soc., 28 Irving Pl.
Brooklyn Tabernacle, 17 Hicks St.
Christian Church of the Evangel, 678 Leonard St.
Christian and Missionary Alliance, 320 Schermerhorn St.
Christian Scientist—First Church, Dean St. and New York Ave.; Second, 86th St. and Fort Hamilton Ave.; Third, Beverly Road and E. 19th St.
Church of Divine Light, Quincy St., near Reid Ave.
Church of God and Followers of Christ (Colored), 163 Prince St.
Church of the Second Advent, Greene Ave., near Tompkins Ave.
Divine Science, Church of the Healing Christ, Lafayette and Clermont Aves.
Ethical Culture Soc., Academy of Music.
First Free Baptist, Keap St., cor. Marcy Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Flatbush Christian, Dorchester Rd. and E. 18th St.
Grace Gospel, Bainbridge St., near Saratoga Ave.
Higher Life Fellowship, 76 Hanson Pl.
Latter-Day Saints, Park Pl. and Schenectady Ave.
Lighthouse, Myrtle Ave. and Hart St.
Meserole, 128 Meserole Ave.
New Jerusalem, Monroe Pl., cor. Clark St.
Norwegian Evan. Free, 15th St. and 4th Ave.; Annex, 52d St. and 8th Ave.
People's, 77 Sutton St.
Reformed Presbyterian, 452 Monroe St.
South Brooklyn Gospel, 4th Ave., cor. 56th St.
St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox, 301 Pacific St.
Vanderveer Park, New York Ave. and Ave. D.

CHURCHES IN QUEENS.

BAPTIST.

Ebenezer (Col.), S. Prince St., Flushing.
Elmhurst, Whitney Ave., cor. Judge St.
First, 11th St., near Ely Ave., L. I. City.
First, Flushing, Stanford Ave. and Union St.
First, Grove St., near Flushing Ave., Jamaica.
First, Woodside Ave. and 5th St., Woodside.
First, 389 Hancock St., Ravenswood.
Forest Parkview Chapel, Glendale.
Richmond Hill, Fulton Ave., cor. Stoothoff Ave.
St. Stephen's (Col.), 133 Camelia St., Astoria.
Shiloh (Col.), 100 Douglas St., Jamaica.
Union Course, 1st St. and Shaw Ave., Union Course.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Greenwood Ave., south of Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill.
First Church of Christ, Sanford Ave. and Murray St., Flushing.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway, 22d St., Flushing.
Christ, Columbia Ave. and Ferris St., Woodhaven.
Church in the Gardens, Forest Hills.
First, Van Wyck Ave., Dunton.
First, Bowne Ave. and Lincoln St., Flushing.
First, Rockaway Beach, Boulevard and 9th St.
First, Walker and Grafton Aves., Woodhaven.
Forest, Parkview, Glendale.
Pilgrim, Ridgewood and Oxford Sts., Richmond Hill.
Union, Oak and Orchard Sts., Richmond Hill.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Forest Ave., Forest and Linden Aves.

EVANGELICAL.

Collegiate Union of Corona: Union, Evang., 45 Grand Ave.; Leverick Memorial, Burnside Ave. and 46th St., Corona.
Emmanuel (German), Bigelow and Jerome Aves., Woodhaven.

JEWISH.

Anawath Israel, N. Washington and Fulton Sts., Jamaica.
Congregation Independent of Tifareth Israel, Corona.
Derech Emunah, Vernon and Ocean Aves.
Rockaway Beach, Boulevard and Dodges St.
Shaarey Zadek, Arverne.
Temple Israel, 10 S. Fairview Ave., Rockaway Beach.
Temple Israel, Roanoke St., Far Rockaway.

LUTHERAN.

Christ, 144 5th St., Woodside.
Christ, Rosedale.
Christ, Jerome Ave., Woodhaven.
Christ, Floral Park.
Covenant, Elm and Buchman Aves., Ridgewood.
Emanuel, Sycamore Ave. and High St., Corona.
Emmaus, Doscher Ave. and Cornelia St., Ridgewood Heights.
Good Shepherd, Ashby and Horan Aves., South Ozone Park.
Holy Trinity, Hollis.
Immanuel, 21st St., near 8th Ave., Whitestone.
Mission, Bayside Park Ave. and 2d St.
Mission, Port Washington.
Queens, Lyceum Hall.
Redeemer, Cooper and Fosdick Aves., Glendale.
St. Andrew's, Woodhaven.
St. James's, Winfield, Grove and Prospect Sts.
St. John's, 6th Ave. and 14th St., College Point.
St. John's, 186 Percy St., Flushing.
St. John's, Wilton St., near Atlantic Ave., Maspeth.
St. John's, Stoothoff Ave., Richmond Hill.
St. Luke's, Yarmouth and Downing Sts., Woodhaven.
St. Mark's, New York Ave., near South St., Jamaica.
St. Paul's, Stoothoff Ave., near Ridgewood Ave., Richmond Hill.
St. Paul's, Dunton, L. I.
St. Philip's, Magenta St.
St. Timothy's, Queens.
Swedish, Potter Ave., L. I. City.
Swedish, Clinton St., near Shell Rd., Corona.
Swedish, Richmond Hill.

LUTHERAN—Continued.

Trinity, Middle Village.
Trinity, 8th Ave., near Broadway, L. I. City.
Trinity, Andrew and Pacific Sts., Maspeth.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Bayside, Palace Ave. and West St., Bayside.
Corona, Kingsland and Alburtis Aves, Corona.
Corona Italian Mission, 52 Moore St.
Elmhurst, Medina Pl. and Grove St.
Epworth, 8th Ave. and 20th St., Whitestone.
First, Amity St., Flushing.
First, Church and Beaufort Sts., Richmond Hill.
First, Locust St. and Sycamore Ave., Corona.
First, Springfield Gardens, near New York and Farmers Aves.
First, Temple and Crescent Sts., Astoria.
First, Kimball Ave., cor. Hatch Ave., Ozone Park.
First, Minnetonka Ave., Hollis.
First, Johnson Ave. and Beaufort St., Morris Park.
First German, 80 Academy St., L. I. City.
First Italian, Van Alst Ave. and Lincoln St., Astoria.
Glendale, Tesla Pl.
Jamaica, 430 Fulton St., Jamaica.
Maspeth, Columbia St., Maspeth.
Middle Village, Metropolitan Ave., Middle Village.
Ridgewood Heights (German), Woodward Ave. and Grove St.
Shaw Ave., Union Course.
Springfield Gardens, Farmers Ave. and Merrick Rd., Springfield.
Trinity, Brandon and Guion Aves., Richmond Hill.
Van Alst Ave., 192 Van Alst Ave., L. I. City.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Allen Chapel, Washington and South Sts., Jamaica.
Douglaston, Douglaston.
First Union American, 147 Broadway, Astoria.
Macedonia, 159 Lincoln St., Flushing.
St. Mark's, Elmhurst.

CHURCHES IN QUEENS—*Continued.*

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Centreville Ave., Aqueduct, L. I.
First, Springfield Gardens.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Astoria, 954 Boulevard, Astoria.
Church of Peace, Hillside.
First, 28 Prospect Ave., E. Williamsburg.
First, Barclay and Murray Sts., Flushing.
First, Greenwood Ave., near Atlantic St., Richmond Hill.
First, Fulton St. and Clinton Ave., Jamaica.
First (German), Forest Ave., Evergreen.
French Evangelical, 4176 University Pl., Woodhaven.
First of Newtown, Hoffman Boulevard, Elmhurst.
Hillside, Fulton and Harvard Sts., Jamaica.
Ravenswood, Boulevard and Webster Ave., Ravenswood.
Russell Sage Memorial, Far Rockaway.
Springfield, Springfield Ave. and Broadway; Cedar Manor Chapel, Matthews St., near New York Ave.; Rosedale Church, Lincoln Boulevard and Union St.
Woodhaven First, Jerome and Walker Aves., Woodhaven.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Saints', Montauk Ave., Bayside.
All Saints', Lefferts Ave., Morris Park.
Annunciation, Cooper St., near Webster Ave., Glendale.
Epiphany, McCormick and Kimball Aves., Ozone Park.
Grace, 41st St., Corona.
Grace, 314 Fulton St., Jamaica; Grace Chapel, Merrick Road, Jamaica.
Grace, 11th Ave. and 18th St., Whitestone.
Redeemer, Crescent and Temple Sts., Astoria.
Resurrection, Church St., Richmond Hill.
St. Andrew's Mission, 204 17th St., Astoria.
St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, Belle Harbor.
St. Gabriel's, Fulton St., Hollis.
St. George's, Franklin St., Astoria.
St. George's, Main St., Flushing.
St. James's, Broadway and Corona Ave., Elmhurst.
St. John's, Mott Ave., Far Rockaway.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. John's, Van Alst Ave. and 10th St., L. I. City.
St. John's, Sanford Ave. and Wilson St., Flushing.
St. Joseph's, Franklin Ave., Queens.
St. Mary's Chapel, Laurel Hill.
St. Mary's Chapel, Van Wyck Ave., Dunton.
St. Matthew's, Woodhaven.
St. Paul's Chapel, 13th St. and 1st Ave., College Point.
St. Paul's, Striker Ave. and 8th St., Woodside.
St. Saviour's, Maspeth.
St. Stephen's, Grand and N. 1st Sts., Jamaica.
St. Thomas's, Vernon Ave., Ravenswood.
Zion, Douglaston.

REFORMED.

First, 1st Ave. and 10th St., College Point.
First German, Far Rockaway.
First, 100 Academy St., L. I. City.
First Newton, Broadway and Union Ave., Elmhurst.
Forest Park, Hillside Ave. and Ferry St., Woodhaven.
Flushing, Bowne Ave. and Amity St., Flushing.
German Evangelical, Woodhaven and Ridgeway Aves., Woodhaven.
German, Second, 526 2d Ave., Astoria.
Jamaica Dutch, Fulton and Ray Sts., Jamaica.
Queens, Jericho Rd. and Creed Ave.
Reformed Church of Astoria, Remsen St., Astoria.
Ridgewood (Dutch), Evergreen.
St. Paul's, Herriman and Hillside Aves., Jamaica.
Steinway, Ditmas and 11th Aves.
Sunnyside, 310 Buckley St., L. I. City.
Winfield, Woodside and Lee Aves.
Woodhaven, cor. Woodhaven and Ridgewood Aves. Woodhaven.
Zion (German), Horton St., Elmhurst.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Christ, South Ozone Park.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

B. V. M. Help of Christians, Winfield Junction.
B. V. M. Mt. Carmel, Newton Ave., Astoria.
Gate of Heaven, Ozone Park.
Holy Child Jesus, Richmond Hill.
Holy Cross (Polish), Maspeth.
Nativity (Italian), Woodhaven.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Our Lady of Sorrows, Shell Rd., Corona.
Sacred Heart, Bayside.
St. Adelbert's (Polish), Elmhurst.
St. Andrew of Avelino, Broadway and 18th St., Flushing.
St. Bartholomew's, 4th St., Elmhurst.
St. Benedict Joseph's, Morris Park.
St. Camillus's, Seaside.
St. Clement's, South Ozone Park.
St. Elizabeth's, Atlantic Ave. and 3d St., Woodhaven.
St. Fidelis', High and 15th Sts., College Point.
St. Frances de Sales's, Belle Harbor.
St. Gerard Magelia, Hollis.
St. Gertrude's, Edgemere.
Sts. Joachim and Anne, Hollis Ave., Queens.
St. Josaphat's (Polish), Bay Side.
St. Joseph's (German), L. I. City.
St. Joseph's (Polish), Rockaway Rd., Jamaica.
St. Leo's (Italian), Sycamore Ave. and Elm St., Corona.
St. Luke's, 11th Ave., Whitestone.
St. Margaret's, Middle Village.
St. Mary's, Hunter's Point, L. I. City.
St. Mary Magdalen's, Springfield.
St. Mary's (German), Flushing and Shelton Sts., Jamaica.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Far Rockaway.
St. Michael's, Union and Madison Sts., Flushing.
St. Monica's, Washington St., Jamaica.
St. Pancras's, Glendale.
St. Patrick's, Dutch Kills, L. I. City.
St. Pius V., Jamaica.
St. Raphael's, Blissville, L. I. City.
St. Rita's, Boulevard, near Webster Ave.
St. Rose of Lima's, Rockaway Beach; St. Virgil's Church, Broad Channel.
St. Sebastian's, Woodside.
St. Stanislaus's, Maspeth.
St. Thomas's, Benedict Ave., Woodhaven.
Transfiguration, Hull Ave., Maspeth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bethel Union, Hawtree Creek Rd., Woodhaven.
Forest Hills Free Church, Forest Hills.
Friends' Meeting, Broadway, Flushing.
Union Evangelical Church (Ind.), 4th Ave. and 14th St., College Point.

CHURCHES IN RICHMOND.

BAPTIST.

First, Hamilton and Westervelt Aves., New Brighton.
Mariners' Harbor, Union Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
New Dorp, New Dorp.
Park, Broadway and Vreeland St., Port Richmond.
St. Philip's (Col.), Elm St., Port Richmond.
South, Main St., Tottenville.

EVANGELICAL.

Norwegian (Evang.) Free, West New Brighton.
West. Bapt., Shore Rd., Kreischerville.

JEWISH.

B'nai Jeshurun, Richmond Turnpike, Tompkinsville.
Emanuel, Post Ave., Port Richmond.

LUTHERAN.

Emanuel, New Springville.
Evangelical, 191 Beach St., Stapleton.
German, New Brighton.
Mission, Dongan Hills.
Mission, Lindenhurst.
Norwegian, Avenue B, Port Richmond.
Norwegian, Nicholas Ave., Port Richmond.
St. John's, Port Richmond.
St. Paul's, Caroline and Cary Aves., West New Brighton.
Scandinavian, Jersey and 5th Ave., New Brighton.
Scandinavian Zion, Port Richmond.
Swedish, Port Richmond.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Asbury, Richmond Ave., New Springville.
Bethel, Amboy Rd. and Church, Tottenville.
Bethel (Colored), Tompkinsville.
Dickinson, Linoleumville.
Grace, 213 Heberton Ave., Port Richmond.
Graniteville, Port Richmond.
Kingsley, Stapleton.
St. James, Rosebank.
St. John's, Rossville.
St. Mark's, Pleasant Plains.
St. Paul's, Amboy Ave., Tottenville.
Summerfield, Mariners' Harbor.
Trinity, Prospect and Elizabeth, West New Brighton.
Wandell Memorial, Concord.
Woodrow, Princess Bay.

CHURCHES IN RICHMOND—*Continued.*

MORAVIAN.

Castleton Corners, Richmond Turnpike, Castleton Corners.
First, Osgood Ave., Stapleton.
Great Kills, Hillside Ave.
New Dorp, Richmond Road.
Stapleton Moravian Episcopal, Osgood Ave., Stapleton.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Calvary, Bement and Castleton Aves., West New Brighton.
First Edgewater, Stapleton.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Saints', Central Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
Ascension, West New Brighton.
Christ, Franklin Ave. and 2d St., New Brighton.
Holy Comforter, Eltingville.
Italian Mission, Port Richmond.
St. Andrew's, Church and Mill Rds., Richmond.
St. John's, New York Ave., Clifton.
St. Luke's, Shore Rd. and St. Luke's Ave., Rossville.
St. Mary's, Davis Ave., West New Brighton.
St. Paul's Memorial, 93 St. Paul's Ave., Tompkinsville.
St. Simon's, Concord.
St. Stephen's, Bentley Manor, Tottenville.
Trinity, 3d St., New Dorp.

REFORMED.

Brighton Heights, New Brighton.
Huguenot, Huguenot Park.
Mariners' Harbor, Richmond Terrace and Lockman Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
Reformed Church on Staten Island, Port Richmond.
St. Peter's, Kreischerville.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Blessed Sacrament, West New Brighton.
Immaculate Conception, Targee St., Stapleton.
Our Lady of the Assumption Chapel, Webster Ave., New Brighton.
Our Lady of Consolation, Tompkinsville.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Tompkinsville.
Our Lady Help of Christians, Tottenville.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Castleton Ave., West New Brighton.
Our Lady of Pity Chapel, Port Richmond.
Our Lady of the Rosary, South Beach.
Sacred Heart, West New Brighton.
St. Adalbert's, John St., Port Richmond.
St. Ann's, Dongan Hills.
St. Anthony's, Decker Ave., Linoleumville.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Clement's, Mariners' Harbor.
St. Joachim and St. Ann Chapel, Mt. Loretto.
St. John Baptist de la Salle, Stapleton.
St. Joseph's, Washington Ave., Rossville.
St. Joseph's (Italian), 94 St. Mary Ave., Rosebank. Our Lady of the Rosary Chapel, Sand Lane, Rosebank.
St. Mary's, New York Ave., Rosebank.
St. Mary of the Assumption, Port Richmond.
St. Michael's Chapel, Van Pelt Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
St. Patrick's, 45 Garretson Ave., Richmond.
St. Peter's, St. Mark's Pl., New Brighton.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Redeemer, Clinton Ave., New Brighton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Church of Christ Scientist, 67 Stuyvesant Pl., St. George.
Immanuel Union (Ind.), Westerleigh.
Swedish Mission, 441 Westervelt Ave., Tompkinsville.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTORIES IN UNITED STATES.

Following are the latest statistics on the distribution of motor vehicle factories at time ALMANAC went to press:

California	16	Indiana	41	Maryland	4	New Jersey	7	Pennsylvania	33
Colorado	2	Iowa	5	Massachusetts	18	New York	45	Rhode Island	1
Connecticut	5	Kansas	3	Michigan	83	North Carolina	1	South Carolina	1
D. of Columbia	1	Kentucky	5	Minnesota	20	Ohio	64	Texas	2
Georgia	2	Louisiana	1	Missouri	20	Oregon	1	Virginia	1
Illinois	52	Maine	1	Nebraska	2				

Washington	4
West Virginia	1
Wisconsin	14
Total	454

LATEST AUTO STATISTICS FROM REPORTS BY THE NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Motor vehicles sold during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916	1,303,400
Increase over preceding fiscal year	599,900
Retail value of cars sold in last fiscal year	$1,069,000,000
Increase over preceding fiscal year	$444,000,000
Passenger cars sold in last fiscal year	1,227,533
Retail value of passenger cars sold in last fiscal year	$912,000,000
Average retail value of passenger cars sold in last fiscal year	$746
Commercial vehicles sold in last fiscal year	75,867
Retail value of commercial vehicles sold in last fiscal year	$157,000,000
Average retail value of commercial vehicles sold in last fiscal year	$2,069
Motor vehicles registered in the United States July 1, 1916	2,932,455
Registered in New York State July 1, 1916	259,105
Registered in Eastern States	750,827
Registered in Central States	1,186,045
Registered in Western States	643,651
Registered in Southern States	366,438
Increase in registration over last fiscal year	861,555
Motor vehicle registration and license fees collected during year ended July 1, 1916	$22,500,000
Proportion motor vehicles to population	1 to 35
Ratio of motor vehicles to miles of public roads in the United States, about	1 to ¾
Annual mileage run by motor vehicles	15,000,000,000
Gasoline consumed annually by automobiles (barrels)	20,000,000
Tires used annually by motor vehicles	12,000,000
Estimated total value of motor vehicles exported in year ended Dec. 31, 1916	$94,840,000
Estimated exports of passenger cars during year ended Dec. 31, 1916	61,475
Estimated value of passenger cars exported in 1916	$43,563,000
Estimated exports of commerical vehicles during year ended Dec.31,1916	18,206
Estimated value of commercial cars exported in 1916	$51,277,000
Increase over previous year	$34,585,325
Freight car loads automobiles shipped during 1916	270,700
Increase over 1915	78,125
Number of passenger car manufacturers	249
Number of commercial vehicle manufacturers	326
Total manufacturers of passenger and commerical vehicles	454
Number of States in which automobile manufactories are located	33
Capital invested in automobile plants in 1914 (U. S. Census)	$312,876,000
Persons engaged in automobile production in 1914 (U. S. Census)	91,997
Salaries and wages paid in 1914	$84,901,000
Number of body and parts plants in 1914	971
Persons employed in body and parts plants in 1914 (U. S. Census)	53,954
Salaries and wages paid in 1914	$54,552,000
Paid for materials for automobile, body and parts manufacture in 1914 (U. S. Census)	$356,208,000

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK CITY.

PUBLIC education in New York City began with the founding of the Free School Society (after 1826 the Public School Society) in 1805. The society started in a small way, depending upon private subscriptions, but soon received aid from the city. It gradually expanded, and until 1842 had control of the moneys supplied for educational purposes by the city and the common school fund of the State. This condition of affairs was unique. The society, being under the direction of high-minded citizens, enjoyed a large degree of public confidence. So anomalous a system could not last, however, and by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1842, the Board of Education was established. The Public School Society continued to conduct its schools until 1853, when, by mutual consent, they were all taken over by the board. The society at that time had more than a hundred schools; the value of the property it transferred to the city was estimated at $450,000, and during its existence it educated some 600,000 children. The Board of Education was an elective body from 1842 to 1871, the members being chosen first by wards, and from 1863 by school districts; since 1871 they have been appointed by the Mayor. In Brooklyn a Board of Education was created in 1843; the members were chosen by the Common Council until 1862, in which year the appointing power was vested in the Mayor. When consolidation took effect, in 1898, separate school boards were provided for the several boroughs (Manhattan and the Bronx being united), with a central Board of Education (composed of delegates from the four school boards, 19 in all) having charge of the finances, the erection and repair of buildings, the acquiring of sites, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This system was dropped on the revision of the Charter in 1901, and since 1902 there has been one Board of Education for the city. It consists of forty-six members—twenty-two for Manhattan, fourteen for Brooklyn, four each for the Bronx and Queens, and two for Richmond. Their term of office is five years.

The Board of Superintendents, consisting of the city superintendent of schools and eight associate superintendents, has large powers in the nomination, promotion, and transfer of teachers, the recommendation of text-books and scholastic supplies, the determination of courses of study, the fixing of qualifications for teachers' licenses, etc. Its important acts require the approval of the Board of Education. There are twenty-six district superintendents, whose duties are to visit schools and observe the work of teachers. The Board of Examiners (consisting of the city superintendent and four examiners) conducts all examinations for would-be teachers, and prepares eligible lists. The school superintendents and examiners, as well as the supervisor of free lectures, the superintendent of school buildings, the superintendent of school supplies, and the director of attendance (whose duties are indicated by their titles), have terms of six years each. The Board of Education appoints all these officials and also a secretary, an auditor, and a director of reference and research, having no fixed term. Principals and teachers are appointed by the Board of Education on the nomination of the Board of Superintendents. The merit system is in full operation, and teachers are appointed in order of standing on eligible lists. Beginners are on probation for three years, their licenses being renewable from year to year; when permanently licensed, their tenure is assured, and they cannot be removed except on charges. New teachers are appointed only after pursuing a training school course, or after five years' experience elsewhere.

The regular school day is five hours in length, but in September, 1913, it was decided that four hours should be considered full time for classes of the first-year grades; the kindergarten session is three hours in length.

Early in 1915 the duplicate school plan (practically the Gary system) was adopted in two schools, Public School 45, The Bronx, and Public School 89, Brooklyn. It has since been adopted in eleven other schools in the Bronx and one in Brooklyn, and six schools in Manhattan have been selected for reorganization on this plan. Funds to the amount of $6,637,674 have been authorized by the financial authorities of the city for alterations in buildings, etc., in order to introduce the duplicate school idea. The Board of Education has in the past two years organized a considerable number of part-time co-operative and continuation classes for the benefit of employés of various factories, stores, etc., who are thus enabled to pursue their studies for a part of each day while still holding their positions. The average weekly attendance at these classes has been as high as 650.

The budget appropriation of the Department of Education for 1916 was $39,865,981.53, of which $33,555,641.31 constituted the general school fund (for teachers' salaries). For 1917 the appropriation is $41,430,447.49, the general school fund being $35,067,922.97. Under the so-called Equal Pay law (Chapter 502, laws of 1911) teachers (men and women) in elementary schools serve three years at $720; they then advance, with yearly increments of $60, to $1,500. This applies to the great majority. In the upper grades the maximum salaries are $1,820 and $2,260. Assistants to principals (heads of departments) receive $2,400, and principals $3,500. In high schools salaries range from $900 to $3,150; in training schools, from $1,000 to $3,250. Principals of high schools and training schools are paid $5,000, and $5,000 is the salary of district superintendents. Examiners and the director of attendance receive $6,000. Associate superintendents and the director of reference and research receive $6,500. The salary of the city superintendent is $10,000. The number of elementary schools is 522—154 in Manhattan, 182 in Brooklyn, 57 in the Bronx, 95 in Queens, and 34 in Richmond. The number of high schools is 24. There are also three training schools for teachers, four vocational schools and three truant schools. In the elementary schools there are 1,385 men and 16,542 women teachers; in the high schools 1,188 men and 1,230 women. In the evening schools (high and elementary) there are 2,181 teachers. One hundred and fifty-five attendance officers enforce the Compulsory Education law. The latest available figures show the average attendance as follows:

	Elementary Schools. (Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar.)	High Schools.
Manhattan	250,220	20,594
Brooklyn	255,471	23,097
The Bronx	91,052	5,840
Queens	56,060	5,628
Richmond	13,887	1,301
Totals	666,690	56,460

Number on part time, elementary schools:

Manhattan	4,307
Brooklyn	20,424
The Bronx	12,194
Queens	4,328
Richmond	
Total	41,253

Increase in the number of part-time pupils has been 2,093.

Teachers incapacitated after thirty years' service are retired on pensions (half pay); the number of retired teachers November 1, 1916, was 1,453.

School buildings and sites are paid for with the proceeds of city bonds (corporate stock); the amount issued since consolidation has been $116,264,592.26, computed to November 1, 1916.

SCHOOLS IN MANHATTAN.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	Henry, Catharine and Oliver Sts.
2	116 Henry St.
3	Hudson and Grove Sts.
4	Rivington and Pitt Sts.
5	141st St. and Edgecombe Ave.
6	Madison Ave. and 85th St.
7	Hester and Chrystie Sts.
8	29 King St.
9	West End Ave. and 82d St.
10	117th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
11	314 W 17th St.
12	Madison and Jackson Sts.
13	239 E Houston St.
14	225 E. 27th St.
15	732 5th St.
16	208 W 13th St.
17	47th & 48th Sts., w. of 8th Ave.
18	121 E. 51st St.
19	344 E. 14th St.
20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts.
21	Mott and Elizabeth Sts., bet. Spring and Prince Sts.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.
23	Mulberry and Bayard Sts.
24	128th St., nr. Madison Ave.
25	330 5th St.
26	124 W. 30th St.
27	41st & 42d Sts., E. of 3d Ave.
28	257 W. 40th St.
29	Albany, Washington and Carlisle Sts.
30	88th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
31	200 Monroe St.
32	357 W. 35th St.
33	418 W. 28th St.
34	108 Broome St.
35	160 Chrystie St.
36	710 E. 9th St.
37	113 E 87th St.
38	Clarke, Dominick & Broome Sts.
39	235 E. 125th St.
40	320 E 20th St.
41	36 Greenwich Ave.
42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.
43	Amsterdam Ave. & 129th St.
44	Hubert and Collister Sts.
45	225 W. 24th St.
46	St. Nicholas Ave. & W. 156th St.
47	225 E. 23d St. (Elementary and School for the Deaf.)
48	124 W. 28th St.
49	237 E. 37th St. (Vocational.)
50	211 E. 20th St.
51	519 W. 44th St.
52	Broadway and Academy St.
53	207 E. 79th St.
54	Amsterdam Ave. & 104th St.
56	351 W. 18th St.
57	176 E. 115th St.
58	317 W. 52d St.
59	226 E. 57th St.
61	E. 12th St., near Ave B
62	Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts
63	3d and 4th Sts., e. of 1st Ave.
64	9th and 10th Sts., e. of Ave. B.
65	Eldridge and Forsyth, near Hester St.
66	88th St., near 1st Ave.
67	114-124 W. 46th St.
68	116 W. 128th St.
69	125 W. 54th St.
70	207 E. 75th St.
71	188-192 7th St.
72	Lexington Ave. and 105th St.
73	209 E. 46th St.
74	220 E. 63d St.
75	25 Norfolk St.
76	Lexington Ave and 68th St.
77	1st Ave. and 86th St.
78	Pleasant Ave. and 119th St.
79	38 1st St.
81	119th and 120th Sts. near 7th Ave. (New York Model School.)
82	1st Ave. and 70th St.
83	16 E. 110th St.
84	430 W. 50th St.
85	1st Ave. and 117th St.
86	Lexington Ave. and 96th St.
87	Amsterdam Ave. & 77th St.
88	300 Rivington St.
89	Lenox Ave. and 134th St
90	147th and 148th Sts., w. of 7th Ave.
91	Stanton and Forsyth Sts.
92	Broome and Ridge Sts.
93	Amsterdam Ave. & 93d St.
94	68th St. and Amsterdam Ave
95	West Houston St., near Varick St.
96	Ave A and 81st St.
97	Mangin St., n. Stanton St.
100	138th St., w. of 5th Ave.
101	111th St., w. of Lexington Ave.
102	113th St., east of 2d Ave.
103	119th St. and Madison Ave.
104	413 E. 16th St.
105	269 E. 4th St.
106	Lafayette St., n'r Spring St.
107	274 W. 10th St.
108	60 Mott St.
109	99th & 100th Sts., e. of 3d Ave.
110	28 Cannon St.
112	83 Roosevelt St.
114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts.
115	176th and 177th Sts., east of St. Nicholas Ave.
116	215 E. 32d St.
117	170 E. 77th St. (Annex to Julia Richman High.)
119	133d & 134th Sts., near 8th Ave.
120	187 Broome St.
121	102d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
122	9th St and 1st Ave.
124	29 Horatio St.
126	536 E 12th St.
127	515 W 37th St.
130	143 Baxter St.
131	272 E 2d St.
132	182d St. & Wadsworth Ave.
134	68 Pearl St.
135	51st St. and 1st Ave
137	Grand and Essex Sts.
140	116 Norfolk St
141	462 W 58th St.
144	Allen and Hester Sts. (Annex to P. S. 65.)
147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
150	95th & 96th Sts., e. of 2d Ave.
151	91st St. and 1st Ave.
157	St. Nicholas Ave. & 127th St.
158	Ave A, 77th and 78th Sts.
159	119th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.
161	105 Ludlow St.
162	36 City Hall Place. (Annex to P. S 23.)
165	108th and 109th Sts, bet. Amsterdam Ave. and B way.
166	89th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Aves.
168	104th and 105th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
169	Audubon Ave. 168th and 169th Sts.
170	111th St., bet. 5th & Lenox Aves.
171	103d and 104th Sts bet. 5th and Madison Aves.
172	108th and 109th Sts. bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
174	Attorney near Rivington St.
177	Market and Monroe Sts.
179	101st and 102d Sts., bet Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
183	66th and 67th Sts. east of 1st Ave.
184	116th and 117th Sts., east of Lenox Ave
186	145th and 146th Sts., near Amsterdam Ave.
188	Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis and E 3d Sts.
190	82d St., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
192	136th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
	Vocational School for Boys, 138th St., w of 5th Ave. (P. S. 100).
	Murray Hill Vocational School, 37th St. west of 2d Ave. (P. S. 49.)
	Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 209 E. 23d St.
	Truant, 215 E. 21st St.

HIGH SCHOOLS.—De Witt Clinton, 10th Ave., 58th and 59th Sts.; Wadleigh, 114th and 115th Sts., W. of 7th Ave.; Washington Irving, Irving Pl., 16th & 17th Sts.; Commerce, 65th & 66th Sts., W. of B way; Stuyvesant, 15th and 16th Sts., near 1st Ave.; Julia Richman, 60 W. 13th St. Training School for Teachers, 119th St., near 7th Ave.

THE BRONX.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1	College Ave. and 145th St.
2	3d Ave., near 170th St.
3	157th St., e. of Courtlandt Ave.
4	Fulton Ave. and 173d St.
5	2436 Webster Ave.
6	Tremont, Bryant and Vyse Aves., West Farms.
7	Kingsbridge Ave. and 232d Street.
8	Mosholu Parkway, Bedford Park.
9	486 E. 138th St.
10	Eagle Ave. and 163d St
11	Ogden Ave., Highbridge.
12	Overing St., Benson & Frisby Aves., Westchester.
13	216th St. and Willett Ave., Williamsbridge.
14	Eastern Boulevard, Throgs Neck.
15	5th Ave., Eastchester. (Annex to P. S. 16.)
16	Carpenter Ave., Wakefield.
17	Fordham Ave., City Island.
18	Courtlandt Ave., near 148th St.
19	234th and 235th Sts., Woodlawn.
20	Fox, Simpson, and 167th Sts.
21	225th & 226th Sts., near White Plains Av, Williamsbridge.
22	599 E. 140th St. (Annex to P. S. 30.)
23	165th St. and Union Ave.
24	Kappock St., Spuyten Duyvil. (Annex to P. S. 7.)
25	Union Ave. and 149th St.
26	Andrews and Barnside Aves.
27	St. Ann's Ave., 147th and 148th Sts.
28	Tremont & Anthony Aves.; Annex, 1787 Weeks Ave.

No.	Location.	No	Location.	No.	Location.
29	Cypress Ave. and 136th St.	39	Longwood Ave., Kelly and Beck Sts.	48	Spofford Ave., Coster and Faile Sts.
30	141st St. and Brook Ave.	40	Prospect Ave., Jennings St. & Ritter Pl.	49	261st St., Riverdale.
31	Mott and Walton Aves., 144th and 146th Sts.	41	Olinville Ave. and Magenta St., Olinville. (Annex to P. S. 13.)	50	Bryant and Vyse Aves., north of 172d St.
32	182d St. and Beaumont Ave. Annex, Boston R'd, Bronxdale	42	Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave.	51	158th St., Jackson and Trinity Aves.
33	Jerome and Walton Aves., north of 184th St.	43	Brown Pl., 135th and 136th Sts.	52	Kelly St., east of Ave. St. John.
34	Amethyst and Victor Sts., Van Nest.	44	Prospect Ave. and 176th St	53	168th St., Findlay and Teller Aves.
35	163d St., Grant and Morris Aves.	45	189th and Hoffman Sts. and Lorillard Pl	54	Intervale Ave., Freeman and Chisholm Sts.
36	Blackrock Avenue, Unionport.	46	196th St., Bainbridge and Briggs Aves	55	St. Paul's Place, Washington and Park Aves.
37	145th and 146th Sts., east of Willis Ave	47	Randolph, St. Lawrence and Beach Aves.	56	207th St., Hull and Decatur Aves. (Annex to P. S. 8).
38	157th St. and 3d Ave.				

HIGH SCHOOLS—Morris, 166th St. Boston Rd., Jackson Ave.; Evander Childs, Randolph St., Lawrence and Beach Aves. (P. S. 47).

EVENING HIGH AND TRADE SCHOOLS, MANHATTAN.

20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts. (men).	184	116th St. near Lenox Ave. (men).		Harlem Even'g Trade, 138th and 139th Sts., west of 5th Ave. (men).
	DeWitt Clinton H. S., 59th St and 10th Ave. (men).		Wadleigh, 114th St, near 7th Ave. (women).		Murray Hill Evening Trade, 232 E. 38th St. (men).
40	Prospect Ave. and Jennings St. (women).		Morris, Jackson Ave., Boston Rd. & 166th St. (men).		Washington Irving, Irving Pl., 16th and 17th Sts. (women).
62	Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts. (women).		Stuyvesant Evening Trade, 15th and 16th Sts., west of 1st Ave. (men).		

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR MALES, MANHATTAN.

2	116 Henry St.	40	320 E. 20th St.	79	42 1st St.
8	29 King St.	43	129th St. & Amsterdam Ave.	83	216 E. 110th St.
16	208 W. 13th St.	49	237 E. 37th St.	103	119th St. and Madison Ave.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.	58	52d St., near 8th Ave.	109	99th St., near 3d Ave.
25	4th and 5th Sts., west of 1st Ave.	65	Eldridge, near Hester St.	147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
32	357 W. 35th St.	70	207 E. 75th St.	160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.
		77	85th St. and 1st Ave.		

FOR MEN AND BOYS, WOMEN AND GIRLS, MANHATTAN.

21	Elizabeth St., n. Spring St.	67	120 W. 46th St.	114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts.
29	Albany, Wash'n and Carlisle Sts.	89	Lenox Ave. and 134th St.		

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES, MANHATTAN.

4	203 Rivington St.	42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts	92	Amsterdam Ave. and 93d St.
13	239 E Houston St.	45	24th St., near 8th Ave.	93	154 Broome St.
14	225 E. 27th St.	59	E. 57th St., near 3d Ave.	96	Ave. A and 81st St.
17	335 W. 47th St.	71	190 7th St.	157	St. Nicholas Ave. and 127th St.
19	14th St., near 1st Ave.	72	Lexington Ave., 105th & 106th Sts.	177	Market and Monroe Sts.
38	Clarke, Dominick & Broome Sts.				

HUNTER COLLEGE,
PARK AVE., CORNER EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH ST.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 138TH STREET.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS AND 32 WAVERLEY PLACE.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
WEST 116TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

FOR CORPORATE SCHOOLS, SEE INDEX FOR "ASYLUMS" AND "SOCIETIES."

BOARD OF EDUCATION IN CITY OF NEW YORK.

President, William G. Willcox (until election of successor in February, 1917).

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Until Jan. 1, 1921—John Whalen, Martha L. Draper, Leo Arnstein, Edmund Dwight.

Until Jan. 1, 1922—Cornelius J. Sullivan, Isadore M. Levy, Joseph P. Brennan, E. P. Roberts.

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Until Jan. 1, 1921—Walter H. Gilpatric, Frederick Bruckbauer, Frederick W. Atkinson.

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Until Jan. 1, 1922—Elisha H. Janes

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QUEENS.

Until Jan. 1, 1918—B. Suydam.

Until Jan. 1, 1920—Alfred C. Wessmann.

Until Jan. 1, 1921—John J. Halpin.

Until Jan. 1, 1922—William W. Gillen.

RICHMOND.

Until Jan. 1, 1919—William G. Willcox.

Until Jan. 1, 1922—John Martin.

SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	Adams and Concord sts.
2	47th st., near 3d ave.
3	Hancock, near Bedford ave.
4	Berkeley pl., near 5th ave.
5	Tillary, Bridge & Lawr'e sts.
6	Warren, near Smith st.
7	York, near Bridge st.
8	Hicks, Middagh & Poplar sts.
9	Sterling pl. & Vanderbilt av
10	7th ave. and 17th st.
11	Washington, near Greene av
12	Adelphi, near Myrtle ave.
13	Degraw, near Hicks st.
14	Navy and Concord sts.
15	3d ave and State st.
16	Wilson, near Bedford ave.
17	Driggs ave., cor. N. 5th st.
18	Maujer, near Leonard st.
19	S. 2d. cor. Keap st
20	Union ave. and Keap st.
21	McKibbin, near Manhat av
22	Java, near Manhattan ave
23	Conselyea & Humboldt sts
24	Arion pl., cor. Beaver st.
25	Lafayette, near Sumner av.
26	Quincy, near Ralph ave.
27	Nelson, cor. Hicks st.
28	Herkimer, near Ralph ave.
29	Columbia, cor. Amity st
30	Conover, Sullivan & Wolcott
31	Dupont, n'r Manhattan ave.
32	Hoyt, cor. President st
33	Heyward, near Broadway.
34	Norman ave. and Eckford st.
35	Decatur, cor. Lewis ave.
36	Stagg, near Bushwick ave.
37	S. 4th, near Berry st.
38	N. 7th, near Bedford ave.
39	6th ave., cor. 8th st.
40	15th st., near 4th ave.
41	Dean, cor. New York ave.
42	St. Mark's and Classon aves.
43	Boerum, near Manhat. ave.
44	Throop, cor. Putnam ave.
45	Lafayette, near Classon ave.
46	Union, near Henry st.
47	Pacific & Dean sts., n'r 3d av.
48	18th ave. and 67th st.
49	Maujer, near Graham ave.
50	S. 3d st. and Driggs ave.
51	Meeker av, cor Humboldt st.
52	Ellery, near Broadway.
53	Troutman, near Central ave.
54	Walworth, near Myrtle ave.
55	Floyd, near Tompkins ave.
56	Bushwick av., cor. Mad'n st.
57	Reid ave., cor. Van Buren st.
58	Degraw, near Smith st.
59	Leonard, near Nassau ave.
60	4th ave., cor. 20th st.
61	Fulton st. and N. Jersey ave. (Probationary School).
62	Bradford, near Liberty ave.
63	Hinsdale, n'r Glenmore ave.
64	Berriman and Belmont aves.
65	Richmond, n'r Ridgewood av.
66	Osborn, near Sutter ave.
67	N. Elliott pl., near Park ave.
68	Bushwick av., c. Kosciusko st.
69	Ryerson st., near Myrtle av.
70	Patchen ave., cor. Macon st.
71	Heyward, near Lee ave.
72	New Lots rd., cor. Schenck st.
73	McDougall, c. Rockaway ave.
74	Kosciusko st., n'r Broadway
75	Evergreen av., cor. Ralph st.
76	Wyona, near Fulton st.
77	2d st., near 6th ave.
78	Pacific st., near Court st.
79	Kosciusko, n'r Sumner ave. (Annex to P. S. 25.)
80	W. 17th and W. 19th sts., near Neptune ave.
81	Harway ave. and Stryker st.
82	4th ave., cor. 36th st.
83	Bergen, cor. Schenectady av.
84	Glenmore, cor. Stone ave.
85	Evergreen ave., cor. Cov't st.
86	Irving ave., cor. Harman st.
87	Herkimer, cor. Radde pl.
88	Thames st., c. Vanderv'rt pl.
89	Newkirk ave., cor. E. 31st st.
90	Bedford and Church aves.
91	E New York & Albany aves.
92	Rogers ave. & Robinson st.
93	New York av. & Herkimer st.
94	6th ave., 50th and 51st sts.
95	Van Sicklen, near Neck rd.
96	Ocean ave., and Ave. U. (Annex to P. S 153.)
97	Benson, cor. 25th ave.
98	Ave. Z, cor. E. 26th st.
99	Coney Island & Elm aves.
100	W. 3d, between Park pl. and Sheepshead ave.
101	86th st., near 18th ave. (New Utrecht H. S.)
102	71st st. and 2d ave.
103	14th ave., 53d & 54th sts.
104	92d st., cor. 5th ave.
105	Ft. Hamilton av., 58th & 59th.
106	Hamburg and Putnam aves. and Cornelia st.
107	8th ave. and 13th st.
108	Linwood, cor. Arlington ave.
109	Dumont ave., Powell and Sackman sts.
110	Monitor st. and Driggs ave.
111	Sterling pl., c. Vanderbilt av. (Annex to P. S. 9.)
112	15th ave., 71st and 72d sts.
113	Evergreen ave. & Moffat st.
114	Remsen ave., cor. Ave. F.
115	E. 92d st., near Ave. M.
116	Knickerb'r ave., c. Grove st.
117	Stagg st. and Bushwick ave.
118	59th st. and 4th ave.
119	Ave. K and E. 38th st.
120	Barren Island.
121	E. 55th st. and Ave. C.
122	Harrison av. & Heyward st.
123	Irving ave. and Suydam st.
124	4th ave. and 13th st.
125	Blake and Thatford aves.
126	Meserole ave. & Guernsey st.
127	7th ave., 78th and 79th sts.
128	21st ave., 83d & 84th sts.
129	Quincy st., near Stuyvesant.
130	Fort Hamilton av & E. 5th st.
131	Ft. Hamilton av., 43d & 44th.
132	Manhattan and Met. aves.
133	Butler st., bet. 4th & 5th aves.
134	18th av., n. Ocean Parkway.
135	Church ave. and E. 48th st.
136	4th ave., 40th & 41st sts.
137	Saratoga av. & Bainbridge st.
138	Prosp't pl., w. of Nost'd ave (Brooklyn Model School.)
139	Ave. C, E. 13th and 14th sts.
140	60th st., west of 4th ave.
141	Leonard, McKibbin and Boerum sts.
142	Henry and Rapelye sts.
143	Havemeyer, N. 6th & 7th sts.
144	Howard ave., Prospect pl. and St. Mark's ave.
145	Central ave. and Noll st.
146	18th and 19th sts., bet 6th and 7th aves.
147	Bushwick ave., Seigel & McKibbin sts.
148	Ellery and Hopkins sts., near Delmonico pl.
149	Sutter ave., Vermont and Wyona sts.
150	Christopher ave. & Sackman st., near Belmont ave.
151	Knickerbocker ave., Halsey and Weirfield sts.
152	Ave. G, E. 23d and 24th sts.
153	Ave. I & E. 12th st., Home'st
154	11th ave., Windsor pl. & Sherman st.
155	E'n Parkway & Herkimer st.
156	Sutter ave., Barrett & Grafton sts.
157	Kent ave., near Myrtle ave.
158	Belmont ave., Ashford and Warwick sts.
159	Pitkin ave., Hemlock and Crescent sts.
160	Ft. Ham. ave., 51st & 52d sts.
162	St. Nicholas and Willoughby aves. and Suydam st.
163	Benson and 17th aves. and Bay 14th st.
164	14th ave., 42d and 43d sts.
165	Lott and Hopkinson aves. and Amboy st.
166	S. 4th st., near Havemeyer.
167	Schen'dy ave. & East. P'way.
168	Throop ave. Bartlett and Whipple sts.
169	7th ave., 43d and 44th sts.
170	6th and Stewart aves. 71st and 72d sts.
171	Ridgewood, Lincoln and Nichols aves.
172	4th ave., 29th & 30th sts.
173	Pennsylvania ave. bet. Liberty and Glenmore aves.
174	Dumont, Alabama and Williams aves.
175	Blake & Hopkinson aves. & Bristol st.
176	12th & Bay R'e aves. & 68th st.
177	Ave. P and West ave.
178	Dean st., near Saratoga ave.
179	Ave. C, East 2d and 3d sts.
180	18th ave. and 67th st.
	Truant, Jamaica ave., opp. Enfield st.
	Vocational, Jay & Nassau sts.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Girls' High School.....	Nostrand ave., cor Halsey st.	Erasmus Hall.....	Flatbush ave., near Church ave.
Boys' High School.....	Putnam, cor. Marcy ave.	Eastern District.....	Marcy av., Rodney and Keap sts.
Manual Training.....	7th ave., 4th and 5th sts.	Commercial.....	Albany ave., Bergen and Dean sts.
Bushwick.	Irving ave., Madison & Woodbine sts.	New Utrecht.....	86th st., near 18th ave.
Bay Ridge	4th ave., 67th and Senator sts.	Training School for Teachers, Park pl., west of Nostrand ave.	

EVENING SCHOOLS.—Night sessions are held for men and boys at Schools Nos. 13, 17, 43, 45, 84, 106, 109, 145. For women and girls: Nos. 15, 18, 26, 58, 123, 141, 150. For men and boys, women and girls, Nos. 5, 40, 92, 112, 120, 126, 136, 144, 148, 156, 158, 164. Eastern Evening High School for men held in P. S. No. 122; Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Commercial High School Building; Central Evening High School for women, held in Girls' High School Building; Williamsburg Evening High School for women, held in Eastern District High School; Evening Technical and Trade School, held in Manual Training High School; South Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Public School No. 94; New Lots Evening High School, held in Public School No. '49; Bay Ridge Evening High School for women, held in P. S. 140; Bushwick Evening Trade School for men and boys, women and girls, 400 Irving ave.

SCHOOLS IN QUEENS BOROUGH.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	9th st. and Van Alst av., L. I. City.
2	Hulst st., and Nott av., L. I. City.
3	Colonial av. and Euclid st., Forest Hills.
4	Prospect and Crescent sts., near Beebe av., L. I. City.
5	Academy st., near Grand av., L. I. City.
6	Steinway av., near Jamaica av., L. I. City
7	Van Alst av., near Flushing av., L. I. City.
8	Steinway av., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.
9	Munson st., near Fulton av., L. I. City.
10	Flushing av., Bowery Bay.
11	Woodside av., Woodside.
12	Woodside av., Winfield.
13	Irving pl., Elmhurst.
14	Fairview av., Corona Heights.
15	Junction av., Corona.
16	Sycamore av., Corona.
17	Myrtle av., Corona.
18	Corona av., Corona.
19	Evergreen av., Corona.
20	Sanford av. and Union st., Flushing.
21	Washington and Union sts., Flushing.
22	Sanford av. and Murray st., Flushing.
23	Whitestone av. and State st., Flushing
24	Queens and Robinson avs., Flushing.
25	Jamaica av., head of Vleigh, Flushing.
26	Fresh Meadow and Black Stump rds., Flushing.
27	13th st. & 1st av., College Point.
28	6th st., bet. 1st and 2d avs., College Point.
29	16th st. and 6th av., College Point.
30	11th av. and 19th st., Whitestone.
31	Bell av., Bayside.
33	Madison av. and Cedar st., Creedmoor.
34	Springfield rd. and Hollis av., Queens.
35	Palatina and Prospect avs., Hollis.
36	Everett st. and Central av., St. Albans.
37	Higbie av. and Springfield rd., Springfield.
38	Foster's Meadow rd., Rosedale.
39	State st. and Roanoke av., Far Rockaway.
40	Pacific and Union Hall sts., Jamaica.
41	Crocheron and Franklin avs., Bayside.
42	Boulevard and Vernam av., Rockaway Beach.
43	Washington av., Rockaway Park.
44	Boulevard and Academy av., Rockaway Beach.
45	Three-mile rd., Jamaica South.
46	Old South rd., Aqueduct. Annex, Glen Morris.
48	South and Church sts., Jamaica.
49	Brenton av., Jamaica.
50	Wyckoff st., Talfourd Lawn, Jamaica.
51	Johnson av., Richmond Hill.
53	Elm st. near Atlantic av., Richmond Hill.
54	Hillside av. and Sherman st., Richmond Hill.
55	Maure av. and Beaufort st., Richmond Hill.
56	Orchard av. and Elm st., Richmond Hill.
57	Curtis av., near Broadway, Morris Park.
58	Walker and Grafton avs., Woodhaven.
59	University pl. and Rockaway rd., Woodhaven.
60	2d st., near Shaw av., Woodhaven.
61	Elm st., near Union pl., Brooklyn Hills. (Richmond Hill P. O.)
62	Washington av., near Broadway, Chester Park, Woodhaven.
63	Old South rd., near Woodhaven rd., Woodhaven.
64	Broadway, near Spruce st., Woodhaven.
65	Snedeker av. and 2d st., South Woodhaven.
66	Union pl. and Tulip st., Brooklyn Hills. (Ri'm'd Hill P.O.)
68	Bergen and Rathjen avs., Evergreen.
71	Forest av., East Williamsburg.
72	Maspeth av., Maspeth.
73	Lexington av., Maspeth.
74	Woodward av. and Starr st. Metropolitan. (B'klyn P. O.)
75	Bleecker st. and Covert av., Ridgewood.
76	Montgomery & Congress avs., Laurel Hill.
77	Covert av., Centre and George sts., Ridgewood Park.
78	Maurice av. and Carroll pl., Winfield.
79	7th av. & 14th st., Whitestone.
80	Greenpoint av., near Bradley av., L. I. City.
81	Cypress av., Ralph and Bleecker sts., Evergreen.
82	Kaplan av., Hammond and Horton sts., Jamaica.
83	Vernon av., bet. Pierce and Graham avs., L. I. City.
84	Albert and Theodore sts., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.
85	DeBevoise av., near Woolsey av., L. I. City.
86	Old Flushing av., near Grand st., Maspeth.
87	Washington av. and Pulaski st., Middle Village.
88	Elm av. and Fresh Pond rd., Ridgewood Heights.
89	Orchard av., 5th and 6th sts., Elmhurst.
90	Washington av., near Jamaica av., Richmond Hill.
91	Central, Folsom and Fosdick avs., Glendale.
92	Hayes av., 42d and 43d sts., North Corona.
94	Old House, Landing rd., Little Neck.
95	Parremore, Harvard and Yale av., Jamaica.
96	Rockaway rd. and Lincoln av., South Ozone Park.
97	Yarmouth and Shipley sts., Woodhaven.
99	Kew Gardens.
100	Glen Morris.
101	Children's lane and Russell pl., Forest Hills Gardens.
	Parental School, Jamaica rd., Flushing.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Training	Flushing and Highland avs., Jamaica.
Bryant	Academy and Radde sts., L. I. City.
Jamaica	Hillside av., Jamaica.
Newtown	Chicago av., Elmhurst.
Flushing	Broadway, Flushing.
Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway.
Richmond Hill	Ridgewood & Cedar avs., Richmond Hill.

SCHOOLS IN RICHMOND BOROUGH.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	Academy pl., Tottenville.
2	Wiener st., Richmond Valley. (Prince Bay, P. O.)
3	School st., Prince Bay.
4	Fresh Kill rd., Kreischerville.
5	Amboy rd., Huguenot.
6	Rossville av., Rossville.
7	Fresh Kill rd., Green Ridge.
8	Lindenwood av., Great Kills.
9	Knight av., New Dorp.
10	Richmond rd., New Dorp.
11	Jefferson st., Dongan Hills.
12	Steuben st., Stapleton.
13	Pennsylvania av., Rosebank.
14	Broad and Brook sts., Stapleton.
15	Grant st., Tompkinsville.
16	Madison av., Tompkinsville.
17	Prospect av., New Brighton.
18	Broadway, W. New Brighton.
19	Greenleaf av., West New Brighton.
20	Heberton av., Port Richmond.
21	Sherman st., Port Richmond.
22	Richmond av., Graniteville. (Port Richmond P. O.)
23	Andros av., Mariners' Harbor.
24	Washington av., Summerville. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)
25	Chelsea rd., Bloomfield. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)
26	Richmond turnpike, Linoleumville.
27	Richmond av., New Springville.
28	Centre st., Richmond.
29	Manor rd., W. New Brighton.
30	Fisk av., W. New Brighton.
31	Pleasant av., Bogardus Corners. (Prince Bay P. O.)
32	Osgood av., Stapleton.
33	Washington av., Grant City. (Midland P. O.).
34	Fingerboard rd., Rosebank.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Curtis — Hamilton av. and St. Mark's pl., New Brighton.

LIBRARIES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Aeronautic, 280 Madison Avenue.
Aguilar.—See "N. Y. Public Library."
American Geographical Society, Broadway and W. 156th St.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
American Institute, 322 W. 23d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
American Law, 27 Cedar St.—Open 9 A M. to 10 P. M.
American Museum of Natural History, Central Park W., cor. W. 77th St.
American Numismatic Society, W. 156th St. and Broadway.
A. R. F. Peoples', 124 E. 27th St.
Benjamin and Townsend, Bellevue Hospital.
Bethany, 400 E. 67th St.
Blind.—See "N. Y. Public Library."
Boy Scouts of America, 50 Madison Ave.
Bryson, (Teachers) W. 120th St., near Broadway.
Chemists' Club, 52 E. 41st St.
Christian Science Reading Rooms, 33 W. 42d St., Broadway near 86th St., 1 Wall St., 35 E. 125th St., 600 W. 181st St., 225 Fifth Ave., 505 Tremont Ave.
City, Municipal Bldg., Room 357, free.—Open 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
City Court, 32 Chambers St.
City Island, 528 City Island Ave.
Colonial Dames, 105 W. 40th St.
Columbia Univ., W. 116th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Cooper Union, Fourth Ave. and 7th St.—Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Corporation Counsel, Municipal Bldg.
County Lawyers', 165 Broadway.
De Witt, 286 Rivington St.—Open daily, except Sunday, from 3 to 7 P. M.
Directory, 91 Third Ave.
Dobbs House, 512 E. 87th St.
Equal Franchise Society, 8 E. 37th St.
Fifth Avenue Library Society, 3 W. 29th St.
Five Points' Mission, 129 Worth St.
Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Ave.
Free Reading Room, 131 Bowery.
Friends (Quakerania), 221 E. 15th St.—Open Mondays and Wednesdays, morning, and Fridays, afternoon.
Genealogical and Biographical, 226 W. 58th St. —Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Mondays, 8 to 10 P. M.
Hispanic Society, W. 156th St., near Broadway.
Historical Society, 170 Central Park W.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except during August and on holidays.
Hudson Guild, 436 W. 27th St.
Huntington Free, Westchester Sq.
Italian, 395 Broome St.
Lawyers', 2 Rector St.—Open 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Lenox Hill Settlement, 446 E. 72d St.
Loan Libraries for Ships, 76 Wall St.
Masonic, 46 W. 24th St.—Open 7 to 10.30 P. M.
Mechanics and Tradesmen's Soc., 20 W. 44th St.
Mercantile, 13 Astor Place—Open 8:30 A. M to 6 P. M. Rates: Clerks, $4 per annum; others, $5.
Methodist, 150 Fifth Ave.—Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Ave. and 82d St.—Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Missionary Research, 25 Madison Ave.
Morehouse, 104 E. 20th St.
Naval History Society, 33 W. 42d St.
New York Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St.
New York Bar Association (members only).
N. Y. Law Institute, 120 Broadway.
N. Y. Port Society, 166 Eleventh Ave.—Open 10 A. M. to 9.30 P. M.
New York Public Library.—See "Index."
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 105 E. 22d St.
New York Society, 109 University Place.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
New York University, University Heights; Law, 32 Waverley Place.
Olivet Memorial, 63 Second St.
Peruvian Library, 25 Broad St.
Railroad Men's, 309 Park Ave.
Riverdale, 253d St. near Riverdale Ave.—Open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 8 to 10 P. M.
Russell Sage Foundation Library, 130 E. 22d St.
St. Aloysius's, 224 E. 4th St.
St. Alphonsus's, 4 Thompson St.
St. Rose's, 257 E. 71st St.
Seamen's, 25 South St.—Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Sixty Wall St. (Law), 60 Wall St.
Typothetæ, 147 Fourth Ave.
Union Settlement, 241 E. 104th St.
Union Th. Sem., Broadway, cor. 120th St.—Open 8.45 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.
United Engineering Society, 29 W. 39th St.—Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Vincent Building Law, 302 Broadway.
Washington Heights, 922 St. Nicholas Ave.
Woman's, 9 E. 8th St.
Young Men's Christian Ass'n.—At the several branches. See "Index."—Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays 2 to 10 P. M.
Young Men's Hebrew Ass'n., Lexington Ave. and 92d St.
Young Women's Christian Ass'n.—At the several branches. See "Index."—Open 9 A. M. to 9.15 P. M. Sundays excepted.
Working Women's, 9 E. 8th St.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES IN MANHATTAN.

Astor, 389 Fifth Ave.
Atlantic, 49 Wall St.
Bankers, 4 Wall St.
Bowery Bank of New York.
Broadway, 23d St. and Fourth Ave., also 565 Broadway.
Bronx, East Tremont Ave., cor. Park Ave.
Central Park, 58th St. and Seventh Ave.
Commercial, Broadway and 41st St.
Corn Exchange, 13 William St., also 81 E. 125th St.
Empire, 580 Fifth Ave., also 120 Broadway.
Empire City, 160 Fifth Ave.
Equitable, 43 Exchange Place, 220 Broadway, 618 Fifth Ave.
Farmers', Fifth Ave. and 41st St.
Federal, 253 Broadway.
Fifth Avenue, 250 Fifth Ave.
Fifth Avenue Bank, 530 Fifth Ave.
Garfield, 200 Fifth Ave.
Greenwich, 260 W. Broadway.
Guaranty, Fifth Ave. and 43d St.
Hanover, 5 Nassau St., also Pine and Nassau Sts.
Harriman Nat'l Bank, 527 Fifth Ave.
Hudson, 1411 Broadway.
Knickerbocker, 60 Broadway, 358 Fifth Ave., 100 W. 125th St., Third Ave. and 148th St.
Lincoln, 60 E. 42d St.
Madison, 204 Fifth Ave., Broadway and Lispenard, also Broadway and 72d St.
Maiden Lane, 170 Broadway.
Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co., Lexington Ave., cor. E. 42d St. and Seventh Ave., cor. W. 52d St.
Mercantile, 115 Broadway.
Metropolitan, 3 E. 14th St.
National, 32 Liberty.
New Maiden Lane, 170 Broadway.
New York Produce Exchange, Produce Exchange.
New York Stock Exchange, 10 Broad St.
Safe Deposit Co. of New York, 149 Broadway.
Standard, 25 Broad St.
Thirty-fourth Street, 41 W. Thirty-fourth St.
Union Trust, Fifth Ave. and 60th St.
United States, 32 Liberty St., Broadway and 73d St., and Eighth Ave. and 125th St.
Wall Street, 48 Wall St.
Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway.

NOTE—In addition to above list, many of the New York Banks and Trust Companies have safe deposit vaults.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Brooklyn City, 177 Montague St.
Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, 335 Schermerhorn St.
Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company, 28 Fulton St.
Franklin, 166 Montague St.
Long Island, 196 Montague St.
Long Island Storage and Safe Deposit, Nostrand and Gates Aves.
Pioneer, 41 Flatbush Ave.
Security, De Kalb Ave. and Fulton St.

PROMINENT SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

(IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX BOROUGHS)

Actors' Society, 1416 Broadway.
Actuarial Society, Robert Henderson, Sec., 346 Broadway
Aeronautical Society of Am., 29 W 39th St; Edward Durant, Sec.
Albany Society, 68 Bible House; Marshall L Emery, Sec.
Alliance Française, 200 5th Ave.
Allies' Hospitals Relief Committee, 233 Broadway
Amateur Athletic Union of U S., 21 Warren St.; Frederick W. Ruben, Sec.
Am Anti-Boycott Association, 135 Broadway; Herman F. Lee, Sec
Am. Association for International Conciliation, 404 W. 116th St; F. P. Keppel, Sec.
Am. Automobile Association, 437 5th Ave.; H. A. Bonnell, Treas.
Am. Bankers' Association, 5 Nassau St; Fred. E. Farnsworth, Sec.
Am. Baptist Foreign Mission Society, 23 E. 26th St.
Am. Bison Society, Zoological Park, Bronx; C. H. Stonebridge, Sec.
Am. Bureau of Shipping 66 Beaver St.; J. W. Cantillion, Sec.
Am. Church Missionary Society, 281 4th Ave.; J. Thompson Cole, Sec.
Am. Copyright League, 70 5th Ave.; Robert U. Johnson, Sec.
Am. Defense Society, 305 5th Ave.
Am. Educational Alliance, 597 5th Ave.
Am. Embassy Association, 505 5th Ave.
Am. Fine Arts Society, 215 W. 57th St.
America First Society, 59 W. 65th St.
Am. Game Protection and Propagation Society, 233 Broadway.
Am. Historical Society, 265 Broadway.
Am. Institute, 322 W. 23d St.; Chas. E. Schaffner, Sec.
Am. Institute of Chemical Engineers, Cooper Union.
Am. Jewish Relief Committee, 52 William St.
Am. Life Saving Society, 253 Broadway.
Am. Missionary Association, 287 4th Ave.; H. P. Douglas and Chas. J. Ryder, Secs.
Am. Newspaper Pub. Association, 63 Park Row.
Am. Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th St.
Am. Posture League, 30 Church St.
Am. Protective Tariff League, 339 Broadway; Francis C. Leland, Pres.
Am. Railway Guild, 30 Vesey St.; Wm. F. Allen, Sec.
Am. Red Cross, 130 E. 22d St.
Am. Seamen's Friend Society, 507 West St.; G. S. Webster, Sec.
Am. Social Hygiene Association, 105 W. 40th St.
Am. Society for the Control of Cancer, 105 E. 22d St.
Am. Sunday School Union, 233 Broadway.
Am. Sunshine Association, 147 W. 22d St.; Louisa F. Knauer, Sec.
A. S. P. C. A., Madison Ave. and 26th St.
Am. Tract Society, Park Ave. and 40th St.
Am. Water-Color Society, 215 W 57th St.; Ed. Penfield, Sec.
Anti-Saloon League of N. Y., 156 5th Ave.
Anti-Suffrage Association, 35 W. 39th St.
Apothecaries' Association, 563 Lenox Ave
Aquarium Society, N. Y. Custom House.
Army and Navy Young Men's Hebrew Association, 81 Delancey St.
Army Relief Society, Cornelius R. Agnew, Treas., 22 William St.
Art Students' League, 215 W. 57th St.
Arts and Crafts Society, 119 E. 19th St.
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 E. 22d St.
Association for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, 904 Lexington Ave.
Association of Catholic Charities, 667 Lexington Ave.
Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 W. 44th St.
Audubon Society, 1974 Broadway
Austrian Society of N. Y., 84 Broad St; Jos Rems, Sec.
Authors' League of Am., 33 W. 42d St.
Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church, 25 E. 22d St.
Board of Foreign Missions, 156 5th Ave.
Board of Foreign Missions, M. E. Church, 150 5th Ave.
Board of Missions, Protestant Episcopal Church, 4th Ave. and 22d St.
Boy Scouts of America, 200 5th Ave.
Boys' Club Organization and Aid Soc., 489 5th Ave.; Jas. L. Dudley, Sec.
British War Relief Association, 542 5th Ave.
Broadway Association, 1482 Broadway.
Bronx County Bar Association, 1187 Washington Ave.
Bronx Medical and Dental Association, 264 Willis Ave.
California Society, Chas. J. Brooks, Sec., 45 Cedar St.
Canadian Society, W. C. Margeson, Sec., 115 Broadway.
Carnegie Foundation, 576 5th Ave.
Catholic Guardian Society, 237 E. 21st St.
Charity Organization Society, 105 E. 22d St.; E. T. Devine, Gen. Sec.
Chattel Loan Society of N. Y., 50 Union Sq.
Chelsea Neighborhood Association, 290 9th Ave.; E. H. Pfeiffer, Sec.
Children's Aid Society, 105 E. 22d St.
Chinese Merchants' Association, 14 Mott St.
Citizens' Union, 41 Park Row; W. E. Youker, Sec.
City Vigilance League, E. Mathew Beattie, Pres., 238 W. 51st St.
Civic Forum, 15 W. 44th St.
Civil Service Reform Association, 79 Wall St.
Colonial Dames, 2 W. 47th St.
Commercial Society, 2 Stone St.; Ernst Korn, Pres.
Consumers' League, 105 E. 22d St.
Co-operative Social Settlement Society, 26 Jones St.
Decorative Art Association, 14 E. 34th St.
Dental Aid Society, 96 2d Ave.
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the P. E. Church, 281 4th Ave.
East Side Protective Association, 72 Pitt St.
Educational Alliance, 197 E. Broadway.
Empire City Racing Association, 2030 Broadway; James Butler, Pres
Federation of Jewish Organizations, 150 Nassau St.
Fifth Ave. Association, 542 5th Ave.; Louis H. Hosmer, Sec.
Friendly Aid Society, 246 E. 34th St.
Georgia Society, Powell Crichton, Sec., 120 Broadway.
German Society, 147 4th Ave.; A. Behrens, Sec.
Girl Scouts, 17 W. 42d St.
Hebrew Free Loan Society, 108 2d Ave.; branches, 69 E. 15th St. and 1418 Boston Road.
Helping Hand Association, 416 W. 54th St.; Mrs. T. J. Harris, Sec.
Hispanic Society of Am., Broadway and 156th St.
Holland Society, 90 West St.
Home and Foreign Missionary Society of A. M. E. Church, 61 Bible House; J. W. Rankin, Sec.
Horticultural Society, Geo. V. Nash, Sec., Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park.
Housewives' League, 25 W. 45th St.
Humanitarian Cult, 1790 Broadway; Misha Appelbaum, Leader.
Illinois Society, Wm. J. Filbert, Sec., 71 Broadway.
Indiana Society, 38 Park Row; H. B. Hord, Sec.
Irish Emigrant Society, 51 Chambers St.; Thos. V. Brady, Sec.
Irish Ind. League of America, 20 Vesey St.; John Quinn, Sec.
Japan Society, 165 Broadway.
Jewish Big Brother Association, Alex. H. Kaminsky, Sec., 356 2d Ave.
Jewish Big Sister Association, 137 E. 22d St.
Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, office, 356 2d Ave.
Jewish Uplift Society, 93 Nassau St.
Junior League, 42 W. 39th St.
Kansas Society, W. R. Wilson, Sec., 156 5th Ave.
Kips Bay Neighborhood Association, Sara C. Clapp, Sec., 303 E. 36th St.
Latin-American Consular Association, Hotel McAlpin; Willis Browne, Sec.
League of Foreign-Born Citizens, 138 2d Ave.
Legal Aid Society, 239 Broadway, 253 W. 58th St., 51 E. 125th St., 89 Delancey St., 2022 Lexington Ave.; Cornelius P. Kitchel, Sec.
Little Mothers' Aid Association, 236 2d Ave., 66 Greenwich St., 798 10th Ave., 365 E. 141st St.; Mrs. Emilie Van Biel, Sec.
Maryland Society, 141 Broadway; Wm. Benson Davis, Treas.
Merchants' Association, Woolworth Building; S. C. Mead, Sec.

PROMINENT SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS—*Continued.*

Michigan Society, 2 W. 45th St.; Wm. J. Worden, Sec.

Minnesota Society, Henry G. Ingersoll, Sec., 76 William St.

Missouri Society, Bainbridge Colby, Pres., 32 Nassau St.

Municipal Art Society, 119 E. 19th St.; Albert S. Bard, Sec.

Musical Art Society, 33 W. 42d St.

Music League of Am., 33 W. 42d St.

Nat'l Association of Credit Men, 41 Park Row; J. H. Tregoe, Sec.

Nat'l Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, 35 W. 39th St.

Nat'l Christian League for Promotion of Purity, 5 E. 12th St.

New England Society, 43 Cedar St.

New Play Society, 17 W. 44th St.

N. Y. Academy of Sciences, Central Park West, cor. W. 77th St.

N. Y. Association of Working Girls' Societies, 35 E. 30th St.; Mrs. Vernon C. Brown, Sec.

N. Y. Bible Society, 66 Bible House; Geo. W. Carter, Sec.

N. Y. City Federation of Women's Clubs, 407 W. 123d St.; Thos. J. Vivian, Sec.

N. Y. City Mission and Tract Society, 105 E. 22d St.; A. E. Schauffler, Pres.

N. Y. City Sunday School Association, 1 Madison Ave.; Herbert L. Hill, Sec.

N. Y. City Teachers' Association, 63 W 56th St.; Florence Moffit, Sec.

N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 W. 58th St.

N. Y. Historical Society, 170 Central Park West; Fancher Nicoll, Sec.

N. Y. Law Institute, 118 P.-O. Building; Alfred E. Heinrichs, Sec.

N. Y. Port Society, 166 11th Ave.; James Yereance, Pres.

N. Y. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 4th Ave.; Geo. G. Haven, Jr., Sec.

N. Y. Society for the Suppression of Vice, 140 Nassau St.

N. Y. Society of New York City, 155 E. 88th St.

N. Y. Society of Pedagogy, 400 E. 86th St.; John W. Davis, Sec.

N. Y. Southern Society, 34 Pine St.; Stephen L. Snowden, Sec.

N. Y. Zoological Society, 11 Wall St. and E. 183d St., cor. Southern Boulevard; M. Grant, Sec.

Nippon Jin Kai, 161 W. 93d St.; Dr. Jokichi Takamine, Pres.

Ohio Society, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel; Clarence E. Althouse, Sec.

Old Guard, 229 W. 51st St.

Oratorio Society, 1 W. 34th St.; W. B. Tuthill, Sec., 287 4th Ave.

Pan-American Society of U. S., 15 Broad St.

Pan-American States Association, Hotel McAlpin.

Pennsylvania Society, Barr Ferree, Sec., 249 W. 13th St.

Philharmonic Society of New York, Carnegie Hall.

Prison Association, 135 E. 15th St.; John S. Ward, Treas.

Professional Woman's League, 1999 Broadway; Miss Alice Brown, Sec.

Public Education Association, 8 W. 40th St.; W. K. Brice, Treas.

Russian Symphony Society, 60 E. 96th St.

Safety First Society, 6 E. 39th St.

St. Andrew's Society, 105 E. 22d St.

St. David's Society, 289 4th Ave.

St. George's Society, 108 Broad St.; F. H. Tabor, Sec.

St. Nicholas Society, 1328 Broadway; C. Storm, Sec.

Societé Belge de Bienfaisance, 25 Madison Ave.

Societé Française de Bienfaisance, 450 W. 34th St.; R. D. Kohn, Sec.

Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and 63d St.

Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, 105 E. 22d St.; L. F. Bishop, Sec.

Society for the Prevention of Crime, 50 Union Square East; T. D. Kenneson, Sec.

Society of American Dramatists and Composers, 220 W. 42d St.

Society of Beaux Arts Architects, 126 E. 75th St.

Society of Louisiana, Oscar Yenni, Sec., 25 Broad St.

Society of Mayflower Descendants, Chandler Smith, Sec., 44 E. 23d St.

Symphony Society of New York, 33 W. 42d St.; Richard Welling, Sec.

Tennessee Society, F. Porter Caruthers, Sec., Tribune Bldg.

Tree Planting Association, American Museum of Natural History; Dr. Stephen Smith, Pres.

United Hospital Fund of N. Y., 105 E. 22d St.

University Settlement Society, 184 Eldridge St.; Frank Tucker, Sec.

Veteran Firemen's Association, 132 Nassau St.

Virginians, The, James N. Dunlop, Sec., 63 Wall St.

West Side Taxpayers' Association, 267 W. 34th St.

West Virginia Society, H. F. Harrison, Sec., 200 5th Ave.

Women's Political Union, 25 W. 45th St.

Women's Prison Association, 110 2d Ave.

Working Girls' Vacation Society, 105 E. 22d St.

Working Women's Protective Union, 9 E. 8th St.

Writers' Press Association, 30 E. 42d St.

Also the:
Y. M. C. A.
Y. M. H. A.
Y. W. C. A.
Y. W. H. A.

PUBLIC MARKETS IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE present public markets of the city are West Washington, Gansevoort, Washington, Jefferson, and Delancey in Manhattan, and Wallabout in Brooklyn.

FERRIES FROM AND TO MANHATTAN.

To Astoria—From ft. E. 92d St.

To Bedloe's Isl. (Liberty Island)—From Battery.

To Blackwell's Island—From ft. 26th St., ft. 53d St., ft. 76th St., E. R.

To Brooklyn Borough—From ft. E. 23d St. to Broadway, Brooklyn Borough.

From ft. E. Houston St. to Grand St., Brooklyn Borough.

From ft. Fulton St. to Fulton St., Brooklyn Borough.

From ft. Roosevelt St. to Broadway, Brooklyn Borough.

From ft. Whitehall St. to Atlantic and Hamilton Aves., Brooklyn Borough.

From ft. Whitehall St. to 39th St., Brooklyn Borough.

To College Point (Queens Borough)—From ft. E. 99th St. and E. 134th St.

To Edgewater—From W. 130th St.

To Ellis Island—From Barge Office, Whitehall St.

To Englewood (Palisades)—From ft. Dyckman St.

To Farm Colony, Staten Island—E. 26th St.; North 2d St., Brooklyn.

To Governor's Island—From Battery, ft. Whitehall St.

To Greenpoint—From E. 10th St. and E. 23d St.

To Hart's Island—From ft. 26th St., E. R., and from Fordham Ave., City Island.

To Hoboken—From ft. Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Sts. to Newark and Ferry Sts., Hoboken. From ft. W. 23d St. to 14th St., Hoboken.

To Jersey City—From ft. Chambers and W. 23d Sts. to Pavonia Ave., Jersey City. (Erie, Northern of New Jersey and N. J. and N. Y. R. R.

From ft. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. to Montgomery St., Jersey City. (Pennsylvania R. R., Lehigh Valley R. R., and New York, Susquehanna and Western R. R.)

From ft. Liberty and W. 23d Sts. to Communipaw, Jersey City. (Central R. R. of New Jersey.)

To North Brother Island—From ft. E. 132d St.

To Queens Borough (Long Island City)—From ft. E. 34th St. to Borden Ave., Long Island City (L. I. R. R.).

To Randall's Island—From ft. E. 26th, E. 120th and E. 125th Sts.

To Richmond Borough (Staten Island)—From ft. Whitehall St. to St. George, Staten Island. Also from Bay Ridge (69th St.).

To Riker's Island—From ft. E. 26th St.

To Ward's Island—From ft. E. 116th St.

To Weehawken—From ft. Cortlandt and ft. W. 42d St. (to R. R. Slip).

To West New York—From ft. W. 42d St.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

A. Louise Erlanger Home for Destitute Children, 442 W. 23d St.
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 936 Woodycrest Ave.
Anthony Home, 119 E. 29th St.
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged and Indigent Females, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Baptist Home for the Aged, 116 E. 68th St.
Bellevue Settlement Home, 206 E. 30th St.
Bide-a-Wee Home (for Animals), 410 E. 38th St.
Big Sisters' Home, 378 E. Tremont Ave.
Casa Maria Home for Working Girls, 251 W. 14th St.
Catholic Centre for the Blind Sisters of St. Dominic, 253 West End Ave.
Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, 105 E. 22d St.
Catholic Institute for the Blind, 175th St. and University Ave.
Catholic Protectory, 1900 Walker Ave. City office and reception house, 415 Broome St.
Charles Street Home for Working Girls, 5 Charles St.
Children's Cottage, 1960 Anthony Ave.
Christian Home for Girls (see Maedchenheim).
Christian Waiters' Home, 427 E. 51st St.
Christian Workers' Home, 7 Gramercy Park West.
Christodora House, 145 Ave. B.
Chrystie Street House, 77 Horatio St.
Church of God Missionary Home. 2132-2146 Grand Ave.
Church Mission of Help, 37 E. 28th St.
City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island.
Clara de Hirsch Home for Immigrant Girls (see Hannah Lavanburg Home).
Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, 225 E. 63d St.
Colored Orphan Asylum, Palisade Ave. and W. 259th St.
Colored Working Girls, Home for, 132 W 131st St.
Co-operato Home, for Small-Salaried Girls, 444 W. 23d St.
Darrach Home for Crippled Children, 118 W. 104th St
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, 329 E. 63d St.
Dominican Sisters' Home for Working Girls, 207 E. 71st St.
Door of Hope (Tappan, N. Y.), office, 122 W. 14th St.
Edgewater Creche (Englewood, N. J.), office, 105 E. 22d St.
Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 E. 12th St.
Empire Friendly Shelter, 116 W. 133d St.
Finnish Women's Co-operative Home, 241 Lenox Ave.
Five Points House of Industry, office, 454 W. 23d St.
Florence Crittenton Home, 427 W. 21st St.
Forty-fourth Street House for Boys, 247 E. 44th St.
Foundling Hospital Asylum, 175 E. 68th St.
Free Home for Young Girls, 23 E. 11th St.
French Evangelical Home for Young Women, 341 W. 30th St.
Friendly Home Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 94 Lawrence St.
German Governesses' Home Association, 235 E. 60th St.
German Lutheran Emigrant House, 21 Pearl St.
Half-Orphan Asylum, Manhattan Ave. and 104th St.
Hannah Lavanburg Home, 320 Second Ave.
Harlem Boys' Home, 136 E. 127th St.
Harlem Home of the Daughters of Israel, 32 E. 119th St.
Heartsease Home, 413 E. 51st St.
Hebrew Infant Asylum. (See Home for Hebrew Infants.)
Hebrew National Orphan House, 57 E. 7th St.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Ave. and 138th St.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society—Orphan Asylum Annex, 470 W. 145th St.
Home for the Aged (Little Sisters of the Poor), 213 E. 70th St.; 135 W. 106th St.; Belmont Ave. and 183d St.
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 121 W. 105th St.
Home for Destitute Blind, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Home for the Friendless (see American Female Guardian Society).
Home for Friendless Girls (see Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls).
Home for Hebrew Infants, Kingsbridge Rd. and University Ave.
Home for Immigrant and Needy Wayfarers (Jewish), 229 E. Broadway.
Home for Incurables, Third Ave. and 182d St.
Home for Industrious Boys, 375 Lafayette St.
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, Amsterdam Ave. and 112th St.
Home of the Daughters of Jacob, 302 E. Broadway.
Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel, 232 E. 10th St.
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, 155th St. and Broadway.
House of Calvary, Featherbed Lane and Macombs Road.
House of the Good Shepherd, 90th St. and East River.
House of the Holy Comforter, Home for Incurables, Riverside Drive and 139th St.
House of the Holy Family, 136 Second Ave.
House of Refuge, Randall's Island.
Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, 225 E. 11th St.
Huguenot Home, 237 W. 24th St.
Hungarian Home, 241 E. 62d St.
Hungarian Immigrants' Home, 32 Pearl St.
Hungarian Sisters' Home, 131 E. 72d St.
Hungarian Workers' Home, 351 E. 78th St.
Immigrant Girls' Home, 9 State St.
Insane Asylum (Manhattan State Hospital), Ward's Island.
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Lexington Ave. and 67th St.
Institution of Mercy, Madison Ave. and 81st St.
Isaac T. Hopper Home, 110 Second Ave.
Isabella Heimath. Amsterdam Ave. and 190th St.
Israel Orphan Asylum 274 2d St.
Japanese Young Men's Home, 798 Lexington Ave.
Jeanne d'Arc Home for French Girls, 251 W. 24th St.
Ladies' Christian Union, maintains the Young Women's Home, 49 W. 9th St.; Branch Home, 308 Second Ave.; The Eva, 153 E. 62d St.; The Rosemary, 24 W. 12th St.; The Katherine, 118 W. 13th St.
Leo House for German Catholic Immigrants, 6 State St.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, Concord Ave. and E. 141st St.
Lutheran Pilgrim House, 8 State St.
Maedchenheim, 217 E. 62d St.
Manhattan State Hospital (Insane Asylum), Ward's Island.
Margaret and Sarah Switzer Institute and Home (Girls), 27 Christopher St.
Margaret Louisa, The (Y. W. C. A.), 14 E. 16th St.
Margaret Strachan Home for Women, 103 W. 27th St.
Messiah Home for Little Children, University Ave., near Washington Bridge.
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, Amsterdam Ave. and 92d St.
Methodist Deaconess Home, 1175 Madison Ave.
Montefiore Home and Hospital, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Newsboys' Lodging House (Brace Memorial), 14 New Chambers St.
New York Home for Homeless Boys, 443 E. 123d St.
New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, 412 Ninth Ave.
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Ft. Washington Ave. and W. 163d St.
Night Refuge for Homeless Women, 144 W. 15th St.
Norwegian Immigrants' Home, 45 Whitehall St.
Old Ladies' Home, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the P. E. Church, Convent Ave. and 135th St.
Orphan Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, 215 W. 39th St.
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, 2064 Boston Road.
Polish National Alliance Immigrant Home, 180 Second Ave.
Polish National Home, 404 E. 15th St.
Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 E. 73d St.
Regina Angelorum Working Girls' Home, 112 E. 106th St.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Sedgwick Ave. and Kingsbridge Road.
Russian Immigrant Home, 347 E. 14th St.
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, Ft. Washington Ave. and 190th St.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

Sailors' Home and Institute, 507 West St.
St. Barnabas's House, 304 Mulberry St.
St. Francis's Lodging House for Women, 11 E. 128th St.
St. Francis's Home, 609 E. 5th St.
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 209 W. 15th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children (Peekskill, N. Y.); House of Reception, 12 W. 129th St.
St. Joseph's Industrial Home for Destitute Children, Madison Ave. and 81st St.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Avenue A and 89th St.
St. Joseph's Patronage for Working Girls, 523 W. 142d St.
St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, Broadway and 114th St.
St. Margaret's Home for Working Girls, 603 Walton Ave.
St. Mary's Home, 143 W. 14th St.
St. Philip's Home for Industrious Working Boys, 417 Broome St.
St. Raphael's Home for Italian Immigrants, 8 Charlton St.
St. Rita's Home, 307 W. 136th St.
St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St.
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, 123 E. 52d St. and 221 E. 79th St.
Salvation Army, National Headquarters, 120 W. 14th St.; Home for Orphans and Deserted Children, Spring Valley, N. Y.; Industrial Homes for Men, 533 W. 48th St. and 229 E. 120th St.; Rescue Home for Fallen Women, 318 E. 15th St.; Hotel for Men (Memorial Hotel), 225 Bowery; Shelter for Homeless Women, 243 Bowery.
Samaritan Home for the Aged, 414 W. 22d St.
Scandinavian Immigrants' Home, 22 Greenwich St.
Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St.
Sevilla Home for Children, Lafayette Ave. and Manida St.
Shelter for Respectable Girls, 212 E. 46th St.
Shelter for Women With Children, 311 E. 12th St.
Sheltering Arms, Amsterdam Ave. and 129th St.
Slavonic Immigrant Society, 436 W. 23d St.
Slovak National Home, 316 E. 63d St.
Swedish Lutheran Immigrant Home, 5 Water St.
Swiss Benevolent Society Home, 35 W. 67th St.
Trinity Chapel Home, 1666 Bussing Ave.
Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls, 9 W. 8th St.
Waverley House, 38 W. 10th St.
Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick Ave. and 188th St.
West Side Home for Boys, 225 W. 35th St.
Young Women's Home. (See Ladies' Christian Union.)

HOSPITALS IN MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND BOROUGHS.

A. S. P. C. A. Shelter and Hospital, Ave. A. and 24th St.
American Veterinary Hospital, 141 W. 54th St.
Babies' Hospital, 135 E. 55th St.
Bellevue Hospital, First Ave. and E. 26th St.
Beth David Hospital, 1824 Lexington Ave.
Beth Israel Hospital, Jefferson and Cherry Sts.
Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, 410 E. 38th St.
Blackwell's Island (see City Hospital).
Bloomingdale Hospital for the Insane, White Plains, N. Y.; Office, 8 W. 16th St.
Bloomingdale Clinic, 225 W. 99th St.
Broad Street Hospital, 129 Broad St.
Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, 459 E. 141st St.
Bronx Hospital and Dispensary, 1385 Fulton Ave.
Bronx Jewish Maternity Hospital, 1525 Washington Ave.
Bronx Maternity Hospital, 1668 Bathgate Ave.
Central Islip State Hospital (Insane), Central Islip, L. I.; Office, 30 E. 42d St.
Children's Clinics (Department of Health): Manhattan—Gouverneur Slip (Eye). Pleasant Ave. and 118th St. (Eye, Nose and Throat). 449 East 121st St. (Dental; Eye). P. S. 144, Hester and Allen Sts. (Eye). P. S. 21, 222 Mott St. (Eye). Bronx—580 E. 169th St. (Dental; Eye, Nose and Throat). Richmond—689 Bay St., Stapleton, S. I. (Dental).
City Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York, Infirmary, 302 E. 35th St.
Columbus Hospital, 226 E. 20th St.
Cornell University Medical College, First Ave. and 28th St.
Demilt Dispensary, 245 E. 23d St.
Dispensary for Animals, A. S. P. C. A., Avenue A and 24th St.
Dispensary Reformed Church of Harlem, 180 E. 122d St.
Emergency Relief Station for City and Metropolitan Hospitals, ft. E. 70th St.
First Field Hospital, 56 W. 66th St.
Floating Hospital, St. John's Guild. Office 103 Park Ave.
Flower Hospital, Eastern Boulevard and 63d St.
Fordham Hospital, Crotona Ave. and Southern Boulevard.
Foundling Hospital (see New York Foundling Hospital).
French Hospital, 450 W. 34th St.
General Memorial Hospital (Cancer), Central Park West and 106th St.
German Hospital and Dispensary, Park Ave. and 77th St.
Good Samaritan Dispensary, 75 Essex St.
Gouverneur Hospital, Gouverneur Slip and Front St.
Grace Hospital and Dispensary, 415 E. 13th St.
Hahnemann Hospital, Park Ave. between 67th and 68th Sts.
Harlem Dispensary, 108 E. 128th St.
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, 2099 Lexington Ave.
Harlem Hospital, Lenox Ave. and 136th St.
Harlem Italian Sanitarium, 281 Pleasant Ave.
Har Moriah Hospital, 138 2d St.
Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital, Tenth Ave. and 57th St.
Home Hospital, 522 E. 78th St.
Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives. Inwood, N. Y. C., Office, 59 E. 59th St.
Hospital for Contagious Eye Diseases, Pleasant Ave. and 118th St.
Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1919 Madison Ave.
Hospital for Incurables, City Home for Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island.
Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 321 E. 42d St.
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, Broadway and 155th St.
House of Calvary (Cancer, Lupus, etc.), Featherbed Lane and Macombs Road.
House of Relief (Hudson Street Hospital).
Hudson Street Hospital, 67 Hudson St.
Italian Hospital, 83d St. and East River.
Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, Sanatorium in Edgewater, Col.; New York Office, 230 Grand St.
Jewish Maternity Hospital, 270 East Broadway.
Knapp (see Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital).
Knickerbocker Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 131st St.
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, 17 E. 111th St.
Lebanon Hospital, Westchester, Cauldwell and Trinity Aves.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, E. 141st St. and Concord Ave.
Louisa Minturn Hospital, foot E. 16th St.
Lutheran Hospital, Convent Ave. and 144th St.
Lying-in Hospital, Second Ave., 17th and 18th Sts.
Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, 210 E. 64th St.
Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, 327 E. 60th St.
Manhattan State Hospital (Insane), Ward's Island; Office, 30 E. 42d St.
Marine Hospital, Stapleton, S. I. Office and Dispensary in Barge Office, Manhattan.
Melrose Veterinary Hospital, 453 E. 142d St.
Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, 351 W. 34th St.
Minturn Hospital (see Louisa Minturn Hospital).
Misericordia Hospital, 531 E. 86th St.
Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Mount Sinai Hospital, Fifth Ave. and 100th St.

HOSPITALS IN MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND BOROUGHS—*Continued.*

Nazareth Branch, Seton Hospital (Tubercular Women and Children), Spuyten Duyvil.
Neurological Institute (see New York Neurological Institute).
New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools, Randall's Island.
New York College of Dentistry, Infirmary, 205 E. 23d St.
New York Dispensary, 34 Spring St.
New York Eye and Ear Clinic, 259 E. 4th St.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second Ave. and 13th St.
New York Foundling Hospital, 175 E. 68th St.
New York Hospital, 8 W. 16th St.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 E. 15th St.
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 17 W. 101st St.
New York Neurological Institute, 149 E. 67th St.
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 61st St.
New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 201 E. 23d St.
New York Orthopædic Dispensary and Hospital, 426 E. 59th St.
New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, 345 W. 50th St.
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Second Ave. and 20th St.
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second Ave. and 19th St.
New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, 229 E. 57th St.
New York Veterinary Hospital, 120 W. 25th St.
New York Women's League for Animals, Hospital and Dispensary, 350 Lafayette St.; also 528 W. 111th St.
North Eastern Dispensary, 222 E. 59th St.
North Western Dispensary, Ninth Ave. and 36th St.
Northern Dispensary, Waverley Place and Christopher St.
Park Hospital (formerly New York Red Cross Hospital), Central Park West and 100th St.
Pasteur Institute, 361 W. 23d St.
People's Hospital, 203 Second Ave.
Philanthropin Hospital, Fifth Ave. and 128th St.
Presbyterian Hospital, Madison Ave., between 70th and 71st Sts.
Reception. (See Willard Parker, etc.; also Emergency, etc.)
Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island, East River.
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research Hospital, Avenue A and 66th St.
Roosevelt Hospital, Ninth Ave. and 59th St.
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, 237 E. 17th St.
St. Ann's Maternity Hospital, 130 E. 69th St.
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 415 W. 51st St.
St. Francis's Hospital, Brook Ave. and E. 142d St.
St. John's Guild (see Floating Hospital and Seaside Hospital).
St. Joseph's Hospital, Brook Ave. and E. 143d St.
St. Lawrence's Hospital, Edgecombe Ave. and 163d St.
St. Luke's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 113th St.
St. Mark's Hospital, 177 Second Ave.
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 405 W. 34th St.
St. Vincent's Hospital, Seventh Ave. and 12th St.
Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild, New Dorp, S. I., 103 Park Ave.
Sea View Hospital, Grymes Hill, S. I.
Seton Hospital for Men, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway (Tuberculosis).
Sloane Hospital for Women, 447 W. 59th St.
Staten Island Hospital, New Brighton, S. I.
Sydenham Hospital, 331 E. 116th St.
Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau, 246 First Ave., near 25th St.
Union Hospital of the Bronx, Valentine Ave. and 188th St.
Vanderbilt Clinic, Amsterdam Ave. and 60th St.
Volunteer Hospital, Beekman and Water Sts.
Washington Heights Hospital, 552 W. 165th St.
Washington Square Hospital, 31 Washington Sq.
West Side German Dispensary, 328 W. 42d St.
Willard Parker and Reception Hospital, foot of E. 16th St.
Woman's Hospital, 141 W. 109th St.

HOSPITALS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS BOROUGHS.

Bay Ridge Hospital, Second Ave. and 60th St.
Bedford Dispensary and Hospital, 343 Ralph Ave.
Bethany Deaconesses' and Hospital Society Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Bleecker St.
Bradford Street Hospital, 113 Bradford St.
Brooklyn Central Dispensary, 29 Third Ave.
Brooklyn City Dispensary, 11 Tillary St.
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital, 106 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eastern District Homœopathic Dispensary, 194 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, 94 Livingston St.
Brooklyn Hospital, Raymond St. and De Kalb Ave.
Brooklyn Maternity Hospital (see Prospect Heights Hospital).
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, 396 Herkimer St.
Brownsville and East New York, Rockaway Parkway and Avenue A.
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, Myrtle and Lewis Aves.
Bushwick Hospital, Howard and Putnam Aves.
Caledonian Hospital, 53 Woodruff Ave.
Children's Clinics (Eye, Nose, and Throat; Dental), Department of Health: Brooklyn—330 Throop Ave., 1249 Herkimer St., 45 Lawrence St. Queens Borough—374 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
Coney Island Hospital, Ocean Parkway, near Avenue Z.
Cumberland Street Hospital. 105 Cumberland St.
East New York Dispensary, 131 Watkins St.
Flushing Hospital and Dispensary, Parsons and Forest Aves., Flushing.
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, 13 Gates Ave.
German Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Stanhope St.
Greenpoint Hospital, Kingsland Ave. and Jackson St.
Harbor Hospital, 704 Fourth Ave.
Holy Family Hospital, 155 Dean St.
Jamaica Hospital, New York Ave., Jamaica, L. I.
Jewish Hospital, Classon and St. Mark's Aves.
Kings County Hospital, Clarkson Ave., near Albany Ave.
Kingston Avenue Hospital, Kingston Ave. and Fenimore St.
Long Island College Hospital, Henry, Pacific, and Amity Sts.
Long Island State Hospital (Insane), Clarkson St. and Albany Ave.
Lutheran Hospital, East New York Ave. and Junius St.
Mary Immaculate Hospital, Shelton Ave., Jamaica.
Memorial Dispensary for Women and Children, 827 Sterling Place.
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Seventh Ave. and 7th St.
Neponsit Beach Hospital for Children, Rockaway Beach.
New Utrecht Dispensary, 1275 37th St.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 46th St.
Polhemus Memorial Clinic, Henry and Amity Sts.
Prospect Heights Hospital, Washington Ave. and St. John's Place.
Rockaway Beach Hospital, Hammels Ave. and Bayside Place, Rockaway Beach.
St. Catherine's Hospital, Bushwick Ave., near Ten Eyck St.
St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies, 281 Hicks St.
St. John's Hospital, Atlantic and Albany Aves.
St. John's Long Island City Hospital, 12th St. and Jackson Ave.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Central Ave., Far Rockaway.
St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mark's Ave., near Rochester Ave
St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St., between Congress and Warren Sts.
Samaritan Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 17th St.
Seaside Hospital for Babies, Surf Ave. and 21st St., Coney Island.
Swedish Hospital, Rogers Ave. and Sterling Place.
Trinity Hospital, 1835 East New York Ave.
United States Naval Hospital, Flushing Ave., foot of Ryerson St.
Williamsburg Hospital, 342 Bedford Av

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION

OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
65 LIBERTY STREET.

A method of arbitration established by the Chamber of Commerce for the adjustment, without litigation, of differences arising between individuals, firms or corporations. This method can be availed of by either members or non-members. Charles T. Gwynne, Secretary.

PARKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The total area of improved parks in Manhattan is 1,275 acres; unimproved parks, 209 acres; playgrounds, 5 acres; parkways, streets, etc., under jurisdiction of Department of Parks, 40,929 feet long, width varying from 90 to 168 feet.

The following is a list of the larger parks:

Battery, foot of Broadway. 21 acres.
Bryant, 6th Ave. and W. 42d St. 4¾ acres.
Carl Schurz, between Avenue B and East River, E. 84th St. to E. 89th St. 12½ acres.
Chelsea, 27th St. and 9th Ave. 3 acres.
City Hall Park, Broadway, Park Row, and Chambers St. 8 acres.
Colonial, 145th to 155th St., Bradhurst Ave. to Edgecombe Ave 12¾ acres.
Columbus, Mulberry and Bayard Sts. 2¾ acres.
Corlears Hook Park, Corlears and South Sts. 8 acres
De Witt Clinton, 52d to 54th St., North River. 7 acres.
Fort Washington, Ft. Washington Point, Hudson River 40⅝ acres.
Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Willett Sts. 3½ acres.
Highbridge Park, 155th St. to Washington Bridge, west of Driveway. 75⅝ acres.
Isham, 213th St. and Broadway to Harlem Ship Canal. 8 acres.
John Jay, 76th to 78th St., East River. 3 acres.
Madison Square, Broadway and 23d St. 6¾ acres.
Manhattan Square, Central Park W., 77th to 81st St. 17½ acres.
Morningside, between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. and W. 110th and W. 123d Sts. 31¼ acres.
Mount Morris, between Madison and Mt. Morris Aves. and 120th and 124th Sts. 20 acres.
Park Ave., 34th St. to 42d St.; 56th to 96th St., 8 acres.
Riverside Drive Extension, 135th St. to 158th St.
Riverside Park, between Riverside Drive and the N. Y. C. R. R. and W. 72d and W. 129th Sts. 140 acres; and from 135th St. to 158th St. 24 acres.
St. Gabriel's Park, 1st Ave. and 35th St. 3 acres.
St. Nicholas, 130th to 141st St., St. Nicholas Ave., to St. Nicholas Terrace, 19¾ acres; and west of St. Nicholas Terrace and the extension at 130th and 141st Sts. 7½ acres.
Seward, Canal and Jefferson Sts. 3 acres.
Straus, 106th St. and Broadway.
Stuyvesant, Rutherfurd Pl. and E. 16th St. 4 acres.
Thomas Jefferson, 111th St., 1st Ave., 114th St. and Harlem River. 15½ acres.
Tompkins Square, Avenue A and 7th St. 10½ acres.
Union Square, Broadway and 14th St. 3½ acres.
Washington Square, 5th Ave. and Waverley Pl. 8 acres.

CENTRAL PARK.

The great park of New York extends from 59th St. to 110th St., being over 2½ miles long, and from 5th Ave. to 8th Ave., being over half a mile wide. It covers 843 acres, of which 185 are in lakes and reservoirs and 400 in forest, wherein over half a million trees and shrubs have been planted. There are 10¼ miles of roads, 5½ of bridle paths, and 31 of walks. The landscape architects of the Park were Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Work was begun on the Park in 1857. The following fanciful names have been officially applied to the several entrances to the Park: 5th Ave. and 59th St., Scholar's Gate; 6th Ave. and 59th St., Artist's Gate; 7th Ave. and 59th St., Artisan's Gate; 8th Ave. and 59th St., Merchant's Gate; 8th Ave. and 72d St., Woman's Gate; 8th Ave. and 81st St., Hunter's Gate; 8th Ave. and 85th St., Mariner's Gate; 8th Ave. and 96th St., Gate of All Saints; 8th Ave. and 100th St., Boy's Gate; 8th Ave. and 110th St., Stranger's Gate; 5th Ave. and 67th St., Student's Gate; 5th Ave. and 72d St., Children's Gate; 5th Ave. and 79th St., Miner's Gate; 5th Ave. and 90th St., Engineer's Gate; 5th Ave. and 96th St., Woodman's Gate; 5th Ave. and 102d St., Girl's Gate; 5th Ave. and 110th St., Pioneer's Gate; 6th Ave. and 110th St., Farmer's Gate; 7th Ave. and 110th St., Warrior's Gate.

PARKS IN BOROUGH OF BRONX.—Bronx, north of E. 182d St. and White Plains Road; 719½ acres. Claremont, Belmont St., Clay Ave. and 170th St.; 38 acres. Crotona, Fulton, 3d, and Arthur Aves.; 154½ acres. De Voe, Sedgwick Ave. and 188th St.; 5¾ acres. Echo; 4 acres. Franz Sigel, Walton Ave., and 158th St. and Mott Ave.; 17½ acres. Macomb's Dam, Jerome Ave. and 162d St.; 27 acres. Pelham Bay, on Long Island Sound and East Chester Bay; 1,756 acres. Poe; 2½ acres. St. James, Jerome Ave., Creston Ave. & E. 191st St.; 11¾ acres. St. Mary's, 149th St., St. Ann's and Robbins Aves.; 34¾ acres. University; 2¾ acres. Van Cortlandt, northern boundary of city; 1,132¾ acres. Washington Bridge, Sedgwick Ave., Harlem River; 8½ acres.

On August 26, 1911, the City Record published a report of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, placing a value on the parks in the Bronx at $56,627,000. The Borough of the Bronx contains 26,017 acres, of which nearly 4,200 acres, or about 15.2 per cent. is devoted to park purposes, giving one acre of park land to each 130 of the people living in the Borough.

FACTS ABOUT PUBLIC PARKS.

Union Square was purchased by the city in 1833 for $116,051; Madison Square, in 1847, for $65,952; Tompkins Square, in 1834, for $93,358; Washington Square, in 1827, for $77,970, and Manhattan Square, in 1839, for $54,657. The latter is assessed as a part of Central Park. The other four are assessed at over $16,000,000, and are easily worth $20,000,000, while their original cost to the city was only $353,331. Prospect Park, Brooklyn, contains 526 1-6 acres. In woodland, 110 acres; in lakes and watercourses, 77 acres; in meadows, 70 acres; in plantations, 259 1-6 acres; in drives, 9 miles; in bridle roads, 3 1-10 miles; in walks, 12 miles. Ocean Parkway is 5 1-2 miles long and 210 feet wide. Eastern Parkway is 2 1-2 miles long and 210 feet wide. London has 271 public parks, containing 17,876 acres of ground. The largest European city park is in Denmark; it contains 4,200 acres. The great forest of Northern New York covers an area of 3,568,803 acres.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

59th to 60th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue; 180-184 Cherry Street; south side of 101st Street, between 2d and 3d Avenues; west of Sutton Place, 59th to 60th Street; Carmansville playground, between 151st and 152d Streets, Amsterdam Avenue; corner Worth and Baxter Streets; west of 1st Avenue, between 67th and 68th Streets.

PARKS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

PARKS IN BROOKLYN.

THE total area of parks in Brooklyn is 1,036 acres; playgrounds, 58 3-4 acres; parkways and streets under jurisdiction of Department of Parks, 551.84 acres; combined parks and playgrounds, 46 acres.

Amersfort, 3½ acres, Ave. J and E. 38th St.

Bedford, 4 acres, Brooklyn and Kingston Aves., Park Pl. and Prospect Pl.

Bensonhurst, 13 acres, Bay Parkway, Gravesend Bay, 21st St. and Cropsey Ave.

Brooklyn Heights, 5 parks, comprising nearly an acre, Columbia Heights, fronting on Furman St.

Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 60 acres, Eastern Parkway, Washington and Flatbush Aves.

Borough Hall, 1¾ acres. Joralemon, Court and Fulton Sts.

Bushwick, 7 acres, Knickerbocker and Irving Aves., Starr and Suydam Sts.

Canarsie, 30½ acres, Skidmore, Seaview and Denton Aves. and Jamaica Bay.

Carroll, 2 acres, President, Court, Carroll and Smith Sts.

City, 7½ acres, St. Edward's and Navy Sts., Park and Flushing Aves.

Coney Island Concourse (exclusive of Seaside Park), 59¾ acres, West 5th St., Sea Breeze Ave. and Atlantic Ocean.

Cooper, 6 acres, Maspeth and Morgan Aves., Sharon and Olive Sts.

Dreamland, 14¾ acres, Coney Island.

Dyker Beach, 140 acres, 7th Ave. and Bay 8th St., Cropsey and 14th Aves., and Gravesend Bay.

Fort Greene, 29 acres, De Kalb Ave., Washington Park, Willoughby St., St. Edward's St. and Myrtle Ave.

Fort Hamilton, 4½ acres, 4th Ave., 101st St., Fort Hamilton Ave. and Shore Road.

Fulton, 2 acres, Chauncey and Fulton Sts., Stuyvesant Ave.

Highland, 42½ acres, Jamaica Ave. and U. S. Nat. Cemetery, Borough Line, Reservoir and Warwick St. Extension.

Irving Sq., 3 acres, Hamburg and Knickerbocker Aves., Halsey and Weirfield Sts.

Lincoln Terrace, 7½ acres, Eastern Parkway, Buffalo Ave., President St. and Rochester Ave.

Linton, 2¼ acres, Bradford St., Blake, Dumont and Miller Aves.

McCarren, 38½ acres, Berry, Lorimer, Leonard, Bayard and 12th Sts.

McKinley, 8½ acres, Fort Hamilton and 7th Aves. and 73d St.

McLaughlin, 3¼ acres, Bridge, Tillary and Jay Sts.

Prospect, 526 acres, Prospect Park West, 15th St., Coney Island, Parkside, Ocean and Flatbush Aves. and 15th St.

Red Hook, 5¼ acres, Richards, Dwight, Verona and Pioneer Sts.

Saratoga Sq., 3¼ acres, Saratoga and Howard Aves., Halsey and Macon Sts.

Seaside, 10½ acres, Ocean Parkway Concourse, W. 5th St. and Sea Breeze Ave.

Sunset, 24½ acres, 41st to 45th St., 5th to 7th Ave.

Tompkins, 7¾ acres, Tompkins, Greene, Marcy and Lafayette Aves.

Winthrop, 9 acres, Nassau and Driggs Aves., Monitor and Russell Sts.

Williamsburg Bridge, 4½ acres, Bedford and Kent Aves.

PARKWAYS.

Bay Parkway, 31 acres, Ocean Parkway to Bensonhurst Beach.

Bay Ridge Parkway (Shore Drive), 41 acres, Fort Hamilton Ave., bet. 66th and 67th Sts., to 1st Ave.

Eastern Parkway, 61 acres, Prospect Park to Ralph Ave.

Eastern Parkway Extension, 18½ acres, Ralph Ave., bet. Union St. and Lincoln Pl. to Bushwick Ave.

Fort Hamilton Parkway, 48 acres, Ocean Parkway to Fort Hamilton.

Highland Boulevard, 9 acres, Bushwick Ave. to Highland Park.

Ocean Parkway, 140 acres, Prospect Park to Coney Island.

Pennsylvania Ave., 19 acres, Jamaica Ave. to Jamaica Bay.

Rockaway Parkway, 41 acres, Buffalo Ave. and E. New York Ave. to Canarsie Beach.

Shore Road, 121 acres, 1st Ave. to Fort Hamilton.

PLAYGROUNDS.

Betsy Head Memorial, 10½ acres, Livonia, Dumont, Hopkinson Ave. and Douglass St.

Bushwick, 2¾ acres, Putnam Ave., bet. Knickerbocker and Irving Aves.

McKibbin, 1¼ acres, Seigel, White and McKibbin Sts.

New Lots, 2¼ acres, Sackman St., Riverdale, Newport and Christopher Aves.

Parade Ground, 39½ acres, Coney Island, Parkside and Caton Aves.

Red Hook, 2¼ acres, Richards, Verona, Dwight and Pioneer Sts.

PARKS IN QUEENS.

College Point, 1½ acres.

Flushing, 1 acre.

Forest, Richmond Hill, 536 acres.

Jacob A. Riis, 262½ acres.

Kings, Jamaica, 11½ acres.

Kissena Lake, Flushing, 88 acres.

Leavett, Flushing, 7½ acres.

Linden, Corona, 3 acres.

Rainey, L. I. City, 5 acres.

Rockaway Park (beach frontage and streets), 17¾ acres.

Upland, Jamaica, 5½ acres.

Wayanda, 2 acres.

ACREAGE OF PARKS IN NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHS—Manhattan, 1,484 acres; Richmond, 63 acres; The Bronx, 4,148 acres; Brooklyn, 1,036 acres; Queens, 1,057 acres.

ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

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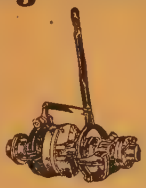

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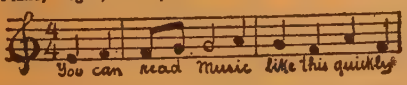

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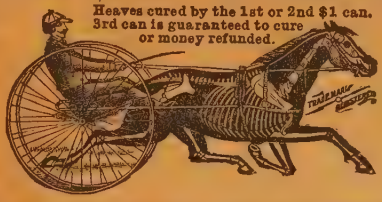

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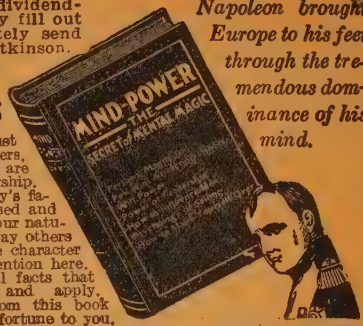

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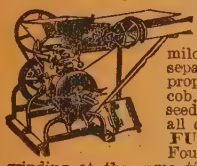

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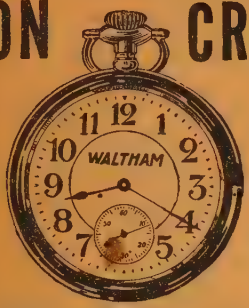

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NO MONEY DOWN Suppose you want any one of the country's best makes of watches? Name any one. I have it for you. **No Money Down, Express Prepaid.** A full month to carry it in your pocket; and the easiest of Long Time Payments. That's the test that tells. All these watches

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917

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Over 250,000 families have purchased instruments from us after accepting our liberal trial offer. They have put their O. K. on the sweet, rich tone, perfect action and pronounced quality of the Cornish piano—and have benefited by our money-saving prices. You will do the same.

For over 50 years we have sold high-grade instruments to music-loving families, and in over a quarter of a million homes "Cornish" means quality, square dealing and value for their money. We have their confidence. We want yours.

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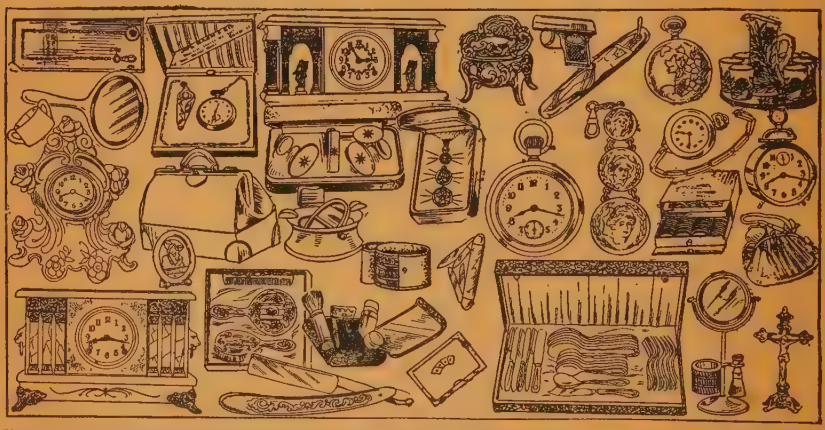

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What It Will Do—Make staples; pull staples straight from bottom and center wires equally as well as from the top; drive staples straight; cut wire in four places. The wire cutter between the jaws will cut and jaws will hold the wire after cutting, without dropping the loose end. Straightens wire, splices wire, stretches wire (taking up thirty inches of slack wire). Opens boxes, and makes an *ideal tool* to carry on the farm machine or under the wagon seat. *Don't be without it!*

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Our Guarantee—If this tool does not perform its work according to the statements made above, to your satisfaction, we will guarantee to refund the purchase price of this tool.

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Agent's Sample $1.00 post paid. Make $5 to $15 per day. Write for 'Agents' Plan.

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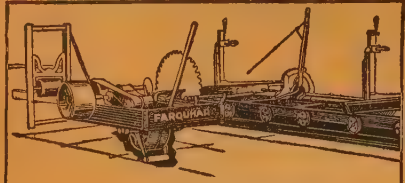

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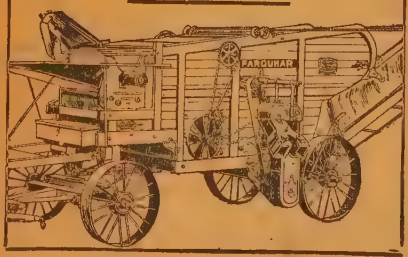

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This little machine is a mechanical masterpiece. A child can use it. Just put knife in slot—turn crank—**grinds automatically**—draws blade to keen, sharp, perfect, lasting edge **absolutely correct bevel for daily use.** Nothing to adjust—nothing to change, nothing to get out of order—**absolutely guaranteed**—will last for years. Once they see it and use it, women will not do without it for several times its cost. One agent wrote: "It was easier for me to learn to sell the **Quickedge** than it was to learn to tear open my pay-envelope in my former dollar-a-day job." Get out of the dollar-a-day class. Get this position, where profits start the first day.

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Make as Much Money Next Week as These Men Are Making Now

Only $1.50 Selling Price

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Easy to demonstrate—and every woman is anxious to see it work—then she would not do without it. No talking necessary. Just show the machine and take the order—**one dollar profit on every call you make.**

Send for application blank and complete information today—**free.** Investigate. **Get the proof.** Don't delay. Write a postal card or letter right now. **Territory is being assigned very fast.** Get your county now—**free.** Write today.

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Grinds any Kitchen Knife or Shears in 10 Seconds

Absolutely Guaranteed

J. C. Lewis, of Kansas, says: **"I have sold one hundred Sharpeners in four days."** Hobart Kerr, of Md., writes: "The women can hardly wait till they get them." Herbert Cain, of Ky., sold nine after supper. At the end of his first day, J. W. Gordon, of Pa., writes: "I have sold two dozen, and **I sold to everyone I saw."** Wm. G. Hall, of N. J., says: "I think it is great. I sold six in about one-half hour. The machine is a mighty fine proposition. **I am a mechanic and I know what I am talking about."** Peter Courtland, of Mich., writes: "I received your sharpener and opened it in a barber shop. I ground his shears and I got an order for one right on the spot." H. A. Henkel, of Va., says: "I have examined it and find it a wonderful little machine. **The workmanship is simply perfect."** Frank King, Colo., says: "Sample received Saturday. Sold ten today. Sell to most every house." Forest Webb, of Pa., says: "Went out Monday afternoon for about three hours and received one dozen orders. **Profit $12.00."** H. Tillery, of Tenn., wrote: "I took three orders first hour. When you sharpen an old, dull knife, dull as a hoe, in less than a minute, **they sit up and look."** Ray Carter, of Mass., writes: "I went out two days and have orders for thirty sharpeners." **Profit $30.00 for first two days.** John Durr, of Wis., also says: **"I have sold thirty in two days."**

You can make this money. **Send Now.** Territory free. Get busy.

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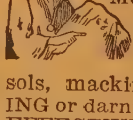

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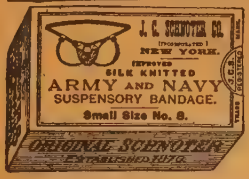

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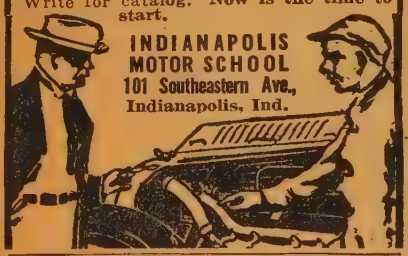

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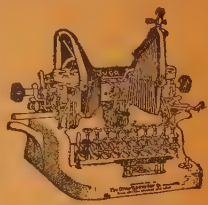

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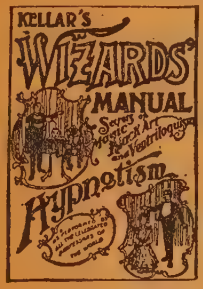

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Most useful time and money saving tool on farm. Combines nine tools in one. Will make, drive and pull staples; cut, straighten, splice, tie and stretch wire; open boxes, repair implements, etc., **quicker and better** than any other tool. Saves wire, staples and hours of time and trouble. Makes old fences good as new. For new fences, saves many times its cost in posts alone and makes **stronger** fence. Lasts lifetime. Sent prepaid, with full instructions on fence repairing, for $1.50. Information free. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—**positively.** Order **today.**

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10c. BIG FUN

BOYS, LOOK! With this CURIO you can apparently see thru Clothes, Wood, Stone, any dense object; see Bones in Flesh. Imagine the fun you'll have. By Mail, 10c. (silver) only, or 12c. stamps.

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The steady or periodical (spree) drinker **can be saved in three days,** with his knowledge or secretly. My remedy is guaranteed. **Gentle, pleasant,** perfectly harmless. It does not matter how many years. This is the **genuine home Treatment,** medically endorsed and proved by a legion of testimonials. Book and particulars **free,** postpaid. Address:

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LAME BACK AND KIDNEY TROUBLE

RHEUMATISM, STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES, NERVOUSNESS AND WEAK CIRCULATION

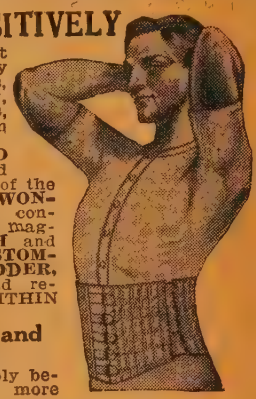
QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY RELIEVED WITHOUT A DROP OF MEDICINE

According to the words of those who say they have been cured to stay cured by using **MAGNETIC SHIELDS**, which do what all the medicine on earth cannot do; they **ACTUALLY INSTILL NEW LIFE AND ENERGY INTO THE SYSTEM**, overcoming congestion, soreness and pain by rapid circulation.

WE PROVE IT TO YOU POSITIVELY

Not in one case or a dozen cases, but in multitudes of cases, where people say they have been cured of Paralysis, Rheumatism, Lung Troubles, Kidney, Liver, Stomach and Bowel Troubles, nervousness and most every other form of disease after medicine failed.

Our **MAGNETIC ABDOMINAL AND KIDNEY VITALIZER** for ladies and gentlemen here illustrated is only one of the many Shields we make. **IT IS A WONDERFUL INVENTION**, scientifically constructed, and floods the system with magnetism, supplying **LIFE, STRENGTH** and **VIGOR** to the **BACK, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS** and **BLADDER**, giving buoyancy, magnetic tone and renewed vitality to the system. WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERYBODY.



Magnetism Gives Quick Relief and Permanent, Lasting Benefit

after everything else has failed simply because it makes the blood circulate more vigorously.

Magnetism Is a Living Force. Positive in Its Action, and Will Supply

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Magnetism supplies the elements of sunshine to the system in a form that actually instills new life into every nerve and fiber within the magnetic field, giving that buoyancy, youthful elasticity and vigor that comes only from a bounding, tingling circulation, full of radiant magnetic life.

READ THE FOLLOWING INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE

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"I put the belt on and in one night the pain left my back."—C. M. Murden, Wilmington, Del. "My once more being able to walk is an astonishment to my friends and neighbors."—C. D. Smith, Rome, N. Y. "I cannot describe the sensation I felt in less than three hours. From that time I began to improve. I have never had any trouble with a cough since."—Mrs. A. R. Kinne, Johnstown, N. Y. "I had catarrh of stomach fifteen years; to-day I am as well and sound as ever."—J. Y. Keck, Pottstown, Pa. "Two eminent physicians from Chicago, in consultation with my home doctor, all agreed it was a hopeless case of Bright's disease. Dr. Thacher, after an examination, fitted me with their Shields, and told me to go home to my work, which I did. I haven't lost a day since or been troubled with my kidneys."—J. G. Black, Thornton, Ill. "For ten years I was afflicted with kidney trouble and doctored with medical doctors all the time. They would tell me I was getting better, when in fact I was getting worse. I sent and got an Extra Wide Double Power Belt and a Pair of Double Power Footpads. I put them on and in 48 hours I was a different person. I never did get such relief in such a short time. Before this I could not get out. My doctor himself afterwards told me he was very uneasy about me and did not see how I could get such complete help in so short a time. I wore the Shields off and on for nine months. I weigh now 180 lbs., and have fine health. When sick I was but a shadow. I owe it to the Shields."—H. C. Hull, Ostrander, Minn.

LET US SEND YOU HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF ALL KINDS

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GREAT CURIOSITY! With it you can apparently see the bones in the fingers, the lead in a pencil, even the flesh seems transparent. Always ready for use. LOTS OF FUN. Sent postpaid for only **10c., 3 for 25c.**

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Our 100 page book will be sent **FREE** to any person suffering from **Rheumatism, Eczema, Catarrh, Chronic Constipation, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Malaria, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, Scrofula, Old Sores and Ulcers, Pimples and Blackheads,** or any other trouble due to a poisonous condition of the blood. Many people go to Hot Springs for treatment or take mercury and potash without benefit. Write to us for our book and full particulars of our treatment. All correspondence strictly confidential.

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Golden Treatment is Odorless and Tasteless—Any Lady Can Give it Secretly at Home in Tea, Coffee or Food.

If you have a husband, son, brother, father or friend who is a victim of liquor, all you have to do is to send your name and address with coupon below. You may be thankful as long as you live that you did it.

Free Trial Package Coupon

Upon receipt of this coupon and your address, we will send you **absolutely free,** in plain wrapper, so no one can know what it contains, a trial package of Golden Treatment so you can try it and **prove it.** All correspondence strictly confidential. Address

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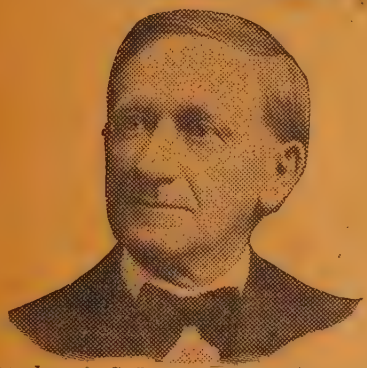
A Genuine Rupture Cure Sent on Trial to Prove It

Don't Wear a Truss Any Longer

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced an Appliance for Men, Women and Children That Actually Cures Rupture



The above is C. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and who has been curing others for over 30 years. If ruptured, write him to-day at Marshall, Mich.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon to-day and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge, and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

Confederate Veteran Cured

Commerce, Ga., R. F. D. No. 11.

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Dear Sir: I am glad to tell you that I am now sound and well, and can plough or do any heavy work. I can say your Appliance has effected a permanent cure. Before getting your Appliance I was in a terrible condition, and had given up all hope of ever being any better. If it hadn't been for your Appliance I would never have been cured. I am sixty-eight years old and served three years in Eckle's Artillery, Oglethorpe Co. I hope God will reward you for the good you are doing for suffering humanity. Yours sincerely. H. D. BANKS.

Others Failed, but the Appliance Cured

C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir: Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you. Yours respectfully, WM. PATTERSON.
No. 717 So. Main St., Akron, Ohio.

Cured at the Age of 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir: I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case), I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable. Very sincerely yours,
Jamestown, N. C. SAM A. HOOVER.

Child Cured in Four Months

21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Iowa.

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir: The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your Appliance, and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your Appliance a little over four months, and has not worn it now for six weeks. Yours very truly,
ANDREW EGGENBERGER.

Remember

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day.

Free Information Coupon

C. E. Brooks, 1402 K State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name.....

City.....

R. F. D.....State.....

Stop Using a Truss

Yes, STOP IT, I say! You KNOW by your own experience that it is only a make-shift—a false prop against a collapsing wall and that it is undermining your health. Why, then, continue to wear it? Let me point out a better way.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

I want to send to every RUPTURED SUFFERER, absolutely FREE TRIAL OF PLAPAO and my interesting, instructive 48-page book on Rupture—explains what rupture is and why trusses and similar MERE MECHANICAL supports cannot be relied upon. The PLAPAO-PADS are nature's way. This simple, inexpensive home treatment gives quick relief, strengthens weakened muscles. Does away with steel and rubber bands that chafe and pinch. Close the hernial opening as nature intended so the rupture CAN'T come down. Hundreds have testified under oath that the PLAPAO-PADS positively and permanently cured their rupture —some of them most aggravated cases and of long standing. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix.

Soft as Velvet—Easy to Apply—Inexpensive

There is no metal about the PLAPAO-PADS—no straps, buckles or springs attached—soft as velvet. Easy to wear. No delay from work. Easy to apply and require no readjusting. Process of recovery is natural, so afterward no use for trusses. Ask me to prove what I say by sending Trial PLAPAO and a most convincing mass of evidence FREE—no charge for it, now or ever—nothing to be returned. Don't wait. Write today—NOW.

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DR. J. E. CANNADAY, THE DOCTOR WHO TREATS NOTHING BUT ECZEMA.

I prove every word that I have said—I give to every sufferer

A FREE TRIAL

Just to show you that you need my treatment. It is yours for the asking. If you have been to other doctors, if you have taken patent medicine and used lotions and salves till you are disgusted, write to me—I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, A TRIAL TREATMENT. There are no strings to this statement. There is not one cent to pay—not a penny accepted. I know what my trial treatment will do; I know that it will convince you more than anything else on earth that you need my treatment.

Don't Miss This Chance for a Cure

If you are SUFFERING FROM ECZEMA you can only be cured one way—**REMOVE THE CAUSE.** What is the cause? ACID IN THE BLOOD. How do you remove it? By cleansing the blood of the ACID.

My treatment is soothing—relieves the dreadful itching at once and cures the disease quickly. You don't have to take treatment for months and months. ONLY ONE CASE IN TEN needs the second treatment—ONE IN FIFTY needs the third—Think of that!

What Eczema Is

Eczema is a disease of the blood and affects all parts of the body—the face, lips, ears, hands, feet, genital organ, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Yellowish red eruption; the pimples or patches may swell and the itching is so great the person will scratch the top off; then they bleed and dark scales form; there is an oozing of matter. In some the skin cracks and bleeds. Itching is terrible; a person suffering will scratch till they bleed. Scales form on parts of the body where the clothing comes in contact.

Ten Years' Guarantee

I positively Guarantee that every case cured by me will stay cured **10 YEARS! IT MUST BE GOOD** or it could not be sold this way.

Strong as Rock of Gibraltar

I am a graduate from two leading medical schools. I am the holder of a GOLD MEDAL taken in Competitive Examination. Does this not show that I am fully qualified? I will send you my book, showing endorsements of business men of all classes. Also testimonials and pictures from cured patients everywhere. Some of them may be YOUR NEIGHBORS.

MY BOOK

Is the most complete book ever sent out. I explain every form of the disease plainly and fully. I show pictures of many severe cases, which are extremely interesting. I send you names of thousands who have been cured and are grateful.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY
1185 Park Square
Sedalia, Mo.

Reliable Beyond Question

This is a statement from the bank of my home town, where I have done business for years:

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY
CAPITAL $100,000.00 SURPLUS & PROFITS $40,000

SEDALIA MO Jan.-1-1910.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

Dr. Cannaday, of our city is a physician, making a specialty of ECZEMA.

We have handled his business esclusively for one year and eighty four days. His patients deposit their money with us, in their OWN NAME, to be paid to the doctor, if his treatment is satisfactory. If we remember correctly, we have been called upon by only FOUR of his patients for their money, and it seemed then, that the fault was more with the Express Companies than with the treatment failing.

Considering the number of cases he treats, we regard his success as remarkable. We consider him perfectly reliable, and assure those placing their money with us a fair, square, business deal.

Yours truly,

FREE OFFER—CUT HERE

Dr. J. E. Cannaday,
1185 Park Square,
Sedalia, Mo.:

Please send without cost to me prepaid Free trial treatment, also copy of your Free Book.

Name.....

Address.....

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Treatment and literature sent in plain wrapper.

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Established
Over
Fifty Years.
Always
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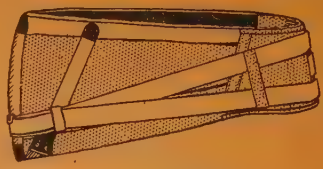

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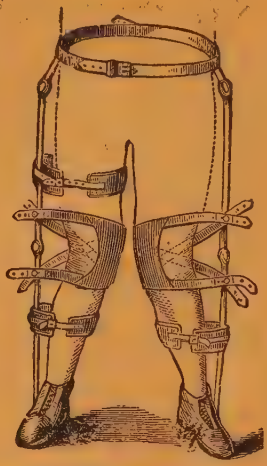

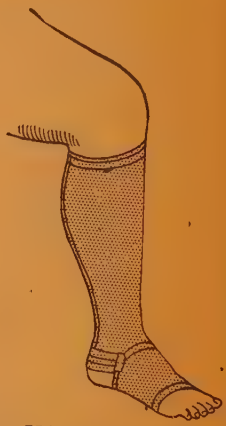

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ARTIFICIAL LIMBS for BOTH LEGS AND ARMS

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Relief for Catarrh Sufferers Now FREE

You Can Now Treat This Trouble In Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

By the new method the nose and throat are treated by an effective local remedy applied directly to the afflicted membranes.

The Elixir, taken into the stomach, has a direct influence upon the mucous membranes of the body and cures the disease by removing the cause.

How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered

THIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because *symptoms* have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

On test cases he could completely remove all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat the real cause of the disease was overlooked, and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods of treatment and has provided a remedy that

Removes the Cause

and Immediately Gives Relief to the Nose and Throat

Reese Jones, of Scranton, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—"My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Temporary relief from catarrh may be obtained in other ways, but the New Combined Treatment must inevitably be accepted for *permanent* results.

Sarah J. Cape, Mount Pella, Tenn., says: "I suffered the pains and distress of catarrh for thirteen years and, needless to state, tried nearly every method. But by your new method I was *completely* cured, and you cannot imagine the joy that has come over me."

Goes to the Root of

- Stopped-up noses
- Constant "frog-in-the-throat"
- Nasal discharges
- Hawking and spitting
- Snoring at night
- Bad breath
- Frequent colds
- Difficult breathing
- Smothering sensation in dreams
- Sudden fits of sneezing
- Dry mucus in nose

and any of the other symptoms that indicate approaching or present catarrh.

Trial Treatment FREE

This new method is so important to the welfare of humanity, so vital to every person suffering from any form of catarrh, that the opportunity to actually *test* it and *prove* its results will be gladly extended without one cent of cost.

A large trial treatment, with complete, minute directions, will be sent free to any catarrh sufferer.

Send no money, take no risks, make no promises. Simply clip, sign and mail the coupon and the test package of the New Combined Treatment will be sent, fully prepaid, together with the valuable book on Catarrh.

941

Send the Test Treatment FREE

C. E. GAUSS,
9383 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown. So, without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

Name.....

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Artificial Eyes.

Artificial human eyes made to order. Large stock on hand. Supply all eye infirmaries of Greater New York and vicinity. Terms reasonable. Write for particulars. Established 1851. MAGER & GOUGELMANN, 108 E. 12th St., New York.

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BE A DETECTIVE
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WE MAKE OVER 70 STYLES
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The Perfection Extension Shoe is worn with ready made shoes. Both feet look alike. Shipped on trial. Write for booklet.

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honest men up to $50 monthly. Spare time. Home work. No canvassing. No capital. Mail Order Business. VOORHIES, Desk 503, Omaha, Neb.

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PEERLESS TUBE SKATES
Used by the Champions.

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By living a healthful, active life and assisting nature in obviating the strains due to severe physical exercises and with the assistance of a celebrated "SCHNOTER'S" Army and Navy Suspensory, which will give and keep you in better bodily vigor than all the patent medicines that were ever introduced to the public. Ask your physician about this.

Remember these words:

"A walk of a mile in the open air
Will save you more than your nickel fare.
For in God's out-doors the air is good,
It will clear your brain and redden your blood,
And bring you more vigor and health by far
Than you can possibly get in any old car."

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A half-ounce of **Virgin Oil of Pine,** two ounces of Glycerine and a half-pint of Whiskey, mixed, will relieve any cough and break a cold in 24 hours. Take a teaspoonful every four hours. Ask your druggist for the genuine Leach's **Virgin Oil of Pine** compound pure, prepared and guaranteed by the Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

Tobacco Habit BANISHED in 48 to 72 Hours

Immediate Results

Trying to quit the tobacco habit unaided is a losing fight against heavy odds, and means a serious shock to your nervous system. So don't try it! Make the tobacco habit quit you. It will quit you if you will just take Tobacco Redeemer according to directions.

It doesn't make a particle of difference whether you have been a user of tobacco for a single month or for 50 years, or how much you use, or in what form you use it. Whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chew plug or fine cut or use snuff **Tobacco Redeemer** will positively remove all craving for tobacco in any form in from 48 to 72 hours. Your tobacco craving will begin to decrease after the very first dose—there's no waiting for results.

Tobacco Redeemer is absolutely harmless and contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind—the most marvelously quick, thoroughly reliable remedy for the tobacco habit the world has ever known.

Not a Substitute

Tobacco Redeemer is in no sense a substitute for tobacco, but is a radical, efficient treatment. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It quiets the nerves, and will make you feel better in every way. If you really want to quit the tobacco habit—get rid of it so completely that when you see others using it, it will not awaken the slightest desire in you—you should at once begin a course of **Tobacco Redeemer** treatment for the habit.

Results Absolutely Guaranteed

A single trial will convince the most skeptical. Our legal, binding, money-back guarantee goes with each full treatment. If **Tobacco Redeemer** fails to banish the tobacco habit when taken according to the plain and easy directions, your money will be cheerfully refunded upon demand.

Let Us Send You Convincing Proof

If you're a slave of the tobacco habit and want to find a sure, quick way of quitting "for keeps" you owe it to yourself and your family to mail the coupon below or send your name and address on a postal and receive our **free** booklet on the deadly effect of tobacco on the human system, and positive proof that **Tobacco Redeemer** will quickly free you from the habit.

NEWELL PHARMACAL CO.,
Dept. 535 St. Louis, Mo.

MAIL COUPON FOR CONVINCING PROOF

Newell Pharmacal Co., Dept. 535 St. Louis, Mo.

Please send, without obligating me in any way, your free booklet regarding the tobacco habit and proof that **Tobacco Redeemer** will positively free me from the tobacco habit.

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